

Waqf and Bayt Al-Hikmah: A Review

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Caliph Al-Ma'mun was the first individual to come up with the idea of establishing a waqf body to finance education and built the world's first waqf-funded institution called Bayt al-Hikmah. The early establishment of Bayt al-Hikma as a concept or indeed as a forum for debate can be attributed to Harun ar-Rashid (763-809 CE) who regularly held intellectual debates with scholars and scientists. This study aims to determine the development of waqf and Bayt al-Hikmah research trends published by leading journals on Islamic economics. The data analyzed consisted of 117 indexed research publications. The data is then processed and analyzed using the VoS viewer application to determine the bibliometric map of waqf and Bayt al-Hikmah research development.

Keywords: Waqf; Bayt al Hikmah; SLR

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2.1.

INTRODUCTION

The contribution of waqf in the development of Islamic civilization is very real. One of them can be seen during the time of Caliph Al-Ma'mun. According to the Indonesian [Waqf Board \(2019\)](#), Caliph Al-Ma'mun was the first individual to come up with the idea of establishing a waqf board to finance education and build a college whose funding came from waqf for the first time in the world called Bayt al-Hikmah.

To keep up with the science of the time, Caliph al-Ma'mun expanded the Bayt al-Hikmah (Darul Hikmah) that his father, Harun Ar-Rashid, had founded as the world's first Academy of Sciences. The Bayt al-Hikmah was a university funded by a waqf body spearheaded by Caliph al-Ma'mun in Baghdad. Bayt al-Hikmah was expanded into a college, library, and research center.

Baitul Hikmah is a library, translation institute and research center founded during the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad, Iraq. Baitul Hikmah is located in Baghdad, and Baghdad is considered an intellectual and scientific center during the golden age of Islam. Because since its inception this city has been the center of civilization and the rise of science in Islam. This House of Wisdom was one of the key institutions in the influx of foreign literature translated into Arabic and was considered a major bridge in the transfer of knowledge during the golden age of Islam. Another institution established during Al-Ma'mun's time was Majalis Al-Munazharah as an institution of religious studies held in the homes, mosques and palaces of the caliphs. This institution marked the full power of the rise of the East, where Baghdad began to become the center of scientific culture and the golden peak of Islam.

Bait Al-Hikmah was founded by Caliph Harun Al-Rashid, who is one of the famous leaders in Islamic history. He understood the importance of science and knowledge for the progress of mankind, and decided to build a science center which would be a means for people to seek and learn knowledge.

During the time of Caliph Al-Ma'mun, waqf management became more organized and professional. At that time, Caliph Al-Ma'mun established a huge library called Baitul Hikmah. This library was an international library at that time. Baghdad, as the capital of Iraq, became a destination for students to study.

Caliph Al-Ma'mun thought, to finance the library, it must be supported by large costs as well. And to pay for the care and maintenance and addition of books, he

gave waqf such as land and houses for rent. The proceeds were used to finance the library.

Bayt Hikmah based on waqf. Waqf comes from the word waqata which means to stop. Therefore, waqf is holding back property that may be taken advantage of without being used, for good. Waqf based on Law number 41 of 2004 concerning Waqf is a waqif's legal action to separate and or submit part of his property to be utilized forever and for a certain period of time according to his interests for the purposes of worship and or public welfare according to sharia.

Caliph Al-Ma'mun was the first individual to come up with the idea of establishing a waqf board to finance education and built the world's first waqf-funded university called Bayt al-Hikmah.

