

Mosque Economics: A Meta-Analysis

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This study attempts to do a literature evaluation on the economics of mosques published in reputable journals. It uses descriptive statistics to analyze 179 publications or papers on the economy of mosques that have been indexed by Dimension and 243 articles for mapping the bibliometrics using R Biblioshiny. The findings indicate that the majority of literature on the mosque economy is published in Human Society Studies. Mosque, Management, and Study are the most often used terms in this research. Additionally, Cardinale MV and Yaacob N authored the most published research. Numerous countries worldwide, including Malaysia, Indonesia, and the United States, have researched the mosque economy. This study discovered that mosques are critical in developing Islamic socio-economic civilization.

Keywords: Mosque Economics; Meta-Analysis; Bibliometric

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INTRODUCTION

The mosque is a focal point for Muslim activity, serving a variety of functions, including as a place of prayer in terms of education, economy, politics, and social life (Alba, 2011). Apart from its strategic position as a centre for human development, mosques also play a role in protecting, empowering, and uniting the community to give high-quality, modern, and tolerant empowerment. Not only is the mosque a place of religious worship, but it also serves as a hub for numerous social, economic, educational, sociocultural, and other activities (Maknun, 2018).

Apart from serving as a place of worship for Muslims during the time of the Prophet Sallallahu 'Alaihi Wasallam, the mosque was also used to openly disseminate revelation, preaching, education, and teaching of Islam, mobilizing and consolidating Muslims so that the mosque sowed the seeds of a new civilization for Muslims (Supriyadi, 2017).

Additionally, the Prophet Muhammad Sallallahu 'Alaihi Wasallam paid great attention to economic activities in a market adjacent to the mosque. He taught Muslims from the mosque about ethics and Islamic instructions for conducting business without incurring interest, price manipulation, business fraud, loan management, labour and wage management, etc. Simultaneously, business owners and entrepreneurs should provide zakat, infaq, sadaqah, and waqf from their business income to those who are less fortunate (Omar et al., 2019).

Unfortunately, the role of mosques in empowering and developing communities to achieve wealth has not been adequately acknowledged (Cholil, 2016). The mosque's rapid development was not matched by its empowerment efforts. Although several mosques have been empowered and able to assist communities in overcoming issues such as unemployment, juvenile delinquency, public health, and even environmental and social maintenance, the majority of mosques have been unable to synergize and network to fulfil this role to technological and social constraints (Uddin & Rehman, 2014).

This study aims to evaluate the economy of mosques by a meta-analysis of 179 published scientific articles and bibliometric mapping of 243 Dimension indexed articles from 1967 to 2021. This study aims to map recent research developments in the mosque economy in the scholarly literature. The meta-analysis describes the year of publication and study categories about the mosque's economy. The bibliometric mapping enables examining the evolution of keywords, authors, and countries

LITERATURE REVIEW

The mosque's history dates to when the Prophet Sallallahu 'Alaihi Wasallam relocated to Medina. When

the Messenger of Allah came in Quba on Monday, the 8th of Rabi'ul Awwal in the 14th year of *nubumwah* (prophetic) or the first year of the hijrah, which corresponded to September 23, 662 AD, he erected the first mosque, dubbed the Quba mosque. The Prophet established the mosque as a house of Allah, a place of worship, glory, and remembrance for Muslims.

Following the hijrah incident, Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alaihi Wasallam succeeded in establishing Medina as the city and state's centre through education, worship, talks, and other activities, optimizing the Prophet's mosque's function led in the Medina charter, which encouraged the community to participate more actively in the country's development process (Hasan & Sulaeman, 2019). According to Ibn Hisham, the mosque was expanded to 18 units and continued to expand after that (Wahid et al., 2011). Following the success of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the expansion of mosques began in several nations, increasing the public's, particularly educated youth, desire for mosque empowerment (Dahalan et al., 2015).

Mosques' purpose in Islamic history began to evolve rapidly due to the expanding area of control and the growing population of Muslims distributed over numerous Arabian peninsulas such as Kuffah, Basrah, Damascus, and Cairo. In areas under Islamic authority, the mosque served as the administrative centre. Thus, mosques fulfil their tasks and roles as places of ceremonial worship and serve as a focal point for government activity (Farida, 2014).

