

Review

A Scientometric Study on Management Literature in Southeast Asia

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Abstract: This study employs bibliometric analysis, i.e., a kind of data analytics for evaluating scholarly publications, to evaluate journal publishing management issues in the Southeast Asian context. A total of 500 Scopus-indexed documents from *Jurnal Pengurusan* were sampled. The finding reveals that Malaysia is the most prominent country in terms of author affiliation, country performance, and keyword appearance. The collaboration among the authors of the sampled journal is primarily from the Asian continent, with a few from Australia. The topics of this journal have incrementally evolved from conventional to contemporary issues. This journal has made substantial contributions to the subject of Islamic finance and business, which is congruent with Malaysia's role as a global center of Islamic finance. In addition, some contemporary subjects, such as blockchain, metaverse, and fintech, have emerged, demonstrating the relevance of this journal coverage to the contemporary management issues occurring in the financial markets worldwide. This study provides a critical novelty in the assessment of scholarly publications on management issues in the Southeast Asian context with *Jurnal Pengurusan* as the case.

Keywords: bibliometric; data analytics; *Jurnal Pengurusan*; Malaysia; management



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1. Introduction

Management is a combination of science and the art of getting things done through and with other people. Management comprises several functions, e.g., finance, human resources, operations, marketing, and information systems. Management research is prevalent along with the advancement of management practices in various fields and industries. The word 'management' is not solely in business but also in other sectors, such as health, education, and government. Along with the advancement of management practices, scholarly works on management issues have been produced in various publishing outlets, e.g., academic journals, books, conference proceedings, case studies, and others. Scientific journals are peer-reviewed, which makes them highly trusted in academia. *Jurnal Pengurusan*, which is published by Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (also known as UKM Journal of Management), is one of the journals covering management issues in Southeast Asia. The first issue of the journal was published in 1982.

Jurnal Pengurusan publishes empirical and conceptual papers in business management, including human resources, managerial accounting, finance, banking, marketing, and entrepreneurship. It has been indexed by one of the world's most reputable indexing bodies, i.e., Scopus, since 2006 (volume 25). Currently, the journal is in the third quartile (Q3) for the category of Business, Management, and Accounting (miscellaneous) in the Scopus database. Over the past decade, as shown in Figure 1, *Jurnal Pengurusan* had an increasing CiteScore tendency, with a slight decrease in 2021 (score 0.9). CiteScore is a

journal performance matrix that indicates the average citations received per document published in the serial. The calculation of CiteScore is refined by Scopus, and the latest improvement was launched in 2020, allowing a preventive mechanism for a journal from using ineligible documents, such as editorial material, to manipulate the score (Fang 2021; Trapp 2020). The linear regression formula for Figure 1 is as $Y = a + bX$, with Y is the CiteScore and X is the year.

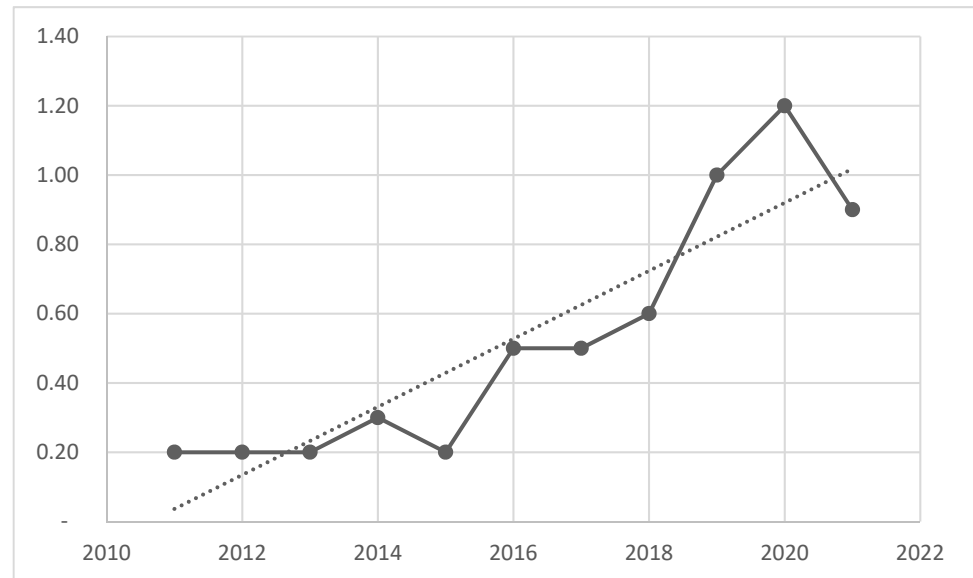


Figure 1. Cite Score of Jurnal Pengurusan (2011–2021).

This study aims to evaluate the current state of management studies using a bibliometric approach of the sixteen debuts of Jurnal Pengurusan. Doing so is to better understand the management issues published in scholarly works in the Southeast Asian context, given that previous work has not dealt with this topic. The scholars pursuing to publish management studies or intending to study management may learn from the results of this study, primarily on the topics which are intensively researched and the lesser ones in a broader context of Asia.