According to [Kaviani, R. \(2012\)](#) Bayt al Hikmah focused on research activities in various fields namely medicine, astronomy and physical sciences. Bayt al Hikmah was supervised under the guidance of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh who was proficient in Syriac, Arabic and Greek. The most important work of the academy was done by his students and successors, particularly Humayn ibn Ishaq al- Tbadi. The Ibn Abbasids had the inspiration and resources to advance knowledge and were able to find someone with the linguistic ability necessary for translation among the minorities of the Islamic empire. Bayt al Hikmah was more than a translation office and housed an astronomical observatory. It had a translation office and a large library to serve its scholars and students. According to [Marouf \(1975\)](#), the Bayt al Hikmah was a large building with many halls and rooms including scientific collections and the collections of al-Rashid and al-Ma'mun. Because there are relatively few studies related to Bayt Hikmah specifically related to waqf, this study will try to fill this gap.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses other research journals from 2006-2021 related to waqf bayt al hikmah. These journals can be obtained or accessed online from published journals. Bibliometric mapping is a research topic in the field of bibliometrics ([Borner et al., 2003](#)). Two distinguishable bibliometric aspects are the construction of bibliometric maps and the graphical representation of these maps. In the bibliometric literature, the most attention has been paid to the construction of bibliometric maps. Research related to the effect of differences on similarity measures ([Ahlgren et al., 2003](#)), and they were tested with different mapping techniques ([Boyack et al., 2005](#)). Other studies using

bibliometric analysis for the example can be found at Gunawan (2023), Nasution et al., (2022), Uula & Ikhwan (2022), Fitria et al., (2022), Sari & Maysyaroh (2022), Nuraini (2022), Kholiq et al., (2022), Rusydiana (2019), Al-Qital et al., (2022) and also research done by As-Salafiyah (2022).

The graphical representation of bibliometrics has received less attention. Although there are some researchers seriously studying issues related to graphical representation (Chen, 2003). Most of the articles published in bibliometric literature rely on simple graphical representations provided by computer programs. This study uses publication data in the form

of papers sourced from the Scopus database with the research theme waqf bayt al hikmah. From the search results obtained 117 published articles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following is a table showing the collection of documents used in research on the theme of *waqf bayt al hikmah* in Islamic economic research. Of the total 117 documents used, it is divided into 3 types of documents, including journal articles (19 documents), anthologies/book chapters (86 documents), and reviews (12 documents).

Table 1: Document Types

No.	Document Types	Number of Articles
1	Journal article	19
2	Book chapter	86
3	Review	12
	TOTAL	117

Based on the results of the document type grouping above, the type of document most widely used as a research subject with the theme *waqf bayt al hikmah* is a document in the form of a book chapter with a percentage of 73.5% or as many as 86 documents. Meanwhile, the least used document is in the form of a review of 10.25% or as many as 12 documents. This shows that the references used are quite valid because most of them come from documents in the form of scientific books.

Bibliometric Graph Analysis

Bibliometrics is based on the calculation and statistical analysis of scientific output in the form of articles, publications, citations, patents, and other more complex indicators. It is an important tool in evaluating research activities, laboratories and scientists, as well as scientific specialization and country performance. The report, after setting out the background to the development of bibliometrics, presents the databases on which bibliometrics is built, as well as the main indicators used.

To explore the results of the meta-analysis, this section will present a visual mapping chart of 117 journals published by *waqf bayt al hikmah*. The results of

the keyword mapping analysis are the basis for mapping together important or unique terms contained in a particular article. Mapping is a process that allows one to recognize knowledge elements and their configurations, dynamics, interdependencies, co-occurrence network and interactions.

Related to bibliometrics, science mapping is a method of visualizing the field of science. This visualization is done by creating a landscape map that can display the topics of science (Royani, et al., 2013). The results of network visualization of 117 word map journals with the theme waqf related to bayt al hikmah can be seen.

Co-Authorship Analysis

Furthermore, bibliometric results will be displayed based on sub-themes, namely authors, organizations, and countries.

1. Co-authorship Authors

Using VOSViewer software, we found the bibliometric mapping of authors as shown in the following figure. The larger the shape and the brighter the color indicates that the author has published more writings related to *waqf bayt al hikmah*. These results are of course different depending on the metadata we have.

