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Meta Analysis on Mosque Economics

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Abstract

This study tries to review the research around the Mosques economy on reputable journal. It uses descriptive statistical analysis based on selected 103 article publications or papers related to the Mosques economy, with national and international journal. The entire sample journal publications have published for twelve years from 2009 to 2020. The Results show that mosques economy research study case is still dominated by Indonesia (76 studies), following by Malaysia (14 studies) and Bangladesh (3 studies). In addition, the average time of journal publication, between 9 and 10 years. There are at least 43 journals that published mosques economy articles with the other and zakat for focus study. Furthermore, the comparison of qualitative research (76%) is still more than the quantitative approach (14%). This study found that mosques play an essential role in building Islamic socio-economic and political civilization as a basis for supporting the development of Islamic social funds, the halal industry and BMT microfinance.

Keywords: *Mosque Economy, Islamic Economic and Finance, Meta-Analysis*

INTRODUCTION

Mosques are known as the centre of spiritual development which have a fuction to provide place to worship Allah. However, Mosques are also requiered to become an agents of Social Changes. Judging from the current issue as a clearly fuction of worshipping place, it also can be as an intermediary in floating the Mosques' Economic system which clearly can be arranged. So that, management for every part of the development of Mosques economy surely can be implemented in every part of regions. Furthermore, it can expand the network and build branches to establish the contruction of Mosques around.

In the Era of Rasulullah, proved the fact that, many Mosques were established improperly and unprofesionally, in terms of management. Therefore, still found that, many Mosques are still on progress in developing their funds which still stumbling, and no system design found to

supply the funds to make the Mosques become independent. There are still many Mosques, being processed by looking for the funds by asking the assistance around their respective areas or even still holding the favour on the roadside with inclosed the boxes for the funds. It is kind of the mistake from the system, however, it probably damage the thought or viewpoint in obtaining the funds wich becomes an unfavourable conversation in the system used for the Mosques.

The management funds should be formed in managing trustworthy assets which consists of waqf assets, tabarru and Zakat/alms. These assets and funds are subject to the relevant Sharia laws based on the intention and contract of the party contribution of funds and assets. The Mosque management has not an absolute power in spending these assets and funds. Due to, the Mosque administration merely an action as a mandate or nazir whom being appointed to manage the waqf property and the tabarru funds. Therefore, it is necessary for the Masque management to have clear Shariah knowledge in managing income and shopping for a Mosque.

The role of Mosque management in the economic sector according to Gazalba (1983) is not a relationship in the form of real economic actions such as production, distribution and consumption activities. The role of mosque management lies in the ideal field or economic concept which is based on the Al-Qur'an and Hadith. The role of mosque management in the economic sector is only as forming a Muslim soul so that it will influence someone in earning a living. Mosques also have the potential to build the strength economic of the people, especially the Human Resources (HR) who can manage with trustworthy and upright. Therefore, it is necessary to have economic management in the Mosques. Because observing from many interpretations which obtained will be a systematic development (Auliyah, 2014).

This research is related to Islamic economics and finance which is related to the Mosque economy from 2009-2020. Means, that the development of research on Islamic economics and finance related to the Mosques economy in the world has been running for a decade. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss the development of research related to Islamic economics and finance in relation to the economy in the Mosques. This study aims to determine the map of the development of research related to Islamic economics and finance related to the economy of Mosques using Meta Analysis. Matters presented in the meta-analysis are related to the year of publication, country case studies, methodological approaches, focus of research carried out and papers with the highest number of citations related to Islamic financial economics and their relation to mosque economics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

One of the important elements in the development of civil society in Islam is the Mosque. The Prophet Muhammad as a pioneer for the formation of a model of civil society life with the Mosque as the centre of its activities (Fahmi & Qulub, 2017). Mosques also have social functions, such an educational process also takes place, especially religious education, recitation and other social activities. In addition, the mosque in the Prophet Muhammad's Era is also a political and governmental institute, because political deliberations, military training and state administration were held (Auliyah, 2014).

