

Gontor as Waqf-based Pesantren: A Review

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This research aims to see the development of research on the topic "Gontor Waqf" and research plans that can be carried out based on journals published on that theme. This research uses qualitative methods with a bibliometric analysis approach. The data used is secondary data with the theme "Gontor Waqf" which comes from the Dimension database with a total of 43 journal articles. Then, the data is processed and analyzed using the VosViewer application with the aim of knowing the bibliometric map of research development "Gontor Waqf" in this world. The results of the research found that in bibliometric author mapping the authors published the most research with the theme "Gontor Waqf" is Shulthoni, Muhammad; Syamsuri, Syamsuri; Mahendra, Mahendra; Rofiqo, Azidni; bin Lahuri, Setiawan; Muqorobin, Ahmad and Bahroni. Furthermore, based on bibliometric keyword mapping, there are 4 clusters that can be research lines with topics related to (1) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Gontor Waqf, (2) Management of Islamic boarding school waqf and Gontor Waqf, (3) Education and Gontor Waqf, and (4) Responsibilities of Waqf Institutions and Gontor Waqf. Furthermore, the words most used are pesantren, productive waqf, Islamic boarding school, Darussalam Gontor, student, and community.

Keywords: Gontor; Waqf, Research Path; Pesantren

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INTRODUCTION

Waqf is a sharia financial instrument that has the potential to be used to develop the national economy (Rofiq et al., 2022). This is also an instrument for community empowerment in Islamic boarding schools (Alhifni et al., 2017). The Darussalam Gontor Islamic Boarding School in Ponorogo Regency, Indonesia, is an example of an educational institution that has successfully managed waqf by the Nazir organization. Gontor carries out waqf activities with the concept of fundraising, including independent waqf which is not regulated in Law Number 41 of 2004 concerning waqf (Taufik & Aprillillah, 2022). The concept of waqf has been utilized at the Darussalam Gontor Islamic Boarding School to fulfill various goals, including education, has also developed a waqf-based independent economic system, and developed a waqf literacy program to achieve waqf inclusion and increase cash waqf participation (Susilo et al., 2022; Fanani & Hakim, 2023).

In Jamal et al's (2022) research, Gontor has several waqf lands that are well managed and developed. This includes extensive waqf land assets, such as for education, agriculture and plantations, and for business units, guesthouses, gas stations, forests, and others. In managing its waqf, the Gontor Waqf Board handed over its implementation responsibility to the Pondok Modern Gontor Waqf Conservation and Development Foundation (YPPWPM). One of the ways to empower waqf land in PMDG is to use it for agricultural land, which can develop the Islamic boarding school's economy and help the lives of the surrounding community.

YPPWPM as the institution that manages waqf at PMDG has also succeeded in obtaining unlimited waqf funds, such as building and property waqf. Waqf comes from rich businessmen and Islamic boarding school guardians, as well as waqf from teachers and lecturers for PMDG. It can be concluded that PMDG receives waqf which covers all objects and benefits so that all transactions are directed to that institution. One form of PMDG's success is characterized by its productive endowments, which have produced material contributions which in the future will become independent institutions with their own educational, economic and social systems (Taufik & Aprillillah, 2022).

However, there are still several problems or challenges that Gontor often faces in developing the waqf it has so far. Siddiq (2018) explains that the problem often faced by Islamic boarding schools in

managing waqf is the productive management of waqf assets. In addition, even though there is a waqf literacy program, cash waqf participation is still limited. This can limit the potential benefits of waqf for schools and communities. Huda et al (2017) also explained that the concept of independent waqf, which is not regulated in Law Number 41 of 2004 concerning waqf, is used by Islamic boarding schools to raise funds. This lack of regulation can create potential problems in managing waqf assets. Then, there is the need to balance the competing demands of various stakeholders. Islamic boarding schools must balance the needs of students, staff and the surrounding community, while ensuring that waqf assets are used in accordance with Islamic principles and values.

