

# MOSQUE-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OVER A DECADE WITH BIBLIOMETRIC REVIEW ANALYSIS

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## ABSTRACT

This research aims to create a research map from studies conducted on mosque-based economic development. Using bibliometric analysis using Vosviewer. A total of 933 articles from 2013-2022 indexed by Scopus were used in this research. The results show a significant increase in the number of published research articles from 2013 to 2016. However, in the following years, from 2017 to 2022, there was a decrease in the number of research articles published. A very popular article is "Assessing the Economic Impact of Cultural Heritage Sites Using a Social Accounting Matrix: The Case of the Mosque-Cathedral of Cordoba," written by Campoy-Munoz, Pilar, Cardenete, M. Alejandro, and Delgado, M. Carmen. in 2017 with 32 citations and citations per year 5.33. Among researchers, Malik S has written and published the highest number of journals related to mosque empowerment, with a total of 7 research articles. Some topics that are often discussed are community-based, zakat, and infaq. Topics that are still rarely discussed include waqaf, agencies, management, COVID-19, and Islamic boarding schools.

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## ARTICLE INFORMATION

### History of the article:

Received: 25 September, 2023

Revised: 6 Oktober, 2023

Accepted: 8 November, 2023

Published: 17 December, 2023

### Keywords:

Mosque, Empowerment, A  
Decade, Economy, Bibliometrics

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Hajrahwati Tahir



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**How to cite:** Rusdi, Wahyudi, Wahyu Firmansyah, and Hajrahwati Tahir. 'Mosque-Based Economic Development Over A Decade with Bibliometric Review Analysis.' *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam* 5, no. 2 (2023): 172-186. <https://doi.org/10.24239/jiebi.v5i2.222.172-186>.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

A mosque is a significant place or institution for Muslims. It serves as a place that unites both physical and spiritual needs. During the time of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), the mosque was not merely a religious center or a place of worship; instead, it played a substantial role in society. This included its involvement in economic, social,

educational, religious outreach, governance, security, and other aspects that contributed to the enhancement of community well-being.<sup>1</sup>

This situation made the mosque a one-stop center for the community. However, in recent times, the functions of

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<sup>1</sup> Shaikh Ali Mohamad Mokhtar, *Peranan Masjid Dalam Islam*, Yayasan Dakwah Islamiah Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur: YADIM, 2003).

the mosque have shifted and eroded. The government has established institutions tasked with carrying out the mosque's previous functions, aiming to improve organizational management and increase efficiency within the mosque itself. In other words, the current perception of the mosque primarily revolves around its religious role or as a religious center. Restoring the mosque's former status and glory becomes a challenging task for mosque management, which involves not only its social, spiritual, and pragmatic functions but also its role as a commercial center contributing to community economic development.<sup>2</sup>

According to Gazalba, the role of mosque managers in the economic domain does not solely involve tangible economic actions such as consumption, distribution, and production.<sup>3</sup> Their role lies in the ideal or conceptual realm of an economy based on the teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith. Mosque administrators' role in the economic field revolves around shaping the character of individuals, specifically Muslims, to positively influence their ability to provide for their families. Mosques also have the potential to build the economic strength of the community, particularly through the development of trustworthy and upright Human Resources (HR). Therefore, economic management within mosques becomes crucial. Considering various interpretations obtained leads to a systematic development.<sup>4</sup>

The development strategy of economic potential to optimize mosque management, according to Rozzana, involves empowerment, such as establishing Islamic cooperatives (BMT), which can collect Zakat funds from donors and channel them into economic activities, particularly providing capital for impoverished individuals, as well as developing competent managers and technical assistants.<sup>5</sup>

Several researchers have conducted research related to mosque-based economic development. Aisyah As-Salafiyah conducted a research study titled "Meta-Analysis on Mosque Economics" with a focus on the years 2009-2022, utilizing 43 articles indexed in Scopus. Similarly, Sri Yuyu Ninglasari researched "Mosque Libraries: Web of Science (WOS) Database Bibliometric Analysis" with 73 articles. Both of these studies solely focused on journal search engines indexed in WOS and Scopus. Meanwhile, this research employs two journal search engines: Google Scholar and Scopus. Both of these indexes provide access to various academic resources necessary for bibliometric analysis and conducting studies on mosque economics. Google Scholar aids in accessing a broader range of analytical literature, while Scopus offers more robust bibliometric tools for investigating the impact and research trends in the field. The combination of these two sources can provide a comprehensive perspective on this topic.