This study aims to evaluate the current state of management studies using a bibliometric approach to Jurnal Pengurusan's sixteen debuts. This is intended to provide a better understanding of the management issues published in academic papers in the Southeast Asian context, as previous papers have not addressed this critical research topic. This study may serve as the primary reference for those scholars who wish to study the current state of management issues in a specific Asian context.

The first section of this paper is the introduction, followed by the literature review in next section. The literature review explains the bibliometric approach, a type of research that can be used to better understand a particular topic or outlet. The literature review section is followed by the method and results and managerial implications. The final section is the conclusion of this study.

2. Literature Review

Bibliometrics or scientometrics, which is also practiced as a type of data analytics for evaluating scholarly publications (Hassan et al. 2022), can be understood as the use of quantitative investigation and statistics to research outputs such as journal articles and their citation sums (Reuters 2008). This technique has gained popularity in the past decade for performing comprehensive science mapping analyses (Aria and Cuccurullo 2017) and evaluating the performances of a journal (or several journals simultaneously), authors, affiliations, and countries.

There are several tools employed by researchers when conducting bibliometric analyses. These include VOSViewer ([van Eck and Waltman 2010](#)), SciMAT (see, for instance, [de las Heras-Rosas and Herrera 2021](#)) and the Bibliometrix package in RStudio (e.g., see; [Alshater et al. 2021](#); [Baz and Iddik 2022](#); [Hassan et al. 2022](#); [Taqi et al. 2021](#)). These three main bibliometric software have their advantages and disadvantages. For example, VOSViewer can be used with no hassle since it is user-friendly. SciMAT offers unique modules which assist researchers in performing all science mapping workflow. Additionally, its ability to clean raw bibliometric data is deemed advantageous ([Cobo et al. 2012](#)). The Bibliometrix package, through its biblioshiny app in RStudio, provides comprehensive features yet requires the users to have an essential background in coding or programming.

Bibliometric studies have been conducted in various disciplines with several variations. The focus may vary, such as on a specific journal, several journals, or many or any journals using a particular term or topic in various databases. Scopus and Web of Science are the most selected databases for bibliometric papers published by researchers in various fields of study. Additionally, these two databases are commonly used in systematic literature review studies (e.g., [Firmansyah and Harsanto 2022](#); [Gunardi et al. 2021](#); [Thomas and Gupta 2021](#)). Other works may also use different databases, such as SSRN, Crossref, and Google Scholar (e.g., [Firmansyah et al. 2020](#)).

3. Methods

This study purposefully sampled the bibliographic data of Jurnal Pengurusan publications automatically harvested from the Scopus database. The sample consists of 500 documents published from 2006 to 2021 (i.e., volume 25 to volume 63). The data retrieval was collected on 28 May 2022. The Scopus database was selected in this study because it is the one with the highest quality that indexes Jurnal Pengurusan. Additionally, the Scopus database has more advantages than the Web of Science because it has much more comprehensive coverage ([Joshi 2016](#)). Based on the website of Jurnal Pengurusan, which is based on an open journal system (OJS), other indexes that index Jurnal Pengurusan are the ASEAN Citation Index (ACI), Cabell, and MyCite. In addition, Jurnal Pengurusan was awarded The Best Malaysian Journal in 2019 by the Ministry of Education of Malaysia.

The obtained documents in this study were then processed using a bibliometric approach by utilizing RStudio software with the Bibliometrix package. Compared with the VOSviewer software, the Bibliometrix package in RStudio has gained popularity with bibliometric researchers because it has richer and more powerful features, primarily in the visualization aspect. The Bibliometrix package in RStudio has been used in previous recent studies in various fields, including in business, management, and economics settings ([Abbas et al. 2022](#); [Alshater et al. 2021](#); [Bashar et al. 2022](#); [Baz and Iddik 2022](#); [Hassan et al. 2022](#); [Ingale and Paluri 2022](#); [Taqi et al. 2021](#); [Thomas and Gupta 2021](#)).

4. Results

The results of this study are discussed based on the modified adaptation from a previous study in one particular journal ([Özdemir and Selçuk 2021](#)). Thus, we present the results of this study in four sub-sections, namely, the descriptive results, the performances (author, affiliation, and country), research topics, and citation analysis.

4.1. Descriptive Results

4.1.1. Types and Quantity of Papers

Jurnal Pengurusan has three types of documents in its publication, i.e., journal article, review paper, and conference paper. Table 1 explains the statistics and types of documents published in Jurnal Pengurusan over sixteen years (2006 to 2021). The publication of Jurnal Pengurusan primarily features journal articles, followed by review papers, and only one publication of a conference paper.

Table 1. Types and Quantities of Jurnal Pengurusan Publications (2006–2021).

Type	Quantity	Percentage
Article	472	94.40%
Review	27	5.40%
Conference paper	1	0.20%
Total	500	100%

4.1.2. Annual Publication Trend

In terms of the number of annual publications, Jurnal Pengurusan has varied yearly publications. Figure 2 illustrates that in the first five years (2006–2011), the number of publications increased slightly, with fewer than 20 papers per year, then jumped significantly to 39 documents in 2012. Since then, the steady trend has continued until 2016. The hike was then seen again in the year 2017 with 56 documents. The trend declined from 2017 until 2021. However, the tendency of document publication by Jurnal Pengurusan from 2006 to 2021 increased with an annual average growth of approximately 19%.

