

Maqasid Shariah Index: A Literature Review

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This study aims to evaluate the development of research related to the maqashid sharia index in scientific publications indexed in the Scopus database over the past 9 years. The bibliometric analysis approach is used by utilizing Biblioshiny software. The results showed that 2018 recorded the highest number of publishing documents, namely 11 documents. Malaysian authors dominated with 89 scientific publication documents. Analysis of the average citations per year showed that 2014 reached its peak with an average of 6.5 citations per year. "Planning Malaysia" is the main journal with the highest number of publications in this theme. Hanudin Amin was identified as the most prolific author in exploring the Scopus indexed maqashid syariah. In addition, this study conducted keyword mapping to illustrate topic trends during the study period, presented thematic maps based on density and centrality, as well as keyword network visualization that resulted in research clusters. This analysis provides an in-depth insight into the dynamics of research in the field of maqashid sharia index.

Keywords: Maqasid Shariah Index; Biblioshiny; R

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INTRODUCTION

The Human Development Index (HDI) and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) have been the focus of attention, evaluation and criticism in the assessment of societal well-being. Nonetheless, both indices are value-neutral, meaning they do not include considerations related to violations or deprivations in the moral and ethical dimensions, which are actually considered an integral part of human rights. On the other hand, many prominent economists and scholars have highlighted the positive link between religious values and economic conditions (Weber, 2005), economic growth and religious beliefs (Barro & McCleary, 2004) and religious values and behavior in economic development (Jacob, 2010). Therefore, considering the close relationship between economy and religion as expressed by several researchers above, it is important for the welfare evaluation index to integrate aspects of welfare with religion and belief.

Islam, as a continuation and completion of monotheistic religions, presents laws that determine things that are allowed (halal) and those that are not allowed (haram) known as sharia. (Abdullah & Furqani, 2012). Scholars who studied the rules of sharia observed that basically all the do's and don'ts in sharia are for the protection and sustenance of human society. They found that these rules exist to protect five main aspects or dimensions: the protection of religion, life, reason, offspring and property. Protecting these five dimensions is tantamount to fulfilling both spiritual and material needs which in turn will lead to a balanced (moderate) society. Any discrepancy in fulfilling these five needs within the framework of Shari'ah will lead to the degradation of society. (Hasan & Ali, 2018).

This concept is known as maqasid al-syariah, which means the purpose of sharia is to achieve *maslahah* or public interest. According to Imam Al-Ghazali, *maslahah* refers to seeking something beneficial or removing something harmful. Maqasid sharia focuses on maintaining the objectives and laws of sharia, which involves protecting religion, life, reason, offspring, and property. (Hasan & Ali, 2018). Al-Zuhaily (1994) emphasizes that maqasid sharia focuses on three main objectives, namely achieving good (*maslahah*), avoiding bad (*mafsadah*), and avoiding disasters for humans in this world and in the hereafter. Therefore, Muslims are required to avoid actions that can harm themselves or others, in accordance with the principles of maqasid sharia.

Maqasid al-syariah, which encompasses the purpose of divine law (sharia) and all aspects of human life, is a broader concept than just the legal aspect. It also involves general welfare, reflecting Islam's holistic view of life (Abdullah & Furqani, 2012). In the context of maqasid al-syariah, Muslims are mandated to practice a high level of morality not only in their own actions, but also in their daily interactions with society and others. This aims to safeguard and maintain the five fundamental aspects of sharia, namely the protection of religion, life, mind, offspring, and property. (Rabe et al., 2018).

Nowadays, the maqasid sharia index has become an important evaluation instrument, especially in measuring the performance of financial institutions. This index is used as a tool to assess company performance, for example in the Islamic banking sector. (Lesmana & Haron, 2019) and Islamic fintech (Saad & Fisol, 2019). The sharia maqasid index helps in evaluating the extent to which the institution fulfills sharia principles and achieves sharia objectives. In addition, the maqasid shariah index plays a role in measuring the extent to which such institutions achieve conformity with shariah principles in providing financial services.

Several studies have also developed maqasid sharia index measurement models, such as Abu Zahrah's maqasid sharia concept which focuses on three main objectives. The three objectives involve education for each individual (*tahdzibul fardh*), upholding justice (*iqamah al-'is*), and *maslahah* (public interest). (Prasetyowati & Handoko, 2019; Wira et al., 2018). The maqasid sharia concepts described above are used as a basis to form a model that can be used in measuring the performance of the financial sector, in particular. The model is then elaborated into several dimensions and elements used to assess the performance ratio of the financial sector.

