

Mapping Waqf Research: Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract: *The purpose of this study is to examine Indonesia's waqf development pattern. Waqf-related research includes, among other things, the study of waqf law, productive waqf schemes, empowering waqf for poverty, stock waqf, and waqf connected to sukuk. The most popular articles are frequently those that discuss how waqf can reduce poverty and promote economic empowerment. Studies on the professionalism of waqf institutions in Indonesia are relatively few. A review of the literature on the management of waqf institutions in favor of professionalism was done by the researchers in light of this. This study is a quantitative investigation that makes use of bibliometric analysis. A quantitative strategy for examining bibliographic information in papers and journals is called bibliometrics. In this study, a waqf journal that Google Scholar has indexed served as the population. Publish or Perish 8 was used to select the samples for this study, which were publications with the keywords "management of waqf institutions," "waqf institutions," and "professionalism of Nazhir" in Indonesia. The information demonstrated an increase in the number of publications since the average year. According to Google Scholars, there were 82, 89, 110, 141, 147, 143, and 195 more publications about endowment per year from 2015 to 2021. The research's key themes were the effects of waqf on the role of nazhirs, effective waqf management, and nazhir certification. Future research plans are anticipated to concentrate on the professional behavior of waqf institutions and how to best foster professionalism through waqf institutions. In Indonesian waqf institutions, there is a level of professionalism known as nazhir certification. This study is intended to advance waqf research both domestically and internationally so that waqf research can expand with new topics and become more diverse.*

Keywords: *Waqf; Institution; Bibliometrics; Analysis*

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has made considerable strides in the development of waqf, from contemporary waqf plans to new innovations like cash waqf tied to Sukuk and others. Additionally, academics and professionals have made the management of waqf from institutions, nazhir, and even management a focus of their studies. One of the driving forces behind the growth of waqf research is the idea that waqf is a

form of philanthropy that can help society overcome economic challenges and advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include eradicating poverty and hunger and improving health, education, and other societal ills (Nassar, 2022).

Poverty alleviation can be overcome not only from assistance from the government or by creating jobs, but it is necessary to have an instrument that can move the community's entrepreneurial spirit to reduce the number of unemployed (Hariyanto et al., 2020). One of them is the existence of productive waqf. One of the problems that occur is the management of waqf, which is still not innovative and seems classic, such as only being used for the establishment of schools, tombs and mosques and prayer rooms. There is a need for innovation in waqf management, so its benefits have a greater impact on the economy. It seems that the initiation of cash waqf with various schemes can increase public awareness of waqf (Susilo et al., 2021).

Moreover, the institutional side of waqf management should be a concern that must be monitored for its development. Because the professionalism of the institution supports it not only in terms of institutions that should be transparent, but also related to nazir as the manager of waqf funds can strengthen the economy of the people (Baharuddin & Iman, 2018). Nazir's professional indicators can be seen in his work field expertise, time, thought, energy on the job, and a strong commitment to his work.

The support of the Indonesian government in developing waqf has been realized by establishing the Indonesian Waqf Agency (BWI). This agency was formed in order to develop and advance waqf in Indonesia. BWI fosters nazir so that waqf assets are managed better and more productively to provide greater benefits to the community through social services, economic empowerment, and public infrastructure development. In the digital era, BWI is transforming to strengthen the national waqf development ecosystem by encouraging the strengthening of digital transformation as a strategic step in efforts to optimize the potential of waqf (Rahmawati et al., 2021). One form of this transformation is the Nazir certification held by Indonesia Waqf Agency, so that the quality of nazir can be more professional.

Studies on waqf are mostly related to poverty alleviation (Aldeen et al., 2020). Some solutions using waqf instruments on the problems of poverty and unemployment appear but are still lacking in waqf institutions which have not been studied much. In fact, transparency, accountability and professionalism from the management institution are needed to support the management and empower waqf. Finding sources related to institutional studies of waqf institutions is a problem. Several studies have tried to examine the literature on waqf that summarizes various studies originating from Scopus and the Web of Science, such as Hassan et al. (2020), Aldeen et al (2020, dan Atan and Johari (2017). With bibliometrics, mapping is carried out in the landscape to visualize a concept. The input results from the mapping analysis are in the form of author collaboration data, networks between keywords, citations between documents and various other information.