Alwi (2015) explains in his research that there are at least 5 functions of Mosques as described in the early days of Islam that can be developed today, namely:

1. Mosque as the *Bait Allah*, meaning that the Mosque is a house of worship to Allah which is the int activities of ta'mir mosque.
2. Mosque as *Bait al-Ta'lim*, meaning that the Mosque is a place for religious education, a center for preaching and as a place for the transformation of religious understanding.
3. Mosque as *Bait al-Maal*, namely the Mosque is the center of the implementation of socio-religious activities, especially in the role of organizing the implementation of Maliyah worship such as ZISWAF.
4. Mosque as *Bait al-Ta'min*, meaning that the Mosque has the ability to provide social security for its congregation.
5. Mosque as *Bait al-Tamwil*, meaning that the Mosque has the ability to generate funds from its business activities. So that the Mosque can develop and independently meet its financial needs.

The role of management according to Gazalba (1983) in the economic field is not a correlation in the form of real economic actions such as production, distribution and consumption activities. The role of mosque management lies in the ideal field or economic concept which is based on Al-Qur'an and hadith (Auliyah, 2014).

However, along with the growing awareness of the economic potential of Mosques, a number of Mosques in the country have begun to give serious attention to the economic empowerment of the people and improve the welfare of the surrounding communities (Budiman & Mairijani, 2016). The unequal distribution of income provides opportunities for social and economic disparities, so it is necessary to increase the income of the community, especially poor households (RTM). So that by processing potential economic forces into the real economy by empowering the community's economy, one of which is mosque-based (Erziaty, 2015).

Syahidin (2003) explains that there are three missions to empower the economy of the people. First, the mission of economic and business development which is guided by common and universal economic and business measures, for example large-scale production, employment, profits, savings, investment, export-import and business continuity. Second, the implementation of ethics and provisions of sharia law that must characterize the economic activities of Muslims. Third, build the economic strengths of Muslims so that they become a source of funds to carry out their functions in society (Auliyah, 2014).

The economic activities of Mosques have high potential with the existence of a captive market, namely people who become congregations of mosques and other communities who take advantage of the business of the mosque activities. Market loyalty to the mosque business is driven by the benefits that are used for the benefit of the mosque itself. Some of the mosque financial resources that have been carried out by the community in order to meet the funding needs of the mosque are (Alwi, 2015).

- a. Philanthropic participation activities, such as ZISWAF.

- b. Independent business activities such as LKMS, building rental, bookstore, canteen and others.
- c. Government assistance program activities.

So that from the financial sources obtained by the mosque in these activities, later it can be used for economic empowerment of the people. Later, the mosque will not only become a center for community activities (congregations) for worship or educational activities. But it is one of the economic and social means of the community.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses data in the form of research journals and other research publications during the 2009-2020 period that have been published regarding the economy of Mosques in Islamic economic and financial research. These journals can be obtained or accessed online from published journals. The methodology used in this research is a qualitative method approach with descriptive statistical literature studies of 103 publications related to mosque economics. Qualitative research methods are research methods based on the philosophy of postpositivism used to examine the conditions of natural objects (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument. Data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2008).

Qualitative research is descriptive. The data analyzed is not to accept or reject the hypothesis (if any). The results of the analysis are in the form of descriptions of the observed symptoms and do not have to be in the form of numbers or coefficients between variables (Subana & Sudrajat, 2005). Descriptive statistics is a field of statistics that studies the methods of collecting, compiling and presenting research data summaries. The data must be summarized properly and regularly, whether in the form of tables, diagrams or graphic presentations, as a basis for various decision making. This research was processed using Ms. Excel.

