

HOW FAR HAS OUR WAQF BEEN RESEARCHED?

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Abstract

In practice, waqf in Indonesia faces many hard problems, because commonly known as non-productive waqf. Talking about waqf, it's not only as religious rituality but also could touch humanity aspect by empowering its potency to maximize public wealth. On the other hand, the research related to waqf is still very lack, but it is very important to do. This study reviews on research around waqf. The study used descriptive statistical analysis based on 100 journal publications related to waqf, both national and international journal. The entire sample journal publications have published last 5 years from 2011 to 2015. Results show that the waqf research is still dominated by the discussion of non-cash waqf (62%) then the cash waqf (38%). This gives a general overview for researchers to produce better research related to cash waqf. In addition, comparison of quantitative research methods is still far less than the qualitative approach.

Keywords: *Waqf literatures; Issue; Research on Waqf*

Abstrak

Dalam prakteknya, wakaf di Indonesia menghadapi banyak masalah, karena umumnya dikenal sebagai wakaf non-produktif. Berbicara tentang wakaf, tidak hanya sebagai ritual agama tetapi juga bisa menyentuh aspek kemanusiaan dengan memberdayakan potensinya untuk memaksimalkan kekayaan publik. Di sisi lain, penelitian yang berkaitan dengan wakaf masih sangat kurang, tapi sangat penting untuk dilakukan. Kajian ini berupaya meninjau penelitian-penelitian terkait wakaf. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis statistik deskriptif berdasarkan 100 publikasi jurnal terkait wakaf, baik jurnal nasional dan internasional. Seluruh sampel publikasi jurnal ialah yang diterbitkan pada 5 tahun terakhir dari 2011 hingga 2015. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa penelitian wakaf masih didominasi oleh pembahasan wakaf non-tunai (62%) sedangkan wakaf tunai (38%). Hal ini memberikan gambaran umum bagi para peneliti untuk menghasilkan penelitian yang lebih baik terkait dengan wakaf tunai. Selain itu, perbandingan metode penelitian kuantitatif masih jauh lebih sedikit dibandingkan dengan pendekatan kualitatif.

Kata Kunci: *Literatur Wakaf; Isu; Penelitian Wakaf*

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INTRODUCTION

The instrument of waqf is one of Islamic law regarding the life of society as acts of worship *ijtima'iyah* which is working for community interests in order to devote Allah SWT. In addition, Islam has institutional preparation to obtain the funds to the poor communities can stand on its own. To achieve this goal, one can be given through waqf besides from the payment required (*zakat*) and voluntary payment contribution others. So if this waqf instrument is developed and managed productively, it can serve as an alternative for poverty reduction.

In act context, waqf is defined specifically to work of waqif to deliver some of his wealth to be used forever or for a certain period of time in accordance with its importance to the necessity of worship and the public welfare according to the Islami.

In practical, waqf in Indonesia is now faced with the problems that are quite complex because most of waqf nonproductive and operational cost is a burden on society. This fact illustrates the waqf condition that defined by Mundzir Qahf is directly waqf, not productive waqf. This means that the waqf that provides services directly to the community, waqf is no provided for production matter.

Institution of waqf is currently not only as a religious ritual but also it can touch the humanity aspect by empowering the potential for public welfare. On the other side, of the research and development related to waqf and its management is still very less, though this is very important to be done. Compared to the *zakat*, research about waqf is still low from quantity side, both in the world especially in Indonesia.

Based on the background described above, the formulation of the problem in this research is as follows: (1) What are the areas of waqf study and how the percentages? (2) In the approach research methodology, how the composition of the research related to waqf in general? (3) How the percentage of the number of publications, research types, research approach, the subject adjacent to the area of waqf study during the last 5 years?

METHOD

The study on this research focuses on the exploration of 100 researches up to date related to the waqf that has been published on scientific journals. There are some issues that will know the answer. For instance, what percentage related to waqf research during 5 years period? How does the type of waqf research and its composition. How to approach waqf research associated with the use of quantitative research, qualitative or mixed method.