This study aims to explore the development of maqasid sharia index in related literature. The method used is bibliometric, with a focus on mapping article metadata using Biblioshiny R software. The main objective of this study is to provide support to academics, researchers, and practitioners in identifying potential untapped research areas. In addition, this research provides guidance for further exploration of the maqasid sharia index. The research process involved searching and organizing information related to article authors, article sources, article publishers, country or region of origin, and keywords used in the research. A development trend evaluation was

conducted to evaluate the dynamics and direction of development in all the aspects mentioned above. Thus, this research is expected to provide a comprehensive insight into the literature landscape of Islamic maqasid indexes. Through this analysis, this study can help fill knowledge gaps, provide direction for further research, and encourage development in this field.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a descriptive literature-based research conducted through bibliometric analysis. The data used was obtained from publications related to the maqasid shariah index contained in the Scopus database. The search was conducted using the keyword "Maqasid Shariah Index", and on December 04, 2023, after the filtering process, it was found that the number of publications related to the issue of maqasid sharia index reached 52 documents.

The information presented in this publication includes keywords, authors, journals, as well as document characteristics that can provide a more in-depth picture of the development of this research. Furthermore, bibliometric analysis was conducted using

R Biblioshiny software. Biblioshiny is a freely available software supported by the R environment (CRAN), which is a comprehensive archive of R. This software provides quantitative tools for research in bibliometrics and sientometrics. (As-Salafiyah & Ratna Kartikawati, 2022). In the bibliometric literature, the main focus has been on creating bibliometric maps. This research focuses on the effect of differences on similarity measures and tests the concept using various mapping techniques available. The next step includes a text analysis of bibliometric mapping results related to "words" based on previous studies (Ahlgren et al., 2003; Boyack et al., 2005). The overall study provides an in-depth insight into the developments and trends in shariah maqasid index research using a bibliometric approach. Previous studies that have used Biblioshiny R software in the context of Islamic economics and finance have been conducted by several researchers. Some of them are Rusydiana (2021), Srisusilawati et al. (2021), Taqi et al. (2021) As-Salafiyah & Ratna Kartikawati (2022), Maulida & Kassim (2023).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Main Information

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	2014:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	38
Documents	52
Annual Growth Rate %	22,03
Document Average Age	3,46
Average citations per doc	6,769
References	1
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	32
Author's Keywords (DE)	189
AUTHORS	
Authors	142
Authors of single-authored docs	4
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	6
Co-Authors per Doc	3,08
International co-authorships %	30,77
DOCUMENT TYPES	
Article	44
book chapter	5
conference paper	2
Editorial	1

The table above is a table containing the main information on Scopus metadata related to the maqasid sharia index. From the information listed in the table, it can be seen that the total number of documents that are the object of this research reaches 52, all of which are recorded in the Scopus database from 2014 to 2023. These documents were obtained from 38 different journal sources, reflecting the diversity in the sources of information used in the research. The participation of 142 authors in this study makes a significant contribution to scientific publications related to the maqasid sharia index.

Furthermore, within the metadata space, there are four different types of documents, including 44 journal articles, 5 book chapters, 2 conference papers and 1 editorial. This data illustrates the variation in publication forms related to the Shariah maqasid index. Utilizing this dataset, this study aims to provide an in-

depth insight into the trends and contributions of publications in the maqasid sharia index domain during the study period. These four types of documents are recognized as the object of study in the research, which will undergo an in-depth analysis process to produce bibliometric visualization using biblioshiny-R. The use of various types of documents is done with the intention of expanding and increasing the scope of the research results in monitoring trends related to the maqasid sharia index.

However, journal articles take center stage in this study, due to their dominance in number and the strength of their scientific nature. Journal articles go through a review process by experts at the publishing journal, giving them a higher level of scientific validity. These stringent qualification criteria make journal articles more often relied upon and used as primary references.