This study used a purposive non-probability sampling method. Purposive samples are samples that have the aim of understanding certain information. This sample can be grouped into sample decisions (judgment) which select sample members who fit certain criteria on the basis of past records or research objectives to be achieved, and the quota sample is the sample selected based on a specific quota or category, which describes the dimensions the dimensions (proportion) of the population. The criteria referred to in this study are 103 publications related to mosque economics on the theme of Islamic economics and finance from 2009-2020.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study was reviewed from 103 journals and research published by various types of publishers. This study also focuses on the economic theme of mosques. It can be seen in table 1 that the discussion of mosque economics increases and decreases every year. In 2009 there was only 1 publication about mosques, while in 2013 it increased to 7 publications. In 2014 it increased to 13 and in 2015 it decreased to 8. Until 2016, it increased to 14 publications. In 2017 it rose again

to 21 publications, then in 2018 it experienced a setback to 19 publications and finally in 2019 it also decreased to 17 publications. In other words, it can be interpreted that the discussion about the mosque's economy is still ongoing every year as well as the level of publication.

Table 1. Classification of Publications by Year

NO	YEAR OF PUBLICATION	NUMBER OF PAPERS
1	2020	6
2	2019	17
3	2018	19
4	2017	21
5	2016	14
6	2015	8
7	2014	13
8	2013	7
9	2009	1
<i>Total</i>		<i>103</i>

The author also classifies by country that discusses the economy of mosques from 103 journals and research taken there are 6 countries that have discussed the economy of mosques. Of the 6 countries the most is Indonesia with a total of 76 discussions taken from all mosques in Indonesia with various regions and their respective places. Furthermore, in the second position there is Malaysia, the neighboring country with a figure of 14, which is still a country with a majority Muslim population, then there is the country of Bangladesh with only 3 discussions on mosque economics. The next country, namely, Malabar and Jerusalem with the same numbers for 1 discussion.

Table 2. Classification of Publication Based on Country Studies

NO	COUNTRY	TOTAL
1	Indonesia	76
2	Malaysia	14
3	Bangladesh	3
4	Nigeria	2
5	Malabar	1
6	Jerusalem	1

In addition, the authors classify research based on research methodology. Identifying 2 categories of methodology used by research in journals and the research taken, from the results obtained there were 76 studies using qualitative methodologies with different approaches, the second was 14 quantitative methodologies with different types of analysis. One of them is SEM and Var analysis.

Table 3. Classification of Publication Based on Methodology

NO	METHODOLOGY	NUMBER OF PAPERS
1	Qualitative	76
2	Quantitative	14

Furthermore, the authors classify journals and research in terms of research focus in the mosque economic sector. The research focus is divided into 6 including zakat, waqf, Islamic bank, halal industry, micro finance / BMT & others from 103 samples of journals and research taken. Of the 6 research focuses, researchers discussed about zakat in the mosque economy as many as 12 studies, then there were waqf researchers discussed 11 times of research, there were Islamic banks as many as 1 discussion by researchers, related to the halal industry as many as 17 discussions by researchers, then there were Micro finance / BMT discussed 4 times and the last one was apart from the focus mentioned there were 43 discussions by researchers..

Table 4. Classification of Publication by Sector Focus Study

NO	FOCUS STUDY	TOTAL
1	Zakat	12
2	Wakaf	11
3	Islamic Bank	1
4	Halal Industry	17
5	Micro Finance/BMT	4
6	Others	43

From 103 journals and research taken by the author, then the highest number of citations was taken. There were 5 most citations, the first was written 49 times by Himmatul Kholidah and Dina Fitriasia Septiarini with the research title *The Economic Impacts of Sharia Tourism to the Revenue Traders at Sunan Ampel Mosque, the Religious Tourism Area in Surabaya*. The second with 45 citations in the name of Hairunnizam Wahid with the title of the paper *Localization of Zakat Distribution and the Role of Mosque: Perceptions of Amil and Zakat Recipients in Malaysia*. Third, the third was written 33 times by Pipit Rosita Andarsari with the title paper *Laporan Keuangan Organisasi Nirlaba (Lembaga Masjid)*. Furthermore, with the number of citations 30 times written by Md. Ismail Hossain and the last 20 citations with writers Jamaliah Said, Azizah Mohamed, Zuraidah Mohd

Sanusi & Sharifah Norzehan Syed. That is the largest number of citations from the journal and research samples taken by the author.

