

A BIBLIOMETRIC REVIEW OF THE WAQF EFFICIENCY

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Abstract: This study aims to construct trends depicting the development of research on waqf efficiency as evidenced in indexed journals. The analysis examined keywords, subjects, publications, and authors featured in these journals and identified future research directions. The 28 sample articles published between 2014-2023 on waqf efficiency were analyzed by qualitative and quantitative approaches, namely Bibliometric and Systematic Literature Review (SLR) methods. This year was chosen because waqf management research has continued to advance since 2014. This research uses Vos Viewers software. As indicated by the findings, the study's focus on waqf efficiency has continued to evolve over the past ten years. It is known that the three sub-themes that dominate research related to waqf efficiency are: Waqf efficiency, Waqf governance, and Waqf performance. Since there is no clear way to tell if the efficiency of waqf institutions has gone up or down, a pivotal research area revolves around establishing performance benchmarks for these institutions. This study implies that there is still little research on the waqf efficiency theme. Malaysia is the country that has published the most articles about waqf efficiency topic.

Keywords: Waqf efficiency; Waqf governance; Waqf performance, Vos viewer; Bibliometric

INTRODUCTION

In Islamic terminology, waqf refers to the "permanent dedication of assets to generate revenue for charitable purposes, particularly to support the needy or other beneficial causes, and to enhance the honor of Islam" (Attar & Tayachi, 2021). Waqf, recognized within Islamic jurisprudence, originated as a voluntary act of charity recommended by Prophet Muhammad during the early stages of Islam. It was introduced as a promising mechanism aimed at alleviating poverty and serving as a tool for socio-economic development in disadvantaged communities.

Waqf encompasses four fundamental components: the waqif (donor), mauquf (endowment), mauquf alaihi (beneficiary of the endowment), and sighth (declaration of the endowment) (Abid, 2024). Cash waqf typically involves donations allocated for the construction of schools, hospitals, and orphanages, offering greater flexibility in fund utilization compared to zakāh (almsgiving) (Shaikh et al., 2017). Waqf exhibits three distinctive characteristics: perpetuity (assets dedicated as waqf remain as such indefinitely), irrevocability (the donor lacks the power to revoke their donation at any time), and

inalienability (waqf cannot be transferred by the waqif, mutawalli, or their heirs once a valid declaration has been made) (Abid, 2024). Waqf is divided into two main types: family waqf (waqf ahli) and charitable waqf (waqf Khairi). Family waqf is established for the benefit of family members such as children, grandchildren, and others, while charitable waqf serves charitable purposes and is further classified into two subcategories: nazir waqf and special waqf khairi (Bakri et al., 2016).

From a macroeconomic standpoint, Waqf funds have the capacity to tackle significant developmental hurdles like poverty, unemployment, and healthcare deficiencies (Nasriandani, 2023). The influence of Waqf spans across Muslim nations, with its administration traced through historical accounts, legal frameworks, and asset management practices. It fosters employment opportunities through endeavors such as rice seed breeding, support for cattle breeding, and backing for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Moreover, it enriches educational prospects by providing scholarships across all levels, supporting educators, and implementing educational programs. The healthcare sector benefits from aid in acquiring medical equipment, ambulance services, and financial aid for disadvantaged patients. Additionally, Waqf contributes to the construction of mosques and other community-oriented projects (Nasriandani, 2023).

Considering the significant macro-level potential of waqf, it is very important to maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of the management of waqf itself (Sulaiman & Zakari, 2015). However, in some previous literature it is found that the waqf institutions is not efficient (Abas, F. N., & Raji et al., 2018). Five factors inefficiency identified that consist of insufficient fund, lack of best performance by waqf manager, unregistered of waqf land under SIRC, outdated data and confiscation of ownership rights by heirs from SIRC.