The mosque's primacy as the house of Allah and the epicentre of Islamic civilization has been demonstrated by the Qur'an and Sunnah, as well as a review of Islamic history, in which the Prophet Sallallahu 'Alaihi Wasallam was always associated with the mosque in all of his activities (Kausar et al., 2016). Because the mosque is the foundation of all righteousness, those responsible for mosques must establish a professional system based on the Qur'an and the Prophet sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam's Hadith. Allah Ta'ala states in Surah At-Taubah verse 18 (Sahih International):

"The mosques of Allah are only to be maintained by those who believe in Allah and the Last Day and establish prayer and give zakah and do not fear except Allah, for it is expected that those will be of the (rightly) guided."

According to Ibn Kathir's exegesis on this verse, Allah attests to the faith of those who prosper the mosque, namely those who contribute to its management. On the other hand, managing a mosque demands knowledge and management abilities that are supposed to serve as a guide in carrying out all mosque activities professionally. Mosque managers must be adaptable to changing circumstances and innovations. With this possibility, it is past time for mosques in Indonesia to implement the concept of an empowered mosque through collaboration with many stakeholders.

Numerous prior studies have discovered that most research presented in mosque economics subject papers concerns Islamic social funds, particularly zakat

and waqf, the halal business, and Islamic financial institutions (Islamic banks and microfinance). Mosques play a critical role in the development of Islamic socio-economic and political civilization, serving as a foundation for the growth of Islamic social funds, particularly zakat and waqf, halal industry and all of its sectors, as well as productive financing of Baitul Maal microfinance aimed at alleviating poverty and raising people's living standards (As -Salafiyah et al., 2021). Thus, numerous studies on mosques have been conducted to strengthen the economic power of the mosque-based ummah.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study analyzes data from research journals and scientific research papers, utilizing 179 documents for meta-analysis and 243 documents for bibliometric analysis. These documents are available for purchase or accessed online through published journals. This study employs two techniques. The first is a qualitative approach combined with descriptive statistics, consisting of a review of 179 articles on the economics of mosques. Qualitative research is a method based on postpositivism that is used to evaluate the state of natural things (as opposed to experimentation) and in which the researcher serves as the primary instrument. The data-gathering technique is triangulation (mixed), the data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and qualitative research outcomes emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2010).

Qualitative research is a descriptive type of research. The purpose of the data analysis is not to confirm or deny the hypothesis (if any). The analysis's conclusions are expressed as descriptions of the observed occurrences and do not have to be expressed numerically or as coefficients between variables. The field of descriptive statistics is concerned with gathering, summarizing, and presenting a summary of research data. The data must be summarized accurately and consistently using tables, diagrams, or graphic presentations, to serve as a foundation for various decision-making processes. Microsoft Excel was used to conduct this research.

Additionally, to aid in exploring the meta-findings, this study's analysis includes a visual mapping chart of 243 Dimension-indexed articles about the mosque economy. The findings of the keyword mapping analysis are used to group significant or unique terms found in particular publications. Mapping is a technique that enables the recognition of knowledge items and their configuration, dynamics, interdependence, and interactions.

The texts were then examined using Bibioshiny, a free software package developed by R Bibioshiny ((CRAN, The Comprehensive R Archive Network, <https://cran.r-project.org/>) that includes a comprehensive range of tools for quantitative research

in bibliometrics and scientometrics (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). The development of bibliometric maps receives the most attention in the bibliometric literature. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of differences on the similarity of measures (Ahlgren et al., 2003), which was accomplished through the use of several mapping techniques (Boyack et al., 2005).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