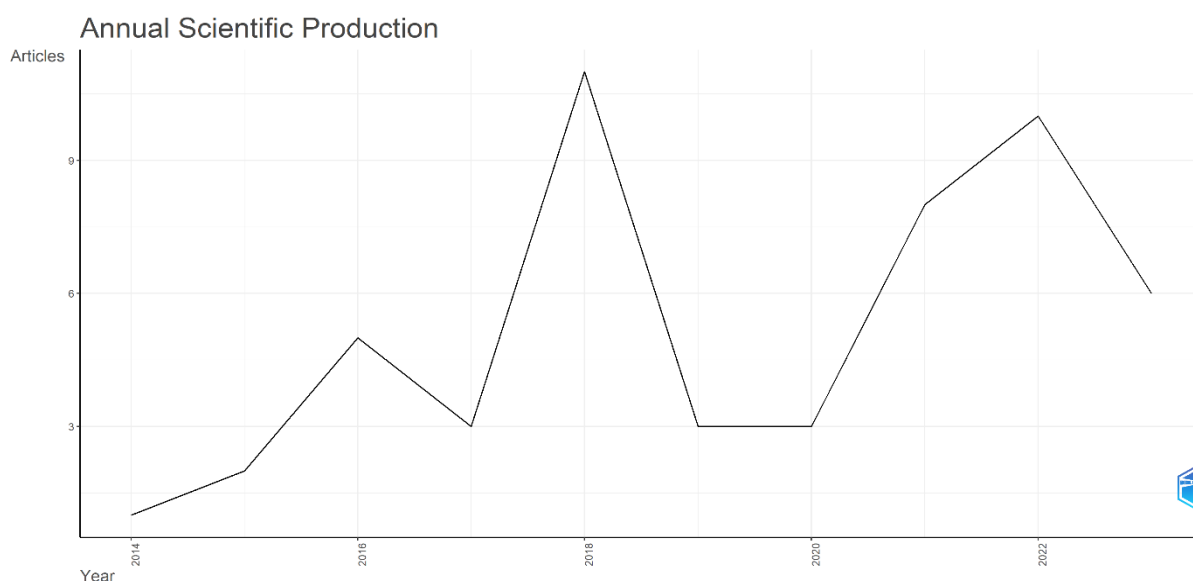


Figure 1. Annual Scientific Production

The graph above provides an overview of the trend in the number of scientific publications indexed in Scopus, especially those related to the maqasid sharia index, in a span of 9 years. From the graph, it can be seen that the number of publications discussing the maqasid sharia index fluctuates every year, reaching its peak in 2018 with a total of 11 documents. Despite experiencing a decline in the following year, the overall trend in publishing publications on the sharia maqasid index shows an increasing trend. This graph illustrates that the topic of sharia maqasid index has been gaining widespread attention in recent years.

The increase in the number of scientific publications in the period can be interpreted as a sign

of increasing demand for information and understanding of the maqasid sharia index among academics, researchers and practitioners. This data provides a perspective on the dynamics of knowledge growth in the field of maqasid sharia index during the research period. This increase also reflects the relevance and importance of the issue of Islamic maqasid index in the context of industry and policy developments in the Islamic finance sector. Therefore, it can be considered that this topic has become a major focus in scholarly research, with the expectation that the knowledge generated will make a positive contribution to the further development and understanding of the Islamic maqasid index.

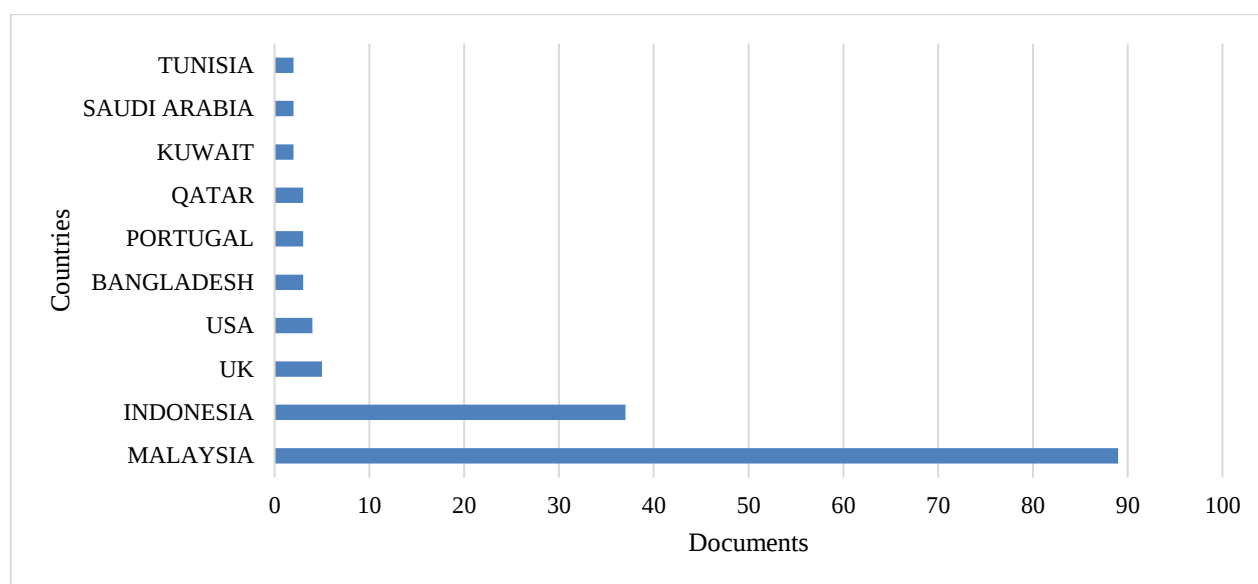


Figure 2. Countries Scientific Production

The graph provides a deeper understanding of the distribution of documents or scientific publications related to maqasid shariah index indexed in Scopus, focusing on research contributions from various countries or regions. From the data presented, it can be seen that Malaysia dominates with a total of 89 scientific publications, signifying a very significant contribution from Malaysian authors in developing research on maqasid shariah index. This may reflect the success and high focus of Malaysian researchers in understanding and advancing the understanding of maqasid shariah index. The second position is filled by Indonesia with 37 documents, showing that Indonesia also has an active role in contributing to the knowledge related to maqasid shariah index. In the third position, the UK contributed 5 documents, reflecting the

contributive involvement of the country's authors in this area of research.

