

Bibliometric Analysis of Journals, Authors and Topics Related to Indonesian Mosque Economics Listed in the Dimensions Database

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This bibliometric study analyzes the current state of research on the topic of "Mosque Economics Indonesia" published by journals over the past 10 years using the Dimensions database. The analysis focused on describing the characteristics and trends of keywords, authors, and journals. The data analyzed came from 114 research publications in Dimensions. The search used to establish the research dataset was conducted on June 12, 2024. Descriptive qualitative methods were used, and bibliometric analysis was conducted using Vosviewer to generate bibliometric maps. Based on bibliometric keyword mapping, there are 2 clusters that can be a research path with topics related to Mosque economics Indonesia: (1)worship and Mosque economics Indonesia and (2)economics empowerment. While the most popular keywords used are "mosque", "Muslims", "worship", 'fact', 'welfare' and 'economics empowerment'. Furthermore, the research found that in bibliometric author mapping the authors who published the most research with the theme "Mosque Economic Indonesia" were Arjmand, Reza, Mirsafa, Masaumeh, Talibi, and Zeinab. This research illustrates that the trend of keywords, journals, and authors of articles on the topic of "Mosque Economics Indonesia" has been discussed quite a lot, but this theme has the potential to continue to be developed.

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INTRODUCTION

The mosque economy is part of mosque-based community empowerment activities. In this context, the mosque economy involves a series of activities managed by the mosque to improve the economic well-being of the surrounding community. Some of the activities mentioned in the article include the management of charity boxes, the establishment of zakat, infaq, and shadaqah institutions (LAZISWA), as well as the provision of facilities such as Islamic guest houses and convention halls for rent. These activities aim to build the economic independence of the congregation and increase the income of the community by prioritizing sharia principles. (Wahab et al., 2021)

Mosque economics refers to the concept of economic management that aims to improve Muslim worship through the efficient and effective use of mosque resources. This includes fund management, investment in worship facilities, and the development of social and educational programs to strengthen the Muslim community.

Then in the article (As-Salafiyah, 2020) mosque economy is defined as the important role of mosques in the development of Islamic socio-economic civilization. The mosque not only functions as a place of worship, but also as a center for social, economic, educational and cultural activities. Through the mosque economy, empowerment of the people is carried out by utilizing zakat, infaq, sadaqah, and waqf (ZISWAF), as well as encouraging the growth of the halal industry sector and Islamic financial institutions, such as Islamic banks and Baitul Maal micro institutions.

Meanwhile, a study conducted by (Rusdi et al., 2023) in their article refer to the concept of a mosque-based economy, where the mosque acts not only as a place of worship but also as a center of economic activity that can empower the local community. Based on the teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith, mosque administrators are not only involved in direct economic actions such as production, distribution, and consumption, but also in building the character of Muslim communities to improve their welfare.

Mosque economics involves not only the management of the mosque's finances and physical assets, but also includes efforts to strengthen the economy of the surrounding Muslim community. This concept considers how the mosque as a center of religious activity can act as a catalyst for local economic development and the economic empowerment of Muslim communities.

Studies related to literature studies with the topic of *Mosque Economic* have been carried out by (Rizki & Zulaikha, 2022) *Mosque economy* is defined as an economic empowerment activity centered on the mosque. The mosque acts as a central force in the participation of congregations and mosque administrators to drive empowerment activities. It aims to improve the independence, welfare, and quality of life of the community through increasing access to business capital, developing human resources, and infrastructure that supports community economic growth.

Similar studies using bibliometrics, namely with *biblioshiny* metadata have been carried out by (Rusydiana, 2021) who concluded that his study provides an overview of trends in keywords, journals, and authors of articles on the topic of '*mosque economics*', which has been quite a popular theme in recent years, thus providing information for researchers specializing in the field of Islamic finance. This theme has the potential to be further developed.

Based on several studies above, this research is important to complement existing research and fill the void of previous research to expand the literature related to "*mosque economy*", especially topics related to Indonesia.

Specifically, the purpose of this research is to see the development of research on "*Mosque Economic Indonesia*" around the world in the last 10 years (2015 to 2024) published by journals with this theme and see further research opportunities.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, various scientific journal publications related to *mosque economics* in Indonesia were used as data sources. Data is collected by searching for journal publications indexed in the *Dimensions* database using the keyword *Mosque Economics Indonesia*. After that, scientific articles or journals that are relevant to the research theme will be selected based on the publication data that has been collected. Journals equipped with DOI are the criteria in the filtering process and data processing using *software*. In this case, the search is limited to only the last 10 years of articles, from 2015 to 2024. There were 114 articles published from within the research theme "*mosque economics Indonesia*" on June 12, 2024. The development of publication trends related to the research topic was analyzed using *VOSviewer* software, which can generate bibliometric maps and allow for more detailed analysis.

