



Bibliometric Analysis of 20-Year Development of Waqf Research in Indonesia Using VosViewer

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the 20 years of development of scientific publications in the field of waqf from 20004 to 2023, so that in the future it will provide the results of this research that have an impact on the search for the latest research topics. Therefore there are two identified topics that will be discussed in this study, the first is to find out the development of waqf publications in Indonesia in 2004-2023. secondly to find out the existence of scientific publications about waqf in Indonesia based on keywords and authors. From the results of the research, the first shows that there are 970 Google Scholar indexed articles using the Publish or Perish application. Writings published on Google Schooler were abundant in 2016-2017. There are 10 prolific authors during the 20 years of the development of scientific publications about waqf and have the most citations with a total of 253. Second, the existence of scientific publications about waqf in Indonesia is based on keywords, namely the keywords of waqf objects that have been published the most in 20 years. For this reason, through this research we can also find out the topic of waqf, this can make it easier for future writers to determine the theme according to the current novelty about waqf, starting from the potential and opportunities of waqf in the modern era, management of cash waqf, distribution of waqf and so.

Keyword: Bibliometrics, Waqf, Vosviewer.

Paper type: Literature Review

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A. INTRODUCTION

The practice of waqf is one of the religious deeds performed by individuals by dedicating a portion of their wealth to be used as public or communal property (Bukido & Makka, 2020). Waqf falls under the category of social worship as it relates to communal life or human relationships. Waqf also aims for devotion to Allah SWT and sincerity in seeking His pleasure (Munthe et al., 2020). In Indonesia, waqf plays a significant role in developing economic, social, and cultural activities. Muslims believe that waqf institutions can support the development and progress of society. This can be observed in data from various places of worship, universities, schools, and other institutions built on waqf land (Tamiang, 2023).

Waqf regulation in Indonesia began in 2004 with the enactment of Law No. 41 of 2004 concerning waqf. This law regulates various aspects ranging from waqf trustees, waqif (*the endower*), waqf property, waqf pledges, and waqf bodies. The practice of waqf in Indonesia is still largely conventional and vulnerable to various issues, often leading to legal disputes (Djafri et al., 2021). This condition arises due to deviations by irresponsible

individuals, such as the underutilization of waqf assets, neglect of waqf assets, misuse of waqf assets, and even the sale of waqf assets. Many waqf assets lack clear administration, and waqf trustees may lack professionalism in managing waqf assets, leading waqifs to demand the return of waqf assets for the welfare of the community.

In recent years, there have been several studies on waqf, including those by (Assegaf, 2019)(Purnomo & Khakim, 2019)(Sutra, 2020) (Muhammad Fahmul Iltiham & Irhamil Izzatul Rosyidah, 2021), which discuss productive waqf in terms of implementation and execution. Additionally, (Firdaus et al., 2019)(Firdaus & Rizal, 2021)(Hiyanti et al., 2020)(Ismawati & Anwar, 2019) address cash waqf. Furthermore, (M. Faisal, 2019)(Rusydia & Rahayu, 2019)(Muhammad Nur Hadi & Abdul Bashith, 2021)(Lestari & Thantawi, 2016) study cash waqf as well.

Although these studies provide explanations and analyses of various forms of waqf in Indonesia, including productive waqf, cash waqf, and waqf through money, there hasn't been a comprehensive mapping of waqf research over the past 20 years. Therefore, there is a need for research mapping related to this topic, with the results serving as knowledge for researchers and influencing decision-making in the future. Hence, this study aims to address these needs and intends to produce a literature review, with bibliometric analysis chosen as the analytical method.

Bibliometric analysis aims to evaluate scientific research outcomes and map the field of knowledge, monitoring new knowledge developments in specific areas (Effendy et al., 2021). While there have been numerous studies on waqf in Indonesia, so far, there hasn't been any research specifically utilizing bibliometric analysis to examine the development of publications in this field. To narrow down the discussion in this study, two topic identifications will be addressed: firstly, to understand the publication development of waqf in Indonesia from 2004 to 2023, and secondly, to identify the existence of scholarly publications on waqf in Indonesia based on keywords and authors.