Based on the author's observation, there remains a limited of literature concerning waqf efficiency. In Malaysia, the initial study by Hasan, H., & Ahmad, I. (2014) conceptually discusses the measurement of waqf institution efficiency in Malaysia using specific inputs and outputs through the DEA method. The continuation of efficiency studies is empirically demonstrated by Hasan et al. (2020) and Pyeman et al. (2016) using inputs such as the number of staff and waqf fund collections, followed by the utilization of outputs consisting of waqf development projects. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, although there are empirical efficiency studies conducted using the DEA method such as those by Herindar & Rusydiana (2022), Rusydiana et al. (2022), Juliana et al. (2022), Senjiati & Yadiati (2021), (Maulida & Abdurrahman (2023), Sidi & Rafiq (2023) and Jamagis et al. (2023).

As challenges in waqf institutions, particularly regarding waqf efficiency, become more intricate, it becomes crucial to comprehend the planning of solutions required by the public. Therefore, further investigation is warranted to assess the progress of the issue of waqf efficiency, bolstered by the increasing productivity of scientific research, as evidenced by the proliferation of scholarly publications (Uula & Maziyyah, 2022). Bibliometric analysis emerges as a valuable tool to address pivotal issues in scientific publications, such as quantifying the dissemination of articles, identifying authors and organizations contributing to publications, and tracing the evolution of keywords in line with the research themes under consideration. Hence, this study aims to conduct a comprehensive literature review to pinpoint research gaps and facilitate scholars and practitioners in delving deeper into the study of waqf efficiency in the future. Specifically, this study seeks to address three research questions:

1. What is the trajectory of research development concerning the theme of waqf efficiency globally?
2. Who are the primary authors producing the most journal articles on waqf efficiency worldwide?
3. How does the research landscape evolve annually in terms of keywords related to waqf efficiency globally?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Kahf (1998) in (Ghazali et al., 2019) presents a nuanced interpretation of the definition of Waqf, offering perspectives from both Shariah law and an economic standpoint. Waqf can also be described as a pool of consumption resources that are transformed into productive assets, thereby enhancing capital accumulation within the economy and contributing to future improvements in services and income (Rusydia, Sukmana, et al., 2022). According to Hasan et al. (2020), waqf refers to wealth set aside by its original owner for the benefit of the disadvantaged. This wealth is required to remain intact without being enhanced by the initial owner. Notably, four distinguished Islamic scholars, namely al-Hanafi, al-Maliki, al-Shafi'i, and Hanbali, offer varying definitions of waqf. Nevertheless, they concur that in waqf, the principal amount of wealth must be preserved, and the proceeds are to be allocated as charitable aid to assist the impoverished. Based on various definitions available, it can be inferred that waqf plays a significant role in bridging economic disparities through the equitable distribution of benefits.

Legislation on waqf in Malaysia is within the purview of the State Islamic Religious Council (SIRC), which is responsible for its administration under the State Administrative Law Enactment Islam ("Enakmen Pentadbiran Agama Islam Negeri"). In Malaysia, the State Islamic Religious Council ("SRIC") oversees waqf administration. SIRC, in its capacity as the only trustee, is responsible for managing all aspects of waqf affairs under the regulations specified in waqf law. In addition, the law and enactment of waqf in each state are uniquely distinct from the legislation and enactment in the other states correspondingly (Mustaffa et al., 2023). As a philanthropic institution, a waqf plays a crucial role in the economic system by providing essential support for society's basic needs and infrastructure (Abdullah, 2020). It is widely recognized as a cornerstone for societal development and welfare enhancement, contributing significantly to equity, poverty alleviation, and overall national development (Rahayu et al., 2020).

In recent years, scholars have increasingly discussed the efficiency of waqf institutions, highlighting their growing significance in enhancing the socio-economic welfare of the ummah. The assessment of a waqf management institution's performance hinges on its efficiency and effectiveness. Greater effectiveness within zakat institutions leads to broader distribution of benefits. Therefore, evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of these institutions is essential for ensuring their sustainability (Rusydia et al., 2022). Hence, it is crucial to uphold excellent performance to ensure the proper management of waqf assets (Herindar & Rusydia, 2021). In light of this, evaluating the efficiency of waqf institutions becomes imperative and significant as an initial stride towards enhancing waqf management.