The results of this mapping analysis are then used as information for researchers about concepts that can help plan and confirm their research ideas.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive quantitative research method with an evaluative bibliometric approach. This study uses bibliometric analysis data from the Google Scholar database to obtain previously designed results. The data from the results of this study are sourced from local and international journals, especially in the field of waqf, which several universities in Indonesia have published.

This study also uses journal data as a benchmark in determining journals indexed with Sinta, such as the Bank Indonesia Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance (JIMF-BI) and the journal Al Muzara'ah IPB which is indexed by sinta 2. Specifically, The articles used as objects in this study are connected to Google Scholar; some of these journals are accredited, and some are not. However, from the presentation of the journal distribution, it can be seen in Figure 2. The keywords used to find relevant articles related to Nazhir's professionalism, transparency of waqf institutions, and the development of waqf innovation. There are 999 documents for bibliometric analysis.

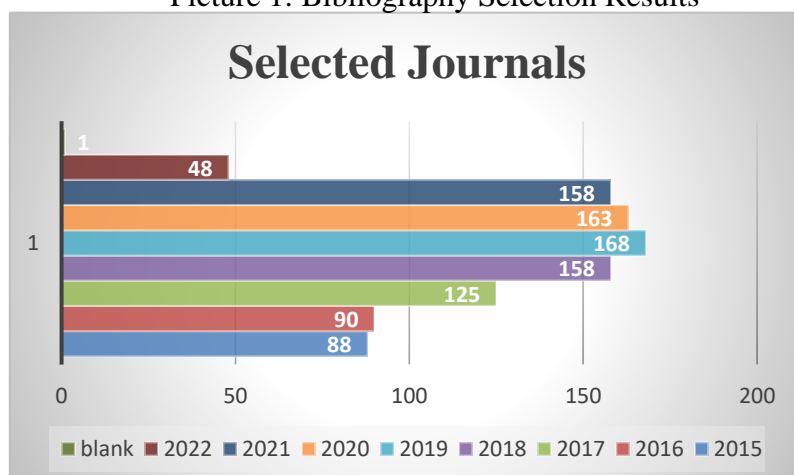
Some of the tools available to analyze the data were obtained in testing the bibliometric analysis. For research purposes, (1) Publish or Perish was used to find and analyze the required information sources, and (2) VOSviewer to improve the drawing of the bibliometric network.

This research method is a research method in the form of numbers, numerics and statistical results presented in the form of diagrams which only discusses certain disciplines. Due to purpose this research is to see how the visualization of the development of waqf research topics and the level of collaboration networks in Indonesia and global. The search uses the keyword "Waqf" by taking from the metadata in the journal index between 2015 – 2022.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At the filtration stage, a selection is made to select the journals to be analyzed. The journal selected and used is the type of article title, abstract, keyword, article or review. The initial data search through the publish or perish application resulted in 999 bibliographies, with limited search criteria with the keyword "waqf" and the year of publication between 2015 – 2022.

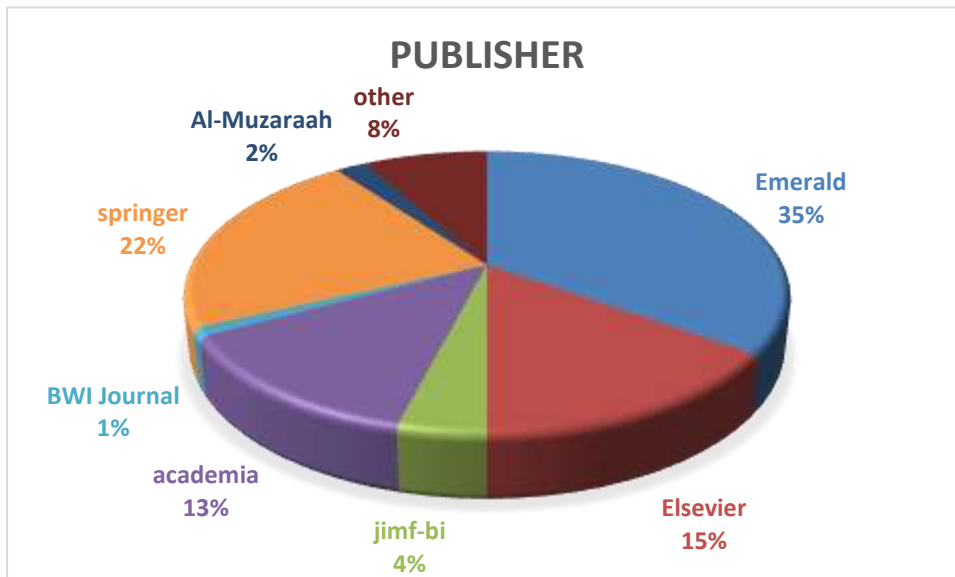
Picture 1: Bibliography Selection Results