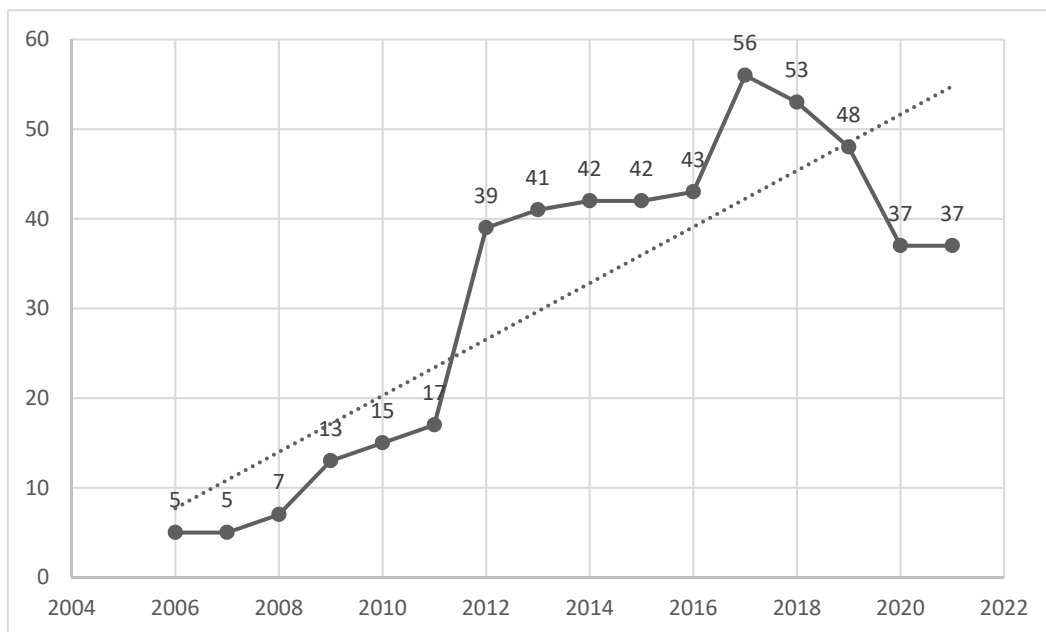


Figure 2. Annual publication trend of Jurnal Pengurusan (2006–2021). Linear regression formula; $Y = a + bX$; Y is the cites score and X is the year. Source: authors’ analysis.

4.2. Author, Affiliation, Country, and Article Performances

4.2.1. Authors’ Productivity

The number authors in the 500 documents in Jurnal Pengurusan is recorded to be 971 authors. The top 20 authors are shown in Table 2, with Nor Asiah Omar (Omar NA) from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia as the leading author, publishing 14 documents. The second-ranked author is Rasidah Arshad (Arshad R), with 12 papers, also from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Both are associate professors with expertise in marketing and organizational behavior, respectively. The third-highest authors are Khairul Akmaliah Adham (Adam KA) from Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Mohd Helmi Ali (Ali MH) from Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Rosmah Mat Isa (Isa RM) from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Fauzias Mat Nor (Nor FM) from Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, and Norman Mohd Saleh (Saleh NM) from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. These five authors’ names are each available in nine papers of the dataset in our study.

Table 2. Top 20 Authors of Jurnal Pengurusan (2006–2021).

Rank	Authors	Number of Document
1	Omar NA	14
2	Arshad R	12
3	Adham KA	9
4	Ali MH	9
5	Isa RM	9
6	Nor FM	9
7	Saleh NM	9
8	Abdullah NL	8
9	Janor H	8
10	Maelah R	8
11	Nazri MA	8
12	Abdul-Rahman A	7
13	Hassan MS	7
14	Rahim RA	7
15	Shukor ZA	7
16	Ahmad A	6
17	Alam SS	6
18	Aziz NA	6
19	Hamzah N	6
20	Ismail A	6

4.2.2. Affiliation's Productivity

Most of the papers in Jurnal Pengurusan were authored by authors from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), totaling 303 papers, as shown in Table 1. Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), and Multimedia University are in the second, third, and fourth positions, respectively, far behind Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia in the first rank. The actual summation of the papers in Table 3 may exceed 500 documents because there are authors with multiple affiliations. Table 3 also indicates that the top 20 affiliations are dominated by Malaysia's universities. Only one university that is not based in Malaysia, namely Universitas Airlangga from Indonesia, is ranked 16th, with five documents.

Table 3. Top 20 Affiliations of Jurnal Pengurusan (2006–2021).

