



RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Potential of Productive Waqf: Research Stream and Future Direction

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: May 21, 2024 Accepted: Jun 24, 2024	This study aims to discover how research on productive waqf develops based on papers indexed by Scopus. To find out, the author used a statistical review of 448 documents about productive waqf documents indexed by Scopus. The period of paper publications collected ranges from 108 years, from 1914 to 2022. The results of the VOSviewer data show a bibliometric map of research developments in the field of productive waqf. International Islamic University Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi MARA, and Universiti Malaya are among the top 10 most famous institutions. In addition, Malaysia is ranked first among the top 10 most popular countries. The top 10 most popular keywords are cash waqf, waqf, and Islamic finance. In addition, this research also found attachments that can be potential future research between waqf and financing, crowdfunding with Islamic finance and accountability, and waqf with poverty which are all associated with productive waqf.
Keywords Productive Waqf Bibliometric Analysis VOS viewer Well-Being Scopus	

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INTRODUCTION

Islam is the world's largest religion, ranked 2nd after Christianity, with a population of about 1.9 billion. Although only a tiny handful of Muslim-majority countries can be said to be rich, in general, most Muslim-majority countries can be said to be poorer than the average of other countries where the majority of world poverty occurs on the Asian and African continents and Muslim-majority countries are on the continent (Shaikh, Ismail dan Mohd Shafai, 2017). There still needs to be a gap between rich and poor in Muslim-majority countries. Of course, it must be a concern because Islam, with its philanthropic concept, should be able to create equal welfare.

With the sizeable Muslim population in the world, waqf should have great potential, mainly if the waqf is produced (Hariyanto et al., 2020). With the significant potential results of waqf productivity, not only the achievement of food security but also the availability of access to education, health, employment, and other living infrastructure to realize equitable welfare (Elesin, 2017). In addition, if a country's equitable prosperity has been achieved, the results of the waqf productivity can be distributed to other countries so that welfare can be evenly distributed to all corners of the world

(Ahmed Shaikh, 2018). If this can be realized, Muslim-majority countries, which were initially mostly poor, can turn into rich countries with a good level of welfare so that the goal of Islamic philanthropy instruments is the equitable distribution of income and wealth through philanthropy as a form of concern and love for others (Setiyowati, 2019).

This study aims to discover the development of research around productive waqf, which can be focused on two outlines of goals, namely getting a mapping of research around productive waqf and knowing the future research direction. With the known development of research around productive waqf, it is hoped that research will study to develop following the rolling times so that it can become a reference for decision-making to achieve equitable welfare and there is no longer a gap between the rich and the poor in Muslims in particular and the untouched nature in general. Bibliometric analysis was chosen as a research method because the bibliometric analysis is a research method that analyzes and enhances bibliographic information from studies published on certain subjects based on statistical and copractical calculations and statistics (Çağlayan Akay et al., 2022).

The use of Scopus as a database in this study is because in Scopus, there are more than 22,800 journals from 5000 publishers around the world. It is the largest source of abstract databases and citations. Scopus is also a database of various fields of study in the social sciences that are reviewed directly by experts so that they are the most comprehensive and commonly used in quantitative analysis (Okolie & Ogundeji, 2022).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Philanthropy can be said to be a form of human concern for others (Apriantoro et al., 2022). Philanthropy is a human social consciousness that is reacted in the form of good deeds individually, to community communities, or socio-religious organizations (Riyanto, Herningtyas dan Nizar, 2021; Kanval et al., 2024).

The existence of zakat orders and almsgiving is one of the ways for the equal distribution of wealth (Nasution & Prayogi, 2019) so that there is no social inequality and welfare can be evenly distributed to the whole society (Alam et al., 2022). In Islam, philanthropy is not just a solution to financial problems but more than that, such as sustainable development (Abdel Mohsin & Maruf, 2020). Also, if it is drawn in connection with the afterlife, people who contribute to philanthropy will get a great return in the afterlife (Ulfah Mansurah, Z. dan Aishah, A., 2020).

Productive waqf is the development of waqf where the assets represented will be invested to generate productivity through various means allowed by Shari'a (Baharsyah et al., 2022a). Therefore, productive waqf is undoubtedly part of the waqf, which has provisions in Islam, both the procedures for its implementation and its forms (Ascarya, Hosen dan Rahmawati, 2022; Jam et al 2014).