Therefore, it is important to see the extent of development Gontor Waqf currently through research, and one method that can be used to view research progress is bibliometrics using VosViewer. This method is able to create and display maps of author journals and research paths based on co-citation data or keyword maps based on co-incidence data. Several studies have examined related to Gontor Waqf including Daniar et al (2019) explaining social entrepreneurship in the context of educational institutions; Kusumaningtias (2019) explains the role of waqf in social development; Triyawan et al (2022) studied the implementation of productive waqf at the Gontor Islamic Boarding School; Jamal et al (2022) discuss waqf management in Gontor, especially in rice field waqf; Syamsuri et al (2020) analyzed management responsibility practices in waqf institutions, proven by facts that occurred at Pondok Modern Darussalam Gontor (PMDG); Bahroni (2012) studied related to facilitating education through expanding waqf; and Rofiqo et al (2021) explored reputation, transparency, trust, waqf perceptions of nadzir professionalism, and intention to pay waqf at the Gontor Institute.

This research was conducted to complement existing research and fill the gaps in previous research and to expand the literature related to Gontor Waqf via research path. Specifically, the aim of this research is to see the development of research "Gontor Waqf" throughout the world published by journals with this theme and looking at future research opportunities by formulating a research agenda.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Waqf is a form of supervision or custody of assets with a fixed value given as religious donations and managed to help those in need, as explained by Hasan et

al. (2020). Usually, waqf involves immovable assets such as land and buildings, as stated by Khamis & Salleh (2018). However, in 2002, the MUI issued a fatwa allowing the use of movable assets in waqf, which allows the management of these assets for productive purposes. Herindar & Rusydiana (2021) describe waqf as the transfer of funds and other resources from consumption and investment which are then used as productive assets for future benefits, both for individuals and society.

In its essence, waqf can be considered a combination of savings and investment (Pyeman et al., 2016). Furthermore, waqf involves consumption resources being used together as productive assets, which will ultimately increase capital accumulation and income. One of the important principles in waqf management is to prohibit sales or conversion into consumptive assets, and must remain as productive assets. Thus, theoretically, waqf must continue to develop and can even create new waqf (Faradis et al., 2019). To optimize the productivity of waqf assets, various sectors such as industry, trade, agriculture and services can be used as management areas. The results from these assets will provide benefits in the form of net profits in accordance with the waqf objectives (Hadyantari, 2018).

The Darussalam Gontor Islamic Boarding School is an institution that originates from the community, is managed by the community and is for the advancement of the Muslim community. It is a private and self-managed educational institution. The meaning behind this characteristic is that Gontor is a non-government school which is based on the spirit of independence in a comprehensive sense, such as systems, curriculum, finance, human resource development, school equipment and so on (Bahroni, 2012). Apart from that, Gontor is also developing waqf in its management. Durroh (2016) explained that Gontor had a unique approach to implementing waqf practices which was different from that used by Umar bin Khattab ra. Umar bin Khattab only waqfs productive land that generates income every year without reducing the value of the waqf assets. On the other hand, Gontor applies the concept of waqf to include money and services, which at first glance may not have the same sustainable characteristics. Gontor considers the existing facts on the ground and implements cash and service waqf based on the principle of benefit, not the principle of qiyas. This leads to the conclusion that something that can be owned, controlled, and has economic value can be donated in their context. This explains that the main aim

of the Gontor waqf is to maintain, develop and prosper the people with what the Islamic boarding school has.

The uniqueness of the Gontor waqf is interesting for further research, therefore this research is aimed at seeing the extent of research development related to the Gontor waqf using bibliometric analysis. Several studies that are relevant to this research include Abdulrezzak (2016) who examines the sources of higher education waqf funds. In this research, it is explained that the waqf concept has now been used for various purposes, including housing, poverty alleviation, financing, and also education. In general, the main aim of the waqf concept is to provide benefits to society. This research found that there are a significant number of waqf and endowment-based universities that have implemented waqf principles in their education systems. However, they each have their own unique mechanisms. This research also observes that waqf funds have succeeded in improving the education systems in these countries and providing opportunities for the poor and needy.

Susilo (2016), discusses the contribution of Gontor waqf to the welfare of the community in Gontor village. This research evaluates that waqf is a valuable form of Islamic philanthropy, where many institutions are able to build communities through the practice of waqf, even historically, waqf was able to become a pillar of civilization. Gontor, as the first Islamic boarding school to be donated, has left private or family ownership. However, unfortunately, the village communities around Gontor, who should benefit from Gontor, cannot fully feel the welfare impact. What can be observed is that there is a welfare gap between Gontor and the surrounding community. The findings of this research conclude that waqf management in Gontor is running very well, even with the existence of a rapidly growing business unit, Gontor's productive waqf is also trying to contribute to the welfare of the community in Gontor village. All Maqasid Shari'ah indicators can be fulfilled, especially in terms of achieving economic independence.