In order to build the map, *VOSviewer* uses the abbreviation VOS which refers to *Visualizing of Similarity* or *VOS*. In previous studies, the VOS mapping technique has 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-occurrence data (Al-Qital et al., 2022). Therefore, this study will analyze journal maps related to "*mosque economics Indonesia*", including author maps, and keywords which are then analyzed for research paths that can be carried out in the future through clusters in *keyword mapping*.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with meta-analysis and descriptive statistical literature study based on 114 journal articles that discuss the theme of "*mosque economics Indonesia*" in the last 10 years. 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 purposive non-probability sampling method, which aims to fulfill certain information in accordance with the desired research objectives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research discusses "*Mosque Economics Indonesia*" by utilizing 114 journal article publications with bibliometric methods. 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 conducted to evaluate research activities, laboratories, and scientists, as well as the performance of countries and scientific specializations. Some of the steps in bibliometric analysis include identifying the background of the research, collecting the databases to be used, and determining the main indicators to be used in the research.

This section will deepen the meta-analysis results by showing a visual mapping chart depicting 114 journals related to "*Mosque Economics Indonesia*". In this research, mapping is done by analyzing keywords and important or unique terms contained in journal articles. Mapping is a process to identify knowledge elements, configurations, dynamics, dependencies, and interactions among these elements. The results of network visualization of 114 journals with the theme "*Mosque Economics Indonesia*" will be explained in more detail in the next section.

Bibliometric Author Mapping

Using bibliometric analysis using *VOSviewer* software, a mapping of authors contributing to the field of "*Mosque Economics Indonesia*" is obtained. The resulting image provides a visual representation of the mapping, the bigger and brighter the point marked in yellow, the more the number of journal publications related to the theme of "*Mosque Economics Indonesia*" that have been published by that author.

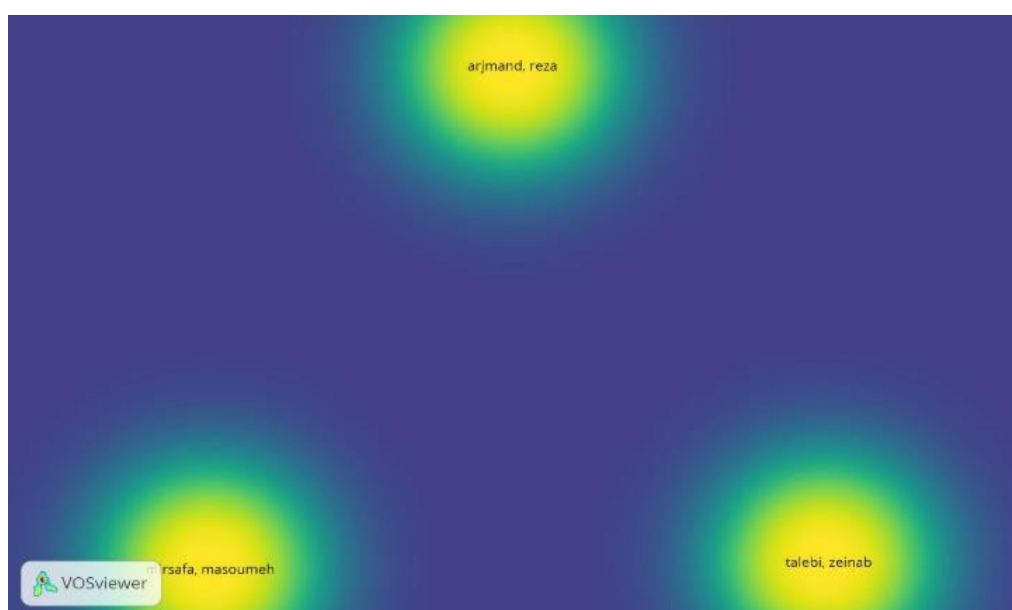


Figure 1: Author map

Research Map

The figure below describes the trend of keywords that appear in research on the theme

"Mosque Economics Indonesia" and the larger shape is the most used word in journal publications on the theme "Mosque Economics Indonesia".