Productive waqf can be in the form of movable objects such as vehicles, cash, and jewelry, as well as immovable objects such as land, buildings, and houses (Nur Iman et al., 2021). Productive waqf must be able to produce because, after all, the purpose of productive waqf can only be achieved if the waqf asset has been made, and only then can the results be used as the goal (Syakir, 2016). So that in managing productive waqf, of course, requires the right manager or *nadzhir* so that something that is represented is not only worked in a mandate but also can be produced so that the benefit of the results or surplus waqf can continue to be felt and disseminated (Baharsyah et al., 2022b).

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used to research the development of research around productive waqf is bibliometric, which then produces quantitative data related to the development of formative waqf research (Apriantoro et al., 2024). The use of bibliometric analysis combined with the interpretation of data

and content is a method that scholars increasingly use because it helps ensure credibility and validity combined with bibliometric review as a quantitative aspect of a source or literature (Alshater et al., 2022). The authors used Scopus to obtain quantitative data on productive waqf research from 1914 to 2022. Scopus is used because undoubtedly the place for high-quality research databases (Baas et al., 2020; Jam et al 2014). The author uses data processing software VOSviewer, Biblioshiny, and Microsoft Excel to get an overview of the results of data processing, citation analysis, document content, and data connecting networks (Apriantoro, Muthoifin, et al., 2023; Apriantoro, Puspa, et al., 2023; Apriantoro & Diniyah, 2024).

The following three steps were used to select a research paper for this study. The first step is a literature analysis to determine whether the author's research theme is relevant when using bibliometric methods and finding keywords to separate papers by productive waqf research from thousands of samples in the Scopus database. Next is to identify keywords in the Scopus database to get paper samples relevant to research on developing productive waqf. Based on the identification of these keywords, 794 publication documents were obtained.

The second step is to conduct a cursory examination of each paper to confirm or reject its connection in the field of productive waqf research by filtering publication documents to be more specific, namely by excluding publication documents in 2023, limiting the type of publication documents only to articles, specificity in the subject area only in the realm of social science, art and humanities, business management and accounting, and economic econometric and finance, also filtering the source of publication documents only on journals and finally specialization only on English-language publication documents.

After filtering, the final result of the number of published documents became as many as 448 from the previous 794 papers.

In the last, the author follows the research steps of Alshater et al. (2022), which are done combinations and adjustments according to the research the author conducted.