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<sup>2</sup> Azila Abdul Razak et al., 'Economic Significance of Mosque Institution in Perak State, Malaysia,' *Kyoto Bulletin of Islamic Area Studies* 7, no. 7 (2014): 98-109, <http://hdl.handle.net/2433/185834>.

<sup>3</sup> Sidi Gazalba, *Masjid Pusat Ibadah Dan Kebudayaan, Al-Husna Zikra*, 1989.

<sup>4</sup> Robiatul Auliyah, 'Studi Fenomenologi Peranan Manajemen Masjid At-Taqwa Dalam Pemberdayaan

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Ekonomi Masyarakat Bangkalan', *Competence: Journal of Management Studies* 8, no. 1 (2014): 74-91, <https://doi.org/10.21107/kompetensi.v8i1.650>.

<sup>5</sup> Rozzana Erziaty, 'Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Potensial Masjid Sebagai Model Pengentasan Kemiskinan', *Al Iqtishadiyah Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Dan Hukum Ekonomi Syariah* 2, no. 2 (2015): 82-98, <https://doi.org/10.31602/iqt.v2i2.377>.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1. *The Function of the Mosque*

The mosque serves as an essential element in the development of civil society within Islam, as it functions as a central place of worship. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) pioneered the model of civil society with the mosque at its center.<sup>6</sup> The mosque also has social functions and facilitates educational processes, particularly religious education, recitations, and other social activities.

Furthermore, during the time of Prophet Muhammad, the mosque was also a political and governmental institution where political consultations, military training, and state administration took place. There are five functions of the mosque, as described during the early days of Islam. In the present time, Alwi highlights the multifaceted role of the mosque as a dynamic and sustainable institution.<sup>7</sup> Firstly, the mosque serves as a dedicated place of worship to Allah SWT, functioning as the House of Allah fostering spiritual connections within the community. Secondly, it acts as a pivotal center for preaching, playing a crucial role in transforming religious understanding and providing religious education, thus embodying the essence of the House of Learning (Bait al-Ta'lim). Additionally, the

mosque functions as a vibrant hub for various religious and social activities and financial worship, including ZISWAF (charity), functioning as the House of Financial Resources (Bait al-Maal).

Moreover, it serves a crucial role in providing social security for its congregation, essentially acting as the House of Security (Bait al-Ta'min). Lastly, the mosque embraces financial sustainability by engaging in commercial activities, operating as the House of Finance (Bait al-Tamwil). This multifaceted approach not only ensures the mosque's growth but also enables it to become self-sufficient in meeting its financial needs, reflecting its adaptability and relevance in the contemporary era.

### 2.2. *Mosque Economic Concept*

According to Gazalba, the role of management in the economic field is not merely about direct economic actions such as production, distribution, and consumption. The role of mosque administrators lies in the ideal realm or economic concept based on the Quran and Hadith.

Currently, in line with the increasing awareness of the economic potential of mosques, the administrators of several mosques have begun to pay more attention to empowering the community with mosque-based economics, with the goal of improving welfare.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Faiz Alan Fahmi and A.Syifa'ul Qulub, 'Pelaksanaan Fungsi Manajemen (Planning, Organizing, Actuating, Controlling) Pada Manajemen Masjid Al-Akbar Surabaya', *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori Dan Terapan* 4, no. 12 SE-Articles (15 December 2017): 968-76, <https://doi.org/10.20473/vol4iss201712pp968-976>.