Efficiency is characterized by the effectiveness of a system in generating specific outputs with a given set of inputs. An efficient institution is one that can either minimize costs in producing designated outputs (input-oriented) or maximize profits through the optimal utilization of available inputs (output-oriented) (Ryandono et al., 2023). Farrell (1957) in

Yakob (2021), characterized overall efficiency as the product of technical efficiency and allocative efficiency.

From the literature, there are still few studies that analyze the efficiency of waqf funds managed by waqf institutions. Preliminary study by Hasan & Ahmad (2014) examined the conceptual framework regarding the efficiency of waqf collection and distribution. The suggested model aims to evaluate the efficiency of these processes, thereby offering a thorough analysis of the operational effectiveness of waqf institutions. They emphasized that measuring technical efficiency serves as a reliable gauge of the optimal management practices within each waqf institution under scrutiny. However, their study primarily concentrates on conceptualizing the functions associated with the collection and distribution of waqf. In contrast, Pyeman et al. (2016) applied Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) to gauge the efficiency score of waqf funds across countries managed by State Islamic Religious Councils (SIRC). This author undertook an empirical investigation into the efficiency of waqf institutions, focusing solely on the overall efficiency without separately evaluating the efficiency of waqf collection and distribution processes. Their study delved into the efficiency of these institutions, noting that they encountered challenges related to an unbalanced organizational structure. Their findings revealed that out of the examined waqf institutions, only one was deemed efficient, while 12 were identified as inefficient.

Hasan et al. (2020) also examined the performance of waqf fund management, assessing efficiency scores in two Malaysian states, Kelantan and Penang, where the State Islamic Religious Council (SIRC) managed the waqf funds. Utilizing the DEA method, their study revealed that only Penang state achieved significant efficiency. Meanwhile, Ibrahim & Ibrahim (2020) investigated the correlation between corporate governance mechanisms, geographical location, and organizational size with SIRC's efficiency in managing waqf in Malaysia from 2007 to 2013, employing two DEA models. Another study by Misbahrudin (2019), analyzed the efficiency of Malaysian waqf institutions using DEA with an output-oriented approach under the Variable Return to Scale (VRS) assumption.

The efficiency study of waqf was also conducted by researchers in Indonesia. Herindar & Rusydiana (2021) conducted research on the efficiency of other waqf management systems utilizing the DEA method. Their analysis spanning from 2013 to 2020 reveals fluctuating trends in the efficiency of zakat institutions managing waqf funds. The primary factor contributing to the inefficiency of waqf funds appears to be associated with the output variable, specifically the receipt and distribution of waqf funds. Additionally, Rusydiana et al. (2022) conducted a study evaluating the efficiency of waqf fund management institutions in Indonesia from 2014 to 2019, employing the DEA method. Maulida & Abdurrahman (2023) evaluates the efficiency of six waqf institutions in Indonesia from 2015 to 2021 using the DEA method. None of the institutions achieved optimal efficiency scores during this period, and efficiency showed a decline, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. The analysis highlights key factors contributing to inefficiency, particularly focusing on variables related to waqf fund receipts and disbursements. Their findings indicated that Dompot Dhuafa demonstrated a consistently high level of efficiency. Overall, the DEA method is predominantly utilized by researchers to gauge the efficiency level of zakat, even though initially this method was primarily employed to assess the efficiency level of banking institutions (Herindar & Rusydiana, 2021; Jamagis et al., 2023; Maulida & Abdurrahman, 2023; Misbahrudin, 2019b).

METHODOLOGY

This study, commonly referred to as mixed methods research, involves the integration of quantitative and qualitative research approaches within a single investigation. Initially, a bibliometric analysis is conducted, drawing from White & McCain's (1989) widely accepted quantitative study on bibliometrics, which examines the literature cited in bibliographies. The second phase involves a systematic literature reflection (SLR), which adopts a qualitative research approach.