Rank	Affiliation	Number of Document
1	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	303
2	Universiti Utara Malaysia	57
3	Universiti Sains Malaysia	32
4	Universiti Putra Malaysia	30
5	Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia	25
6	Universiti Teknologi Mara	20
7	Multimedia University	18
8	Universiti Malaysia Sabah	15
9	International Islamic University Malaysia	11
10	Universiti Malaysia Terengganu	11
11	University of Malaya	10
12	Universiti Malaya	9
13	Universiti Utara Malaysia UUM	8
14	Universiti Malaysia Sarawak	6
15	Inti International University	5
16	Universitas Airlangga	5
17	Universiti Malaysia Kelantan	5
18	Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris	5
19	Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin	5
20	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	5

4.2.3. Corresponding Author’s Country and Total Citations

A document or research paper can be authored individually by a single author or collectively by a group (two or more authors). In line with Table 3 shown earlier, Figure 3 sheds evidence on the fact that most authors in Jurnal Pengurusan are affiliated with Malaysia’s institutions. It can be seen from the figure that most publications belong to a single-country publication category of Malaysia (in blue color). Only a few publications in Jurnal Pengurusan were jointly or collaboratively authored by researchers from Malaysia and other countries, as shown by the short bar chart line in red (multi-country publications). The second-largest authors with a single-country publication in Jurnal Pengurusan are from Indonesia, followed by Pakistani authors in the third position. Figure 3 also indicates that internationalization in terms of authorship in Jurnal Pengurusan still needs to be improved by inviting more authors from other countries to collaborate with Malaysian researchers.

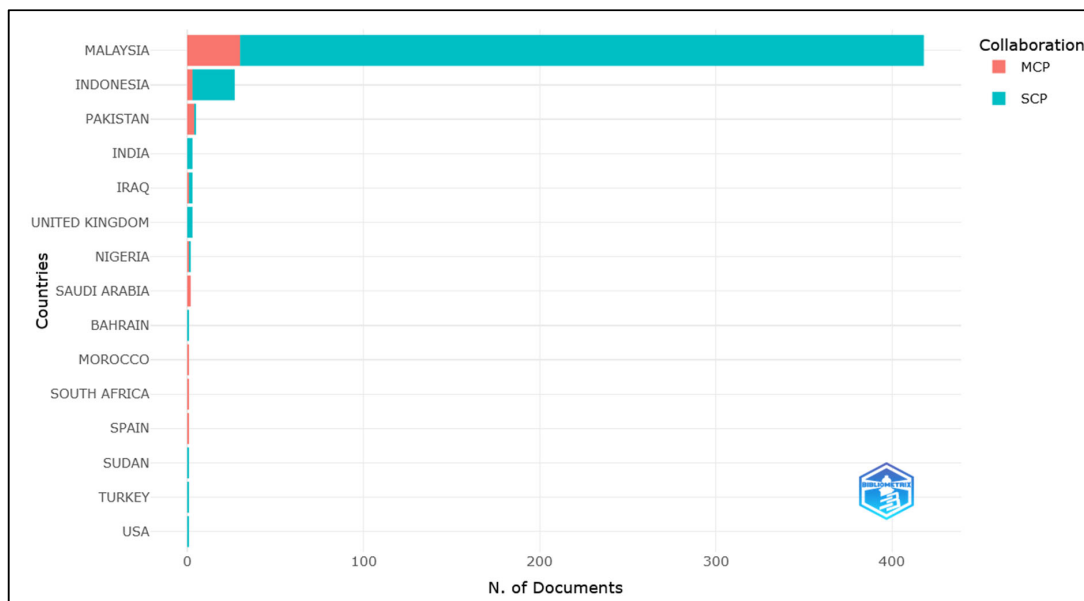


Figure 3. Corresponding author’s country.

In addition to being the most productive in producing articles, Malaysia is the country acquiring the most citations, with 1359. This rank is followed by Indonesia, India, and the United, with 89, 29, and 18 citations, respectively. The following Table 4 displays the top 10 countries with the most citations.

Table 4. The 10 Countries with the Most Citations.

No	Country	Total Citations	Average Article Citations
1	Malaysia	1359	3.251
2	Indonesia	89	3.296
3	India	29	9.667
4	United Kingdom	18	6
5	Sudan	15	15
6	Saudi Arabia	13	6.5
7	Pakistan	10	2
8	Nigeria	5	2.5
9	Iraq	2	0.667
10	Morocco	2	2

4.2.4. Country Collaboration Map

Figure 4 indicates that the collaboration among authors in Jurnal Pengurusan is mainly concentrated in the Asian continent, with several authors from Australia. This is

understandable because the original name of the journal itself is in the Malay language, which might not be familiar to authors, for example, in the American continent. However, Jurnal Pengurusan has taken a progressive step by adding its name using the English language, i.e., UKM Journal of Management. Diversifying authorship can be conducted by collaborating with authors from the USA, Canada, and South American countries.