The graph above shows that in terms of the year, the most journals about waqf are 2019. As it is known that the waqf movement in Indonesia is already massive, as was carried out by the Indonesia Waqf Agency (BWI) by holding a National Coordination Meeting (Rakornas) on 10-12 December 2019. This activity has strategic value for strengthening the sharia economic sector, in particular, and the national economy in general. The development of the waqf sector is an effort to increase the role of various sharia economic sectors in national development.

Based on Masterplans 2019-2024 by National Sharia Economy and Finance Committee (KNEKS), a national waqf road map is drawn to find the right direction to contribute significantly to the acceleration of community welfare development and national economic development. Those triggered much research in the field of waqf, and various ideas related to productive waqf and waqf schemes associated with Sukuk emerged. In addition, the acceleration of waqf land certification is coordinated by the Directorate General of Islamic Community Guidance. Based on Masterplans KNEKS 2019-2014 the targets of the program are : *a.* an increase in the participation of people for waqf, *b.* an increase in the percentage of waqf pledges issued, *c.* an increase in the percentage of certified waqf land, *d.* an increase in the percentage of waqf institutions that are fostered.

Academics publish their research works in various journals, both domestically and abroad. Based on the results of the mapped data, the results are as follows.:

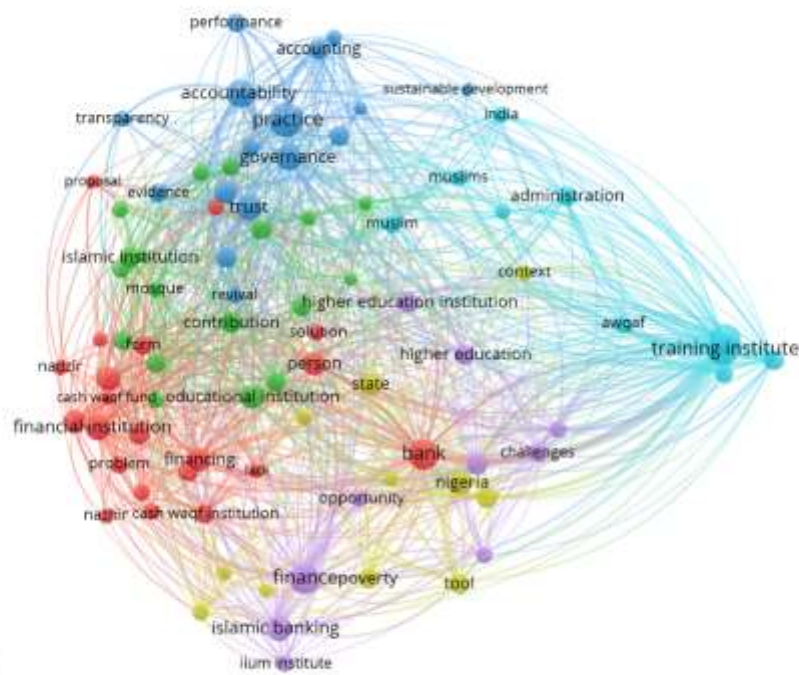


Picture 2: Journal distribution about waqf

Journals on Islamic economics have been widely distributed in internationally reputed journals, like Emerald, Springer and Elsevier. It can be seen in the chart above that journals about waqf are dominated by emerald as much as 35%, from 999 journals that have been selected, then Springer 22%, Elsevier 15%, Academia 13%, jimf-bi 4%, Al Muzaraah 2%, BWI Journal 1% and others 8% respectively. The chart shows that the focus of waqf research has been widely studied and

published in reputable journals like Emerald, Springer, Academia and Elsevier. Indonesia also contributed to research on waqfs, such as the JIMF-BI journal from Bank Indonesia, Al Muzaraah and the journal from the Indonesian Waqf Agency. Research on waqf in articles published by BWI was dominated in 2017, and the theme raised was related to the cash waqf model. Meanwhile, in the JIMF-BI journal from Bank Indonesia, the years are more varied along with the distribution of authors and years.