<sup>7</sup> Muhammad Muhib Alwi, M.A., 'Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Berbasis Masjid Di Tengah Pandemi Covid-19', *Jurnal Al-Hikmah* 18, no. 1 (2020): 99-116, <https://doi.org/10.35719/alhikmah.v18i1.25>.

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<sup>8</sup> Mochammad Arif Budiman and Mairijani, 'Peran Masjid Dalam Pengembangan Ekonomi Syariah Di Kota Banjarmasin', *At-Taradhi: Jurnal Studi Ekonomi* 7, no. 2 (2016): 175-82, <https://jurnal.uin-antasari.ac.id/index.php/taradhi/article/view/2014/1502>.

Unequal income distribution creates opportunities for social and economic disparities, necessitating an increase in the income of the community, especially for poor households. Therefore, harnessing potential economic strength to real economics through community empowerment, one of which is mosque-based, becomes essential.<sup>9</sup> Market compliance in mosque businesses is directed by the benefits intended for the mosque's interests.<sup>10</sup> In the contemporary context, mosques ensure financial sustainability through diverse strategies.

These include engaging in philanthropy activities such as ZISWAF, participating in independent business initiatives like Islamic Economic Empowerment Institutions (LKMS), and exploring revenue from renting premises, bookstores, and cafeterias. Additionally, mosques may access government assistance programs. This multifaceted approach allows mosques to navigate financial challenges, demonstrating resilience and relevance in meeting their evolving needs.<sup>11</sup>

### 2.3. Bibliometric Analysis

Bibliometrics derives from the words "biblio" (meaning bibliography or books) and "metrics" (measuring). Therefore,

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<sup>9</sup> Erziaty, 'Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Potensial Masjid Sebagai Model Pengentasan Kemiskinan'.

<sup>10</sup> Siti Zunairah Binte Abdul Malee and Mohd Abd Wahab Fatoni Bin Mohd Balwi, 'Ensuring Environment, Social & Financial Sustainability during a Pandemic: The Story of a Singapore Mosque,' *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs* 41, no. 4 (2 October 2021): 703–18, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13602004.2022.2034683>.

<sup>11</sup> Alwi, M.A., 'Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Berbasis Masjid Di Tengah Pandemi Covid-19'.

bibliometrics refers to the analysis or measurement of literature using statistical and mathematical approaches.<sup>12</sup> Bibliometric analysis is a method used to provide a macroscopic overview of academic literature. Qualitative analysis of published articles allows for mapping the development and characteristics of a research field. Bibliometrics can be used to describe research performance and patterns, including authors, journals, institutions, and countries, as well as identify collaboration patterns among them.<sup>13</sup>

### 3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research utilizes a quantitative method with a descriptive analysis. With a captive market, meaning mosques with congregations and communities, businesses can leverage the activities of the mosque itself, making mosque economics a highly promising approach. The subjects of this study are journals indexed in Google Scholar and Scopus, published between the years 2013 and December 2022, with articles related to the topics of "mosque economy" or "mosque empowerment." Primary data is obtained from research articles using the built-in bibliometric application Publish or Perish.

The research adopts the search process used by Rahman Mahfuzur. In this process, each step produces results, and systematic mapping is the outcome.

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<sup>12</sup> Yupi Royani and Dukariana Idhani, 'Analisis Bibliometrik Jurnal Marine Research in Indonesia', *Marine Research in Indonesia* 25, no. 4 (2018): 63–68, <https://ejournal.perpusnas.go.id/mp/article/view/200>.

<sup>13</sup> Karolien Nunen et al., 'Bibliometric Analysis of Safety Culture Research,' *Safety Science* 108 (1 October 2018): 248–58, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssci.2017.08.011>.