Winarsih et al (2019) explained the integration of Islamic commercial and socio-economics through productive waqf to improve the welfare of Islamic boarding schools. An Islamic boarding school (Islamic boarding school), as an Islamic educational institution that relies on its own financing system, has implemented waqf as one of the pillars of its development and has the potential to develop waqf assets. Productive waqf is considered a key instrument for providing funds to realize its educational programs. Because both productive waqf and Islamic boarding schools

emphasize sustainability, and because productive waqf can help support the educational process in Islamic boarding schools, this research aims to investigate an integrated Islamic social and commercial economic model that can be applied in Islamic boarding schools. This will ensure the utilization of combined resources from productive waqf and Islamic boarding schools in improving the welfare of Islamic boarding schools. This research specifically examines the relationship between five constructs, namely productive waqf, business units, project financing, human resources, and Islamic boarding school welfare. While reliability and validity have been tested, the structural relationship between these constructs shows that the integrated model has a strong relationship with Islamic boarding school welfare in many ways. Regarding profitable business units and commercial activities, human resources have an important role in helping Islamic boarding schools reach their best level to realize a growing, productive waqf. In particular, the research results show that these five constructs have a significant impact in improving the welfare of Islamic boarding schools, which indicates that these models and instruments should be further implemented in Islamic boarding schools.

Other relevant research, [Danar et al \(2019\)](#), explains social entrepreneurship in the context of educational institutions; [Kusumaningtias \(2019\)](#) explains the role of waqf in social development; [Triyawan et al \(2022\)](#) studied the implementation of productive waqf at the Gontor Islamic Boarding School; [Jamal et al \(2022\)](#) discuss waqf management in Gontor, especially in rice field waqf; [Syamsuri et al \(2020\)](#) analyzing management responsibility practices in waqf institutions, proven by facts that occurred at Pondok Modern Darussalam Gontor (PMDG); [Bahroni \(2012\)](#) studied related to facilitating education through expanding waqf; and [Rofiqo et al \(2021\)](#) explored reputation, transparency, trust, waqf perceptions of nadzir professionalism, and intention to pay waqf at the Gontor Institute.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, various scientific journal publications related to the theme "Gontor Waqf" throughout the world is used as a data source. Data is collected by searching for journal publications indexed in the Dimension database using the keyword "Gontor Waqf". After that, articles or scientific journals that are relevant to the research theme will be selected based on the publication data that has been collected. Journals equipped with DOIs are criteria in the process of filtering and processing data using software. There are

43 journal articles published within the research theme "Gontor Waqf". The development of publication trends related to the research topic was analyzed using VOSviewer software, which can display bibliometric maps and allow for more detailed analysis.

In order to build a map, VOSviewer uses the abbreviation VOS which refers to Visualizing Similarity. In previous studies, VOS mapping techniques have been used to obtain bibliometric visualizations which are then analyzed. Furthermore, VOSviewer is able to create and display author journal maps based on co-citation data or keyword maps based on co-incidence data. Therefore, in this research an analysis of journal maps related to "Gontor Waqf", including author maps, and keywords which are then analyzed for research paths that can be carried out in the future through clusters on keyword mapping.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with meta-analysis and descriptive statistical literature studies based on 43 journal publications discussing the theme "Gontor Waqf". Meta-analysis is a method that integrates previous research related to a particular topic to evaluate the results of existing studies. Furthermore, the qualitative method used in this research is also referred to as a constructive method, where the data collected in the research process will be constructed into themes that are easier to understand and meaningful. The sampling technique used in this research is a purposive non-probability sampling method, which aims to provide certain information in accordance with the desired research objectives. For example, studies with a bibliometric approach on the topic of Islamic economics and finance can be seen in [Riani & Fatoni \(2022\)](#), [Rahayu & Irfany \(2022\)](#), [Maulida & Marlina \(2022\)](#), [Izza \(2022\)](#), [Taqi et al., \(2021\)](#), [Putri \(2022\)](#), [Rusydia \(2021\)](#), [As-Salafiyah & Fatoni \(2021\)](#), [Uula \(2022\)](#), and [Nuraini \(2023\)](#).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research discusses "Gontor Waqf" by utilizing 43 journal article publications indexed in Dimension. Bibliometrics is a method used to measure and evaluate scientific performance by taking into account factors such as citations, patents, publications and other more complex indicators. Bibliometric analysis is carried out to evaluate research activities, laboratories, and scientists, as well as country performance and scientific specialization. Several stages in bibliometric analysis include identifying the research background, collecting the database that will be used,

and determining the main indicators that will be used in the research.