Secondary data is utilized in this study, sourced from reputable articles on waqf efficiency available in the Google Scholar database. Google Scholar is a reliable online repository housing a vast array of scientific publications and comprehensive bibliographies from numerous publishers. As of December 2023, researchers identified 28 relevant documents of waqf efficiency published between 2014 and 2023. During the SLR analysis, specific inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied, ensuring the selection of pertinent literature for examination.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

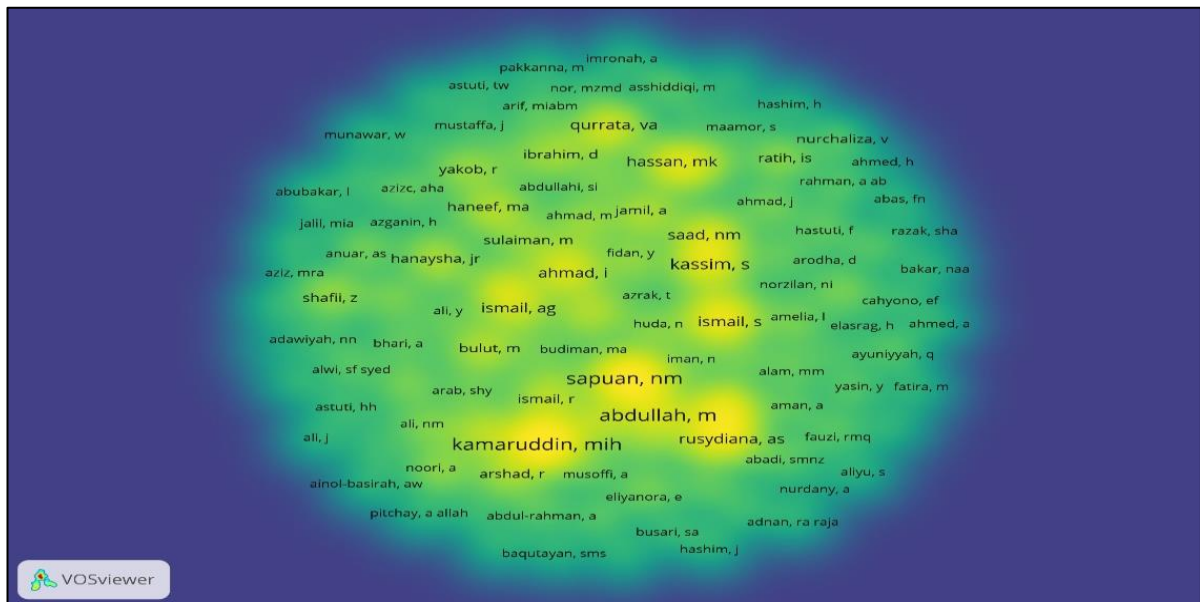
Analysis of Bibliometric Graph

This study delves into the topic of Waqf Efficiency, utilizing data from 28 journal articles indexed in Google Scholar. Simply put, bibliometrics involves the calculation and statistical examination of scientific outputs such as citations, patents, articles, publications, and more complex indicators. The primary objective of this bibliometric analysis is to evaluate research activities, laboratories, and scientists, as well as the performance of countries and scientific disciplines. The steps involved in bibliometric analysis include outlining the background of the research development, detailing the database utilized for bibliometric analysis, and specifying the key indicators employed in the research.

To enhance the findings of the meta-analysis, this section will introduce a visual mapping chart derived from 28 published journals focusing on "Waqf Efficiency". The mapping in this study is founded on an analysis of keywords and significant or distinctive terms found within specific journal articles. Mapping, as a process, facilitates the identification of knowledge elements, their arrangements, dynamics, interconnections, and interactions. The ensuing network visualization outcomes stemming from the 28 journals centered on "Waqf Efficiency" are elaborated upon in the subsequent discussion.

