

Comparing between Scopus, Web of Science and Dimensions Indexation: Case of 100 Most Cited Articles on Waqf

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Islam pays attention to the community's welfare in a broad sense to be equal to other people, both in the economic, social, political, educational, and other fields. One of the instruments of Islamic teachings regarding this issue is waqf. Waqf is a source of funds that has potential in the economic development of the people. In addition to waqf, there are other sources of social funds such as zakat, infaq, and alms. Even waqf can be used as an endowment for the people that provides benefits for the welfare of society. This study aims to find out the development map and trend of waqf published by well-known journals in Islamic Economics and Finance. The data analyzed were 100 publications indexed in Scopus, Dimensions, and the Web of Science. The data is then processed and analyzed using the VoS viewer application to discover the bibliometric map of waqf's research development. This study tries to compare between 3 index namely Scopus, Web of Science and Dimensions, whether they provide consistent results or not.

Keywords: Scopus; Web of Science; Dimensions; Waqf; Bibliometrics; VOSviewer

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INTRODUCTION

Islam is very concerned about social problems. Islam teaches its people to help each other among themselves. Taking sides with economically disadvantaged members of the community is one of the initial agendas of this religion. Islam also makes efforts to strengthen and empower its position so that there is no big social inequality. Islam also pays attention to the community's welfare in a broad sense to be equal to other people, both in the economic, social, political, educational, and other fields. One of the instruments of Islamic teachings regarding this issue is waqf (Dermawan, 2014).

Waqf is one source of funds that can develop the people's economy (Munir 2013). In addition to waqf, there are other sources of social funds such as zakat, infaq, and alms (Widiastuti et al., 2018). Muslims in Indonesia have long known and implemented waqf since Islam entered Indonesia. Waqf is closely related to social activities as well as other social activities. Even waqf can be used as an endowment for the people that provides benefits for the welfare of society (Medias 2017). This, if associated with the number of the Muslim population in Indonesia, would be very appropriate. Indonesia is a country with the largest Muslim population.

According to the 2010 population census (Na'im and Syaputra 2011), Indonesia has a majority Muslim population (87.18%). The religiosity of Muslims in Indonesia is also quite good, as evidenced by the large number of Muslims who perform the pilgrimage every year and the rise of Umrah. The number of Muslims and the religiosity of the community should provide a positive correlation and effect on the issue of waqf in Indonesia.

The success of Muslim countries is proof that waqf can contribute to unraveling economic problems in a country. Egypt can prove that waqf is a source of community welfare. This is because waqf in Egypt is managed in various fields; property sector, agriculture and land reclamation, and economic sector (Thayyeb 2012). Even the United States also has productive waqf assets, namely an apartment project worth US\$85 million on land owned by the Islamic Cultural Center of New York (ICCNY). Waqf in the United States is managed by the Kuwait Awqaf Public Foundation (KAPF), a professional Islamic financial institution. Waqf is managed professionally so that the results obtained are also maximal (Medias 2017).

The Indonesian state also owns the potential of waqf. In 2003 the CSRC research center of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta conducted research related to the potential of productive waqf in Indonesia. The result is that the waqf land identified by the Ministry of Religion is 154 ha, estimated to have a monetary value of around 590 trillion rupiahs (Fuadi 2013).

According to data from the Directorate of Waqf Empowerment in 2011 in the Head of Hajj, Zakat and Waqf Division of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion, it was stated that waqf land assets in Indonesia

reached 2,171,041,349.74 m² or around 2171 km² (Sutami 2012). This shows that the awareness of the Muslim community in Indonesia for waqf is good. The area is comparable to twice the area of Jakarta. If managed and utilized better, the waqf assets, especially those with economic value, will certainly provide beneficial outputs. The benefits that can be obtained from waqf can be educational assistance, poverty alleviation, cheap housing for the poor, and health assistance (Furqon 2016).