This section will deepen the results of the meta-analysis by showing a visual mapping graph depicting 43 journals related to "Gontor Waqf". In this research, mapping is carried out by analyzing keywords and important terms contained in journal articles. Mapping is a process for identifying knowledge elements, configurations, dynamics, dependencies and interactions between these elements. Results network visualization

of 43 journals with the theme "Gontor Waqf" will be explained in more detail in the next section.

Bibliometric Author Mapping

By using bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer software, a mapping of authors who contributed to the field was obtained. Gontor Waqf". The resulting image provides a visual representation of the mapping, the larger and brighter the points marked in yellow, the greater the number of journal publications related to the theme.

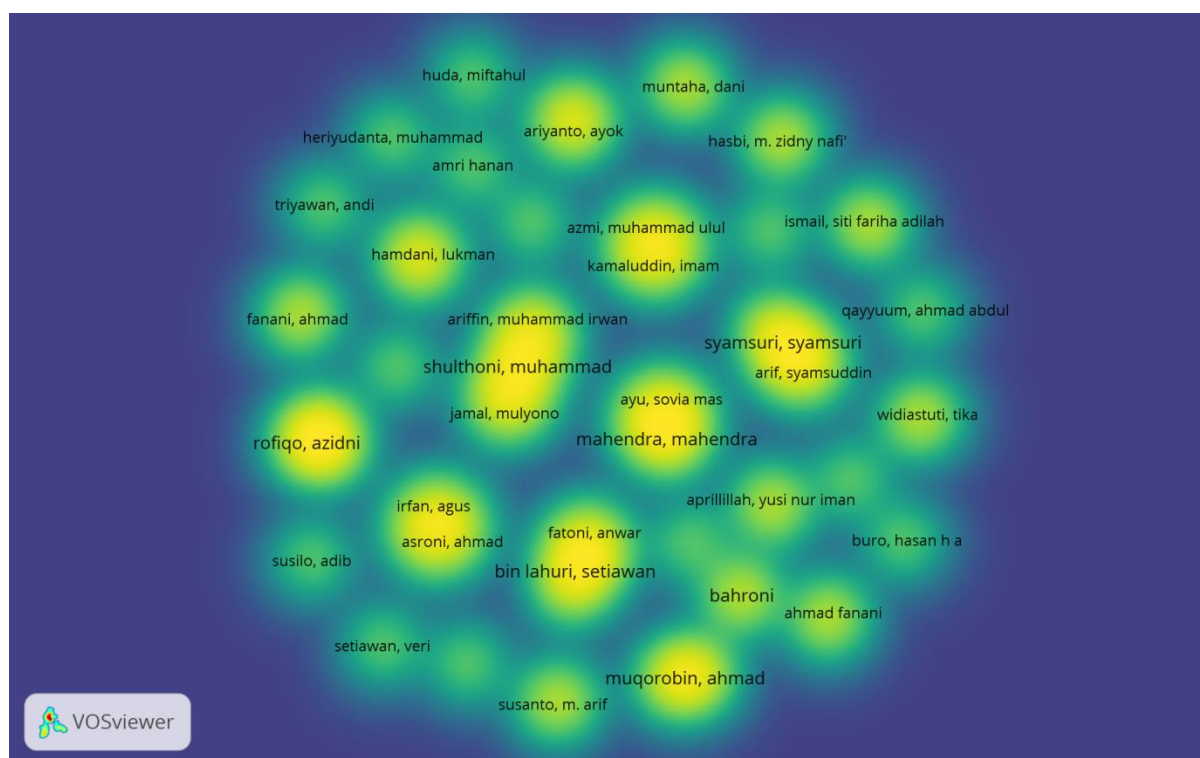


Figure 1: Bibliometric Author Mapping

In the image above it is explained that the cluster density in the bibliometric map depends on the intensity of the yellow color shown. And the yellow color on the map depends on how many items are related to other items. For this reason, this section is a very important part to get an overview of the general structure of bibliometric maps which is considered important for analysis. From this, the authors who publish the most work can be identified.