The table below illustrates the mapping process and the online data search in the Publish or Perish electronic database.<sup>14</sup>

**Table 1.** Inclusion and exclusion

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Type	Index conference, journal and book	Non Indexed
Language	Indonesia and English	Non Indonesia and English
Time line	Between 2013 and 2022	Non Between 2013 and 2022
Country	All Country	Non All Country
Topic	Mosque Economy	Other topics

#### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

During the last ten years, from 2013 to 2022, the number of published articles with the keyword "mosque empowerment" has tended to be unstable. The total number of research articles related to mosque empowerment during the last ten years is 993. More details are explained in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Number of Research Articles in the Last 10 Years

Year	Research
2022	21
2021	74
2020	95
2019	111
2018	125
2017	129
2016	140

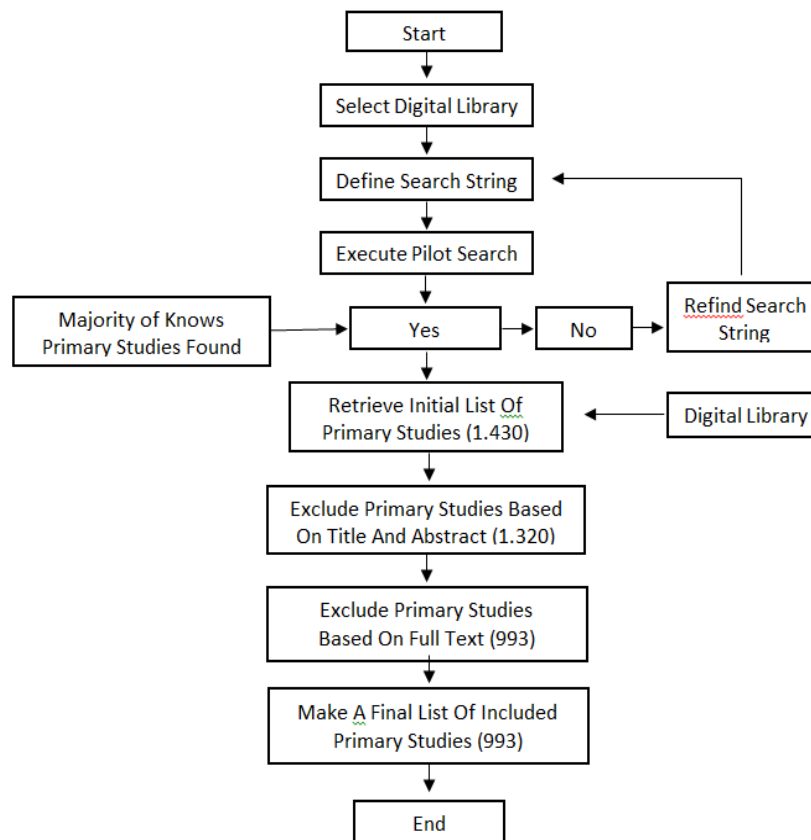
<sup>14</sup> Mahfuzur Rahman et al., 'A Bibliometric Analysis of Socially Responsible Investment Sukuk Literature,' *Asian Journal of Sustainability and Social Responsibility* 5, no. 1 (2020): 7, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41180-020-00035-2>.