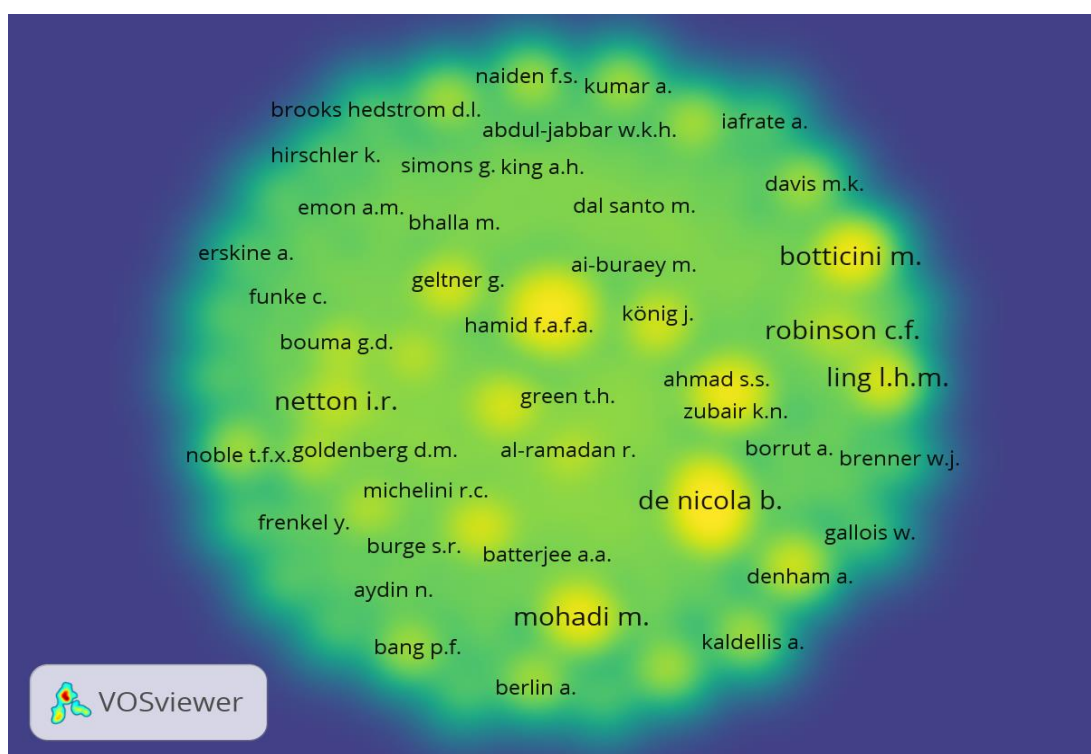


Figure 1. Co-authorship Authors

Based on these results, a density map is displayed which is the result of analysis using all journal publications on the theme of *waqf bayt al hikmah*, both related and unrelated. The clusters of authors who wrote the most journals with the *Cash Waqf* theme are Botticini M, Ackstein Z, De Nicola B, Peacock A.C.S, Ling L.H.M, Mohadi M, Netton I.R and Robinson C.F.

2. Institutional Co-authorship (Co-citation)

In bibliometric analysis, the author's institution can be seen from which institution they come from. Through this result, we can interpret the institution that wrote the most publications.