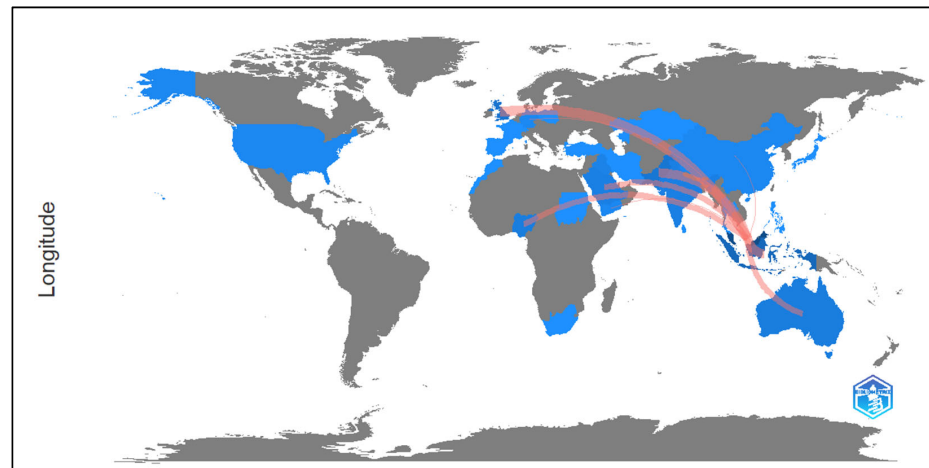


Figure 4. Country collaboration map.

4.2.5. Article Performance

Articles that earn more citations can be considered to have more influence on the topic of those articles. Table 5 shows a list of the 10 most influential articles published by Jurnal Pengurusan from their citations and citations per year. An article by Abdullah and Ismail (2013) is deemed the most influential in Jurnal Pengurusan as it has the most citations (45 citations). This article reveals that ethnic diversity positively correlates with a firm financial performance, primarily ROA (Return on Asset). Their study indicates that diversity is something to encourage in z company’s boards.

Table 5. The 10 Most Influential Articles.

No	Author and Publication Year	Title	Total Citations (TC)	TC Per Year
1	Abdullah and Ismail (2013)	“Gender, Ethnic and Age Diversity of the Boards of Large Malaysian Firms and Performance”	45	4.5
2	Bidin et al. (2009)	“Predicting Compliance Intention on Zakah on Employment Income in Malaysia: An Application of Reasoned Action Theory”	43	3.0714
3	Mabkhot et al. (2017)	“The influence of brand image and brand personality on brand loyalty, mediating by brand trust: An empirical study”	27	4.5
4	Zainudin et al. (2017)	“Debt and Financial Performance of REITs in Malaysia: A Moderating Effect of Financial Flexibility”	26	4.3333
5	Sufian et al. (2013)	“Assessing the Revenue Efficiency of Domestic and Foreign Islamic Banks: Empirical Evidence from Malaysia”	26	2.6
6	Buniamin et al. (2011)	“Corporate Governance Practices and Environmental Reporting of Companies in Malaysia: Finding Possibilities of Double Thumbs Up”	25	2.0833
7	Yong (2011)	“Winner’s Curse and Bandwagon Effect in Malaysian IPOs: Evidence from 2001–2009”	20	1.6667
8	Gupta and Shaheen (2017)	“The Relationship between Psychological Capital and Turnover Intention: Work Engagement as Mediator and Work Experience as Moderator”	19	3.1667
9	Embong et al. (2013)	“Role of zakat to eradicate poverty in Malaysia”	18	1.8
10	Yong (2007)	“Investor demand, size effect and performance of Malaysian initial public offerings: Evidence from post-1997 financial crisis”	18	1.125

4.3. Research Topics

4.3.1. Most Frequent Word

Figure 5 shows the 10 most frequent author keywords obtained from our dataset. The keyword ‘Malaysia’ is found to be the most frequent word, with 46 occurrences. It does make sense because *Jurnal Pengurusan* is published and managed by a Malaysian university. That is, most papers published in *Jurnal Pengurusan* discuss managerial issues in Malaysian contexts. For instance, the financial literacy of younger adult Malaysians (Chun et al. 2021), Malaysia’s SMEs (Thing et al. 2021), impulse buying behavior of Malaysian customers (Zaki and Ab Hamid 2021), case studies of Malaysian public universities (Hasbullah and Rahman 2021), and Malaysia’s Islamic banking (Ab Hamid et al. 2021). In addition to being the highest in terms of number, the keyword ‘Malaysia’ has an increasing tendency within the sixteen-year debut of *Jurnal Pengurusan*.