Picture 3. Visualisasi Vosviewer



Research on waqf in English "waqf" has six clusters with their respective keywords as follows:

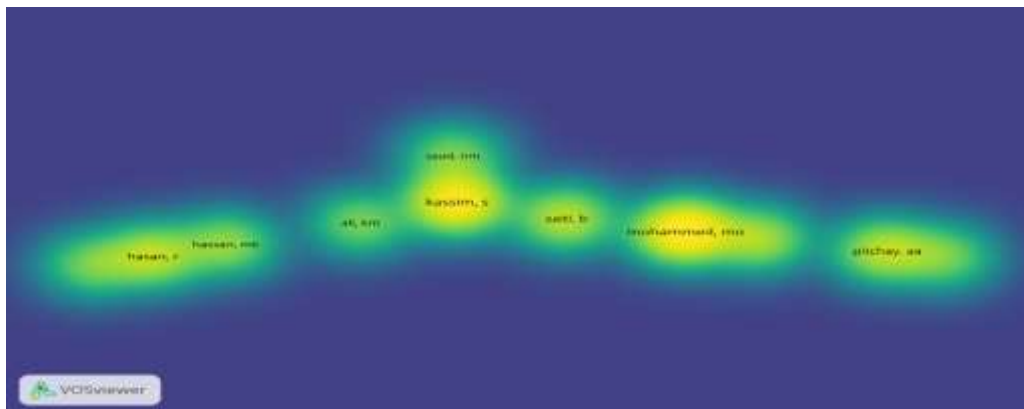
Table 1. Spreading Keyword based on cluster

Cluster	Keywords
First Cluster	bank, bwi, cash waqf fund, cash waqf institution, financial institution, financing, form, implementation, micro waqf bank, nazhir, productive waqf
Second Cluster	awareness, contribution, educational institution, Islamic institution, religious institution.
Third Cluster	accountabililty, awqaf institution, practice, sustainability. Transparency, trust, and awqaf asset.
Fourth Cluster	context, covid, integration, Islamic social finance, poverty, Nigeria, Pakistan, poverty alleviation.
Fifth Cluster	Bangladesh, challenge, finance, issues, opportunity, socio economic, development, iium institute.
Sixth Cluster	administration, awqaf, india, irti, Islamic research, muslims, training institute.

The number of writings is relatively large, and the distribution of themes in the research is relatively dominated by the cash waqf scheme, which is integrated with the empowerment of productive waqfs like micro waqf banks, poverty alleviation, and empowerment of waqf. Regarding institutions, it still revolves around Nazhir, accountability and transparency of waqf institutions. One trend appears to be the emergence of the keyword covid in the fourth cluster. Research related to waqf is related to the prevention of covid 19 both in Indonesia and outside Indonesia. There are 13 articles out of 1000 with the keyword waqf. One of the titles that have been cited the most is entitled "The potential role of Islamic social finance in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic", written by Taufik Faturohman et al. in 2021 cited 25 times. The findings are that waqf can encourage economic activity by using waqf assets for various purposes, such as education and infrastructure. More than online waqf applications can optimize the potential of waqf in the new normal era.