B. THEORETICAL STUDY

1. Bibliometric Study

Bibliometrics was first introduced by Prithard in 1969. Bibliometrics is the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media. Bibliometric studies provide a way to examine the research process through various published articles (Mubarrok & Rahmawati, 2020). Bibliometric analysis aims to analyze research findings, document fields of knowledge, and track and identify the development of new knowledge in specific fields, to showcase new discoveries. Etymologically, bibliometrics derives from two words: *biblio* meaning book and *metric* meaning measurement (Hakim, 2020). Bibliometric analysis in this research involves quantitative analysis to measure and map the development of scholarly literature on the topic of waqf in general. This bibliometric analysis consists of three parts: bibliometrics for bibliometricians, bibliometrics for scientists, and bibliometrics for science policy and management (Effendy et al., 2021).

2. Waqf

Linguistically, waqf originates from the Arabic word *waqafa-yaqifu-waqfan*, which means to hold, stand, or erect. In terms of definition, waqf is the act of endowing property by withholding ownership of the asset and dedicating its benefits to the general public. The term "*withhold*" here implies that waqf assets are not to be sold, inherited, gifted, or leased out (Risca Putri Prasinanda, 2019). Several definitions of waqf by scholars include: firstly, according to Hanafiyah, waqf involves donating the benefits of the waqf property, while the property remains owned by the waqif, who may withdraw it at any time. Secondly, according to Maliki, waqf entails donating its benefits while the ownership of the waqif's property is suspended for a certain period. Thirdly, according to Syafi'i, waqf means withholding property from which benefits may be derived, but the property does not belong to the waqif; rather, it becomes public property managed by a waqf trustee. Fourthly, according to Ahmad Bin Hambal, waqf entails suspending the owner's freedom accompanied by relinquishing authority over the property. Waqf is deemed valid when it meets certain conditions and pillars. The pillars and conditions of waqf include the waqif (*the person making the waqf*), whose conditions include being of legal age and sound mind, being a Muslim, and the maquf bih (the property or asset being waqf), which must be fully owned, known in quantity and size, self-standing, among others. The maquf alaih (*the beneficiary of the waqf property*) must meet the condition that all adult Muslims of sound mind and Islamic faith may benefit from waqf property, while the *sighat* (*waqf declaration or the act of giving and accepting waqf property*) must occur instantly, be indefinite in duration, and convey a clear intention (Sup, 2021).

3. VOSviewer

According to Eck & Waltman in (Hakim, 2020), VOSviewer is a software tool for creating maps based on network data and for viewing and analyzing these maps. VOSviewer has two main functions: firstly, creating maps based on network data. The map is constructed based on the existing network, although the network can be built beforehand. VOSviewer enables the creation of networks of scholarly articles, scientific journals, researchers, research groups, countries, topics, or issues. Secondly, reviewing or mapping presentations and reviews. VOSviewer offers three map views: network view, overlay view, and density view. The zoom and scroll functions allow for better exploration of the map. Although VOSviewer is designed for analyzing bibliometric networks, it allows for the creation, visualization, and analysis of maps based on all types of network data. VOSviewer has many advantages over other applications. It can be noted that VOSviewer users utilize text mining features to find suitable combinations of noun phrases for mapping and an integrated clustering approach to examine co-citation and co-occurrence data. While there are many programs available for text analysis, VOSviewer stands out due to its uniqueness, especially in visualization.

C. METHODOLOGY

In this research, a qualitative descriptive method is employed in analyzing literature related to waqf (Sugiyono, 2016), alongside the utilization of bibliometric analysis. The data collection of articles for this study is sourced from publications indexed by Google Scholar

and accessible as open source. To obtain the research database, the Publish or Perish application is utilized as reference management software. Publish or Perish is utilized to conduct a literature review on the selected topic (Mubarrok & Rahmawati, 2020).

The data sources in this research consist of two categories: primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data sources include scientific books or research related to waqf from the enactment year of waqf regulations until the present. Secondary data sources comprise books, reports, and various documents related to waqf. The initial step in this study involves searching for data on Google Scholar using the Publish or Perish tool, employing the keyword "waqf" within the timeframe of 2004-2023. Subsequently, data selection is conducted using the VosViewer application. Lastly, articles are grouped based on their titles, keywords, abstracts, and publication years.

D. RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. Development of Scholarly Publications in the Field of Waqf in Indonesia

This study elucidates the 20-year growth and development of scholarly publications in the field of waqf in Indonesia, spanning from 2004 to 2023, coinciding with the birth of waqf regulations. The following table presents the attached data on the progression of waqf research indexed in Google Scholar:

Table 1. Number of Scholarly Publications in the Field of Waqf in Indonesia from 2004 to 2023

No	Description	Result
1	Year of Publication	2004-2023
2	Citation Years 19	19 (2004-2023)
3	Number of Articles	970
4	Number of Citations	14566
5	Citations per Year	766.63
6	Citations per Article	15.02
7	Authors per Article	1.63
8	h-index	49
9	g-index	77
10	hI, norm	44
11	hI, annual	2.32
12	hA-Index	14

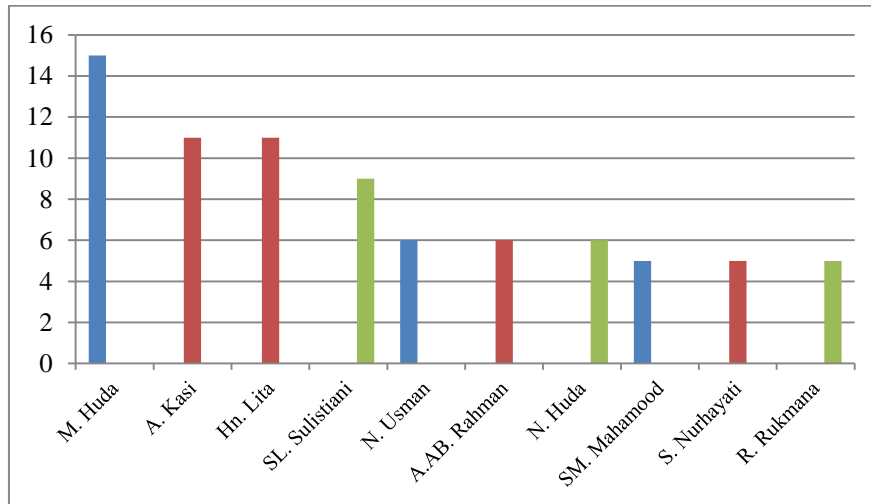
Source: Google Scholar via PoP and Processed in 2023

Based on the table above, it is observed that there have been 970 scholarly publications on waqf indexed by Google Scholar from 2004 to 2023. The total citations over 20 years amount to 14566. Additionally, the data indicates an average of 766.63 citations per year, 15.02 citations per article, and 1.63 authors per article. The h-index is 49, the g-index is 77, hI-norm is 44, hI-annual is 2.32, and hA-index is 14. These are the findings derived from the conducted search, indicating substantial research development over the 20-year period.

2. Analysis of Authors' Productivity in the Field of Waqf in Indonesia

From the Google Scholar search results, it is noted that there are 970 scholarly articles published over a span of 20 years. Over this period, from 2004 to 2023, there are

10 researchers demonstrating their productivity in conducting research on the topic of waqf. The following data presents the 10 productive authors during the 20-year period:

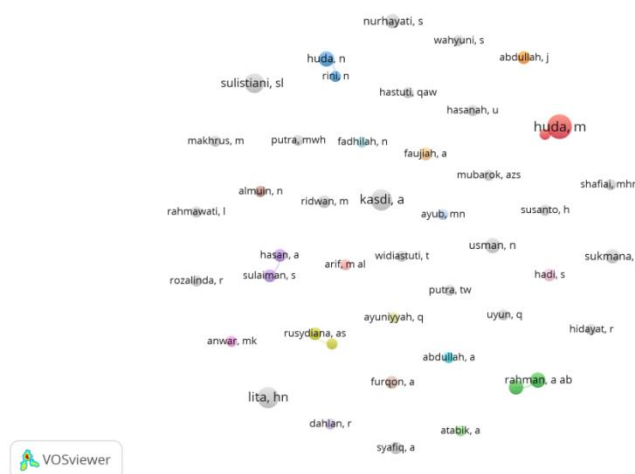


Source: Google Scholar via PoP and Processed in 2023

Figure 1. 10 Productive Authors on Waqf from 2004 to 2023

From the above figure, it is explained that out of 970 articles, the majority of authors contributed 2 or 3 research papers each. However, there are authors who have shown significant productivity in their waqf-related research. Based on the figure, it is evident that M. Huda contributed 15 publications, demonstrating a remarkably high level of productivity over the 20-year period. Following closely are A. Kasdi and Hn. Lita, both contributing 11 publications. In fourth position is SL. Sulasti with 9 published articles, followed by N. Usman, A. Ab. Rahman, and N. Huda, each contributing 6 publications. Lastly, Sm. Mahamood, S. Nurhayati, and R. Sukmana each contributed 5 publications.

Through the Publish or Perish application, one can identify writings related to waqf. By conducting a search using the waqf topic from 2004 to 2023, comprehensive data is obtained and then processed using VosViewer. By limiting the search to authors with 3 documents, the visual result is as follows:



VOSviewer

Source: Publish or Perish Data and Edited using VosViewer in 2023

Figure 2. Visualization of Authors with Waqf Titles in Google Scholar

The figure illustrates that the authors who wrote with the waqf title are depicted with larger circles. This indicates a greater number of writings authored by them, and vice versa.

3. Waqf Citations on Google Scholar

Based on data from Publish or Perish, out of a total of 970 waqf articles, it can be determined which articles are most cited by other authors. Here are the top 10 most cited articles:

Table 2. Waqf Citations on Google Scholar

No	Author	Title	Citations
1	A. Ab Rahman	A. Ab Rahman The Role of Waqf in Islamic Economic Development and its Application	253
2	S. Khosyi'ah	S. Khosyi'ah Waqf and Hibah: The Scholars' Perspective and its Development in Indonesia	175
3	SM. Mahamood	SM. Mahamood Formation of Waqf Funds According to Sharia Perspective and Laws and its Application	128
4	A. Rosadi	A. Rosadi Zakat and Waqf: Regulatory and Implementation Conceptions	115
5	NFZ. Fuadi	NFZ. Fuadi Waqf as an Instrument for Islamic Economic Development	113
6	F. Medias	F. Medias Productive Waqf in Islamic Economics	97
7	Firman Muntaqo	Firman Muntaqo Problematics and Prospects of Productive Waqf in Indonesia	88
8	Nurul Huda	Nurul Huda Accountability as a Solution for Waqf	74
9	A Atabik	A Atabik Management of Cash Waqf in Indonesia	73
10	AA Isfandar	AA Isfandar Review of Muamalat Sharia and National Law Regarding Waqf in Indonesia	67

Source: Publish or Perish, Processed in 2023

According to the data above, articles with the title "waqf" indexed on Google Scholar are also the most cited articles. It is evident that the article titled "The Role of Waqf in Islamic Economic Development and its Application" by A. Ab Rahman in 2009 is the most cited with 253 citations. This is followed by S. Khosyi'ah's article titled "Waqf and Hibah: The Scholars' Perspective and its Development in Indonesia" with 175 citations. This data provides an overview of the most cited articles during the 20-year period of waqf research.

4. Research Topics on Waqf from 2004 to 2023

Waqf research topics were obtained from Publish or Perish through Google Scholar searches and processed using VosViewer. The analysis yielded 8 clusters:

- Green cluster covering waqf assets, waqf management.
- Yellow cluster covering waqf banks, micro waqf banks, MSMEs.
- Purple cluster covering Islamic law topics, problems, practices.
- Blue cluster covering alms, donations, waqf trustees, waqf laws, waqf houses.
- Red cluster covering cash waqf, community.
- Orange cluster covering waqf recipients.
- Brown cluster covering cash waqf, concepts of waqf management law.
- Pink cluster covering waqf analysis.

From the eight clusters mentioned above, they can be visualized in the following image:

Furthermore, this research is broad as it discusses waqf in general, rather than focusing on specific aspects.

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