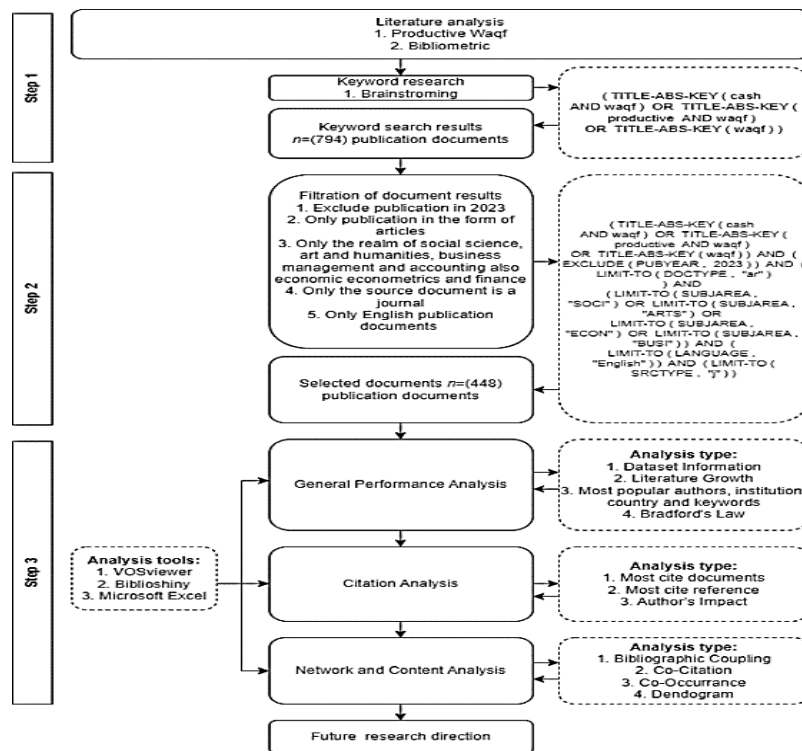


Figure 1. Research step

To Alshater et al. (2022), There are three stages in this third step. The first stage is to conduct a general review of the dataset obtained and the annual literature growth. In addition, at this stage, the author adds a core discussion of the research literature, such as who is the most influential author, which institutions and countries are the most significant, what keywords are popularly used, and studies using Bradford's Law to know the core literature. In the second stage, the author conducts a citation study, such as the most cited documents, references and, journals, and the author's influence. In the third stage, the authors conducted a network and content study using a bibliographical coupling, co-citation, co-occurrence, and dendrogram studies. After the last step's three locations are completed, it will produce a map of development and research direction. The sequence of research steps can be seen as shown in figure 1.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data in this study was obtained on September 27, 2022, and development was carried out on October 6, 2022. Table 1 shows an overview of the data set of 448 documents with a span of nearly 11 decades or 108 years, and the 446 papers have 6,127 citations per document.

Table 1. General of the review

Description	Results
Documents	448
Sources (Journals, Books, etc.)	168
Keywords Plus (ID)	113
Author's Keywords (DE)	1194
Period	1914 - 2022
Average citations per document	6,127
Authors	823
Author Appearances	1042
Authors of single-authored documents	162
Authors of multi-authored documents	661
Single-authored documents	186
Documents per Author	0,544
Authors per Document	1,84
Co-Authors per Documents	2,33
Collaboration Index	2,52

Document Analysis

The development of research on productive waqf based on the number of publications per year

The sample paper taken as data in this study is published between 1914 and 2022, or a span of almost 11 decades, to be precise, 108 years, in the Scopus database. As seen in figure 2, throughout the first publication about productive waqf, namely from 1914 to 1986, the development of research around productive waqf can be said to be still very little and not significant because per year only one study is published and not even every year there is published research.

In these early days, there were still many long gaps between research publications from one year to the next such as the first publication in 1914, and there was only publication again in 1952 where there was a strain of research publications for 38 years, after the next seven years there was only publication again in 1959. However, after that, there was a significant increase in publications in 2015 to 26 total publications per year. Research on productive waqf experienced a drastic increase from 2016 to 2018, where the number of publications in 2018 reached 54 per year from the previous 23 publications per year in 2016. After 2018 the number of publications decreased again, namely in 2019 to 50 publications and in 2020 to 46 publications, then it had increased to 59 publications in 2021 before falling again in 2022 to 55 publications per year.

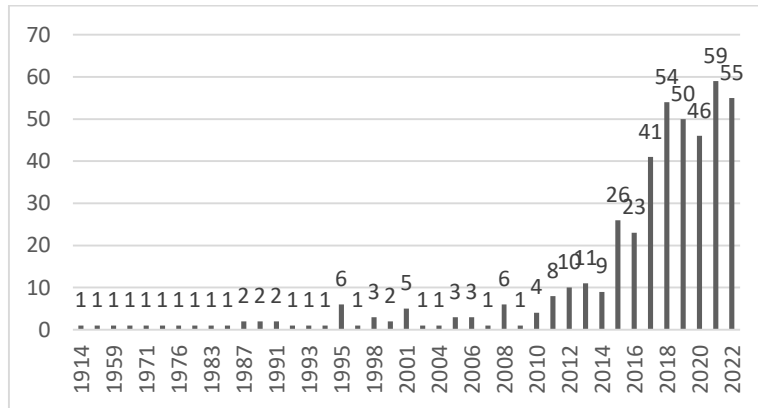


Figure 2. The development of research on productive waqf based on the number of publications per year

The most influential author around productive waqf research

Figure 3 shows data related to the top ten most influential authors based on their number of publications around productive waqf research. The first group is at the top of the list of authors with the highest publications. Mustafa Omar Mohammed occupies only one author in this group with eight publications. The second group comprises six publications occupied by three authors: Ascarya Ascarya, Salina Kasim, and Burhan Saiti. The third group, with some publications one number below the second group of 5, was also occupied by three authors: Anwar Allah Pitchay, Mohamed Asmy Bin Mohd Thas Thaker, and Kayhan Orbay.