Table 5. Classification of Publication Based on The Most Number Sitasi

NO	TITLE	AUTHOR	CITATION
1	<i>The Economic Impacts of Sharia Tourism to the Revenue : Traders at Sunan Ampel Mosque, the Religious Tourism Area in Surabaya</i>	Himmatul Kholidah & Dina Fitriasia Septiarini	49
2	<i>Localization of Zakat Distribution and the Role of Mosque : Perceptions of Amil and Zakat Recipients in Malaysia</i>	Hairunnizam Wahid	45
3	Laporan Keuangan Organisasi Nirlaba (Lembaga Masjid)	Pipit Rosita Andarsari	33
4	<i>Analysis on Poverty Alleviation by Mosque Based Zakat Administration in Bangladesh: An empirical study</i>	Md. Ismail Hossain	30
5	<i>Financial Management Practices in Religious Organizations: An Empirical Evidence of Mosque in Malaysia</i>	Jamaliah Said, Azizah Mohamed, Zuraidah Mohd Sanusi, Sharifah Norzehan Syed Yusuf	20

Bibliometric Graphic Analysis

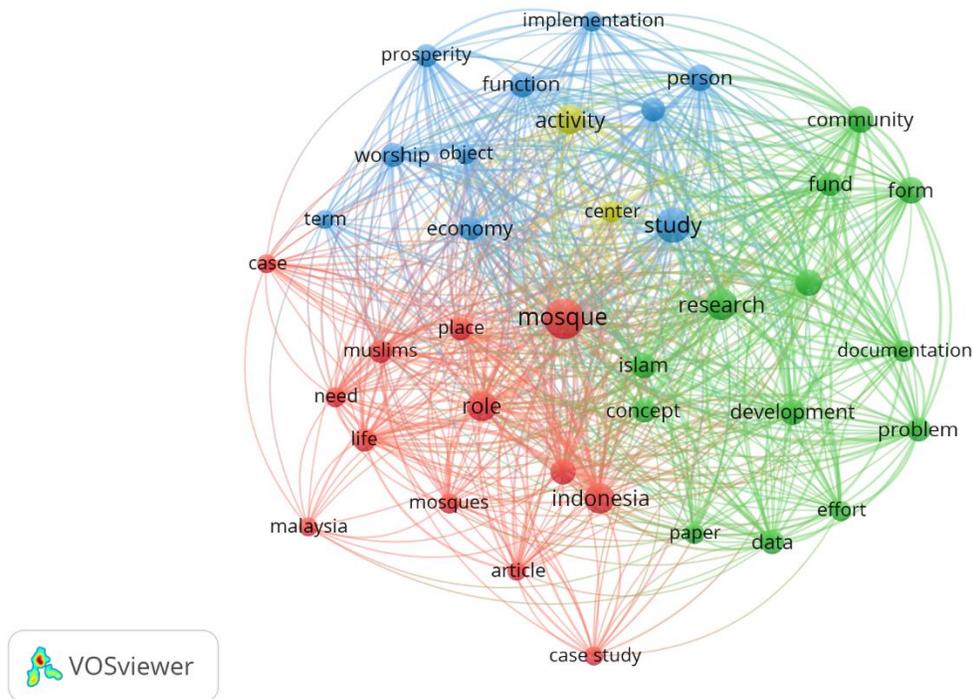


Figure 1. Bibliometric Keyword

To explore the results of the meta-analysis above, this section will present a graphic visual mapping of the publication of papers on the theme of mosque economics. The results of the keyword mapping analysis form the basis for the co-occurrence mapping of important or unique terms contained in a particular article. Mapping is a process that allows a person to recognize elements of knowledge and their configuration, dynamics, interdependencies, and interactions.