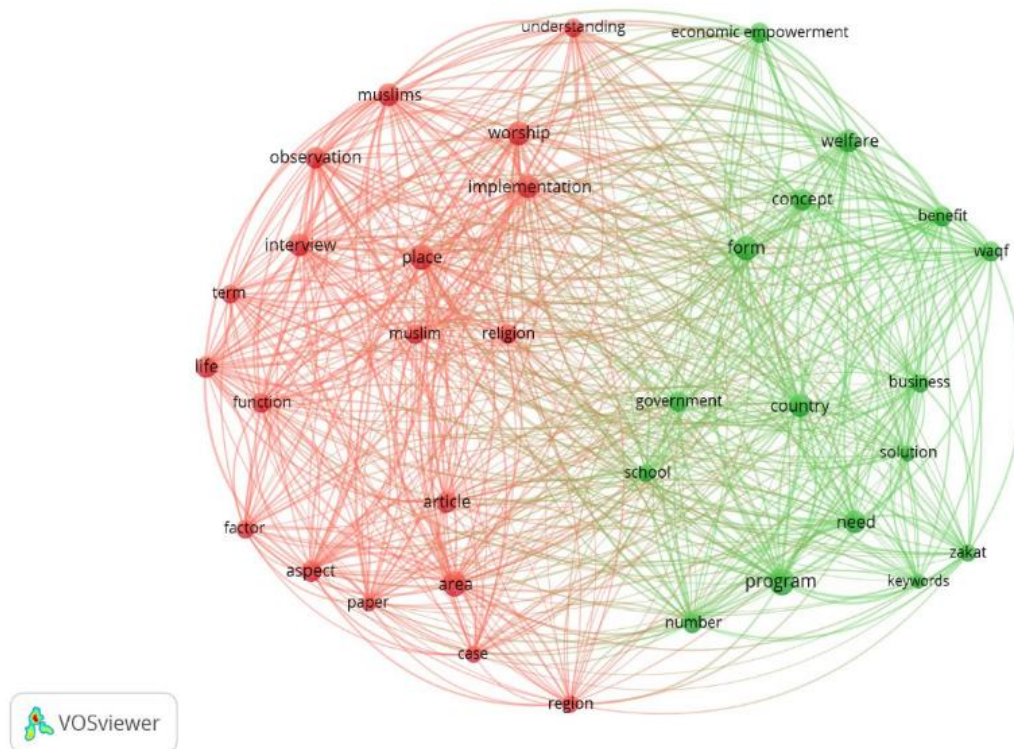


Figure 2: Research map

Search Area: Title and abstract

Metadata : Dimensions

Software : VOSviewer

Number of Articles: 114 articles

Limitations : Articles from the last 10 years

Metadata Retrieval Date: June 12, 2024

As for the mapping, the keywords that appear most in the publication "Mosque Economic Indonesia" include mosque, economic, worship, welfare, economic empowerment, and Muslim which are then divided into 2 clusters, as follows:

Table 1. Research cluster

No.	Cluster	Words
1	Cluster 1: 19 items. <i>mosque economics indonesia and worship</i> (29 articles)	Area, article, aspect, case, factor, function, implementation, interview, life, muslim, muslims, observation, paper, place, region, religion, term, understanding, worship
2	Cluster 2: 16 items. <i>mosque economics indonesia and economic empowerment</i> (33 articles)	Benefit, business, case study, concept, economic empowerment, keywords, need, number, solution, type, use, waqf, way, welfare, zakat

From the analysis of 114 articles related to mosque economy in Indonesia written in the last 10 years, there are 12 articles that are most related to mosque worship and economic empowerment.

Research maps that can be made based on 2 *keyword mapping* clusters, namely: (1) Mosque economics and worship, and (2) Mosque and economic empowerment.

Cluster 1: Mosque Economic Indonesia and Worship

Cluster 1 refers to the discussion around the mosque economy related to the development of worship management within the scope of the mosque itself.

(Kamil, S., & Darajat, 2021) (Kamil, S., & Darajat, 2021) found high scores for mosque management in urban Indonesia related to community satisfaction with mosque services both in the social field (as a civil society force) and in the main service field (worship / preaching) due to the majority of Muslims compared to mosque management scores in Spain. Furthermore, this fact is related to the issue of better access to resources: mosque economic, socio-cultural, and political in Indonesia because they are the majority of the population. On the other hand, Spanish Muslims often face various obstacles in building mosques, one of which is related to the issue of Islamophobia. In conclusion, mosque management in Indonesia seems to be better than in Spain in both social services and worship/dawah.

(Istan, 2022) argues, as a public facility and place of worship for Muslims, mosques often receive funds from various sources. But unfortunately, the financial management of mosques in Indonesia is still not optimal. He found that the function of the mosque can be optimized to empower the community in social, economic and cultural factors. Unfortunately, the management of mosque treasury by mosque institutions is still not optimal, where only the operational needs of the mosque are fixed, but the needs of empowering the people are neglected. Therefore, mosque funds need to be divided into two, namely productive funds and consumptive funds. This is done so that mosque money can help improve the community's economy.