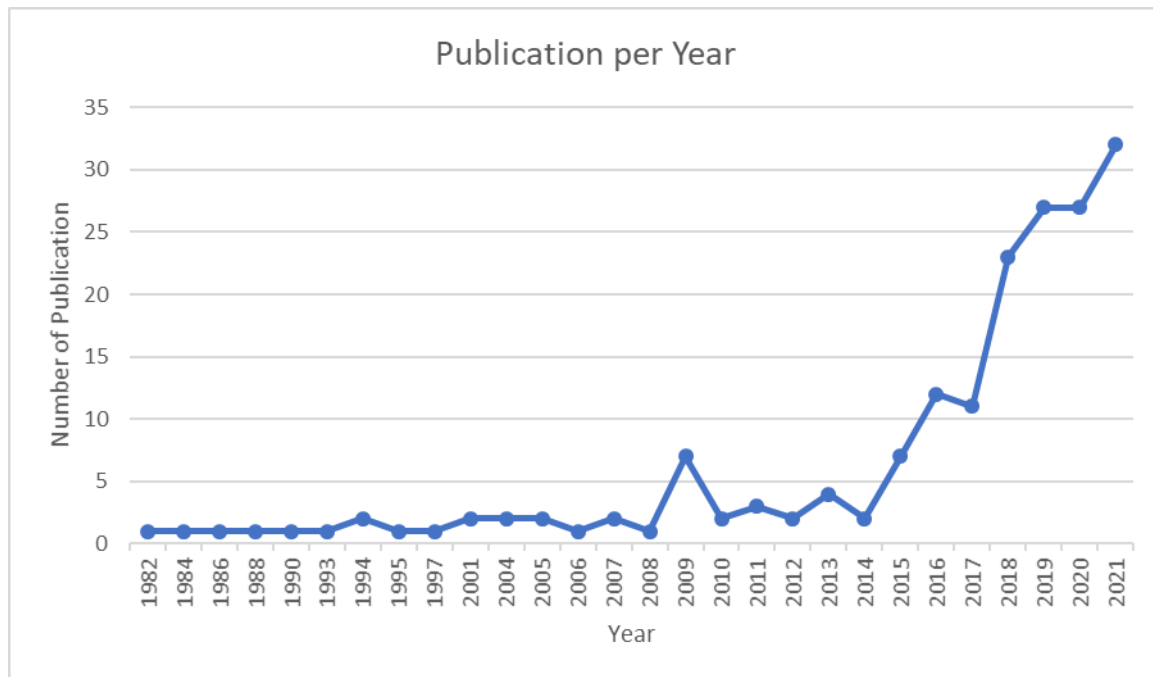
One hundred seventy-nine research documents that various Dimension indexed journals have published are reviewed in this study, conducted using meta-analysis. This study also focuses on the theme of the economy of the mosque; as can be seen in Table 1, the number of publications on the subject of the economy of the mosque is increasing as time goes on.

Table 1: Classification of Publications by Year

No	Year	N. of Publication
1	2021	32
2	2020	27
3	2019	27
4	2018	23
5	2017	11
6	2016	12
7	2015	7
8	2014	2
9	2013	4
10	2012	2
11	2011	3
12	2010	2
13	2009	7
14	2008	1
15	2007	2
16	2006	1
17	2005	2
18	2004	2
19	2001	2
20	1997	1
21	1995	1
22	1994	2
23	1993	1
24	1990	1
25	1988	1
26	1986	1
27	1984	1
28	1982	1
Total		179

According to the meta-analysis findings, it was discovered that in the 1980s, there were relatively few publications on the economy of the mosque, with only one publication on the economy of the mosque each year. Between 2009 and 2016, the number of publications increased to 7, then decreased until 2015, when it increased to 7 and continued to increase until it reached 32 publications in 2021. In other words, it can be understood as indicating that the amount of conversation regarding the mosque's economy and the level of publication continues to rise year after year.

Figure 1: Publication per Year



Furthermore, this study categorizes research articles in the mosque economic sector according to the field of research that they are based on. Five popular research fields were identified from among the numerous fields of research listed under the theme of mosque economics, namely Studies in Human Society, Sociology, History and Archaeology, Historical Studies, Philosophy and Religious Studies, and Studies in Human Society and Sociology. According to 59 articles, most mosque economics study was carried out within the field of research Studies in Humanity; the following most prolific fields were research Sociology, followed by research History and Archaeology with 36 and 33 publications, respectively.