Several previous studies discuss the role of waqf in the welfare of society. A study conducted by Medias (Medias 2017) discusses how waqf banks can become a solution in Indonesia's socio-economic empowerment. The results of his research show that cash waqf has potential if it is developed optimally, namely with the existence of the waqf bank. Meanwhile, Bahri's (Bahri 2016) research discusses the role of productive waqf carried out by Muhammadiyah youth in Longkeyang village, Bodeh, Pernalang, in community welfare. The results of this study indicate a significant effect that productive waqf provides benefits that the local community can feel. Another study was conducted by Abdullah (Abdullah 2018), which examined how waqf became a sustainable development goal with a maqāṣid shari'ah approach.

This study aims to find out the development map and trend of waqf published by well-known journals in Islamic Economics and Finance. The data analyzed were 100 publications indexed in Scopus, Dimensions, and the Web of Science. This study tries to compare between 3 index namely Scopus, Web of Science and Dimensions, whether they provide consistent results or not. For information, these three indexations are among the most widely used by researchers from around the world.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Scopus

Scopus is Elsevier's abstract and citation database launched in 2004. Scopus includes nearly 36,377 titles (22,794 active titles and 13,583 inactive titles) from approximately 11,678 publishers, of which 34,346 are peer-reviewed journals in a top-level subject area: life sciences, social sciences, physical sciences and health sciences. It includes three types of sources: book series, journals, and trade journals. All journals in the Scopus database are reviewed for moderately high quality annually according to four types of numerical quality measures for each title, namely h-Index, CiteScore, SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) and SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper). The Scopus search also incorporates a patent database search (Kulkarni et al., 2009).

Scopus also offers author profiles that include affiliations, their number of publications and bibliographic data, references, and a breakdown of the number of citations received for each published document. It has an alert feature that allows registered

users to track profile changes and a facility to calculate the author's h-index. In 2016, a free website, Scopus CiteScore, was introduced. It provides citation data for all 25,000+ active titles such as journals, conference proceedings and books on Scopus and provides alternatives for impact factors. The Scopus ID for each author can be integrated with the ORCID non-proprietary digital identifier. In 2018, Scopus began to embed some information about the open access status of works, using Unpaywall data (Lain, 2018).

Dimension

From the beginning of the Dimensions project, they didn't just want to create another A&I database. Their goal is to provide a new view of research information, a more open and comprehensive data infrastructure that empowers users to explore the relationships between various research data.

The new approach was extended to the project team. Their digital science and portfolio companies ReadCube, Altmetric, Figshare, Symplectic, Digital Science Consultancy, and research, do not build dimensions alone. They worked closely with the research community throughout the project, a relationship that continues to drive new developments to date.

Together they have created a database that offers the complete set of linked data on a single platform. Grants, publications, datasets and clinical trials to patents and policy documents. Because dimensions map the entire research lifecycle, you can follow research from funding, output to impact. It has changed the way research is discovered, accessed and evaluated.

What makes Dimensions so different is:

1. A comprehensive database that does not limit users
2. Quotes to give a wider picture of the impact
3. The citation network is an important discovery tool and should be available to researchers
4. Connected data that goes beyond publication to offer a 360-degree perspective
5. A modern organized data architecture that empowers users and data scientists
6. One data platform to support discovery and analytics needs
7. Those who provide data may not develop and own metrics
8. The research community must develop and have indicators

Web of Science

The Web of Science (formerly known as the Web of Knowledge) is a website that provides subscription-based access to multiple databases that provide comprehensive citation data for various disciplines. It was originally produced by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) and is currently maintained by Clarivate Analytics (formerly Thomson Reuters' Intellectual Property and Science business).

Expanding the scope of the Web of Science, Thomson Reuters (2009) introduced the Century of Social Sciences. The service contains files that trace social science research back to the early 20th century, and the Web of Science now has indexing coverage from 1900 to the present. Sul, H (2010) Multidisciplinary coverage of the Web of Science includes 12,000 high-impact journals and 160,000 conference proceedings. The selection was made based on impact evaluation and consisted of open access journals covering many disciplines (Reuters, 2017). Coverage includes science, social sciences, arts, and humanities, and across disciplines. However, the Web of Science does not index all journals.