In other research, (Rudi Muhamad Wijaya, Habibi Anas, 2022) stated that the mosque has historically served as the center of various activities, including economic development, but in Indonesia the mosque is mainly used for worship. However, utilizing mosques for economic empowerment can improve community welfare and support local governments. Mosques can serve as a source of funding and financial stability, contributing to the local economy and financial freedom. If examined, at the time of the Prophet Muhammad SAW the mosque functioned as a government center, financial center, training center, security, security, and others. Since the time of the Prophet, the mosque has become one of the centers for developing funds, both zakat infaq and shodaqoh which are used for welfare and even as a community baitulmal as a means of collecting funds. The facility has gained

one of the financial bases that can ensure survival. Helping to engage in the local economy as well as the financial freedom of the mosque.

(Halimah & Iqbal, 2019) writes that Indonesia has approximately 1100,000 units spread throughout Indonesia. However, this potential has not been utilized properly. Therefore, a strategy is needed that can be used to improve the function of the mosque, one of the strategies that can be done is through administrative reform. One example of a mosque that is quite prominent in improving its business functions through administrative reform is the Baiturrahman Mosque in Aceh. Since its inauguration in 1612 until now (2019), this mosque has continued to be developed and improved.

One example of a mosque that maximizes worship and other functions is the Jogokariyan mosque. states that the Jogokariyan Mosque in Yogyakarta not only functions as a place of worship for Muslims, but also as a means of improving the social and economic conditions of the surrounding community. With its unique facilities and initiatives, the mosque has become a legendary and influential agent of change, receiving recognition and awards from the Indonesian government. Mosques are the primary place of worship for Muslims. The term 'mosque' comes from the Arabic word meaning a place of prostration (prayer).

Furthermore, the article explains that the mosque is not only a place for Muslims to pray, but can also be utilized as a place to improve the social and economic conditions of local residents regardless of race, ethnicity and religion. This is exemplified by the Jogokariyan Mosque in Yogyakarta. Located in Kampong Jogokariyan, Mantrijeron District, Yogyakarta City, the mosque was built on September 20, 1966, with an initial size of 15 by 9 meters and occupying 660 square meters of land. It was inaugurated in August 1967. The Jogokariyan Mosque has many facilities, features, and uniqueness that most mosques do not have. For example, very few or perhaps no mosques have inns with dozens of rooms with three-star hotel facilities. The mosque management has implemented three steps in improving the quality of life of Jogokariyan residents starting from mapping, providing services, to community empowerment as a stage of completion. For Muslims who have not performed congregational prayers at the mosque, they are invited officially like a wedding invitation. In the field of community welfare, the mosque management has renovated several houses of poor families. With so many facilities, privileges and uniqueness, Jogokariyan Mosque has successfully played its role as an agent of change so that this mosque has

become legendary and phenomenal. Therefore, in 2016 the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia awarded it and made it a National Pilot Mosque.

Elsewhere, (Mora et al., 2020) examining the effectiveness of entrepreneurial management carried out by the Mosque Welfare Board (BKM) in Langsa City, Indonesia, in terms of sharia found that although BKM has a central role in managing the community's economy and improving welfare, the application of entrepreneurial management has not been effective. The role and function of the Mosque Welfare Board is increasingly contributive and measurable in carrying out its work as a Muslim socio-economic institution with the aim of providing welfare values to be more aspirational, of course, even though the results obtained have not been as expected/implementation of entrepreneurial management in BKM in Langsa City has not been effective. However, in terms of its imarah function, other functions such as idarah and ri'ayah have met the standard criteria.

Cluster 2: Mosque Economic Indonesia and Economic Empowerment

Cluster 2 features journals and writings related to mosque economics that deal with economic empowerment, both mosque welfare economics and community welfare economics.

(Yuli indah sari & Bin Mislan Cokrohadisumarto, 2024) developed a mosque-based integrated community empowerment model in Indonesia to overcome poverty that involves the collaboration of various parties such as the government, religious leaders, and universities, and combines elements of Islamic economics, management, and information technology. The model aims to optimize the role of the mosque as a center for productive community empowerment. Based on the study, it can be seen that the mosque-based community empowerment model optimally uses a holistic and integrated approach (to help solve poverty problems in the community around the mosque), it needs integrated involvement of many parties such as the government, DMI, Aghniya, LAZIS, religious leaders, universities, and mosques to overcome poverty-related issues while strengthening the mosque's role as a center for productive empowerment. It combines elements of Islamic economics, management, and information technology.