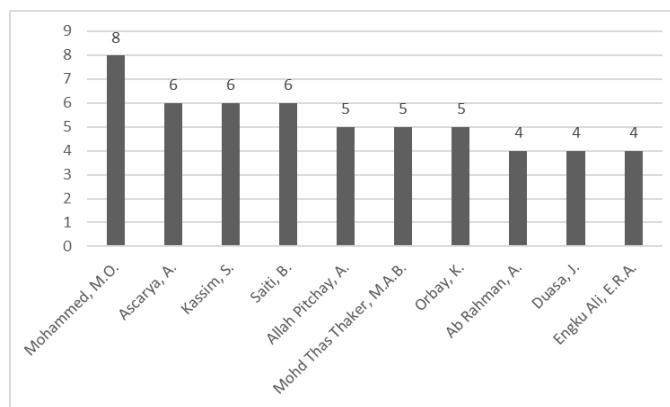


Figure 3. Top ten authors by the highest number of publications on productive waqf research

The most influential institutions around productive waqf research

Figure 4 displays data on the top ten institutions based on the highest publications around productive waqf research. International Islamic University Malaysia is in first place, with the highest number of publications reaching 59. Universiti Teknologi MARA occupies second place in the top ten institutions with 36 publications. Then in third place is Universiti Malaya, and there is the International Islamic University Malaysia, Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance, which has the same number of publications, namely 19.

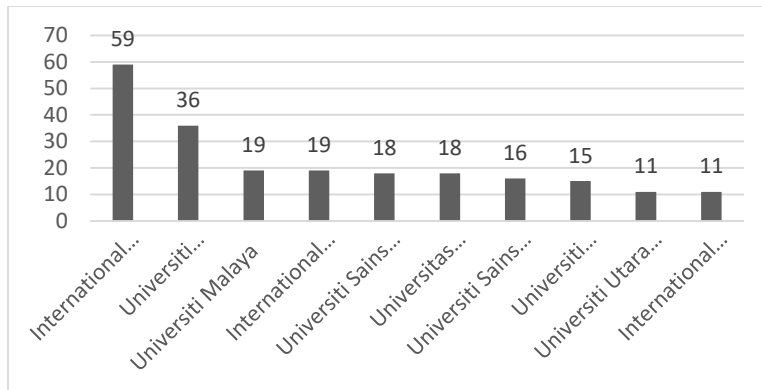


Figure 4. Top ten institutions by the highest number of publications on productive waqf research

The most influential countries around productive waqf research

The diagram in figure 5 shows the most influential countries based on the highest number of publications around productive waqf research. Malaysia became the first country in the top ten countries around productive waqf research, with the highest number of publications reaching 191. The second place is occupied by Indonesia, with 76 publications. Although the distance between Indonesia and Malaysia is relatively close or is a neighboring country, there is a significant difference in the number of publications between the two countries, where Malaysia has 115 more publications than Indonesia. In third place is the United States, with 34 publications.

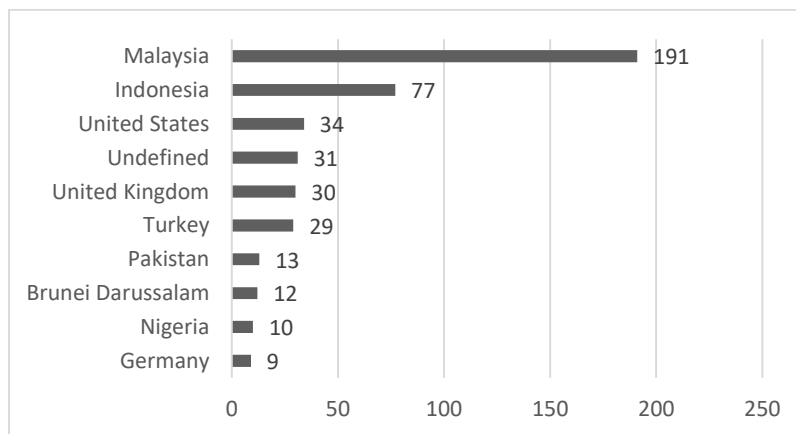


Figure 5. Top ten countries by the highest number of publications on productive waqf research

Keywords around productive waqf research

Table 2 shows the ten most popular keywords around productive waqf research. This data is obtained based on the Scopus database, which is then processed using VOSviewer data processing software and exported into Microsoft Excell. The most popular keyword in research around productive waqf is "waqf," which was mentioned 180 times with a total link strength of 341. The second most mentioned keyword is "cash waqf," which is 42 times mentioned with a total link strength of 81. The third place of the most mentioned keywords in research on productive waqf is "Malaysia," which was mentioned 24 times with a total link strength of 55.