Table 2: Classification of Publications by Year

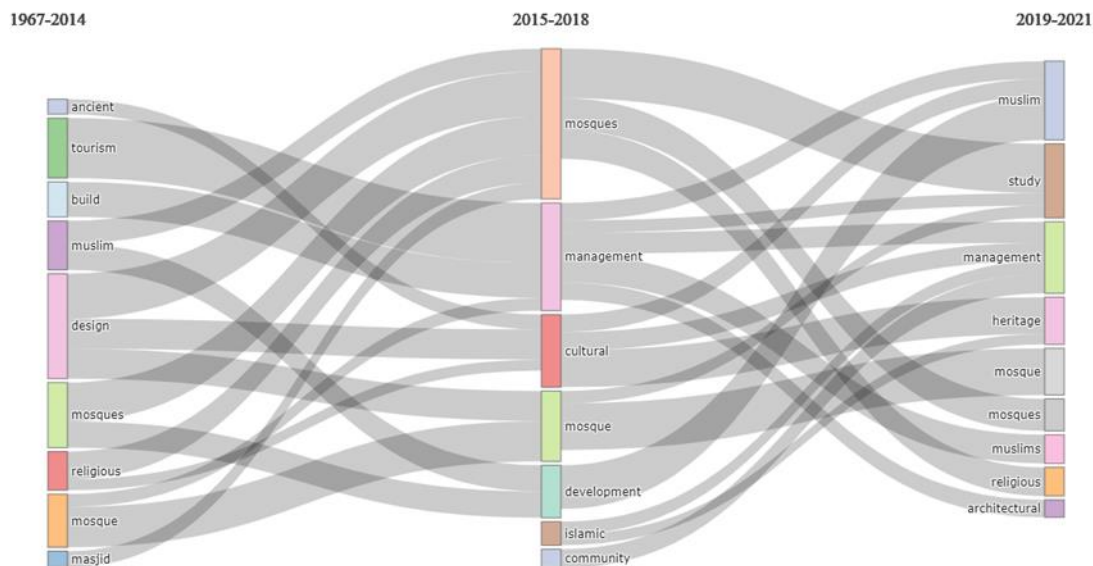
No	Field of Reserach	N. of Doc
1	Studies in Human Society	59
2	Sociology	36
3	History and Archaeology	33
4	Historical Studies	28
5	Philosophy and Religious Studies	27

It is clear from these findings that research on the economy of mosques has been published in various fields of study, with each study's research focus taking a different perspective depending on the subject of study in which it has been published. Furthermore, it demonstrates that mosque economics is broad enough to be examined in the context of a variety of different scientific subjects.

Bibliometric Graphic Mapping

This study also includes an explicit visual mapping of the publishing of the mosque economic subject article to see the growth of the scientific literature on that theme to understand further the findings of the meta-analysis described above. The findings of the keyword mapping study serve as the foundation for the bibliometric mapping of important or unique terms that appear in specific papers, which are then published. Identifying elements of knowledge and their configuration, dynamics, interdependencies, and interactions is accomplished through mapping.

Figure 2: Thematic Evolution



The article's theme that is the subject of research continues to evolve, particularly when comparing recent publications to those published for a lengthy period. The figure above depicts the evolution of a subject relating to the mosque's economy, which comprises rectangles with a bigger size representing the more frequently used themes. Although the research is focused on the economics of mosques, the data gathered indicates that various sub-themes are frequently utilized.

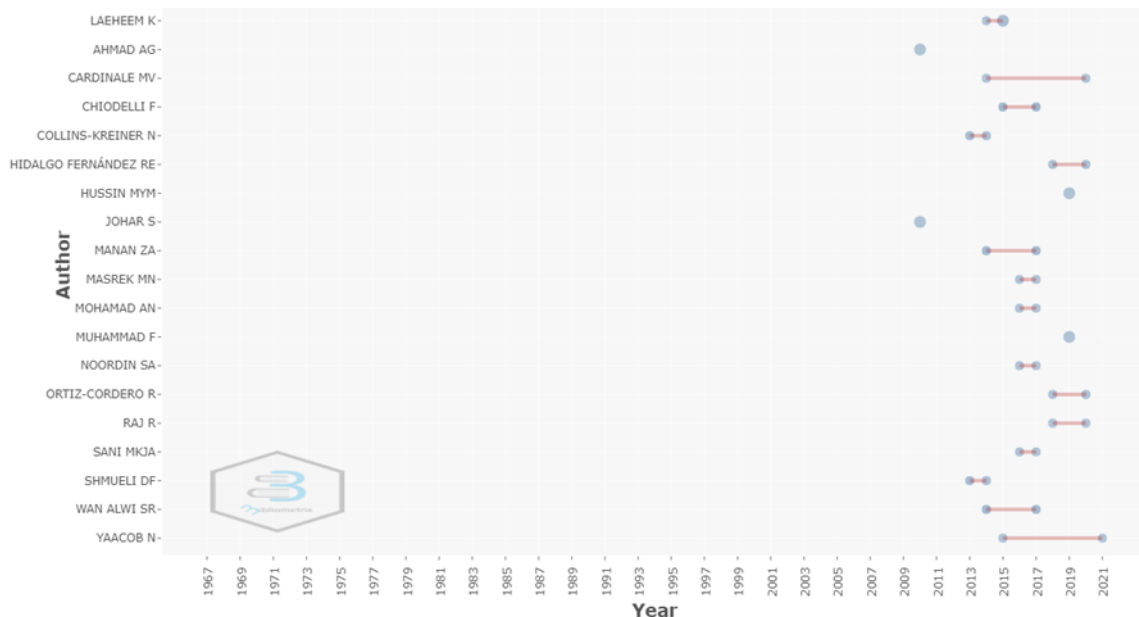
The left side features a range of popular themes from 1967 to 2014. At this stage, nine themes were mentioned, each with a varied size based on the number of times the theme was utilized. The first topic is "Design," followed by the "Mosque" and "Tourism" themes. This indicates that research on mosques has begun but is primarily focused on design and architecture or the economics of religious tourism.