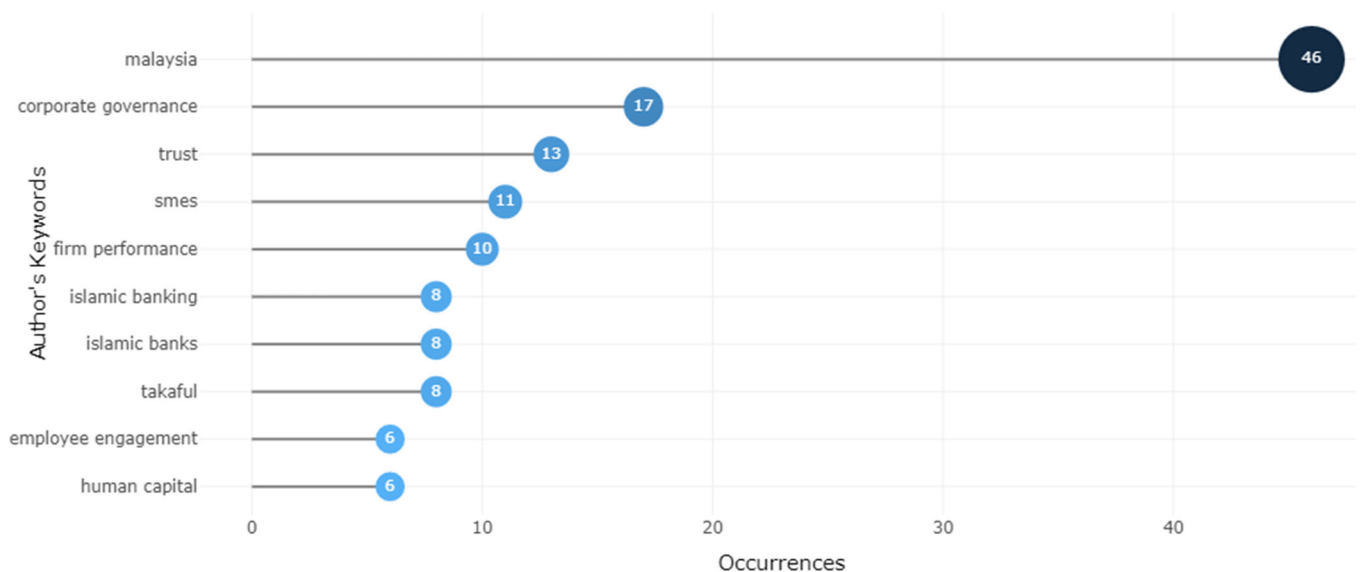


Figure 5. Top 10 most frequent author keywords in *Jurnal Pengurusan*.

The second largest term, in terms of size, is ‘corporate governance’, with 17 occurrences. It can be inferred that many researchers in *Jurnal Pengurusan* put significant attention on corporate governance. Some studies using this keyword deal with several themes, such as the positive association of corporate governance mechanisms with the environmental performance of Malaysian firms (Jaffar et al. 2018), the positive association of corporate governance with financial performance (Teh et al. 2016), and the corporate governance structures affecting voluntary disclosure in Indonesia (Jaffar et al. 2013).

The third keyword with the most occurrence is ‘Islamic banking’ (combined with Islamic banks), with 16 occurrences in total. It is interesting to note that even though *Jurnal Pengurusan* is not a specific Islamic economics or finance journal, it happens to publish several topics in this domain. The number of papers related to Islamic banking is quite large, discussing various topics, such as the determinants of Islamic bank’s brand image (Ab Hamid et al. 2021), CSR practice of Islamic banks (Mohd Nor and Hashim 2015), and risk management of Islamic banks (Aisyah and Zaid 2015). In addition, we found other papers related to other Islamic topics, such as takaful (e.g., Mohamed et al. 2016; Nizar and Falikhatun 2021; Shaladdin et al. 2018), with eight occurrences, and waqf, with five occurrences (e.g., Suhaili et al. 2018; Thaker and Thaker 2015; Usman and Rahman 2021). The presence of Islamic finance and business studies in *Jurnal Pengurusan* is in line with Malaysia, which is considered the world’s hub of Islamic finance, whose Islamic banking assets reached USD 297 billion in 2019 (Puri-Mirza 2021).

4.3.2. Trend Topics

A scientific journal tends to follow current trends on the practical side, and so does Jurnal Pengurusan. Figure 6 below illustrates various research topics obtained from the Bibliometrix package of the RStudio software. This figure provides several keywords which show a tendency over a couple of years. The keywords in the top positions are those which appeared in recent years, while those in the bottom position are those which appeared earlier. Meanwhile, the line in Figure 6 indicates the consistency of a particular keyword over the years. The longer the line of a term is, the more consistent (or popular) this topic among the researchers is. From that figure, it can be seen that the keywords or terms which appear in the more recent years include firm performance (including financial performance), risk management, job satisfaction, emerging market, and trust. The explanations of these keywords are outlined as follows.

The first current trend topic of all the documents in Jurnal Pengurusan, as shown in Figure 6, is ‘firm performance’. The study by [Omar et al. \(2016\)](#) is the first study in Jurnal Pengurusan that discusses the determinant of firm performance among SMEs in Malaysia. Their study found that the performance of SMEs is affected by entrepreneurial orientation, innovation capability, and knowledge creation. Subsequently, a study on firm performance was performed by [Nor and Ismail \(2017\)](#) and [Abdullah and Shukor \(2017\)](#). The study by [Nor and Ismail \(2017\)](#) is in the finance domain, positing that the firm performance of non-financial companies listed on Bursa Malaysia was affected by related party transactions (RTPs).