There is a significant and positive correlation between Impact Factor and CiteScore. However, an analysis by Elsevier, who creates the journal evaluation metric CiteScore, has identified 216 journals from 70 publishers being in the top 10 percent of the most-cited journals in their subject category based on CiteScore while they have no Impact Factor. Impact Factor does not appear to provide comprehensive, unbiased, high-quality journal coverage. Similar results can be observed by comparing Impact Factor with SCImago Journal Rank.

Furthermore, as of September 3, 2014, the total file count of the Web of Science was 90 million records, which includes more than one billion cited references. This citation service indexes an average of about 65 million items per year and is described as the largest citation database accessible. Foreign-language publications were translated into English, so they could not be found by searching in the original language. In 2018, the Web of Science began embedding some information about the open access status of works, using Unpaywall data (Holly, 2018).

The Web of Science is described as a unifying research tool that enables users to promptly acquire, analyze, and disseminate database information. This is achieved due to the creation of a common vocabulary, called an ontology, for varied search terms and varied data. In addition, search terms return related information across categories. Acceptable content for the Web of Science is determined by an evaluation and selection process based on the following criteria: impact, impact, timeliness, peer review, and geographic representation.

The Web of Science uses a variety of search and analysis capabilities. First, citation indexing is used, which is enhanced by the ability to search results across disciplines. The influence, impact, history and methodology of an idea can be followed from the first example, notification, or reference to the present day. This technology shows the shortcomings of the keyword search method alone. Second, subtle trends and patterns relevant to the literature or research of interest become apparent. Broad trends show important topics of the day and history relevant to the job at hand and the specific field of study. Third, trends can be represented graphically.

Definition of Waqf

In terms of language, waqf comes from the Arabic word “Waqf,” which means “al-Habs.” The word is a word in the form of masdar (infinitive noun) which means to stand or stop. If the word is associated with a property, such as land, animals, and so on, the word means the freezing of property rights for certain benefits (Ibnu Mandzur, 1990: 359). In Malay, waqf is defined as something given for the use of many people (as a charity) or for purposes related to Islam. Waqf also means a place to stop for a while (Teuku Iskandar, 2000: 1542).

As a term in Islamic sharia, waqf is defined as the freezing of property rights over objects (al-Ain) to give alms or benefits for virtue or public interest (al-Jurjani, 2000: 328). Meanwhile, in fiqh books, fiqh scholars differ in their definition of waqf. The differences are as follows:

Hanafiah defines waqf as freezing the real condition of objects (al-Ain) on the property of the wakif and giving charity or waqf its benefits to anyone who is expected for virtue (Ibn al-Humam, 1970: 203). This definition explains that the position of the waqf property is still held or stopped in the hands of the wakif itself. In other words, the wakif is still the owner of the waqf property, while the waqf only occurs on the benefits of the property, not including the property's assets. This is because the power of ownership of the waqf assets is still in the property of the wakif.

Meanwhile, Malikiyah argues that waqf is to make the benefits of property owned (even if it is owned by way of rent) to be given to people who are entitled to one contract (shighat) within a certain period following the wishes of the wakif (al-Dusuqi, tt: 75). The definition of waqf only determines the granting of waqf to the right person or place. Among the people who have the right are the poor, orphans, older people who have no one to bear the cost of living. While places that deserve to receive waqf are places of worship (mosques or prayer rooms), educational institutions, health centers, care beaches, and other places permitted by syara'.

The legal basis of waqf

The majority of scholars say that waqf is prescribed worship. This is inferred from the general meaning of the verses of the Qur'an that explain alms and also inferred from the hadith, which specifically tells about waqf at the time of the Prophet (Wahbah al-Zuhaili, 1989: 8/157).

In general, there is no verse in the Qur'an that clearly explains the concept of waqf. Because waqf is a charity, the basis used by scholars in explaining the concept of waqf is generally based on the verses of the Qur'an, which explain alms in general. Among these verses is verse 267 of Surah al-Baqarah, which means: “O you who have believed, spend from the good things which you have earned and from that which We have produced for you from the earth. And do not aim toward the defective from that place, spending [from that] while you would not take it [yourself] except with closed eyes. And know that Allah is Free of need and Praiseworthy. (QS. Al-Baqarah: 267).