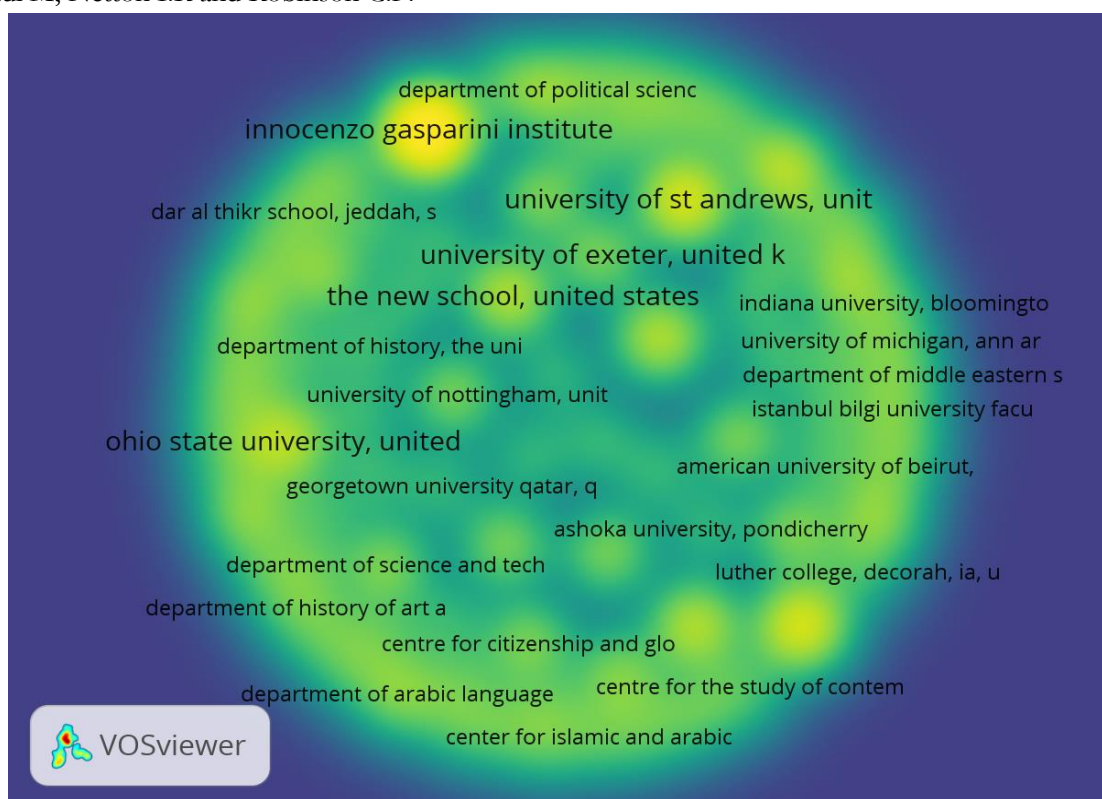


Figure 2. Institutional Co-authorship (Co-citation)

Based on the figure above, there are several institutions that appear in the luminous circle, indicating the productivity of these institutions in contributing to publishing articles on the theme of *waqf bayt al hikmah*. These institutions are Innocenzo Gasparini Institute for Economic Research (IGIER), Bocconi University, Milan, Italy; Ohio State University, United States; The New School, United States; University of Exeter, United

Kingdom; and University of St Andrews, United Kingdom.

3. Co-authorship Country

Furthermore, the visualization of journal publisher mapping is depicted in the bibliometric image of journal sources below. Based on this figure, we can see several country clusters that appear to publish the most articles on the theme of *waqf bayt al hikmah*.