On the other hand, the focus of the firm performance study conducted by [Abdullah and Shukor \(2017\)](#) is on risk management, documenting that the risk management committee of a company may strengthen the relationship between voluntary risk management disclosure and firm performance. In 2018, no publication was found on firm performance. In 2019, one publication on firm performance was found, i.e., in the study by [Marzuki and Shukri \(2019\)](#) investigating Malaysia’s state-owned enterprises (SOEs). They revealed that firm performance is closely related to directors’ remuneration, indicating that incentives for directors work well in monitoring activities. Thus, the performances of these SOEs improved. In 2020, one study on firm performance was conducted by [Khan et al. \(2020\)](#), who employed a literature review to investigate the determinant of firm performance.

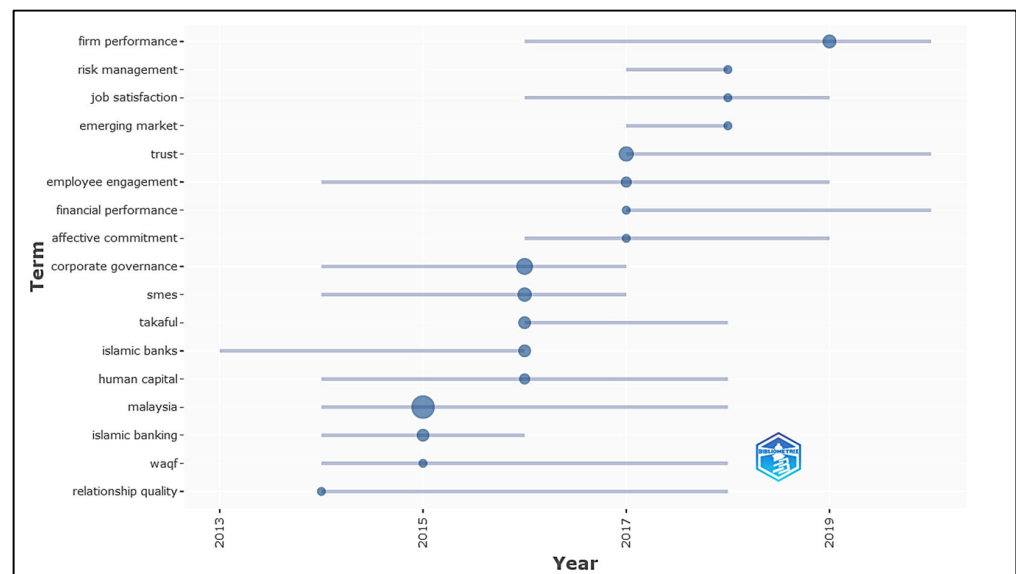


Figure 6. Trend topics of Jurnal Pengurusan.

The next trending topic in Jurnal Pengurusan is studies using the keyword ‘trust’. Although the term ‘trust’ first appeared in a study published in 2011 (e.g., [Al-Hawari 2011](#); [Aman and Maelah 2011](#)), this keyword started to gain popularity in 2019 and kept

appearing until 2021, as shown in Figure 6. A recent study in Jurnal Pengurusan using the keyword ‘trust’ is related to the effect of trust on the purchase intention of pharmaceutical customers in Malaysia (Hodi and Hassan 2021). In their study, organizational trust was found to be significant in affecting individual behavior in the workplace. Furthermore, ‘trust’ is well-known in the context of marketing, especially its role as a mediating variable between the dependent and independent variables, as documented in several recent studies (Mabkhot et al. 2017; Maulod et al. 2020; Omar et al. 2017).

Furthermore, we found that the relatively consistent and relevant terms include ‘employee engagement’, ‘human capital’, ‘waqf’, and ‘Malaysia’, as shown by the long blue line in Figure 6. This appearance indicates that those four words are quite popular among researchers in Jurnal Pengurusan, which may also be interpreted as that the topics in this field were gaining more attention from academia than any other topics. Meanwhile, the disappearing keywords include ‘Islamic bank’, ‘SMEs’, and ‘corporate governance’, as indicated by the short blue line in Figure 6. These terms are no longer available in the most recent publications of Jurnal Pengurusan, which may be interpreted as that the researchers have switched to other more interesting topics. However, those keywords might reappear in the forthcoming publication with perhaps different research methods or contexts, adding to the literature of those fields.

Finally, our results indicate that no studies in Jurnal Pengurusan publish papers on current digital topics, such as financial technology (fintech) and blockchain (using the dataset in this study). Thus, we believe that further studies need to address such two topics, considering that management practices, primarily finance, are now highly influenced by technological innovation.

4.3.3. Thematic Evolution

In addition to the trend topic analysis shown in the previous section, the research trend can also be seen from the thematic evolution of the documents published by Jurnal Pengurusan, as shown in Figure 7. This figure illustrates that some topics or keywords have been less popular, but some have become more popular among researchers in Jurnal Pengurusan. It can be indicated that the research topic of ‘effective commitment’ was popular only from 2006 to 2016 but lost its popularity in the newer period (2017 to 2021). Furthermore, the topic of ‘Islamic bank’ also somewhat declined in terms of popularity as researchers perhaps were keener on studying more recent financial institutions or other topics which are closely related to technology, such as organizational mobility (Kadir et al. 2021) and ICT usage (Ibrahim et al. 2020).