Related to bibliometrics, science mapping is a method of visualizing a field of science. This visualization is done by creating a landscape map that can display topics from science. The results of the visualization of the co-word map network for the publication of a paper on the theme of mosque economics can be seen in Figure 1 above.

In this mapping, a number of keywords that often appear in papers on the theme of mosque economics are displayed and their relation to other keywords in the 4 clusters, namely:

- Cluster 1 in red consists of 13 keywords, namely: *Article, case, case study, indonesia, life, malaysia, management, mosque, mosques, muslims, need, place, role.*
- Cluster 2 in green consists of 13 keywords, namely: *Community, concept, data, development, documentation, effort, form, fund, interview, islam, paper, problem, research.*
- Cluster 3 in blue consists of 10 keywords, namely: *Economy, function, implementation, object, observation, person, prosperity, study, term, worship.*
- Cluster 4 in yellow consists of 2 keywords, namely: *Activity, center.*

The keywords are divided into the 4 clusters above are arranged in the form of a colored circle indicating the clusters, this data can be used to determine the keyword trend in the last

year. Bibliometric analysis shows several keywords that are widely used in the paper which is the object of study. The keywords that appear the most are indicated by the larger the circle. While the linkages between keywords show how much they are related to other keywords, it was found that the most familiar keywords are mosque, role, Indonesia.

Furthermore, using the VOSViewer software, we found the bibliometric mapping of the authors as in Figure 2 below. The bigger and more glowing the circle of light the author's name shows, the more papers he publishes on the theme of mosque economics.