Based on these data, Malaysia and Indonesia, in particular, have a central role in research contributions in the field of shariah maqasid index, indicating that knowledge development on this topic is indeed a particular and important focus in these countries. This distribution analysis not only provides insight into the quantitative contributions of each country, but also creates a picture of the geographical distribution of research contributions in this area. The dominance of some countries suggests the existence of centers of excellence or special expertise in the understanding and development of the maqasid shariah index.

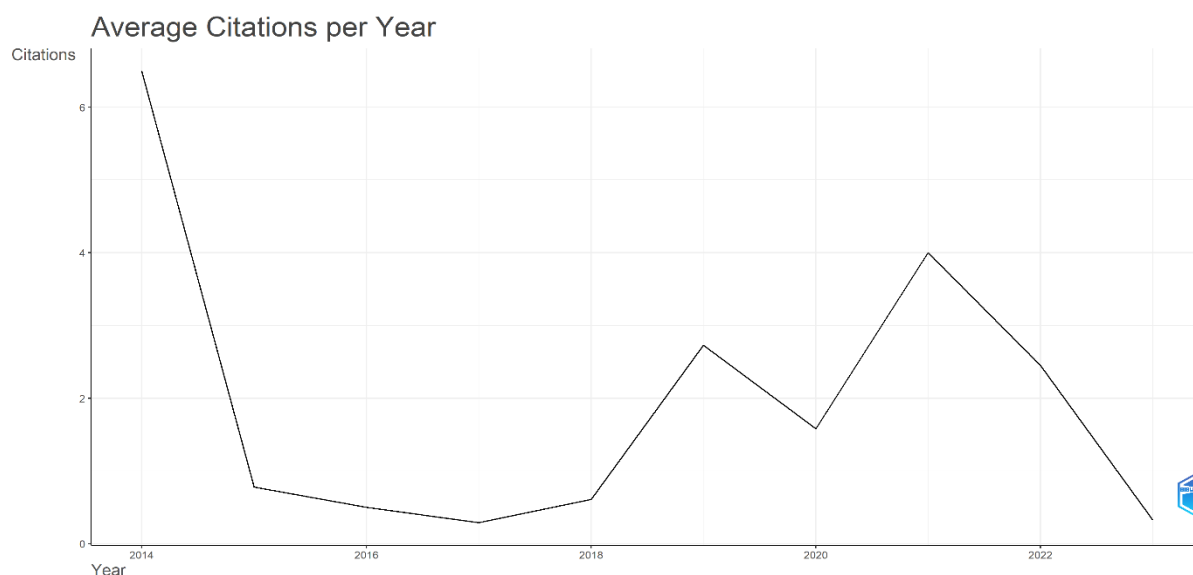


Figure 3. Average Citations per Year

The graph above provides information on the average citations per year in scientific publications that discuss the maqasid sharia index and are listed in Scopus. Through the analysis of the graph, it can be seen that there are fluctuations in the average citations from year to year. It can be observed that the average number of citations in these documents tends to vary throughout the observation period. However, it is interesting to note that in 2014, there was a peak in the average citations per year, reaching around 6.5 citations. This indicates that scholarly publications discussing maqasid sharia in that year received greater attention and recognition compared to other years.

The focus and relevance of the research at that time may be the main factor supporting the high average citations on scholarly publications in the field of maqasid sharia during a certain period. This increase may reflect the significance of the findings and contributions of the research in that year, making it more widely cited by academic peers and other researchers. Understanding that 2014 was a notable year in terms of citations can provide guidance to researchers and academics to understand the dynamics and trends of research in this field, as well as the factors that can influence the citation rate of a scientific publication.