Year	Research
2015	107
2014	96
2013	95
Total	993

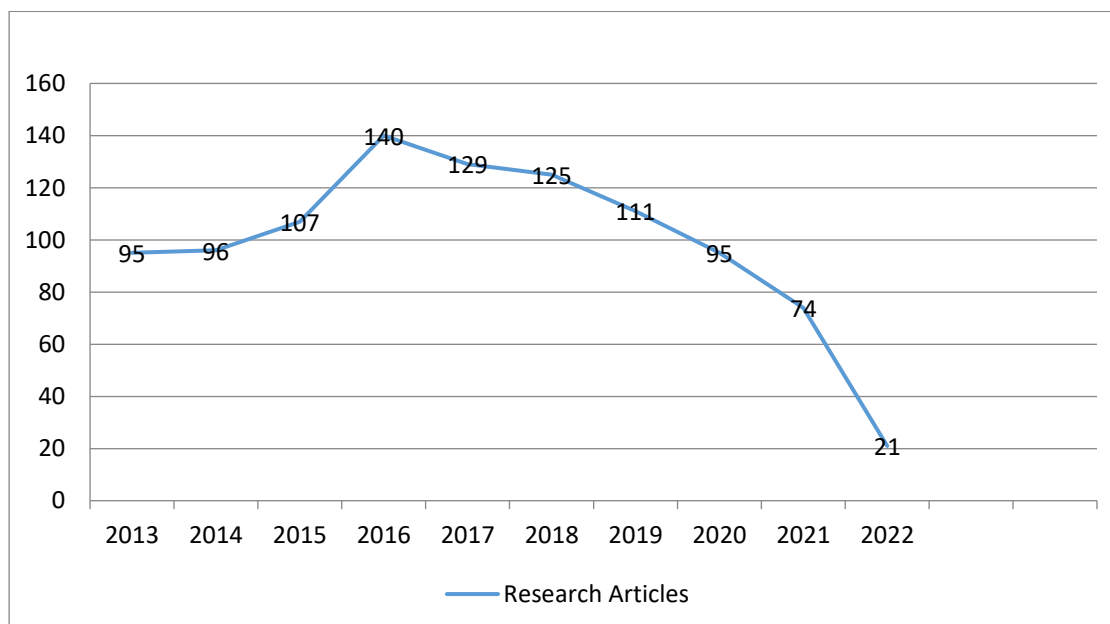
Source: Publish or Perish (processed)

The highest number of published articles occurred in the year 2016, with a total of 140 research articles. This number is significantly larger when compared to the three years prior and the six years following. In the beginning of 2013, research on mosque empowerment started to gain attention, with 95 research articles published. From 2014 to 2019, topics related to mosque empowerment remained highly attractive, but there was a significant decline in the number of publications in the year 2020.

The graph above really explains the quite drastic decline in 2022, only 21 studies. In fact, in the last three years, research on the topic of empowering mosques has continued to decline. The following table shows the number of research articles with the highest number of citations on the topic of mosque empowerment during the last decade from 2013 to 2022:



**Figure 1.** Pattern of Study Selection Strategy



**Figure 2.** Number of Research Publications  
 Source: Publish or Perish (processed)

**Table 3.** Research with the highest number of citations

No.	Title	Author	Year	Citation	Citation Per year
1.	Assessing the economic impact of a cultural heritage site using social accounting matrices: The case of the Mosque-Cathedral of Cordoba	Campoy-Munoz, Pilar, Cardenete, M. Alejandro, & Delgado, M. Carmen	2017	32	5.33
2.	Masjid Friendly: Mosque-Based Economic Empowerment	Utami, Lia Dwi, Amin, Muhammad, Mustafiyanti,	2023	25	25.00
3.	Mosque-Based Islamic Cooperative for Community Economic Development	Riwajanti, Nur Indah, & Fadloli	2019	18	4.50
4.	A Mosque-Based Economic Empowerment Model for Urban Poor Community	Muslim, Azis, Karsidi, Ravik, Wijaya, Mahendra, & Joebagio, Hermanu	2014	18	2.00
5.	Techno-Economic Optimization of Solar/Wind Turbine System for Remote Mosque in Saudi Arabia Highway: Case Study	Moria, Hazim	2019	9	2.50
6.	Mosque economic activities and entrepreneurial orientation: A preliminary study	Raflis, C..O. Ahmad, Yahya, M.H. Mohd, & Fidlizan, M.	2017	6	1.00
7.	Optimizing Fund Management of Mosque Cash for Economic Empowerment of People	Wulandari, Sri	2018	5	1.00
8.	Role of community economic development based on mosque management in the	Siregar, Muhammad Habibi	2021	4	2.00

No.	Title	Author	Year	Citation	Citation Per year
	COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia				
9.	The model of Islamic social fund (zakah, infaq, sadaqah, and waqf) utilization through the synergy of the mosque-baitul maal wat tamwil as an economic	Majid, R	2021	4	2.00
10.	Technical and Economic Analysis of Floating PV System for Putra Mosque in Malaysia	Khan, M. Reyasudin Basir, Pasupuleti, Jagadeesh	2020	3	1.00