Table 2. Top ten keywords on productive waqf research

Keyword	Occurrences	Total link strength
waqf	180	341
cash waqf	42	81
Islamic finance	24	60
Malaysia	24	55
Islamic social finance	20	46
zakat	14	37
sustainability	12	24
Islam	11	34
endowments	11	33
endowment	11	26

Source: Scopus Database, Processed

Bradford's Law

Figure 6 shows the ten core pieces of literature included in Bradford's Law.

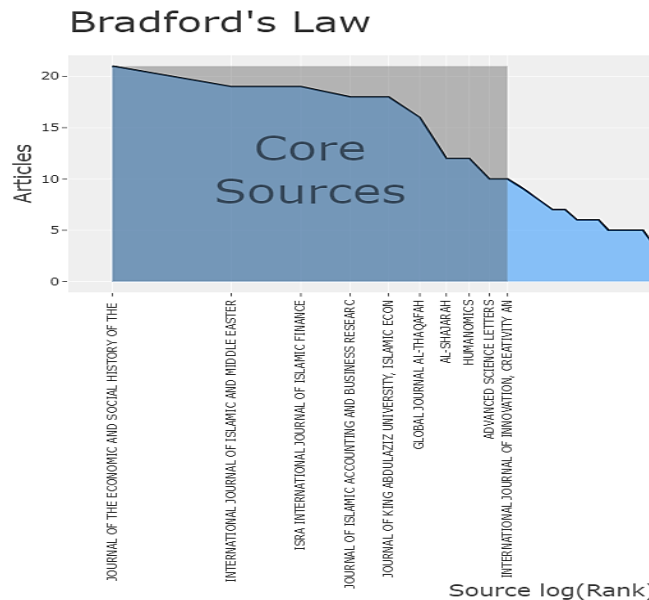


Figure 6. Bradford's Law to find out the ten core literature

In the first place, there is the Journal of the Economic and Social History of The Orient, then the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management in the second place, Isra International Journal of Islamic Finance in the third, Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research in fourth and Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics in fifth. Then in sixth place are Global Journal Al-Thaqafah, Al-Shajarah in seventh, Humanomics in the eighth, Advanced Science Letters in ninth, and International Journal of Innovation, Creativity, and Change in the last ten core literature in Bradford's law category.

Citation Analysis

Citation analysis is how two documents are interconnected (Alshater et al., 2022). From the analysis of citations, it can be known who is the author of the paper then who cited it. It can also be known as the total number of citations produced or received by an article (Jeong, Song, and Ding, 2014). In addition, from the analysis of citations, it can also be known the source of the paper, which papers are the most influential, and the relationship between interrelated papers (Nerur, Rasheed, and Natarajan, 2008).

The most locally and globally cited references

Table 3 shows the top ten most frequently cited references on local and global scales. The references in the first order of the ten most cited references have 23 times local and 373 international citations. The second order has several 19 times local sources and 423 global citations. The third and fourth orders have the same number of local authorities, nine times but different in the number of international citations. In contrast, the third order is 567 times, and the fourth is 243 times.

Table 3. Top ten most local and global references

Document	Year	Local Citations	Global Citations
Sadeq A.M, International Journal of Social Economics	2002	23	373
Izaka M, Islamic Economic Studies	1998	19	423
Kuran T, Law and Society Review	2001	9	567
Mohsin M.I.A, International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	2013	9	243
Ahmad M, Journal of Islamic Finance	2015	8	56
Cizakca M, Islamic Economic Studies	1998	8	423
Ajzen I, Organizational Behavior, and Human Decision Processes	1991	7	808
Hoexter M, Journal of The Economic and Social History of The Orient	1998	7	155
Sulaiman M., Alhaji Zakari M, Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research	2019	7	31
Babacan M, Journal of Economic and Social Research	2011	6	67

Author's Impact

Table 4 shows the top ten influences of an author. The influence of this author is seen from the calculation of the H-index, G-index, M-index, and the number of authors' publications. The top most influential author in the top ten is Mohammed Mo, with an H-index of 5, a G-index of 8, an M-index of 0.625, and a total citation of 84. The most influential authors in the last order in the top ten ranks are Engku Ali Era, with an H-index of 3, a G-index of 4, an M-index of 0.750, and a total citation of 20.