RESEARCH METHODS

Data Collection

Data was collected through searching articles indexed by the Scopus, Dimension, and Web of Science databases. The search was carried out by typing the keyword ‘Waqf 100 Most Cited’, then selected papers that were relevant to the theme of waqf's research, for the criteria for journals that were filtered and processed in software indexed by Scopus, Dimension and Web of Science only journals equipped with DOI.

1. Scopus
Scopus is a library database containing abstracts and citations of academic journal articles launched by Elsevier in 2004. Offers complete metadata and provides a comprehensive overview of world research results in science, technology, medicine, social sciences, arts, and humanities.
2. Dimension
Scopus alternative, fairly complete metadata: abstract, authors, affiliation, cited references, Dimensions URL, DOI, pagination, publication ID, source title, year, title.
3. Web of Science
Web of Science is the world's most trusted publisher-independent database of global citations. Guided by the legacy of Dr. Eugene Garfield, inventor of the world's first citation index, the Web of Science is the most powerful research engine, providing your library with best-in-class publications and citation data for confident discovery, access, and assessment. Our multidisciplinary platform connects regional indexes, specializations, data, and patents to the Web of Science Core Collection™. Our comprehensive platform lets you track ideas across disciplines and timelines from nearly 1.9 billion references cited from more than 171 million records.

Analysis Process

The trend of publication development on the Waqf theme was analyzed using VOSViewer software. The computer program that was introduced was called VOSviewer. VOSviewer is a program developed for creating and viewing bibliometric maps. This program is available free of charge to the bibliometric research community (see www.vosviewer.com). VOSviewer can create author maps or journals based on co-citation data or create keyword maps based on shared incident data. The program offers a viewer that allows bibliometric maps to be examined in detail.

To build the map, VOSviewer uses the VOS mapping technique, where VOS stands for visualization similarity. For previous studies where the VOS mapping technique was used. VOSviewer can display maps constructed using appropriate mapping techniques. Therefore, this program can display maps built using the

VOS mapping technique and display maps built using multidimensional scaling techniques. VOSviewer runs on many hardware and operating system platforms and can be started directly from the internet.

An example of bibliometric research using the VoSviewer tool, for example, was carried out by As-Salafiyah et al. (2021), Laila et al. (2021), and Rusydiana et al. (2021). Besides VoSviewer, there are also other tools for bibliometric analysis such as R. Some research that uses this tool includes Marlina et al. (2021), Srisusilawati et al. (2021), Antonio et al. (2020) and Taqi et al. (2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bibliometric Graph Analysis

Bibliometrics is based on the calculation and statistical analysis of scientific outputs in articles, publications, citations, patents, and other complex indicators. It is an important tool in evaluating research, laboratory, scientist activities, scientific specialization, and country performance. After establishing the background for bibliometric development, the report presents the database from which the bibliometric was created and the main indicators used.

In this section, a visual mapping chart from 100 journals published by waqf will be presented to explore the meta-analysis results. The results of the keyword mapping analysis become the basis for mapping together important or unique terms contained in certain articles. Mapping is a process that enables one to recognize elements of knowledge and their configuration, dynamics, interdependencies, and interactions.

Related to bibliometrics, science mapping is a method of visualizing the field of science. This visualization is done by making a landscape map that can display topics from science (Royani et al., 2013). The results of the network visualization of 100-word map journals with the Waqf theme can be seen:

Bibliometric Author Mapping

Using the VOSViewer software, we found the author's bibliometric mapping, as shown in the following figure. The bigger the shape and the brighter the color, the author is publishing more and more writings related to waqf.