In general, each writer has different tendencies in each publication of their work. On some occasions, an author appears as the sole author, but on other occasions the author may write together with other authors or researchers, so this will affect the cluster density and some clusters show different densities. However, authors who had a fairly large cluster density identified

that these authors published the most research on the theme "Gontor Waqf", when compared with authors whose cluster density is lower, so that the results found can be a reference for other researchers in the future. From the results of the analysis, it was found that the authors had the most publications related to Social "Gontor Waqf" among them are Shulthoni, Muhammad; Syamsuri, Syamsuri; Mahendra, Mahendra; Rofiqo, Azidni; bin Lahuri, Setiawan; Muqorobin, Ahmad and Bahroni.

Research Map

The image below describes the keyword trends that emerged in the theme research "Gontor Waqf" and larger forms are the words most often used in journal publications with the theme "Gontor Waqf".

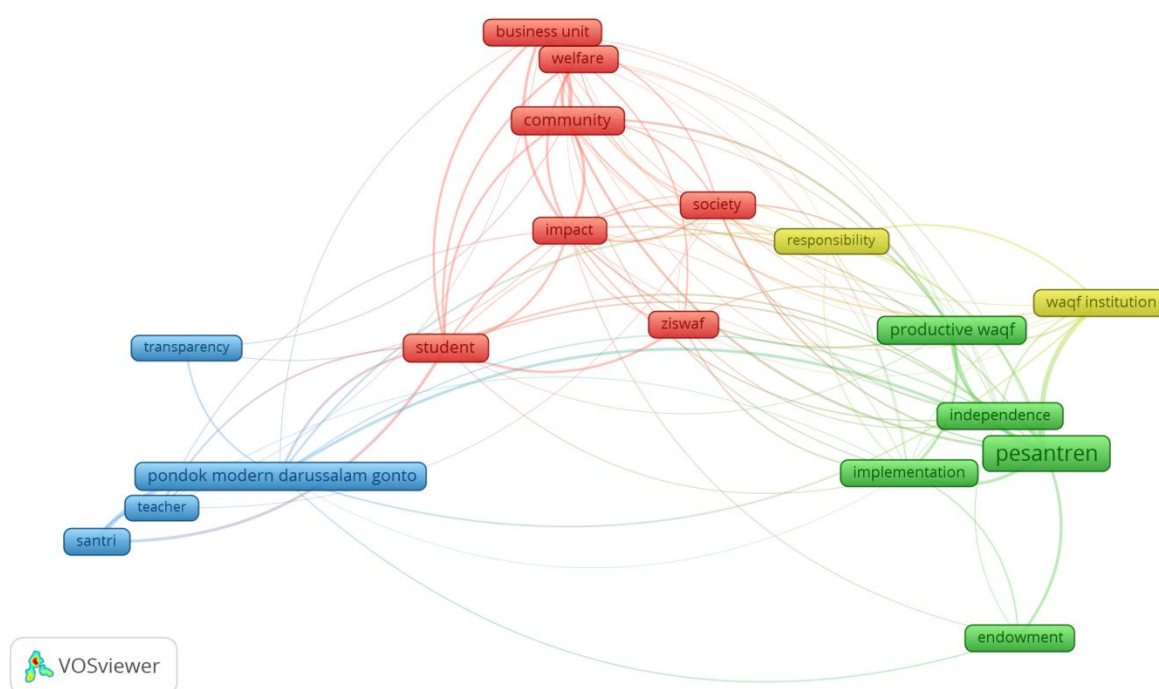


Figure 2: Research Map

As for the mapping, the keywords that appear most often in publications "Gontor Waqf" including Islamic boarding schools, productive waqf, Darussalam

Gontor Islamic boarding schools, students, and communities, which are then divided into 4 clusters, as follows:

Table 1. Research Cluster

Cluster	Keywords
Cluster 1 (7 items)	Business unit, community, impact, society, student, welfare, Ziswaf
Cluster 2 (5 items)	Endowment, implementation, independence, pesantren, productive waqf
Cluster 3 (4 items)	Pondok modern darussalam Gontor, santri, teacher, transparency
Cluster 4 (2 items)	Responsibility, waqf institution

Research map that can be created based on 4cluster keyword mapping that is:

Cluster 1 : Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Gontor Waqf

The first topic is based on the cluster results from keyword mapping related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). CSR refers to a concept that refers to the social responsibility and business ethics of a company towards society and the surrounding environment. CSR involves business practices that are voluntarily implemented by companies to ensure that operational activities carried out have a positive impact on society and the environment, in addition to achieving a company's financial goals. Moreover, CSR is not only

about fulfilling legal obligations, but also about the positive contribution that companies make to society and the environment as part of their business strategy. This can include donations to charitable activities such as ziswaf, environmental initiatives, improving the quality of life of employees, and so on. CSR can play an important role in building a company's image, maintaining business sustainability, and improving relationships with customers, investors and communities around the company. In this case, the company referred to is the Darussalam Gontor Islamic boarding school and the implementation of waqf in Gontor.