Table 4. Top ten author's impact

No	Author	H Index	G Index	M Index	Total Citation	No of- Publication	Publication -Year
1	Mohammed Mo	5	8	0.625	84	8	2015
2	Acharya A	2	3	2.000	12	6	2022
3	Kassim S	2	5	0.333	30	6	2017
4	Saiti B	4	4	0.571	24	6	2016
5	Allah Pitchay A	4	5	800	61	5	2018
6	Mohd Thas Thaker Mab	4	5	0.571	54	5	2016
7	Orbay K	2	2	0.182	8	5	2012
8	Ab Rahman A	3	4	0.333	44	4	2014
9	Duasa J	3	4	0.429	30	4	2016
10	Engku Ali Era	3	4	0.750	20	4	2019

H-index= a number indicating the total (h) of papers for which each paper has cited a minimum of h, G-index= total average awarded as a whole after being sorted to the number g, M-index= total H-index divided by the total number of years the researcher has started researching

Network Analysis

Bibliographic Coupling

In network analysis, the author first used the bibliographic coupling software VOS viewer data processing to visualize citations based on 448 Productive Waqf paper. As Van Eck and Waltman (2019), In Bibliometric Coupling, the author uses the document as a benchmark for studies with fractional calculation methods. With fractional calculations, it is possible to have settings to choose the author with high document influence as desired. The author sets the minimum number of citations to 5 and the minimum cluster size at 10 to get a significant grouping. After the author set the measurements, the results of the bibliographic coupling visualization produced 127 papers from the previous 448 papers. They were divided into six color clusters, as in figure 7, which showed different colors. The author understands that the five existing clusters contain discussions such as the role of waqf in an area and dynasty, waqf and sustainability, cash waqf, social-economic, poverty alleviation, waqf challenges, and waqf problems.

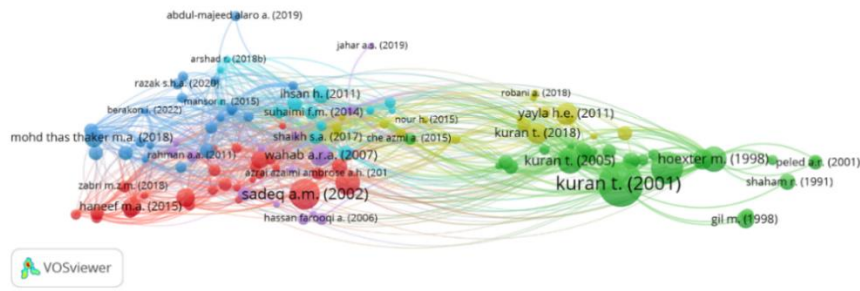


Figure 7. Bibliographic coupling of 448 Productive Waqf paper

Co-citation analysis

In the next stage of network analysis, the authors used a co-citation study based on paper sources with a fractional calculation method, the minimum number of citations is ten, and the minimum cluster size is 10. The co-citation study helps map appropriate network images between the themes; in this case, *waqf* is productive with existing journals (Torres-pruñonosa et al., 2021). Visualizations from co-citation studies that resulted in 4 groups showed that articles on Productive Waqf were published in different journals and cited each other, indicating a solid network between sources.