Table 1: The 10 Most cited authors in Scopus, Dimension dan Web of Science

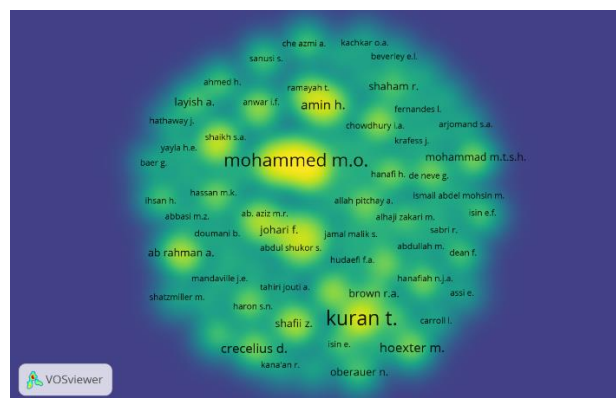
No.	Scopus	Dimension	Web of Science
1.	Kuran T	Kuran, Timur	Mohammed, Mustafa Omar
2.	Mohammed M.O	Bin Mohd Thas Thaker, Mohamed Asmy	Thaker, Mohamed Asmy Bin Mohd Thas
3.	Mohd Thas Thaker M.A.B	Mohammad, Mohammad	Ab Rahman, Asmak

		Tahir Sabit Haiji	
4.	Amin H	Rahman, Asmak AB	Kuran T
5.	Creceilius D	Pitchay, Anwar Allah	Kuran, Timur
6.	Hoexter M	Thaker, Mohammed Asmy MT	Yaacob, Hisham
7.	Haneef M.A	Mohammed, Mustafa Omar	Sartori, Paolo
8.	Muhammad A.D	Abdullah, Mohammad	Aberauer, Norbert
9.	Pramanik A.H	Ahmad, Mahadi	Creceilius D
10.	Layish A	Amin, Hanudin	Muhammad, Aliyu Dahiru

The appearance of cluster density depends on the level of yellow light brightness. This identifies that the yellow color on the map depends on the number of items associated with other items. This section is useful for getting an idea of the general structure of a bibliometric map by paying attention to which parts of the light are considered important to analyze. From the map, it is possible to interpret the authors who have published the most.

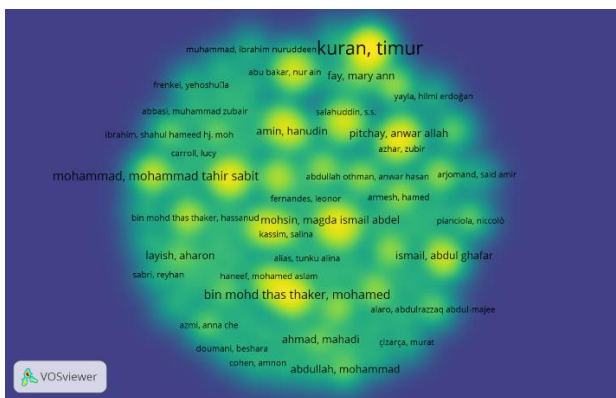
In general, each researcher has different tendencies. Some writers are indexed as a single author, others co-author with other researchers so that multiple clusters appear, indicating different densities. However, the authors with a fairly large density indicated more Waqf-themed research than those with a lower density. This result can be used as a reference for future researchers.

Figure 1: Bibliometric Author Mapping (Scopus)



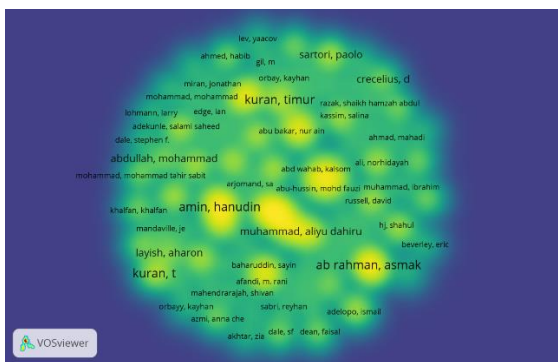
Based on the results of Figure 1, the bigger and brighter the author's name, the more papers he publishes. The author most publishes publications related to the Waqf theme based on articles indexed by the Scopus database of bibliometric mapping, namely Kuran T.