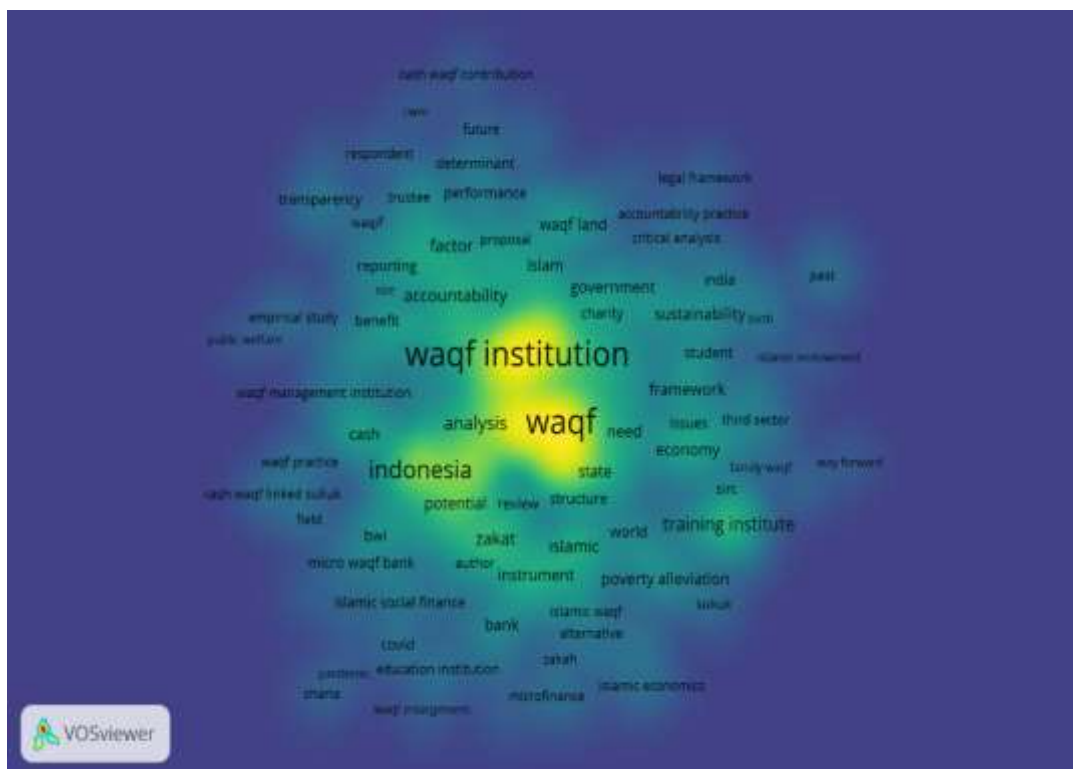
Based on the distribution of the author, who is actively conducting waqf research which is visualized in the image below :

Picture 5 . Visualitation based on author



In the picture, the colours appear lighter, lighter and less bright. Most brightly, it shows the most productive writers writing research on waqf. The first Author is Mustafa Omar Mohammed was most productive in researching about waqf a total is 17 Articles, followed by Salina Kassim, writing 15 articles, Magda Ismail Abdel Mohsin writing 12 articles, Anwar Allah Pitchay writing 9 article, Raditya Sukmana writing 8 articles, Rashedul Hasan 7 articles and others less on 7. The articles taken by August 2022 have been searched by publish and perish and then analyzed by VOSviewers.

Waqf covers the theme of cash waqf, waqf concept, cash waqf linked Sukuk, accountability, transparency, critical analysis, and cash waqf fund, but related to waqf institutions, and there is still not much discussion.

Picture 6 : Density Visualitation of Waqf

It can be seen from the picture above that the most prominent friends of waqf are the colours of waqf institutions and waqf and Indonesia. However, in institutional waqf, the relationship between transparency, accountability and practice of institutions has not been widely discussed.

That should concern researchers because waqf institutions' professionalism can contribute to waqf's development. BWI has designed a waqf roadmap, which is useful for developing waqf potential in Indonesia. As one of the instruments of Islamic philanthropy, waqf has become a special interest for Muslims because its users can continue until death.

Research on waqf is then published in reputable journals, and it will impact public trust in waqf institutions. The ideas given by researchers can be a source of inspiration for waqf managers to innovate and be more trustworthy in carrying out their duties. That is an opportunity for further researchers to contribute to research on waqf institutions both in Indonesia and outside Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

A literature study on waqf was carried out to map the research researchers conducted. The purpose of the research is that researchers can improve the themes

that have not been widely studied. One of them is the theme related to waqf institutions. From the results of visualization using publish or perish and VOS viewer, few still conduct research related to transparency, accountability, professionalism and practice of waqf institutions. Most of the research carried out is conceptual studies, waqf schemes, waqf empowerment, and waqf as poverty alleviation. The recommendation for further research is to expand the cited journal areas such as Web of Science, Semantic Scholar, and Scopus. That way, the journals can be analyzed complexly by future researchers.

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