Source: Publish or Perish (processed)

Basically, the number of citations for a research article serves as an indicator or bibliometric measure that reflects the quality of the published research.<sup>15</sup> Therefore, this study also collected the number of direct citations related to mosque empowerment research publications. There are ten publications with the highest number of citations. A very popular article is "Assessing the Economic Impact of a Cultural Heritage Site Using Social Accounting Matrices: The Case of the Mosque-Cathedral of Cordoba," written by Campoy-Munoz, Pilar, Cardenete, M. Alejandro, and Delgado, M. Carmen.<sup>16</sup> In 2017, there were

32 citations, and citations per year were 5.33.

Then, the article written by Utami, Lia Dwi, Amin, Muhammad, and Mustafiyanti with the title "Friendly Mosque: Mosque Based Economic Empowerment" in 2023,<sup>17</sup> has a citation of 25, with a citation per year of 25.00. Third place is the article titled "Mosque-Based Islamic Cooperative for Community Economic Development," written in 2019 by Riwijanti, Nur Indah, & Fadlioli. It uses 18 citations.

#### 4.1. Visual Analysis with Bibliometrics

The analysis using the VOSviewer tool can provide a visualization of bibliometric networks from scientific article publications with the keywords

<sup>15</sup> Katharina Fellnhöfer, 'Toward a Taxonomy of Entrepreneurship Education Research Literature: A Bibliometric Mapping and Visualization,' *Educational Research Review* 27 (1 June 2019): 28-55, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.edurev.2018.10.002>.

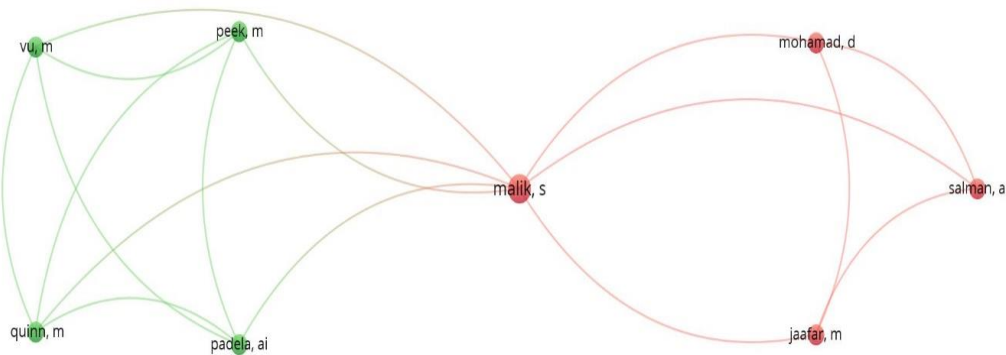
<sup>16</sup> Pilar Campoy-Munoz, M. Alejandro Cardenete, and M. Carmen Delgado, 'Assessing the Economic Impact of a Cultural Heritage Site Using Social Accounting Matrices: The Case of the Mosque-Cathedral

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<sup>17</sup> Lia Dwi Utami et al., 'Masjid Friendly: Mosque Based Economic Empowerment', *Pengabdian: Jurnal Abdimas* 1, no. 2 (2023): 97-106, <https://doi.org/10.55849/abdimas.v1i2.186>.







**Figure 4.** VOSviewer results based on Co-authorship analysis of authors

The findings indicate that the researcher who conducted the highest number of published research related to mosque empowerment is Malik S, with a total of 7 journal articles. Following Malik S, Peek M, Vu M, Quinn M, and Padela AI, each have four research articles. Moreover, Jaafar M, Salman A, and Mohammad DH each have three research articles. Additionally, other researchers have 2 or 1 publication(s) related to mosque empowerment.