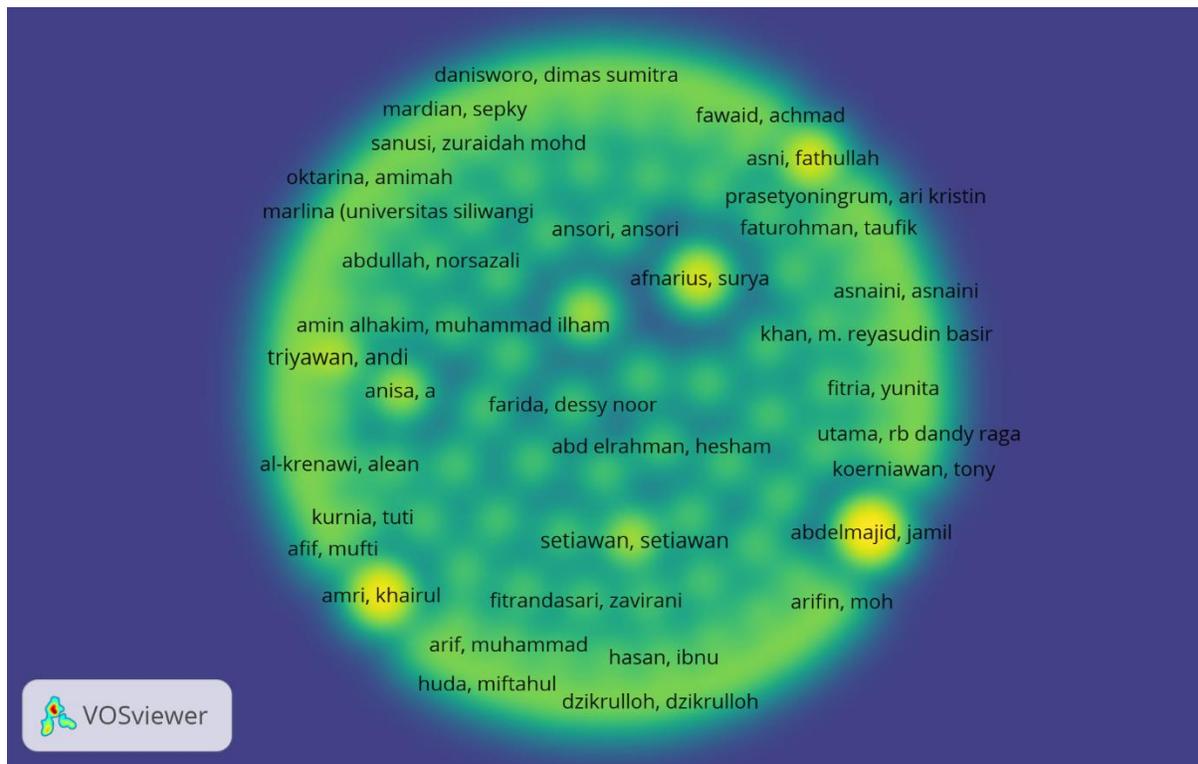


Figure 2. Bibliometric Author

The cluster density view, is the item (label) which is marked the same as the visible item. Each item dot has a color depending on the density of the item at that time. This identifies that the color of the points on the map depends on the number of items associated with other items. This section is very useful for obtaining an overview of the general structure of the bibliometric map by paying attention to which parts of the items are considered important to be analyzed. Through this worksheet, we can see the authors who have written the most publications.

Based on these results, a density map is displayed which is the result of the analysis using all published articles on the theme of the mosque's economy, both related and unrelated. There are many clusters when sorted by author. The most popular writer writing publications related to Mosque economics based on bibliometric mapping is Jamil Abdelmajid.

The order in this mapping may have a difference with the author's top ranking if we calculate manually, but in addition to calculating the quantity of the number of papers published on the economic theme of the mosque, VOSViewer also takes into account the number of links and their terms with other authors.

Furthermore, the visualization of journal mapping is depicted in the bibliometric figure 3. Based on this figure, there are several journal clusters that appear to be listed in a glowing circle, indicating the journal's productivity in contributing to publishing its papers on the theme of mosque economics.