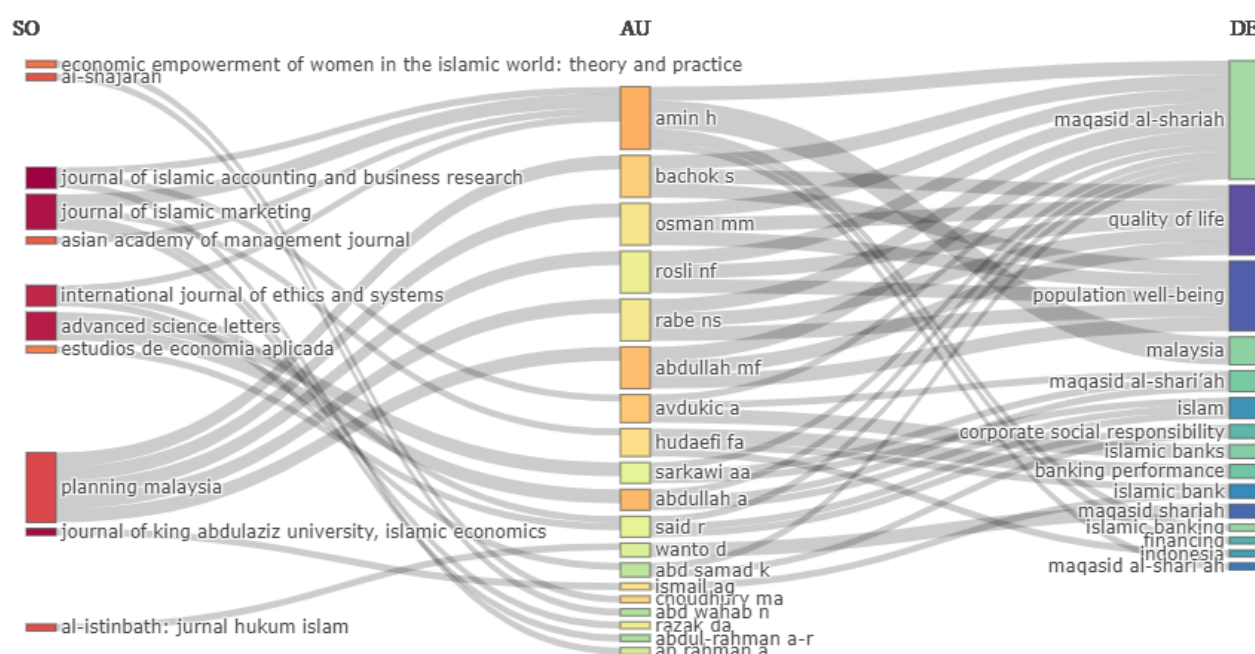


Figure 4. Three Field Plot

The illustration in Figure 4 shows three main interconnected components: the name of the journal publication, the list of authors, and the research themes/topics of the maqasid syariah index indexed in Scopus. The gray line connects these three elements, starting from the right side with the journal at the beginning, then involving the authors in the middle, and finally related to the research themes/topics on the left side of the graph. Each rectangle reflects the contribution amount associated with each element.

From the figure, it can be identified that in the first element, there are 11 journals that published works related to maqasid sharia index in the Three Fields Plot. "Planning Malaysia" emerges as the main journal

with the highest number of publications in this theme, depicted in the red rectangle associated with authors such as Syafiq Bachok, Mariana Mohammed Osman, Nur Farhanah Rosli, Noor Suzilawati Rabe, and Muhammad Faris Abdullah.

The second element in the center of the image shows the names of the authors, some of which are linked to previous journals. Each author is also associated with a frequently used theme keyword, which is visible on the right of the figure. In the context of this study, there are 19 principal investigators involved in this plot, with the size of the rectangle reflecting the number of research publications. Hanudin Amin, represented in the orange

rectangle, is the most prolific author in writing Scopus-indexed articles on maqasid sharia index.

Exploration of the third element on the right of the image reveals 15 different research topics. Each topic is linked to an author who has produced many related works. Of all the topics visible, the term

"Maqasid al-shariah" appears frequently, shown in a light green rectangle. This image provides an informative visual representation of the relationship between journals, authors and research themes within the maqasid shariah index domain.