Despite this, the VOSviewer results show that there is a relationship between researchers, suggesting that these researchers collaborate on research projects, which are included in the sample data of this study.

#### 4.2. Research Development Analysis

The bibliometric analysis explains the bibliographic characteristics of articles related to mosque empowerment, including frequently occurring keywords, publication years, total citations, journal sources, and authors. Looking at Table 2 and Figure 1, the number of research article publications from 2013 to 2016 experienced a significant increase.

However, in the following years, from 2017 to 2022, there was a decline in the number of published research articles.

The year 2022 had the lowest number of research articles related to mosque empowerment, indicating that research with the keyword "mosque empowerment" was less popular during that year. The analysis results with these keywords revealed the most common and least discussed issues in the published research articles. This urges researchers to map the trends of issues in the field and delve deeper into topics related to mosque empowerment.

Topics that are still minimally discussed in relation to mosque empowerment include keywords such as waqf, agency, management, activity, economic empowerment, support, COVID, area, pesantren, agency, and pandemic. This indicates that the usage of these keywords is rarely explored or discussed by researchers. Therefore, these keywords can be subjects of further investigation or discussion in future research studies.

#### *4.3. Discussion*

Research on the economic potential based on mosques is still evolving. However, some early research findings have provided intriguing insights into how mosques can play a role in the economic aspects of a community.

**Contribution to the Local Economy:** Several studies indicate that mosques can have a positive impact on the local economy. This is particularly the case when mosques serve as centers for economic activities, such as markets or bazaars, that support local entrepreneurs. This can help increase sales and income for vendors while creating additional job opportunities within the community.

**Community Economic Empowerment:** Some research highlights the role of mosques in empowering the economic potential of the community. Mosques can serve as venues for skill training, the launch of small businesses, and financial support for community members in need. This can enhance the economic self-sufficiency of the community.

**Social Investments:** Research has also shed light on the social investment potential of mosques. Some mosques allocate a portion of their funds to infrastructure development, education, or social services that benefit the community. This can help improve the quality of life for community members and stimulate local economic growth.

**Religious Tourism:** Mosques with a strong historical and religious significance often become destinations for religious tourism. This can create opportunities for the local tourism sector, including accommodations, restaurants, and souvenir shops. Research findings indicate

that renowned mosques can generate significant income through religious tourism.

**Social Finance and Charitable Funds:** Some mosques are involved in social finance, such as zakat programs or interest-free loans for community members in need. This can help reduce poverty rates and provide financial support to those in need.

However, research findings also indicate that the success of mosque-based economic initiatives often depends on effective management, transparency in fund utilization, and support from community members. Additionally, mosques should consider ethical aspects in their economic activities.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

From the explanation above, the results show that the number of research article publications experienced a significant increase from 2013 to 2016. However, in the following years, from 2017 to 2022, there was a decline in the number of published research articles.

A very popular article is "Assessing the Economic Impact of a Cultural Heritage Site Using Social Accounting Matrices: The Case of the Mosque-Cathedral of Cordoba," written by Campoy-Munoz, Pilar, Cardenete, M. Alejandro, and Delgado, M. Carmen. in 2017 with 32 citations and citations per year 5.33.

Among the researchers, Malik S has written and published the highest number of journals related to mosque empowerment, with a total of 7 research articles. Following Malik S, Peek M, Vu M, Quinn M, and Padela AI, each have four research articles. Additionally, Jaafar M, Salman A, and Mohammad DH each have

three research articles. Others have two or one publication(s) related to mosque empowerment.

However, some topics related to mosque empowerment are still minimally discussed, such as waqf, agency, management, activity, economic empowerment, support, COVID, area, pesantren, agency, and pandemic. This indicates that researchers rarely or insufficiently explore these keywords.

Research findings also indicate that the success of mosque-based economic initiatives often depends on effective management, transparency in fund utilization, and support from community members. Additionally, mosques should consider ethical aspects in their economic activities. This research has limitations in data collection because the WOS article search engine has not been included in data collection.

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