The second or middle section highlights many prevalent themes from 2015 to 2018. Numerous themes

were evolutions of previously used themes and shared standard content during this period. For example, the management theme emerged as a form of revolution from the tourist, construction, and religious themes. Similarly, cultural themes evolved from ancient, design, and religious motifs. This demonstrates that the study on management and culture continues sub-theme research discovered during the initial research. The most often utilized themes throughout this period are mosques and management.

The third or right part highlights the most frequently utilized themes from 2019 through 2021. There are nine stated themes, each of which extends a preceding period's theme. Muslims, education, and management were the most often used subjects throughout this period. This demonstrates that the mosque's economy has begun to be considered and handled and that various studies have been conducted on it.

Figure 3. Author Production Over Time



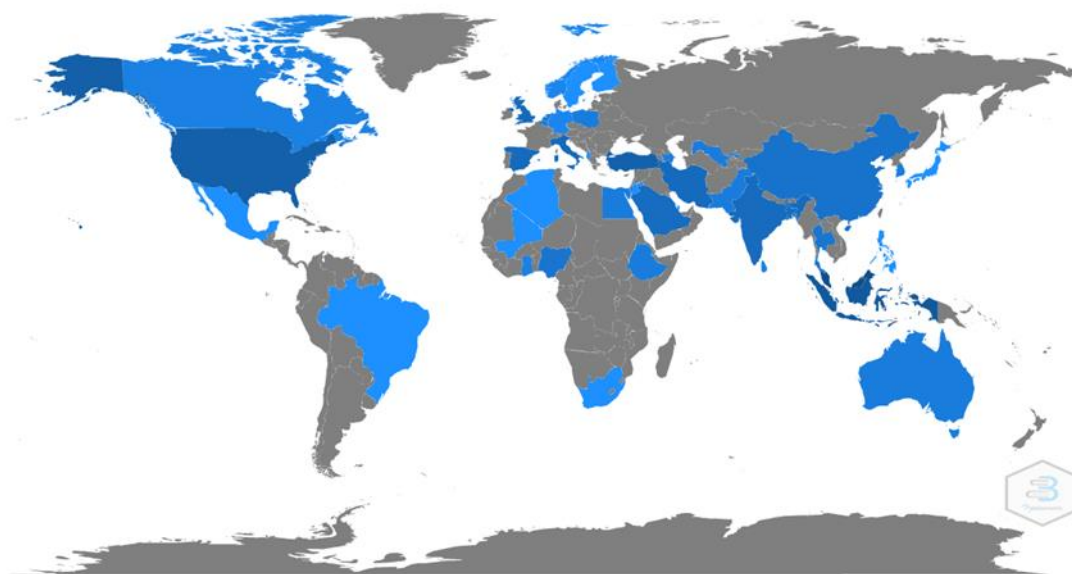
The author's output can be gauged by the number of publications he or she produces each year. The graphic above depicts the output of several prominent authors from 1967 to 2021, the research period. The red line denotes the duration from the author's first publication to the final publication of their paper. Additionally, the circle within the red line indicates the number of publications published in the relevant year.

This research yields the data depicted above, with authors who have been writing waqf on health-related topics for a lengthy period and others who have not

written in a long time. Ahmad AG and Johar S, who were noted as writing in 2010 with the quantity of documentation indicated by a blue circle, have not published another work on the mosque's economy since.

The authors with the most extended publishing history are Cardinale MV and Yaacob N, who published from 2014 to 2020. Additionally, other authors lack a lengthy writing history or only write on a few times, as evidenced by the short red line in 17 other authors.