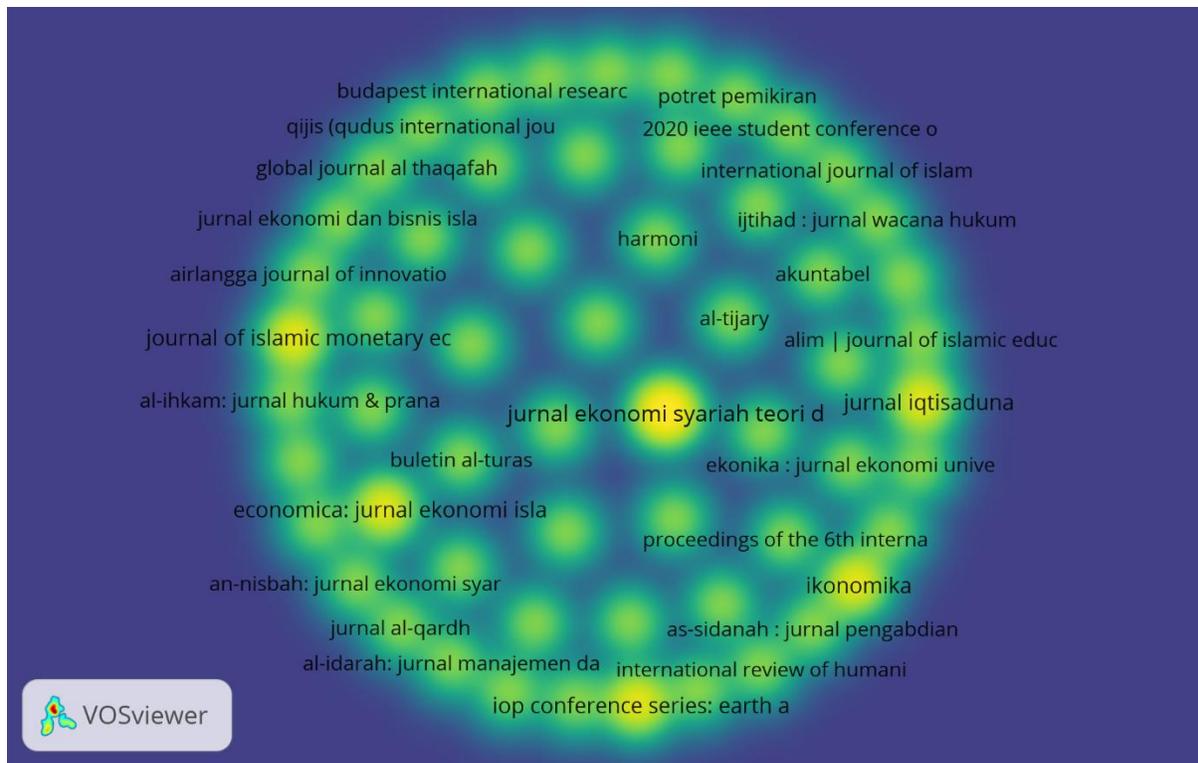


Figure 3. Bibliometric Journal

Most journals in terms of number of publications and number of links to other journals, where a paper writer can write many papers in different journals. The top journal rankings include the first rank, namely *Jurnal Ekonomi Teori dan Terapan*, followed by *Jurnal Iqtishoduna*.

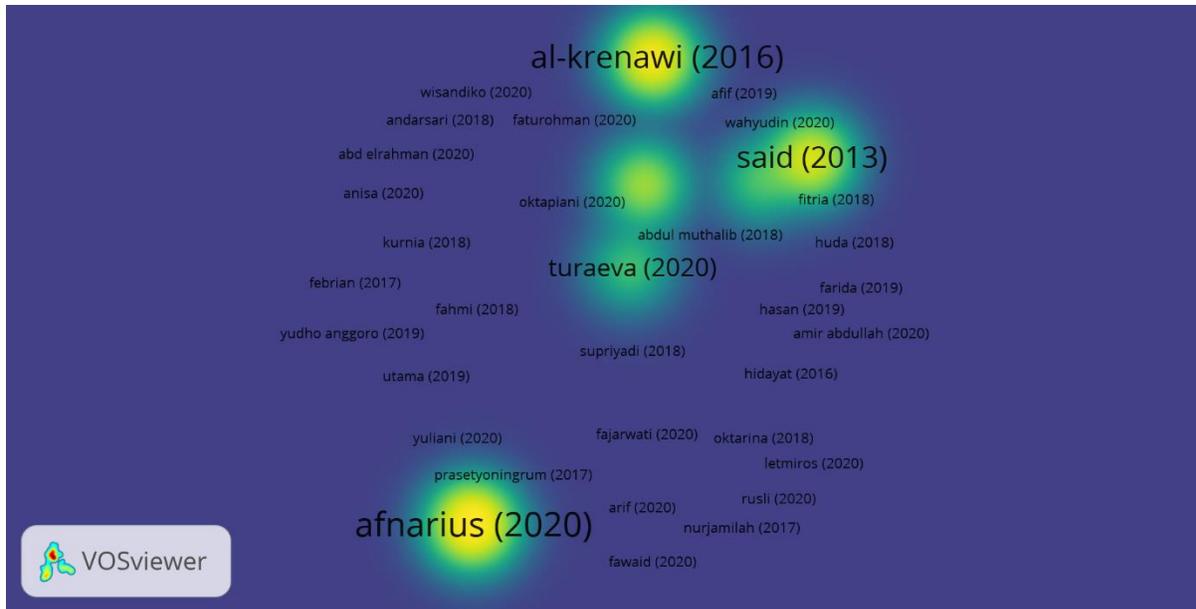


Figure 4. Bibliometric Citation

The results of data processing show that the paper that is cited the most compared to other papers in the first place is the paper by Afnarius (2020) with the title "*Developing web-based and mobile-based GIS for places of worship information to support halal tourism: A case study in Bukittinggi, Indonesia*" and a paper by Al-Krenawi (2016) entitled "*The role of the mosque and its relevance to social work*" and a paper by Said (2013) entitled "*Financial management practices in religious organizations: An empirical evidence of mosque in Malaysia*".