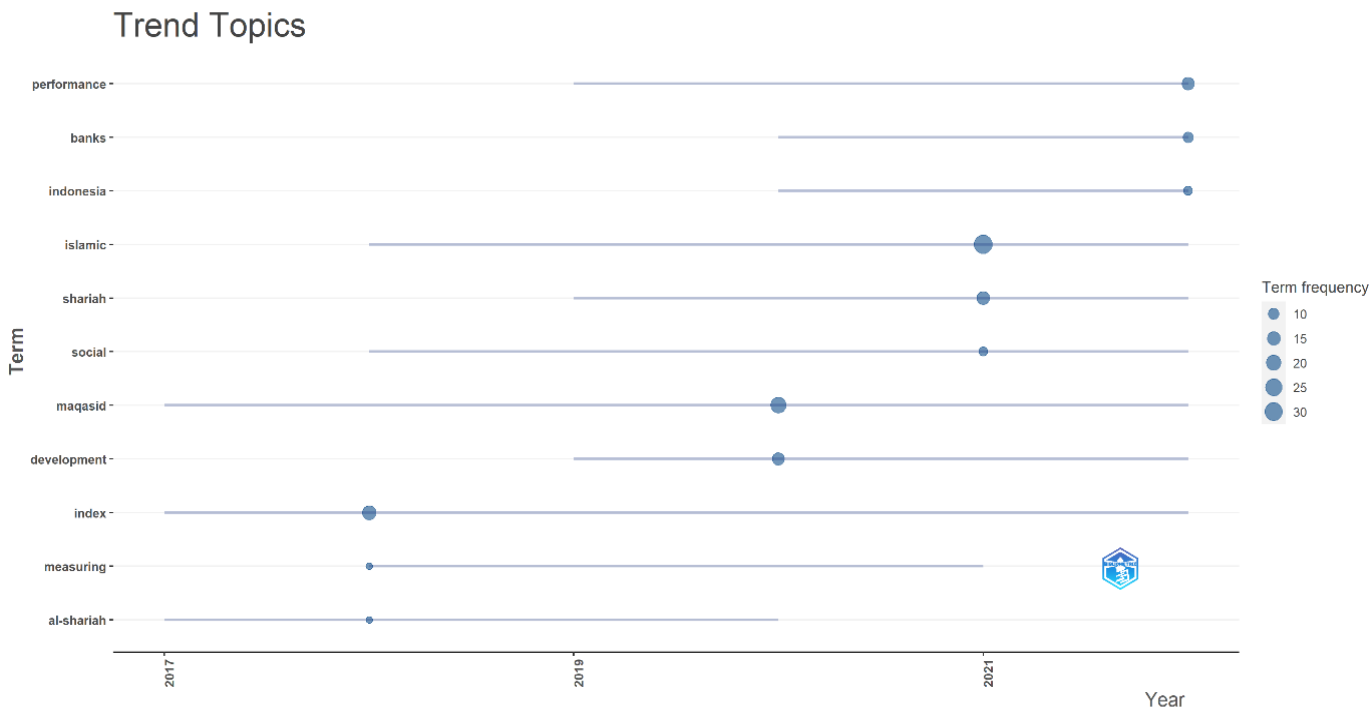


Figure 5. Trend Topics

Trend topics are often related to current events, news stories, or pop culture. If something is timely and relevant, it's more likely to generate engagement and become trending. Usually, trending topics are on social media. Social media is all about sharing content. If something is shared widely, it's more likely to start trending.

The illustration above reflects the development of topics in publications that focus on the Shariah maqasid index. This visualization provides insight into the evolution of topics from year to year by grouping them by research year, allowing the recognition of topics that have been in focus for a long period of time and topics that have recently emerged. The trend also takes into account the frequency of appearance of each word, which is represented by lines and circles in the graph.

In addition to analyzing annual changes, topic occurrence is also assessed based on the extent to which the words appear in research centering on the syariah maqasid index. Therefore, the figure provides an overall picture of the dynamics of topic development in this domain. From the visualization, it can be seen that the topics "performance", "banks", and "Indonesia" have been the main focus with high frequency trends in recent years.

This mapping reflects the diversity and intensity of research on certain aspects of the Shariah maqasid index over a certain period. These trends provide valuable insights into the research focus and shifting interest in the scholarly literature related to the Islamic maqasid index. By understanding these trends, researchers can identify developments and changes in understanding as well as potential directions for future research in this area.

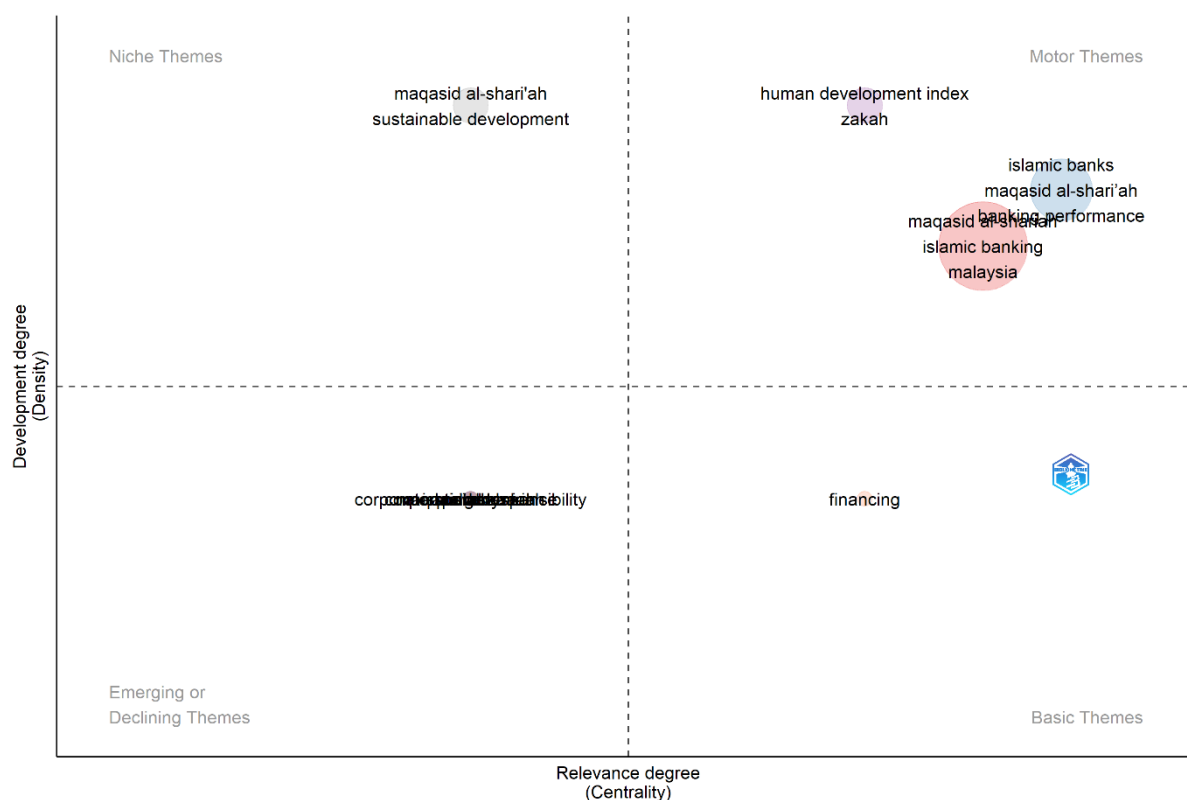


Figure 6. Thematic Map

The illustration provides an in-depth view of the thematics in Scopus-indexed maqasid syariah index documents, by dividing them into four quadrants based on density and centrality characteristics.