There is not much research that discusses relevant topics, especially specifically on CSR and gontor waqf.

Among the relevant research is [Masruchin \(2019\)](#) which explains the implementation of corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the management of productive waqf. In this research, it is explained that CSR is closely related to "sustainable development", where a company, in carrying out its activities, must base decisions not only on the impact on economic aspects, such as the level of profits or dividends (net profit), but must also consider the social impact and the environment that arises from these decisions, both short and long term.

Pondok Modern Darussalam Gontor (PMDG), in managing its Productive Waqf, established a business unit which mostly involves workers from local communities around PMDG. They are hired based on their skills. This is a form of implementing CSR to help improve the welfare of local communities. The existence of these various business units is one of the educational facilities and is a form of implementing CSR which is actually intended to educate in the fields of independence, entrepreneurship, sincerity and sacrifice. PMDG's involvement in social activities that benefit local communities, such as building infrastructure and village facilities, regenerating students from around PMDG to be able to obtain higher education with funding from PMDG, providing guidance to local communities through various religious, educational and economic activities, is a form of PMDG's responsibility towards the local community environment and also towards all stakeholders such as students, Ustadz, employees, thereby providing social and environmental impacts in both the short and long term.

Subsequent research by [Susilo \(2016\)](#) discussed the contribution of Gontor waqf to the welfare of the Gontor village community. This research examines that waqf is one of the legacies of Islamic philanthropy, where many institutions are able to develop communities through waqf, even in history, waqf was able to build civilization. Gontor, the first Islamic boarding school to be established and become a waqf, so that it is no longer owned by families or private individuals. However, unfortunately, the village communities around Gontor who should feel the welfare impact of Gontor, do not seem to be so visible. What is visible is the welfare gap between Gontor and society. The results of this research conclude that Waqf management in Gontor is running very well, even with the emergence of a rapidly growing business unit, Gontor's productive Waqf is also trying to contribute to the welfare of the Gontor village community, and all Maqasid Shari'ah indicators can be met, especially in the area of independence economy.

Then, research from [Syamsuri et al \(2020\)](#) analyzing management responsibility practices in waqf institutions, proven by facts that occurred at Pondok Modern Darussalam Gontor (PMDG). Effective management in waqf management has a key role in achieving waqf goals optimally. One very important factor in achieving good waqf management is the implementation of strong responsibilities. However, many waqf institutions experience difficulties in generating benefits from waqf assets because they are unable to properly fulfill the responsibilities required in their management. The result of implementing the principle of responsibility in PMDG is to encourage sustainable independent education with three main approaches. First, waqf management is carried out in compliance with officially applicable laws and regulations. Second, in terms of awareness of responsibility in waqf management, PMDG has adopted the vision, mission and objectives stated in the Gontor waqf charter and implemented the principles of Islamic corporate management. Third, waqf assets are mapped through the productivity of various business units, annual expansion and optimization of land asset utilization, as well as the implementation of the always dynamic spirit of waqf.

Cluster 2 : Management of Islamic boarding school waqf and Gontor Waqf

The next topic examines Islamic boarding school waqf management in Gontor. There is also not much research that examines this topic. The Gontor Islamic boarding school waqf system is an actualization of how an Islamic boarding school can continue to survive and develop amidst increasingly rapid modernization and globalization. The main objective of the Gontor Islamic boarding school waqf is to maintain, develop and prosper the people with what the Islamic boarding school has. This makes Gontor one of the Islamic boarding schools that survives and develops rapidly in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, research that is relevant to the topic in the second cluster, namely [Arroisi & Syamsuri \(2020\)](#), examines the waqf management of the Darussalam Gontor Islamic boarding school. Gontor Waqf management is a management that relies on the spirit of implementing the values of the five souls, five conditions, philosophy, sunnah and discipline. With high commitment from YPPWPM officials and the Gontor family, Gontor finally succeeded in maintaining, developing and empowering the people. However, this does not mean that Gontor's waqf management is final