Figure 4. Country Scientific Production



The figure above depicts a high-level overview of the countries with the highest levels of publishing output. The global map depicted in the figure contains several colour gradations that indicate productivity, with

the darker blue colour indicating great productivity and the grey hue indicating that no published documents have been produced. Malaysia, Indonesia, and the United States of America are the countries with the

highest productivity in the field of research on the economic theme of mosques, as indicated by the area of the country that is the darkest blue when compared to the other countries, according to the findings of this research.

In addition, Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia are among the countries with high production levels. The United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, India, and China are some countries that have different shades of blue on their flags.

FINDING

Based on the meta-analysis and bibliometrics findings stated above, it was discovered that mosques have a significant role in various sectors, particularly in the economic and financial fields, as has been highlighted in a variety of literature. The mosque is an essential element in the development of civil society in Islam, and it has played an essential role in this development. The Prophet Muhammad was a pioneer in developing a model of civil society living that included a mosque as the focal point of its activities (Fahmi & Qulub, 2017). The mosque also serves a social function; it is also a venue where the educational process takes place, including religious education, recitation, and other forms of social interaction. The mosque was also a political and government institution during the time of the Prophet Muhammad, as political deliberations, military drills, and state administration were all held there during his lifetime (Auliyah, 2014).

According to the findings of this study, the majority of the research discussed in mosque economics was related to the themes of Islamic social funds (zakat and waqf) (Azeez, 2018; Yakubu, 2019), the halal industry (Dahalan et al., 2015; Riwijanti & Fadlioli, 2019), Islamic financial institutions (Islamic banks and microfinance) (Riwajanti & Fadlioli, 2019), and Islamic financial institutions (Razak et al., 2014; Said et al., 2013). These findings indicate that mosques play an essential role in the development of Islamic socio-economic and political civilization, including as a foundation for the development of Islamic social funds, particularly zakat and waqf, the halal industry and all of its sectors, as well as the productive financing of Baitul Maal microfinance in the context of poverty alleviation and living standards improvement. a sense of belonging to a group

A captive market exists for the mosque's economic activities, which consists of the community that has joined the mosque's congregation and other communities that benefit from the mosque's business activities. This captive market provides a significant opportunity for the mosque's economic activity. The benefits of revenues employed for the mosque's benefit itself motivate the allegiance of the mosque's commercial market to the mosque (Alwi, 2015). Building rentals, bookstores, canteens, and other similar activities, as well as assistance program activities from the

government, are some of the financial resources of mosques that the community has carried out to meet the funding needs of the community mosques. Other financial resources of mosques include philanthropic participation activities, such as ZISWAF; independent business activities, such as LKMS; philanthropic participation activities, such as ZISWAF; and other similar activities (Aisyah, 2013; Alwi, 2015; Basid, 2009; Fadlullah & Mahmud, 2017; Fauzi & Suhilmiyati, 2019).

A mosque's ability to manage companies in order to empower the community (Busthomi, 2017) is demonstrated by its ability to turn the mosque into a religious tourism destination, particularly for Muslim visitors (Amarrohman et al., 2018; Kholidah & Septiarini, 2016; Mansor et al., 2015). It is also possible to develop the economic and business domains with information technology development (Aziz et al., 2016; Yuliani, 2020).

In general, the various roles of mosques studied in various published studies show that mosques are centres of Islamic activity that must be continuously developed in order to restore the golden civilization of Islam in various fields, including religion, education, economy, politics, social, and so on, by maximizing mosque economy functions. In particular, mosques are centres of Islamic activity that must be continuously developed to restore the golden civilization of Islam in various fields, including religion, education, economy, politics, society, and other fields.

CONCLUSION

This research aims to determine how far the economic growth of mosques has progressed in the world of research, particularly in Islamic economics and finance research. The findings indicate that there has been a rise in the number of publications published on Islamic economics and finance in conjunction with Islamic boarding school economics across the research period, particularly in the last few years.

The majority of research on the mosque economy is conducted in Human Society Studies. Mosque, Management, and Study are the most often used terms in this research. Additionally, Cardinale MV and Yaacob N authored the most published research. Numerous countries worldwide, including Malaysia, Indonesia, and the United States, have researched the mosque economy.

Thus, the proposal to academics is to conduct this research using the bibliometric mapping data displayed to conduct more comprehensive research on mosque economics. Mosque practitioners and managers, and the government must also focus on increasing mosques' potential. Thus, the economic empowerment of the mosque will be able to contribute to the community's alleviation of poverty and social inequity.

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