1. **Emerging or Declining Themes (Lower Left Quadrant):** In this quadrant, there are emerging themes that have the potential for further development or may fall out of the research focus. These themes are rated as less developed and less significant, characterized by low density and centrality. An example is "corporate social responsibility." While it may currently be less dominant, changes in research trends may influence the further development or decline in relevance of this theme.
2. **Niche Themes (Upper Left Quadrant):** In this quadrant, there are themes with high density but low centrality. This indicates that these themes are well-developed, although they have not yet had a major impact in the field of research. Examples of themes here include "maqasid al-shariah" and "sustainable development." While they may not yet be the main focus, they show a growing trend and could be the subject of attention in the future.
3. **Basic Themes (Lower Right Quadrant):** The themes located in the lower right quadrant have low density but high centrality. This indicates that although these themes do not appear frequently, they are considered important and relevant to the research field. An example is "financing." While they may not be widely researched, these foundational themes are considered to have a large impact and may warrant further research.
4. **Motor Themes (Upper Right Quadrant):** Themes in this quadrant are considered motor themes that have been well developed and are considered important in the development of the research field. Some of the themes included here, such as "human development index," "zakah," "Islamic banks," "maqasid al-shariah," "banking performance," "population well-being," and "quality of life," show high dominance and relevance in the scientific literature. They may be the main focus and illustrate the main direction of research in the context of the Islamic maqasid index.

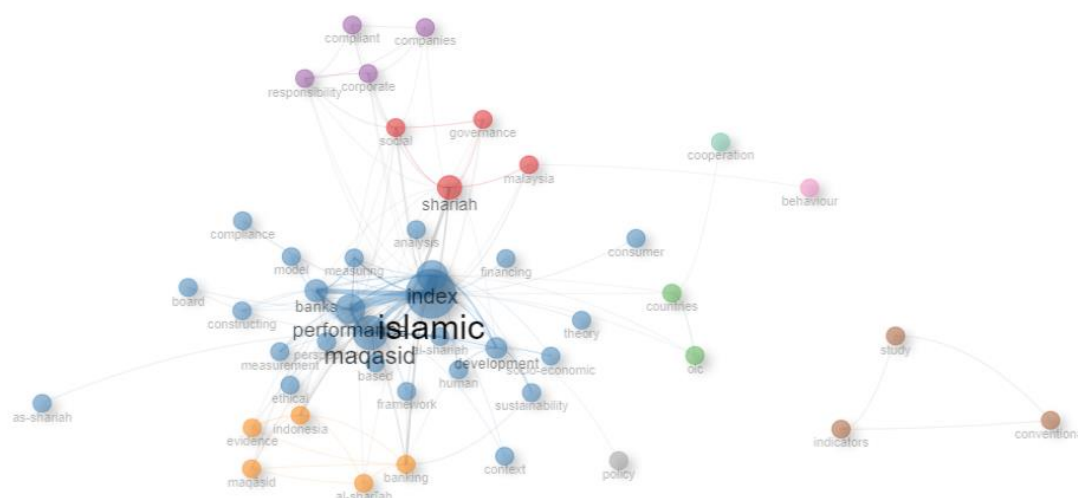


Figure 7. Co-Occurrence Network

The keyword network visualization shown in the figure above presents clusters that represent the relationship between the keywords in the published articles and the maqasid sharia index theme. In this visualization, clusters are formed based on the relevance between the keywords, and there are four clusters that can be identified through the use of different colors. Each cluster is connected through a network with other keywords, and each cluster carries a specific theme that corresponds to the associated keywords.

This network visualization provides a clear view of the structure of interrelated research topics in the literature on maqasid sharia index. These clusters help researchers and scholars to understand and identify patterns of relationships between keywords, making it easier to organize and group research that has a similar focus or theme. Through this visual analysis, similarities and differences between clusters can be found, enabling a deeper understanding of the dimensions and variability of research topics in the context of the maqasid syariah index. Below is a table containing the research clusters.