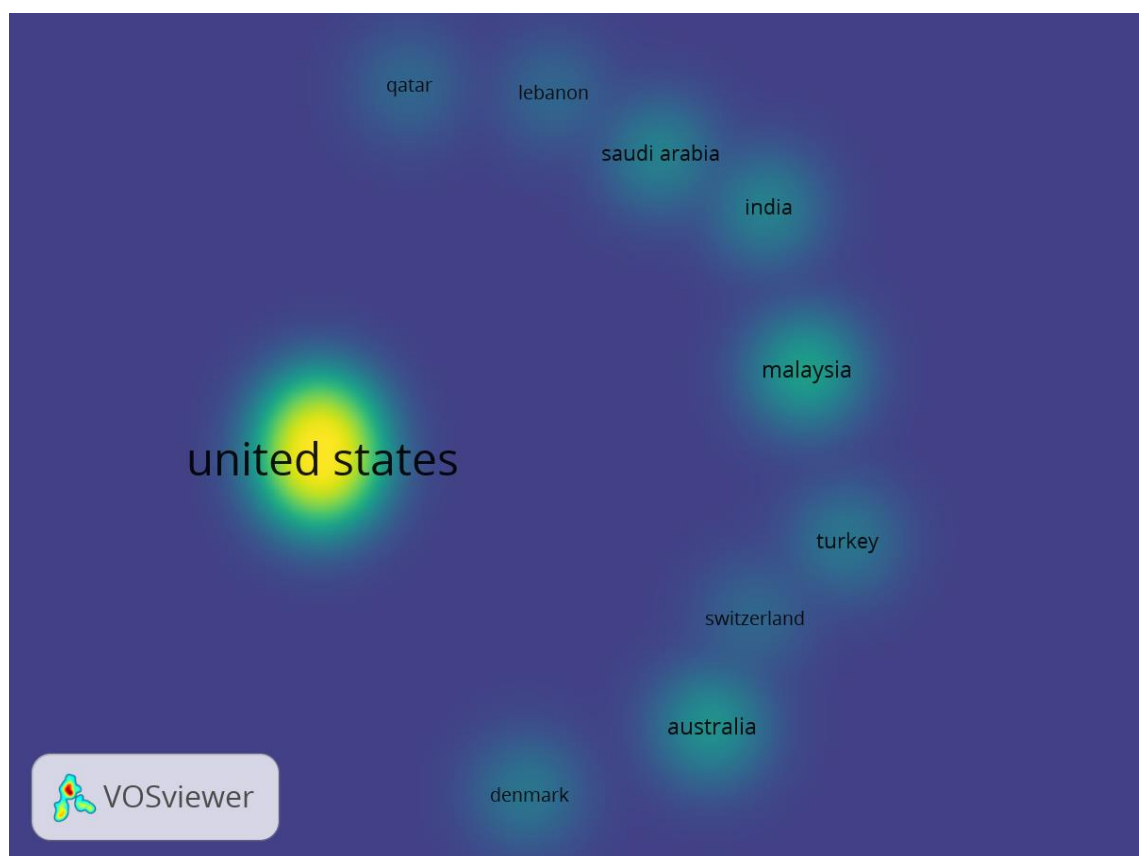


Figure 3. Co-authorship Country

Based on the image, there are three journal clusters that appear listed in the luminous circle, it can be seen that the United State has the brightest light and is followed by the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and Malaysia. Other countries are Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Qatar.

Co-occurrence Analysis

Furthermore, bibliometric results will be displayed based on sub-themes, namely all keywords, author keywords, and index keywords. Co-occurrence analysis focuses on analyzing counts of co-occurring entities within a collection of units. Typical data in co-

occurrence analysis is the co-occurrence matrix, where the items form row and column headings and the intersection of the row and column represents the co-occurrence.

1. Co-occurrence of All Key Word

VOSViewer can also find bibliometric mapping of the most used keywords in the theme of *waqf bayt al hikmah* related to Islamic economics. The bibliometric mapping of the keywords used can be seen in the figure 4. Keywords that have a larger shape indicate that the word is more widely used in journals related to *waqf bayt al hikmah*.