Figure 2: Bibliometric Author Mapping (Dimension)



Based on the results of Figure 2, the bigger and brighter the author’s name, the more papers he publishes. Most authors publish Waqf themes based on articles indexed by the Dimensions database of bibliometric mapping, namely Kuran, Timur.

Figure 3: Bibliometric Author Mapping (Web of Science)



Based on the results of Figure 3, the bigger and brighter the author’s name, the more papers he publishes. The author’s most published publications related to the theme of waqf are based on articles indexed by the Web of Science database of bibliometric mapping, namely Mohammed, Mustafa Omar.

Bibliometric Institutions Mapping

In bibliometric analysis, the author’s institution can be seen from which institution they come from. Through these results, we were able to interpret the institutions that wrote the most publications.

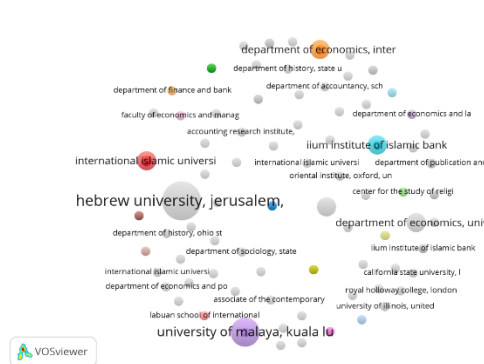
Table 2: The 10 Most cited Institutions in Scopus, Dimension dan Web of Science

No.	Scopus	Web of Science
1.	Hebrew University	International Islamic University Malaysia
2.	University of Malaya	University Malaya
3.	International Islamic University Malaysia	University Malaysia Sabah
4.	Department of Economics, International Islamic University Malaysia	University Sains Malaysia
5.	Iium Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance	University of California

6.	Internasional Islamic University	University Teknol Mara
7.	Department of Economics, University of Southern California	INCEIF Malaysia
8.	Department of Economics and Law	University Brunei Darussalam
9.	Department of Islamic Thought and Culture, University of Southern California	Duke University
10.	Portland State University	University Sains Islam Malaysia

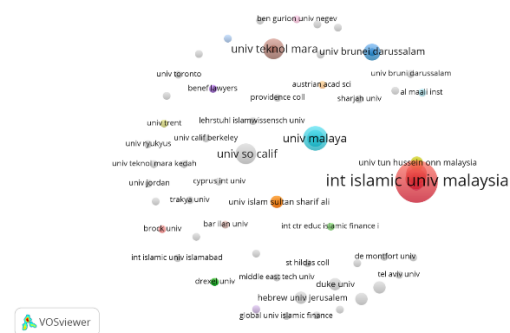
Based on the following figure, the cluster of institutions seen with large circles shows how productive these institutions are in contributing to publishing papers with the theme of waqf. The largest number of institutions is calculated from publications and links to other institutions, where an author can write many papers in different journals.

Figure 4: Bibliometric Institutions Mapping (Scopus)



The most popular institutions are calculated based on the number of publications and links to other institutions, where a paper writer can write many papers in different journals. The most well-known ranking of institutions shown by the results of bibliometric mapping based on articles indexed by the Scopus database is Hebrew University.

Figure 5: Bibliometric Institutions Mapping (Web of Science)



The most popular institutions are calculated based on the number of publications and links to other institutions, where a paper writer can write many papers

in different journals. The ranking of the most famous institutions shown by the results of bibliometric mapping based on articles indexed by the Web of Science database is the International Islamic University Malaysia.

Bibliometric Keyword Mapping

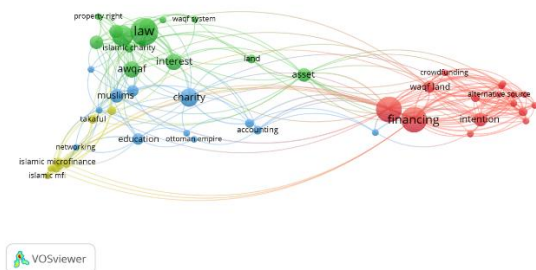
VOSViewer can also find a bibliometric mapping of the most used keywords in Intellectual Capital themes related to Islamic economics. The bibliometric mapping of the keywords used can be seen in the image below. Keywords that have a larger form indicate that the word is used more in journals related to Intellectual Capital.