Table 2. Research Cluster

Cluster	Keywords.	Relevant journals
Shariah maqasid index and Islamic banking performance	- Islamic - Index - Maqasid - Performance - Banks - Development - Socio-economic - Sustainability - Financing - Ethical - Measurment - Board - Compliance	(Alhammadi et al., 2022)(Tarique et al., 2020)(Ibrahim & Ismail, 2020)(Khazani et al., 2017)(Mohammed & Taib, 2016)(Sueb et al., 2022)(Hudaefi & Noordin, 2019)(Hasan & Ali, 2018)(Mergaliyev et al., 2021)(Monawer et al., 2022)(Wanto et al., 2021)
Strengthening sharia governance through the implementation of maqasid syariah index	- Sharia - Governance - Malaysia - Social - Behavior	(Muhamad et al., 2022)(Amin, 2022)(Shaikh, 2015)(Amin et al., 2021)

Islamic banking and maqasid sharia index in Indonesia	- Banking - Al-shariah - Maqasid - Evidence - Indonesia	(Mukhibad et al., 2022)(Hudaefi & Badeges, 2022) (Alhammadi et al., 2022)
Shariah maqasid index and CSR	- Companies - Corporate - Compliant - Responsibility	(Shahabuddin et al., 2018)(Arsad et al., 2021)(Said et al., 2018)

Based on the analysis in the research mapping table above, it can be concluded that overall, research on the maqasid sharia index is dominated by cluster 1 which focuses on the Islamic banking industry. This cluster mapping is reflected in the blue network map. This result shows that the banking sector is the main focus in utilizing the maqasid sharia index, especially in analyzing the performance of Islamic banks, compared to other financial sectors. This is most likely due to the dominance of the Islamic banking industry in its contribution to the global Islamic finance industry. The Islamic banking industry accounts for approximately 70% of the total distribution of Islamic financial assets, reaching USD 2,349 billion, with an annual growth of 14%. The industry involves 527 Islamic banks, including windows, operating in 72 countries around the world. (Islamic finance development report, 2021). Therefore, maqasid index analysis becomes very important in evaluating the performance of Islamic banking which has a great impact on the Islamic finance industry as a whole.

Furthermore, the role of Islamic banking goes beyond simply providing Shariah-compliant financial products and services, but also has a responsibility to advance the public interest. This involves recognizing the importance of putting the public interest above private interests, avoiding mere profit maximization, and considering both the positive and negative consequences of every transaction (Julia & Kassim, 2020). Without paying attention to all these aspects, Islamic banking transactions may be perceived as mere formalities with no different purpose from conventional transactions. (Lesmana & Haron, 2019).. The operationalization of the Islamic banking system must also be in line with maqasid sharia. In the context of Islamic banking, realizing the maqasid of sharia requires collaborative awareness and commitment to moral responsibility from all parties representing stakeholders, especially management and the sharia supervisory board. They have a key role to play in

advancing shariah-compliant transactions for the public good. (Saad & Fisol, 2019).

The maqasid sharia index, which is defined as the ultimate goal of sharia principles, has a primary focus on achieving welfare and benefit values, while simultaneously eliminating suffering. (Wira et al., 2018). In this concept, the ultimate goal reflects the aspiration to create a prosperous and just society in accordance with sharia principles. According to Ibn Ashur, Maqasid Shariah is based on two main elements, namely the promotion of welfare (jalb almasalih) and the avoidance of evil (dar'a al-mafasid). These elements form a clear framework for achieving the ultimate goal, involving efforts to foster public welfare, eradicate corruption, utilize natural resources responsibly, and improve the way of life according to Islamic principles. (Muhamad et al., 2022).. Thus, the maqasid sharia index not only pursues the achievement of moral and spiritual values, but also leads to the development of social and economic welfare, and upholds the principles of justice and sustainability.

The maqasid sharia index basically has many principles in common with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These two concepts are similar in viewing the importance of human management and accountability, community welfare, and environmental preservation. (Muhamad et al., 2022). These concepts not only prioritize economic aspects, but also involve social, environmental and ethical dimensions in achieving their ultimate goals. The maqasid sharia index, which is inspired by Islamic sharia principles, emphasizes on achieving social and economic welfare, while taking sustainability and ethics into account in every action. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the UN also cover various aspects of sustainability, including poverty alleviation, health, education, gender equality and environmental protection.

Overall, the bibliometric analysis of the shariah maqasid index has provided an in-depth understanding of the trends, contributions and variations in the

related scientific literature. Through the search and evaluation of bibliometric data, it can be seen how the concept is evolving, gaining attention, and contributing to the understanding of sharia principles in various contexts, especially in the fields of Islamic banking and sustainable development. This analysis provides an important foundation for future research directions and further development in exploring the potential and positive impact of the implementation of maqasid sharia index.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to examine the development of research related to the maqasid sharia index in scientific publications indexed in the Scopus database over the past 9 years. In a total of 52 documents analyzed from 38 different journals, it was found that 2018 recorded the highest number of publishing documents, namely 11 documents. Malaysian authors dominated with 89 scientific publications. Analysis of the average citations per year showed that 2014 reached its peak with an average of 6.5 citations per year. "Planning Malaysia" is the main journal with the highest number of publications in this theme. Hanudin Amin was identified as the most prolific author in exploring the Scopus indexed maqasid syariah. In addition, this study conducted keyword mapping to illustrate topic trends during the study period, presented thematic maps based on density and centrality, as well as keyword network visualization that resulted in research clusters. This analysis provides an in-depth insight into the dynamics of research in the field of maqasid sharia index.

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