In addition, focus on this study also tries to examine more in any related to quantitative research methods that are used and what the dominant. How the subject of the discussion about waqf and its composition is. Then, relation with cash waqf issues, how the composition of research on the cash waqf theme and research non-cash waqf. Unless important, which country that study and publish the waqf research in the world.

This research used descriptive statistics analysis based on 100 publications journals related waqf, both national and international. All samples of the publication of the journal have been published 5 years starting from 2011 to 2015. The study only focuses on the journal article with titled waqf specifically.

Next, after review and analysis, the research that related to waqf is divided into 4 (four) main categories i.e. first, Waqf Management. Second, Waqf Distribution. Third, Waqf Institutions. Fourth, the Collection of waqf. This classification is made based on the study, abstraction and the entire research in general. Even though there is a correlation possibility among and category classification.

DISCUSSION

There are 100 journal that have been published both national and international journals are selected which are related to waqf from 5 years observation, from 2011 to 2015. Table 1 describes the distribution of the journal per year. This shows the number of the variety of published journal with the range of 8 to 32 journals. The majority of publication is in 2014. The publication of the journal is less than other year i.e. in 2011.

Table 1. The number of publications per year

Year of Publication	Number of Article	Percentage
2011	8	0.08
2012	20	0.2
2013	10	0.1
2014	32	0.32
2015	30	0.3
Total	100	1

Table 2 shows the type of research that used for each publication Journal that observed. According to Sekaran (2013), in general, there are four types of research i.e. analysis, descriptive, empirical, and exploratory research. This observation uses only three types of research i.e. analysis, descriptive and empirical. First, research analysis is used to answer the question why certain things or how that can be happened. The type of this research is usually related to cause and effect. Second, the descriptive research determines, describes, or identifies the specific things. Descriptive research uses classification, measurement and comparison for describing a phenomenon. Third, empirical research method is the research method that uses the observation field studies (empirical) or data collected from the question and answer as in the form of a questioner.

Table 2. The Type of Research on Each Publication

Year of Publication	Research Types			Total
	Analytical	Descriptive	Empirical	
2011	0	7	1	8
2012	2	14	4	20
2013	2	7	1	10
2014	9	19	4	32
2015	7	20	3	30
Total	20	67	13	100

From table 2, it can be shown that the most type of research methodology from published journal (national and international) from 2011 to 2015 is descriptive research methodology such as: 67 journals, then followed by the analysis method of some 20 journals and the last is an empirical research method as much as 13 journals.

According to Punch (2013), there are 3 types of research approach i.e. qualitative approach, quantitative approach and mixed method approach (*mixed method*). Table 3 shows the research methodology used for each published journal in 5 years period from 2011 to 2015. The most used research method is the qualitative approach some 81 journals. Then the quantitative approach some 15 journals and the mixed method is only 4 journals.

Table 3. Research Approach on Each Publication

Year of Publication	Research Types			Total
	Qualitative	Quantitative	Mixed	
2011	8	0	0	8
2012	18	1	1	20
2013	8	2	0	10
2014	24	7	1	32
2015	23	5	2	30
Total	81	15	4	100

This section shows the type of quantitative research methodology used in 100 selected published Journals. In 100 journals there are 12 waqf quantitative research method that is used as the following *Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI)*, *Contingent Custom*, *Factor Analysis*, *System Dynamic*, *Partial Least Square (PLS)*, *Logit*, *ANOVA*, *T- Test*, *Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)*, *Structural Equation Model (SEM)*, *MANOVA*, and *Multiple Regression*. The *factor analysis* method is the most used to study the waqf i.e. 5 journals.

Table 4 shows the subject of the discussion of each journal related to waqf based on published waqf journal between 2011 and 2015. This observation based on the four subjects that are related to the waqf management, waqf distribution, waqf institutions, and waqf collection. From the publication 2011 to 2015, it was selected that the subject of the discussion the waqf management topic. It was about 34 journals, and then followed by the waqf institution was some 26 journals, waqf collection was some 22 journals and the waqf distribution was 18 journals, respectively.