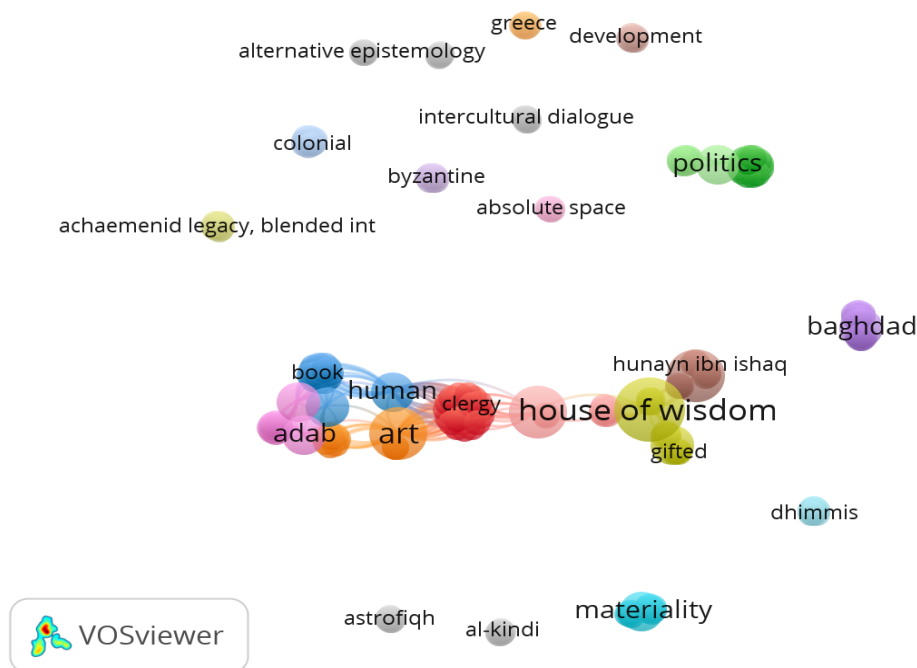
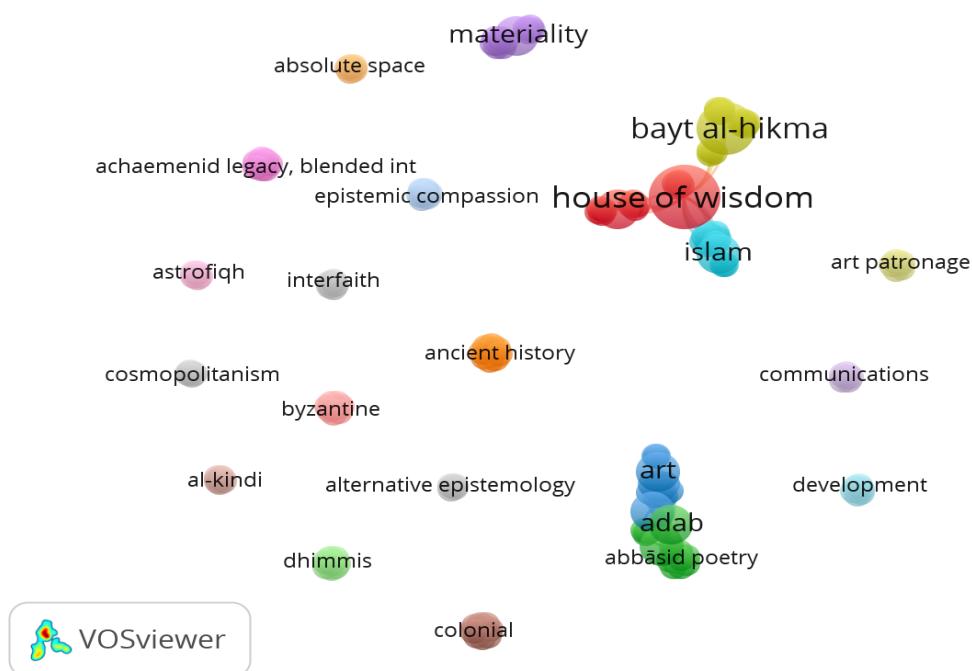


Figure 4. Co-occurrence of All Key Word

Based on the results of the analysis using VOSviewer on keywords with the theme *waqf bayt al hikmah*, there are many clusters and are interrelated with other keywords. Keywords that have the same color indicate a very close relationship. The most used keyword in the *waqf bayt al hikmah themed* journal is *House of Wisdom*, followed by the words *Art*, *Islam* and *Bayt al Hikmah*.

2. Co-occurrence Authors Key Word

VOSViewer can also find bibliometric mapping of keywords most used by authors in the theme of *waqf bayt al hikmah* related to Islamic economics. The bibliometric mapping of the keywords used can be seen in the figure below. Keywords that have a larger shape indicate that the word is more widely used by authors in journals related to *waqf bayt al hikmah*.



Co-occurrence of Authors Key Word

Based on the results of the analysis using VOSviewer on keywords that are widely used by authors in journals with the theme *waqf bayt al hikmah*, there are many clusters and are interrelated with other keywords. Keywords that have the same color indicate a very close relationship. The keyword most widely used by authors is *House of Wisdom*, followed by the words *Art*, *Islam* and *Bayt al Hikmah*.

Then, this research also gets results in the form of indexes that are often used by authors and are

interrelated in the theme of *waqf bayt al hikmah* related to Islamic economics as shown in the figure below. Indexes that have the same color indicate a very close relationship. Based on the results obtained, the lighter the color indicates the more recently the index is used. The word Human is the most used word in the index of *waqf bayt al hikmah* themed papers related to Islamic economics.