Bibliometric Author Mapping

Using the VOS viewer software, the bibliometric mapping of authors is depicted in the image below. The VOS viewer application will display the data processing results as a very bright yellow circle and a faint yellow circle. The light-colored ones indicate that the author frequently conducts research on topics associated with waqf management. Through this visualization, authors who have published works related to Waqf Efficiency can be discerned. The size and intensity of the yellow dots indicate the frequency of journal publications by each author on the theme of Islamic Waqf Efficiency.



Source: VOSviewer Application

Figure 1. Author Mapping

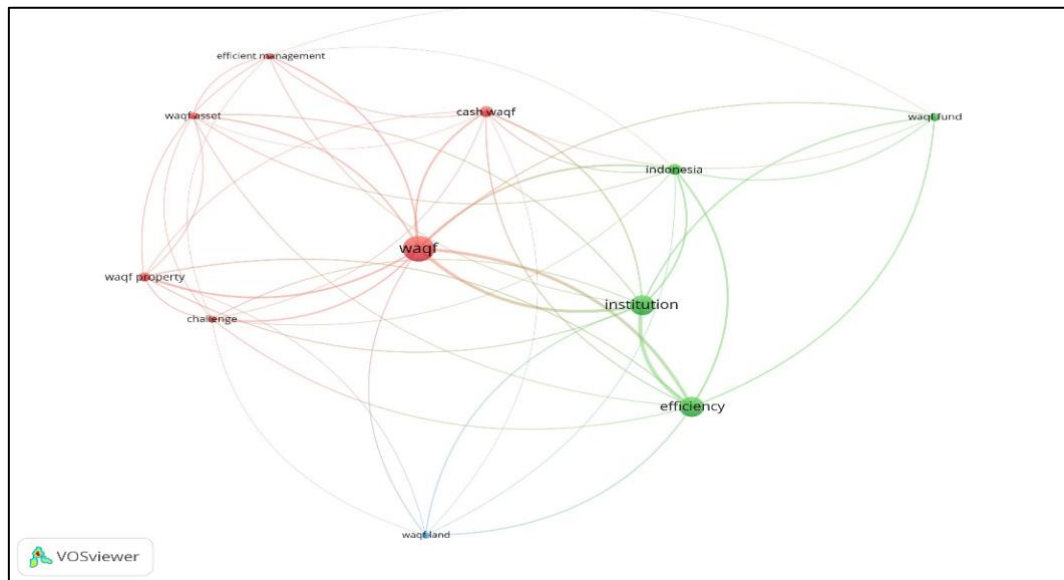
The image in Figure 1 above illustrates that the density of clusters is correlated with the brightness of the yellow hue. Additionally, the intensity of yellow on the map reflects the interconnectedness of items with one another. Therefore, this section holds significant importance in providing an overview of the overall structure of bibliometric maps, which is crucial for analysis. This facilitates the identification of authors who have published the highest volume of work.

Typically, each writer or researcher demonstrates varying inclinations in their publications. While some authors may occasionally publish single works, others may collaborate with fellow authors or researchers, consequently influencing cluster density and resulting in varying densities across clusters. However, authors exhibiting relatively dense clusters indicate a higher frequency of themed research publications on Waqf Efficiency compared to those with lower cluster densities. Hence, these findings serve as a valuable reference for future researchers.

According to the density of clusters depicted in the map above, gauging from the size and brightness of the author's name, it is evident that the most prolific publications on the theme of Waqf Efficiency belong to Kamaruddin,MIH., Abdullah,M., Rusydiana,AS., Sapuan,NM., Ismail,S., Ismail,AG., Ahmad,I., Kassim,S., and Hassan,MK.

Bibliometric Keyword Mapping

After conducting a meta-analysis, this section presents a graphical visualization of the most prevalent keywords derived from the analysis conducted using VOS Viewer. These findings serve as the foundation for mapping significant terms frequently utilized in publications related to Waqf Efficiency. The figure below illustrates that the larger-sized keywords represent the most commonly used words in journal publications focusing on Waqf Efficiency.