and free of obstacles. Not a few problems were faced, even physical war occurred to protect the waqf from the control of irresponsible people. The results of the research concluded three important points, namely, first, commitment, work ethics, good discipline, and togetherness from YPPWPM officials in managing and the entire Gontor extended family in implementing the values of the five souls and five levels are the keys to the success of Gontor's waqf. Second, the pattern of maintaining Gontor's waqf began with the struggle to obtain a decision regarding the appointment of YPPWPM Gontor as a legal entity that could have ownership rights to land. This struggle was continued with various efforts to develop waqf, starting from raising funds from benefactors to buy livestock, to developing sectors such as agriculture, plantations, convection, agriculture, transportation services, and so on. Third, efforts to maintain and develop waqf not only increase the number of waqf, but are also able to empower employees, teachers and all cadres.

[Mahendra \(2022\)](#) discusses the waqf management of the modern Darussalam Gontor Campus 7 Islamic boarding school in the development of Islamic boarding schools. The results of the research concluded that the development of Pondok Modern Darussalam Gontor Campus 7 Kalianda, cannot be separated from the role of waqf management there, starting from infrastructure waqf, business unit waqf and religious ustadz's independent waqf, because what is there does not belong to individuals but to the people.

[Jamal et al \(2022\)](#) discuss waqf management in Gontor, especially in rice field waqf. Pondok Modern Darussalam Gontor (PMDG) is an educational institution in Indonesia which was founded in 1958 through donations. Gontor has several waqf lands which continue to grow every year. It is important to know how to manage it so that it can be imitated by those who need it. The Pondok Modern Gontor Waqf Maintenance and Development Foundation (YPPWPM) manages Gontor waqf assets in all aspects of its management. PMDG has a land area of around 16,258,598 m² or around 1,626 ha, spread throughout Indonesia. Rice fields have the largest portion of utilization, including in the agricultural sector. The research results show that the management of rice waqf owned by Gontor is managed using a profit sharing and rental (ijarah) system. Rice waqf in Ponorogo, Madiun, Kediri, Nganjuk and Jember is operated using a rental system. Meanwhile, waqf land located in the Mantingan area is managed using a profit sharing scheme.

Cluster 3: Education and Gontor Waqf

The next topic in cluster 3 discusses education and gontor waqf. The relevant research, namely [Bahroni \(2012\)](#), examines matters related to facilitating education through expanding waqf. In this research, it is discussed that education is a process through which a person can realize himself to be a strong individual and part of society. Strong because he can not only live in society, but can also develop society itself; he is ready to lead and ready to be led, and is able to make society dynamic. A person in this case, who wants to actualize his potential, needs various training, positive and correct movements for the body, mind and heart. First, when physical movement is constantly carried out in this life, he becomes physically strong and healthy. That's why a person needs exercise, good food, and enough rest. Second, the mind also needs to be trained through various movements in the form of thinking hard about positive and quality things where strong knowledge lies. Third, to strengthen the heart, a person needs spiritual movement. This movement is naturally carried out through worship, prayer and reminders of Allah, fasting and evening prayers. When these three types of movement are practiced in life, they become strengths for humans as individuals and as part of groups of people in society.

[Susilo \(2021\)](#) explains the cash waqf literacy model which can increase public awareness of cash waqf. Cash waqf has great potential to improve social welfare if utilized and managed well. There is some evidence that cash waqf is able to fund MSMEs, education, health for those in need, and even establishing higher education institutions. Unfortunately, the potential of cash waqf is still not fully maximized. This is caused by a lack of literacy about cash waqf, as well as a lack of managerial ability in managing waqf assets and cash waqf wealth. The research results show that there are several aspects that can form a waqf literacy model in increasing community participation in donating cash waqf. These aspects include education, a supportive environment, good role models, and visible beneficial results.

[Fanani & Hakim \(2022\)](#) determine the concept of waqf-based economic self-sufficiency in Pondok Modern Darussalam Gontor Indonesia and its impact on the development of education and financial institutions. The results of this research indicate that the concept of a waqf-based self-sufficient economic system at the Darussalam Gontor Islamic Boarding School started from the establishment of the Waqf Expansion Institute, known as YPPWPM, which is responsible for

developing, managing and expanding waqf assets through waqf businesses or social businesses carried out by the teachers and students are under the supervision of the principal, and the impact of waqf efforts on educational development can be seen in affordable school fees and food for students, as well as scholarships for teachers when they pursue higher education.