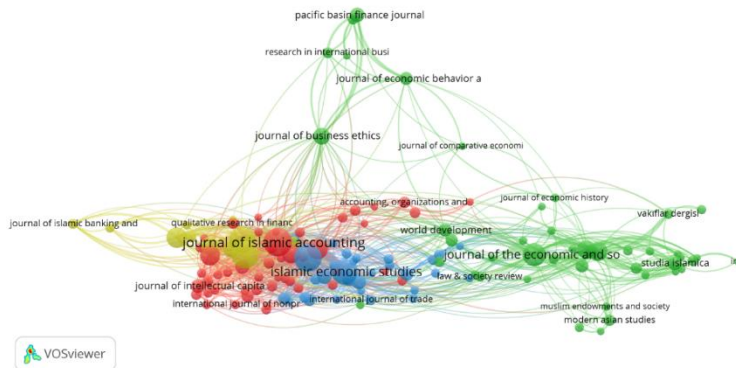


Figure 8. Co-citation of journals

Co-authorship

The author's network analysis also used co-authorship studies to expand the observation further. This co-authorship study is also based on the fractional calculation method to minimize the dominance of papers written extensively. In this case, the author chooses a minimum number of documents of a country, and a minimum number of citations of a country with option one applied to 2 paradigms of co-authorship studies, the first is the paradigm of nations, and the second is the paradigm of the author. The survey of co-authorship with countries as a paradigm resulted in as many as 27 countries divided into two color clusters, as in figure 9.

Second, the co-authorship study with the author as a paradigm produced as many as 40 authors divided into two color clusters, as in figure 10. Cluster 1 in red contains 27 authors, and cluster 2 in green includes 13.

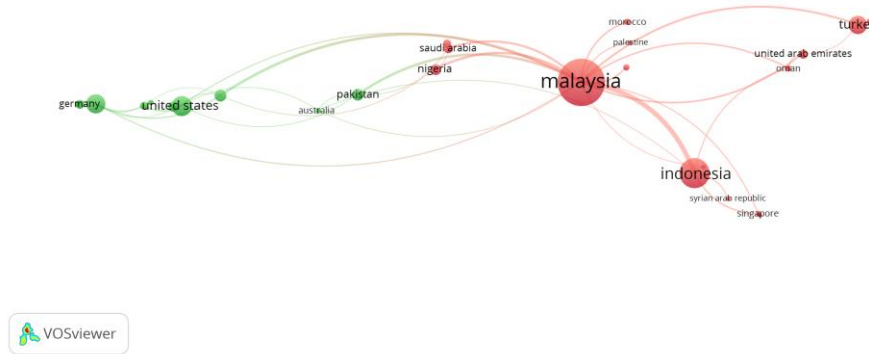


Figure 9. Co-authorship by countries

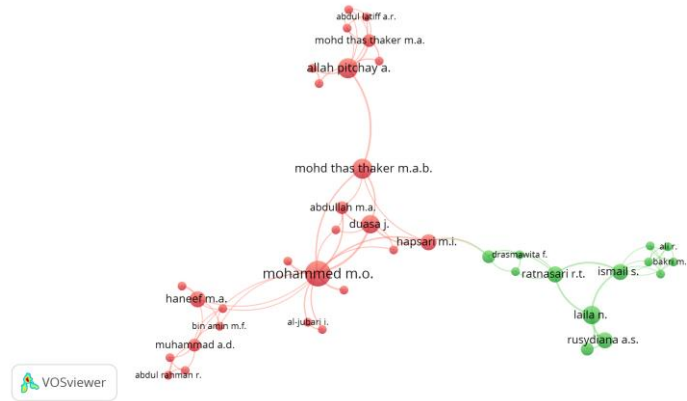


Figure 10. Co-authorship by author

Cartography analysis

Table 5 displays keywords, the number of occurrences, and their total link strength. The top three or three most frequently used keywords out of 92 are Waqf, cash Waqf, and Islamic Finance. The use of co-occurrence study patterns in cartography analysis allows for the most commonly published key topics surrounding productive waqf research and classifies them in each cluster. The author concludes that the main issue in cluster 1 is the long history of the social and social rule in various regions surrounding waqf. The main points in cluster 2 relate to productive waqf about parties, management, and the impact or benefits of productive waqf. Finally, cluster 3 with the main topic around management in the frame of the Waqf institution.

The author established 3 clusters to analyze further 448 documents based on the results of the previous analysis. Therefore, the following analysis is a research agenda that also involves a map of future research.