Source: VOSviewer Application

Figure 2. Bibliometric Keyword Mapping

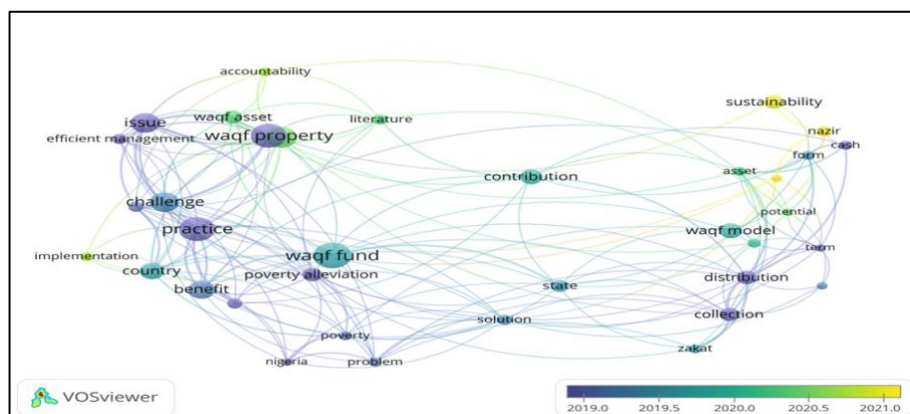
Regarding the mapping, the keywords most frequently appearing in publications on Waqf Efficiency are categorized into three clusters, outlined below:

Table 1. Cluster Keyword

Cluster	Keywords
Cluster 1 (Red)	Efficient management, cash waqf, waqf asset, waqf property, challenge
Cluster 2 (Green)	Efficiency, institutions, Indonesia, waqf fund
Cluster 3 (Blue)	Waqf land

The keywords, categorized into four clusters, are depicted in circles with distinct colors representing their types or cluster indicators. Additionally, the bibliometric analysis highlights the most frequently utilized keywords in the researched publications. Larger circles indicate the prevalence of keywords, while the connecting lines between keywords signify the strength of their relationships. Notably, the most prominently appearing keyword is "Waqf."

Bibliometric Year of Publication Mapping



Source: VOSviewer Application

Figure 3. Bibliometric Year of Publication Mapping

The mapping information ranging from dark purple to light yellow reveals the classification of keywords by publication year (figure 3) based on the color gradient from dark purple to light yellow. In this literature review, darker colors represent the initial research year of 2014, while lighter colors represent the current year of publication.

These data (Figure 3) illustrate the keywords utilized between 2014 and 2024. According to the results of this bibliometric analysis, the most popular Waqf Efficiency-related keywords in 2019 were Poverty alleviation, Issue, Problem, Distribution, Collection, Practice, and Efficient management. In recent years, the keywords Sustainability and Nazir have been utilized frequently.

The largest round indicates that Waqf Property, Waqf Fund, Practice and Issue are the most frequently used keywords in the mapping data. In the meantime, the connecting line indicates how closely one keyword is related to other keywords.

CONCLUSION

The literature review conducted in this study offers an overview of research on waqf efficiency, spanning the period from 2014 to January 2024. A sample of 200 published articles from the Google Scholar database was utilized. Notably, the years 2019 and 2020 witnessed the highest number of publications on waqf efficiency, with 5 articles each. Employing VOSViewer, the study constructed and elucidated a bibliometric network and co-occurrence. The keyword analysis revealed three dominant clusters: Waqf efficiency, Waqf governance, and Waqf performance. Through this study, valuable insights and recommendations are anticipated to be provided for subsequent researchers. Suggestions for further research include expanding the scope of the investigation, exploring new methodologies that are suitable and precise, and utilizing alternative bibliometric tools such as R-biblioshiny and SciVal.

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