Table 2. Keywords, Authors and Institutions related

Rank	Most Keywords	Most Authors	Institution with the Highest Publication
1.	House of Wisdom	Botticini M	Innocenzo Gasparini Institute for Economic Research (IGIER), Bocconi University, Milan, Italy
2.	Art	Ackstein Z	Ohio State University, United States
3.	Islam	De Nicola B	The New School, United States
4.	Bayt al Hikmah	Peacock A.C.S	University of Exeter, United Kingdom
5.	Human	Ling L.H.M	University of St. Andrews, United Kingdom
6.	Literature	Mohadi M	Institute for the Study of Indo-Pakistan Relations (INPAREL), University of Leicester, United Kingdom
7.	Adab	Netton I.R	Department of History, University of Leicester, United Kingdom
8.	Compilation	Robinson C.F	Center for the History of Religious and Political Pluralism, United Kingdom
9.	Education	Hamid F.A.F.A	Faculty of Law, University of Toronto, Canada
10.	Baghdad	Hamzah N.H	Department of Semitic and Egyptian Languages and Literatures, Catholic University of America, USA

The early establishment of Bayt al-Hikma as a concept or indeed as a forum for debate can be attributed to Harun ar-Rashid (763-809 CE) who regularly held intellectual debates with scholars and scientists (Shalaby, 1954) (Yazigi, 1966). The majority of historians, including Hitti (2002) in his History of the Arabs, however agree that it was the 'Abbasid Caliph al-Ma'mun (786-833 CE) who formally institutionalized the Bayt al-Hikma in Baghdad around 830 CE(4) as a combination of a debating forum, library, academy, and translation bureau.

Al-Ma'mun was an outstanding caliph who is famous for sponsoring the translation of Greek philosophy into Arabic and for promoting the activities of mathematicians, astronomers, engineers and physicians, Institutionalization of Science in Early Islam Moneef Rafe 'Zou' bi, Mohd Hazim Shah as Fihrist of Ibn al-Nadim (the main Arabic-language bibliography book that survives to this day) highlights (Saliba, 2007b)

(Ahmad, nd) (Cooperson, 2005). his earlier civilization can be traced to the time he spent in Merv; which had been a stopover city on the Silk Road and in the path of every conqueror that appeared in Eurasia. Al Ma'mun was thus influenced by the rich heritage left by earlier Greek, Zoroastrian, Christian and Buddhist cultures (Morgan, 2007). Moreover, Merv, in Khorasan, had much to do with the fate of the 'Abbāsids, who received strong support from that province. Moreover, the Barmakid family that later supplied the all-powerful ministers who guided and controlled the 'Abbāsīd government had its roots in the city (O'Leary, 1979).

Prophet Muhammad's revenues such as Khums (one-fifth), Zakat (tithes), introduced a new and strange ideology based on divinity. This ideology based on the belief in the unity of God and the Day of Resurrection took people to a world beyond the natural and material world. Although this ideology opened people's eyes to the natural and material world, it taught them how to

understand the essence of objects, creatures and the wonders of nature. It invites humanity to speculate and utilize observation, senses, and experience. Undoubtedly, under the shadow of this ideology, Muslims' knowledge and insight became deeper and they became more motivated to acquire knowledge and Wisdom. Moreover, the eloquent speech of Prophet Muhammad and the speech of his famous followers about the high status of his knowledge, made people even more eager to acquire knowledge and Wisdom.

CONCLUSION

The focus of this research is trying to find out the extent of the development of Islamic finance to find out how many journals are written on the theme of waqf bayt al hikmah. The results show that there has been an increase in the number of articles published on the theme of waqf bayt al hikmah since 2006.

Research on waqf bayt al hikmah has been conducted in many countries. The increase in the score of waqf bayt al hikmah in a country will be positively related to economic growth in the country which makes economists do a lot of research related to waqf bayt al hikmah. Based on research using bibliometric methods found that Botticini M wrote the most about waqf bayt al hikmah. The institution that publishes the most papers related to waqf bayt al hikmah is Innocenzo Gasparini Institute for Economic Research (IGIER), Bocconi University, Milan, Italy. And the country that published the most papers related to waqf bayt al hikmah is United State.

For all the most used keywords and the most used keyword by the author in the waqf bayt al hikmah themed journal is House of Wisdom. And the word Human is the most used word in the index paper on the theme of waqf bayt al hikmah.

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