Table 4. The Subject of Waqf Journal

Subjects of Article	Year of Publication					Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Management	3	7	3	10	11	34
Distribution	2	4	5	4	3	18
Institution	3	9	2	6	6	26
Collection	0	0	0	12	10	22
Total	8	20	10	32	30	100

Table 5 shows the subject of waqf type based on 100 published journals from 2011 to 2015. There are 2 types of waqf i.e. cash and non-cash. From 100 published journals, the discussion on non-cash waqf more than cash waqf. It is about 62 journals, while the cash waqf is only 38 journals.

Table 5. The subject of Waqf Type

Subjects of Article	Year of Publication					Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Cash	3	8	5	15	7	38
Non-Cash	5	12	5	17	23	62
Total	8	20	10	32	30	100

This section describes the list of publication ranking based on geographical location. It is divided into 2 parts, that are the study location of the selected published journals and the publication location the journals. First, Malaysia becomes the most area of study related to the waqf research (37 journals), followed by the Indonesia (29 journals), Nigeria (4 journals), Turkey, the OIC Countries and Bangladesh (3 journals), Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt (2 journals), and other countries (1 journal). In terms of the area of published journal, Indonesia is the most waqf research (34 journals), USA (13 journals), Malaysia (10 journals), the UK (9 journals), Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh (4 journals), Australia, India, and Turkey (3 journals), Africa, China, Italy, Pakistan (2 journals), and other countries (1 journal).

In addition, table 6 shows the sub country which becomes area of the waqf research. The group of countries which the most becomes waqf research area are South East Asia (68 countries), Middle East (10 countries), Africa (7 countries), South Asia (5) and other countries (10 countries).

The area of waqf research publication is 79 types of journals. On this research, Tazkia Islamic Finance and Business Review, and the International Journal of the Archipelago Islam became the most journal that published 100 journals related to waqf are each number is 4 Journals, then followed by the International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance (3 journals), Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences (3 journals), International Journal of Business Economics and Law (3 journals), and Asy-Syir'ah the journal of shari'ah and the Law (2 journals), Ahkam (2 Journals), ISLAMICA (2 Journals), ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance (2 Journals), International Review of Social Sciences and Humanities (2 journals), Islamic Economic Studies (2 journals), Life Science (2 journals), Advances in Environmental Biology (2 journals), Journal of Islamic Economics Banking and Finance (2 journals), and other (1 journal).

Table 6. Sub Studied Area

Studied Area	Number
South East Asia	68
Middle East	10
Africa	7
South Asia	5
Other	10

There are several important findings related to the waqf. Analysis of 100 publication journals related to waqf study from 2011 to 2015 is as follows: *First*, there are many discussions related to waqf journal that published has discussed. The most publication is in 2014 as much as 32 journals. *Second*, generally, the author prefers using descriptive research methods to answer the waqf phenomenon in a certain countries such as: 67 journals while the analysis method is 20 journals, and the empirical method is 13 journals. *Third*, in general, from 100 publication journals uses the qualitative approach to elaborate the waqf as much as 81 Journals, quantitative approach is 15 journals, and mixed method is 4 journals. *Fourth*, the subject waqf journal is more related to the waqf management and then followed by waqf institutions, and the collection and distribution of waqf. *Fifth*, Malaysia is the most area of waqf study meanwhile Indonesia journal becomes majority on publication of waqf journal.

This result can be seen that the issue of waqf becomes intensive discussions by Moslem experts from year to year. This is shown with the publication of the journal of the last 2 years such as: 2014 and 2015 are more than the previous year. In addition, the issues of waqf more examined or discussed using descriptive methods and qualitative research. The subject discussion that the most discussed is the waqf management. The waqf management is suspected to have a crucial role for increasing the effectiveness of waqf. In addition, the discussion of waqf is still dominated by non-cash waqf.

CONCLUSION

Research on waqf has an important role to the Moslem society in realize benefits from the fund management optimization waqf for empowering the local economy. The discussion of waqf was still dominated by the discussion of the non-cash waqf rather than the cash waqf from 2011 to 2015, this provides an overview in general for researchers or experts to discuss more that related to the cash waqf. It has a great power in collecting funds from the community then it is used as a waqf productive for empowering the local economy. In addition, comparison of quantitative research method is still far less than the qualitative approach. This is the potential for increasing the waqf research using quantitative methods.

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