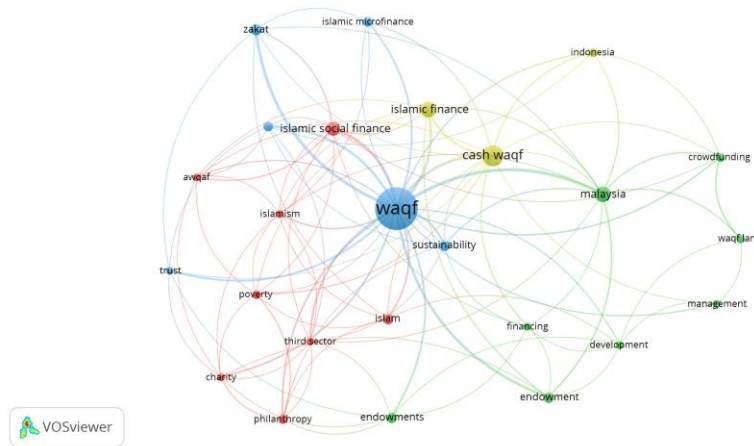


Figure 11. Keyword co-occurrence

Table 5. Keywords, amount of occurrences, and the link strength

No	Keywords	Occurrences	Total Link Streng
Cluster 1:	Islamic social finance		
1	Awqaf	7	10
2	Charity	6	13
3	Islam	11	10
4	Islamic social finance	20	23
5	Islamism	7	12
6	Philanthropy	10	12
7	Poverty	8	11
8	Third sector	6	13
Cluster 2:	Endowment development		
1	Crowdfunding	8	11
2	Development	7	8
3	Endowment	11	16
4	Endowments	11	10
5	Financing	7	8
6	Malaysia	24	30

7	Management	6	5
8	Waqf land	8	7
Cluster 3:	Waqf		
1	Accountability	9	13
2	Islamic microfinance	10	9
3	Sustainability	12	13
4	Trust	7	10
5	Waqf	180	119
6	Zakat	14	18
Cluster 4:	Cash waqf		
1	Cash waqf	42	31
2	Indonesia	8	9
3	Islamic finance	24	23

Document analysis and research design

Research agenda

The discussion around cluster studies is developed more broadly on this research agenda to determine and obtain research potential in the future, first, with the study of Islamic social finance clusters. The author concludes that many existing studies discuss the theory and practice of Islamic social finance and how it relates to the government and the state. However, according to the author, things such as comparisons of the application and influence of Islamic social finance from time to time have yet to be studied in depth. Also, the scheme's design for applying Islamic social finance can be researched, as well as how it is applied to other countries.

Second, around the study of cluster endowment development. In this second cluster study, the author concludes that research around waqf development has many links with the Malaysian state, so research around waqf development from other countries' regions can be potential future research. In addition, the effect of productive waqf in other countries can also be studied in more depth. Third, it is about waqf as a cluster study. The author concludes that waqf research is widely researched concerning institutions and government. However, this is only general research and has yet to be specific such as the study of waqf, which is productive in a waqf institution and productive waqf related to government.

In addition, the author has yet to find out how the performance of waqf institutions from time to time quantitatively and research around misappropriation that occurs in waqf institutions, so this can also be a research potential. Fourth, around the study of the waqf cash cluster. Cash waqf is widely researched by the institution, its management, and its development. However, as for the relationship with history, productivity, government, and Sukuk, there has yet to be much research on it to become potential and be more developed.

The author concludes that by reflecting on the existing history and collaboration between good government and managing institutions, productive waqf can develop and continue to be developed. With research development, solutions will align with challenges from time to time so that overall well-being can be achieved productively.

Then the potential for future research can be seen from the study of co-authorship with the paradigm of countries as in figure 9, such as Indonesia with Turkey, Indonesia with Pakistan, and Brunei Darussalam with Saudi Arabia.

CONCLUSION

Research on productive waqf requires attention from various circles, both Sharia economists and researchers, to institutions or governments because there are still many gaps and the uneven distribution of income between rich and poor. The development of research around productive waqf experienced ups and downs at the beginning of the research period, namely from 1914 to around 2009, due to a lot of stagnation and insignificant research developments around productive waqf in that year range. However, significant effects began to be seen after 2009 because the number of publications experienced a continuous increase until 2013. After that, there was still an increase even though there was also a decrease in the number of publications, such as from 2013 to 2014 and from 2015 to 2016. There may be differences in data results related to the development of research around productive waqf in terms of literature because, in this study, the author used the Scopus database, which could be different if using parameters from other databases such as Google Scholar, Crossref, and other databases.

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