Mohsin & Maruf (2020) discussed the development of the Darussalam Gontor Smart Education Waqf City. Historically, waqf has played a tremendous role in the economic growth and development of Muslim countries. Recently, the call for productive waqf has increased and its implementation has shown a significant impact in various Muslim societies. Interestingly, the revival of idle waqf properties and the creation of cash waqf are economic drivers that will improve the welfare of the Muslim community. What is also surprising is the discovery of waqf cities in various types such as the Hamdard Health Waqf City in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, the Al-Rahmah Complex City in Somaliland and the Darussalam Gontor Smart Waqf City for Education in Indonesia. The results of this research hope that the establishment of the Gontor Smart Education Waqf City will be a good model for financing the development of multi-level education infrastructure through a decent, quality and environmentally friendly environment.

Cluster 4: Responsibilities of Waqf Institutions and Gontor Waqf

The last topic discussed was related to the responsibilities of waqf institutions. Not much research has discussed this topic, especially on gontor waqf. Several studies were found that were relevant to this topic, namely Siddiq (2018) studied the problems of implementing productive waqf in Islamic boarding schools. The discourse regarding productive waqf in Indonesia emerged since the publication of Law Number 41 of 2004 concerning Waqf. This discourse demands that waqf management be more productive in several waqf institutions in Indonesia, including Islamic boarding schools, because so far waqf management has looked consumerist. The results of this research indicate that the problems in implementing productive waqf in Islamic boarding schools can be explained as follows: First, the majority of Islamic boarding school waqf positions are not fully owned by public institutions, so the community is less concerned about participating in the development of Islamic boarding school waqf assets. Second, the status of income from waqf is unclear, whether it belongs to the waqf institution automatically

or to the owner of the Islamic boarding school. Third, the Islamic boarding school waqf manager (nazir) is less than professional. Most of them are still fixated on the consumerist paradigm of waqf thinking, besides that the waqf manager selection process is carried out less seriously, making their sense of responsibility relatively reduced.

Rofiqo et al (2021) explored reputation, transparency, trust, waqif perceptions of nadzir professionalism, and intention to pay waqf at the Gontor Institute. The research results found that reputation, transparency and trust had a significant positive influence on the intention to pay waqf at Pondok Modern Darussalam Gontor with the waqif's perception of nadzir professionalism as a mediating effect. Other findings show that trust has a moderating effect between reputation and waqif perceptions of nadzir professionalism.

Kamaluddin (2021) explains strategies for productive management of waqf funds. The specific aim of the research is to provide an example for waqf management institutions in developing the benefits of productive waqf by implementing good waqf management strategies and following the waqf concept and objectives. With increasing public interest in waqf and an increase in the number of waqf management institutions throughout the world, especially in Indonesia. Along with this, there are no examples that can be used as examples by waqf management institutions in determining strategies for managing productive waqf funds to develop the benefits of productive waqf itself. The research results show that PM. Darussalam Gontor has a unique strategy in managing productive waqf funds while still paying attention to the objectives of existing waqf, more than that, many communities around Islamic boarding schools can also benefit from productive waqf in PM. Darussalam Gontor.

CONCLUSION

This research aims to determine the extent of the development of research on the theme "Gontor Waqf" in this world. The results of the research show that the number of research publications is related to "Gontor Waqf" There are 43 journal articles indexed by Dimension. Furthermore, based on the results of bibliometric author mapping analysis, it shows that Shulthoni, Muhammad; Syamsuri, Syamsuri; Mahendra, Mahendra; Rofiqo, Azidni; bin Lahuri, Setiawan; Muqorobin, Ahmad and Bahroni are the writers who published the most with the theme "Gontor Waqf".

Furthermore, on the development of related research "Gontor Waqf" based on bibliometric keyword mapping, it is divided into 4 clusters with the most frequently used words being pesantren, productive waqf, Islamic boarding school Darussalam Gontor, student, and community. Based on frequently used keywords, they can then be grouped into 4 clusters research map with the topics discussed Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Gontor Waqf, Management of Islamic boarding school waqf and Gontor Waqf, Education and Gontor Waqf, and Responsibilities of Waqf Institutions and Gontor Waqf.

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