Findings

Based on the bibliometric results above, it was found that the role of Mosques is very vital in various fields, especially in economics and finance as discussed in various literatures. One of them, in table 3, states that the most popular theme used in research on Mosque economics is about *Zakat* and *Waqf* which are Islamic social funds. This shows that the Mosque plays an important role in the development of social finance which is a contribution.

Currently, social funds originating from zakat and waqf are still not optimized in the management of mosque finances because they are mostly used for consumptive needs rather than productive needs (Cholil, 2016). Even though this social fund has the opportunity to develop the potential economic assets of a mosque if the revenue is well managed by the management for the economic empowerment of the ummah through mosque-based institutions such as *baitul maal* (Erziaty, 2015a). Zakat and waqf as the most dominant source of Islamic economy in mosques need to be managed properly (Yudho Anggoro, 2018) so that they can provide many benefits for the development of the Islamic economy with various allocation innovations that are poverty alleviation (Hasan et al., 2019).

Furthermore, the theme of the halal industry is also widely used in research on the economy of mosques, because mosques have a function in supporting the development of the

halal industry. Mosques function as economic centers that are different from Islamic financial institutions which are specifically formed as profit institutions, while mosques have specificities oriented to the interests of the ummah in the development of their halal industry (Yuliani, 2020). The *halal* industry in question can cover various sectors, from food to tourism. The existence of mosques, especially historic Mosques as religious tourism destinations, can certainly affect industrial activities in the mosque environment (Kholidah & Septiarini, 2016). In addition to owning a business or going directly to the *halal* industry by managing a business, mosques can also provide a forum for business actors to expand their business networks in addition to helping support the community's halal industry (Dahalan et al., 2015).

Another topic that arises in mosque economic research is related to microfinance in the form of *baitul maal*. The role of mosques as providers of microfinance in accordance with Islamic principles is very important in helping the community from an economic and social perspective (Adriani et al., 2019). The programmes and products of the mosque-based *baitul maal* are expected to have a positive effect in reducing poverty and improving the standard of living of the community (Kausar et al., 2016), so that financing behavior can be implemented with a sustainable productive contract mechanism, such as financing Muslim entrepreneurs who need capital to develop their business (Soemitra, 2014).

In general, the various roles of mosques that have been studied in various published studies show that mosques are the center of activities for the Islamic ummah which need to be continuously developed in order to restore the golden civilization of Islam in various fields, including religion, education, economy, politics and social by maximizing function mosque economy.

CONCLUSION

The focus of this study is to try to determine the extent of the economic development of mosques in research, especially related to Islamic economic and financial research in the world. The results show that there is an increasing trend in the number of published articles on Islamic economics and finance with the pesantren economy during the research period, especially the last 3 years.

Research related to the economy of mosques has been carried out with several countries in the world as case studies. The country that has become a major case study in research related to mosque economics is Indonesia. In addition, based on the methodological approach used, research is predominantly conducted with a qualitative approach. As for the paper, which is widely quoted is "*The Economic Impacts of Sharia Tourism to the Revenue: Traders at Sunan Ampel Mosque, the Religious Tourism Area in Surabaya*". In addition, the most research focus discussed in mosque economics is related to other themes and the halal industry.

In addition, most research focuses on the economy of mosques are related to the theme of Islamic social funds (*zakat* and *waqf*), the halal industry, Islamic financial institution (Islamic banks and microfinance). These results indicate that mosques have an important role in building Islamic socio-economic and political civilization as a basis for supporting the development of Islamic social funds, especially *zakat* and *waqf*, the halal industry and all its sectors as well as

productive financing for Baitul Maal microfinance in the context of poverty alleviation and improvement of people's living standards.

Therefore, the government, especially, needs to pay special attention to the potential of the mosque. So that the economic empowerment of mosques will be able to become one of the ways to reduce poverty and social inequality through existing empowerment programs.

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