Table 3: The 10 Most cited keywords in Scopus, Dimension dan Web of Science

No.	Scopus	Dimension	Web of Science
1.	Waqf	Waqf	Waqf
2.	Cash Waqf	Cash Waqf	Cash Waqf
3.	Islam	Islamic Law	Zakat
4.	Islamism	Financing	Islam
5.	Sustainability	Law	Management
6.	Financing	Waqf Institution	Charity
7.	Zakat	Awqaf	Sustainability
8.	Islamic Finance	Waqf Land	Financing
9.	Cultural Influence	Muslims	Awqaf
10.	MicroFinance	Zakat	Society

The bibliometric analysis shows several keywords widely used in the paper, which are the object of research. The more keywords that appear, the wider the circle is shown. Meanwhile, the line relationship between keywords shows how much they are related to other keywords.

Figure 6: Bibliometric Keyword Mapping (Scopus)



Several keywords often appear in Waqf-themed papers based on articles indexed by the Scopus database, which are divided into 4 clusters, namely:

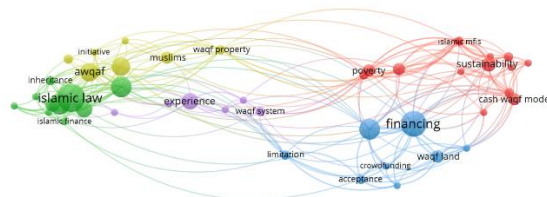
- Cluster 1 in red consists of 16 keywords: Alternative Source, Behavioral Intention, Crowdfunding, Exploratory Factor Analysis, Financing, ICWME, Intention, Klang Valley, Malaysia Context, Micro Enterprise, Positive

Impact, Subjective Norm, Technology Acceptance, Usefulness, Waqf Institution, Waqf Land.

- Green Cluster 2 consists of 14 keywords: Assets, Awqaf, Civil Society, Interest, Islam, Islamic Charity, Islamic Finance, Islamic Institution, Islamic Law, Islamic Waqf, Land, Law, Property Right, Waqf System.
- Cluster 3 blue color consists of 12 keywords: Accounting, Awqaf Institution, Charity, Education, Effectiveness, Islamic Philanthropy, Mosque, Muslims, Networking, Ottoman Empire, Waqf Administration, Wealth.
- The 4 yellow cluster consists of 8 keywords: Islamic MFI, Islamic MFIS, Islamic Microfinance, Islamic Microfinance Model, MFI, Poverty Alleviation, Takaful, Waqf Property.

Keywords that are divided into 4 clusters above are arranged in colored circles that indicate indicating clusters. This data can be used to find out the trend of keywords in the last year.

Figure 7: Bibliometric Keyword Mapping (Dimension)



Several keywords often appear in Waqf-themed papers based on articles indexed by the Dimension database, which are divided into 5 clusters, namely:

- Cluster 1 in red consists of 15 keywords: Advantage, Cash, Cash Waqf Model, Conceptual Model, Islamic MFIS, Islamic Microfinance, MFI, Micro Enterprise, Poverty, Poverty Alleviation, Social Implication, Socio-Economic Development, Suggestion, Sustainability, Waqf Management.
- Green Cluster 2 consists of 10 keywords: Civil Society, Economy, Inheritance, Islam, Islamic Charity, Islamic Finance, Islamic Law, Law, Region, Social Service.
- Cluster 3 blue color consists of 8 keywords: Acceptance, Crowdfunding, Financing, Limitation, Malaysian Context, Usefulness, Waqf Institution, Waqf Land.
- The 4 yellow cluster consists of 8 keywords: Awqaf, Initiative, Muslim, Muslims, Pious

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