While (Mustofa, 2023) examines the productive program of Baznas. Baznas has a very good performance, an important role in helping the

government work together to alleviate poverty through productive zakat distribution programs through community economic empowerment mechanisms. The Community Development model is carried out through problem identification, implementation of training and mentoring, provision of revolving working capital and conducting regular supervision. The mosque-based community economic empowerment program through productive distribution of zakat should be duplicated by all Baznas and mosques in Indonesia. To achieve this, sufficient and qualified human resources are needed to manage and supervise. The Mazawa Study Program can be a partner in collaboration with Baznas in initiating and assisting mosque-based economic empowerment programs.

Then in his research (Utami et al., 2023) offers a friendly mosque movement that aims to make the mosque the main foundation in empowering the people's economy by referring to QS. at-Taubah (9): The friendly mosque movement can be carried out through three management instruments, namely: '*idarab*' (management); '*imarab*' (prosperity); '*ri'ayah*' (maintenance and procurement of facilities), can realize four programs which include: 1) Eco-Masjid Program; 2) Independent Mosque Program; 3) Productive Mosque Program; 4) Child Friendly Mosque Program. So, if the idea of a friendly mosque with these four programs is applied to 290,161 mosques in Indonesia, it is hoped that the economic problems of the people will be resolved and the mosque will become the main instrument in solving these social problems.

In another study, (Efianti et al., 2021) shows that the mosque's involvement in small-scale economic activities has brought them freedom from difficult access and dependence on capital. In the first phase, from 2019 to August 2020, through the Mawar Emas program, 80 small traders in Pancor Village were helped to be free from debt problems. Masjid Agung Attaqwa, supported by the Indonesian Sharia Economic Society (MES), managed to distribute a total of 80 million rupiah for small business purposes. The existence of Attaqwa Mosque proves and confirms that religious institutions are able to contribute to socio-economic development.

On the other hand, (Adhani et al., 2024) found that independent mosques have a positive impact on community welfare and can become centers of Islamic civilization. The motivation of mosque managers and collaboration between mosques are important factors in achieving these goals. Mosques have an important role in the spiritual value of Muslims. The effort to transform the mosque into a multifunctional center that contributes to the welfare of Muslims in Medan City is a

step to restore the center of Islamic civilization in the mosque. This condition can be realized by the independence of the Mosque that does not depend on aid.

Furthermore, in the article, welfare problems around the mosque, infrastructure, and legal issues faced by mosques in Medan City are obstacles in realizing independence. Independent Mosques that aim for social welfare and economic development of the community around the Mosque have challenges in its development.

And then, (Wulandari, 2018) seeing the large number of Muslim population in Indonesia is directly proportional to the number of mosques it has. The large number of mosques scattered throughout Indonesia should be able to contribute to the welfare of the community if we restore the function of the mosque as in the days of the Prophet. But in fact, today we often see that there are still mosques that allocate cash funds only for the construction and physical improvement of the mosque, even though on the other hand there are still worshippers who are at a low economic level. This shows that there is still a lack of optimal cash management in the mosque. With optimal management of mosque cash funds in relation to social orientation, it will be able to help improve the people's empowerment economy. For example, the mosque fund is used to provide assistance in the form of free skills training so that it will increase community independence, and provide working capital assistance programs to people who have difficulty getting funding to open a business. Although the number of mosques in the country is quite large, their potential contribution to the welfare of the community has not been maximized. If the function of the mosque is optimized as in the days of the Prophet, then the mosque can contribute to improving the welfare of the community, especially around the mosque.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to determine the extent of the development of research on the theme of "*mosque economics Indonesia*" in the world. The results of the study show that the number of research publications related to "*mosque economics Indonesia*" there are 114 journal articles indexed by *Dimensions*. Furthermore, based on the results of the analysis on bibliometric author mapping, it shows that *Arjmand*, *Reza*, *Mirsafa*, *Masaumeh*, *Talibi*, and *Zeinab* are the authors who have the most publications with the theme "*mosque economics Indonesia*". Furthermore, in the development of research related to "*mosque economics Indonesia*" based

on *bibliometric keyword mapping*, it is divided into 2 clusters with the most used words are *mosque*, *welfare*, *economic empowerment*, and *Muslims*. Based on the frequently used keywords, it can then be grouped into 2 clusters with topics that discuss (1) *Indonesian mosque economics and worship* (29 articles) and (2) *Indonesian mosque economics and economic empowerment* (33 articles).

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