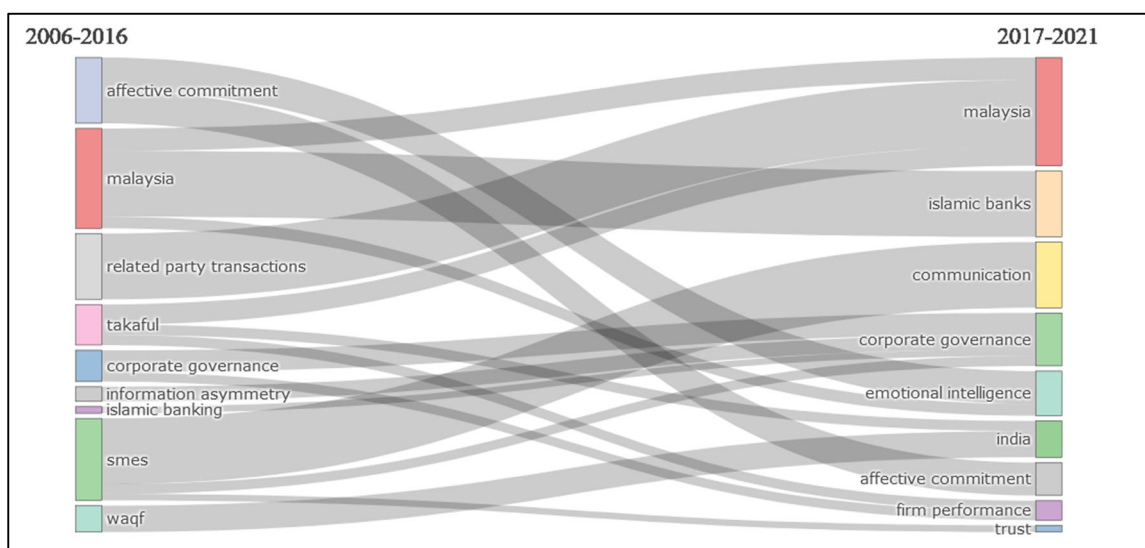


Figure 7. Thematic Evolution of Jurnal Pengurusan.

The top three topics gaining more popularity in the recent period of *Jurnal Pengurusan* include 'Malaysia', 'communication', and 'corporate governance'. The word 'Malaysia' is understandably thriving because a vast number of papers in the journal used the country context of Malaysia. Based on our observation, at least 165 papers mentioned the word 'Malaysia' in their titles (see, for instance, [Ramli et al. 2021](#); [Saad et al. 2021](#)). Furthermore, the word 'communication' slightly obtained popularity due to its significance in affecting firm performance. Technology-enabled communication is effective in improving employees' knowledge ([Ibrahim et al. 2020](#)). Moreover, 'corporate governance' obtained popularity in recent years because it is evidenced to have a positive association with the environmental performance of a company ([Ibrahim et al. 2020](#)).

All in all, Figure 7 shows that the topics in *Jurnal Pengurusan* have evolved, adapting to the changing practices of management practices and business landscapes. Additionally, this figure illustrates the dynamics of *Jurnal Pengurusan* as an outlet that facilitates researchers to be more updated in future management and business studies.

5. Managerial Implication

Our study provides several managerial implications. First, companies may find it helpful to know that the studies in management have been well studied in Academia, primarily in the Asia region, as found in the *Jurnal Pengurusan*. Management practices in various industries have been captured quite in detail, as was found in the results of our studies, primarily in the most frequent word sub-section and trend topics. Second, managers of any firm may acquire knowledge from our study that the evolution of management science is definitive, since changes in both practical and academic domains constantly occur. By realizing this fact, firm managers are expected to pay attention to academic works, such as those in the *Jurnal Pengurusan*, specializing in management studies.

Islamic banking and philanthropy, as well as other disciplines related to Islamic finance, have served as the basis for numerous articles in this journal. This has established Malaysia as a global model and center for Islamic finance. This will indirectly benefit and serve as a guide for policymakers and players in the Islamic finance industry as they confront global financial issues and industrial competitiveness in the increasingly challenging and competitive field of Islamic economics and finance. *Jurnal Pengurusan* will remain relevant as a primary reference for Islamic financial fund managers in the future.

6. Conclusions

This study presents a literature mapping on a management journal discussing management science and practices, primarily in Asia. *Jurnal Pengurusan* is selected as the case for this study to examine this journal's extensively available and less-researched topics. The scientific work evaluation in this paper provides insightful knowledge to academia, such as editors of business and management journals and practitioners, such as managers. This paper helps academia understand management research, primarily in the context of Asia. Additionally, researchers can perform research on the topics that have not been tapped extensively in *Jurnal Pengurusan*, such as the ones related to blockchain, metaverse, and financial technology. Company managers, mainly in Asia, can benefit from this study by knowing the contemporary topics that are well-studied in a specific management outlet. Finally, as the science and art of management constantly evolve, academia and practitioners must keep alert to current managerial studies to make decisions appropriately.

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Data Availability Statement: The data of this study are from the Scopus database.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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