

Remapping Student Research Maps Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme Sunan Ampel Surabaya State Islamic University

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Abstract: this study aims to construct student research mapping in the science of zakat and waqf management at Sunan Ampel State Islamic University Surabaya. The construction of research maps is needed to prepare graduates who are visionary, contributive and competitive in the future. The research method is a case study. The variables used are research subjects, study topics and research places. The research subject is the final project of students in the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme at Sunan Ampel Surabaya State Islamic University in the span of 2015 to 2022. The results showed that the majority of research on zakat and waqf used qualitative research methods, the themes raised were related to amil zakat and nadzir wakaf. There are three influencing variables, namely: scientific inclination, liking logic and criticism, disliking statistical figures and being elastic.

Keywords: Mapping; Research Map; Zakat and Waqf Management

Introduction

Conceptually, man can be said to have undergone the process of education when he is able to receive information from the outside world; to acquaint himself with the history of the past and receive all the necessary information about the present to prepare for future events. Hunter and Walsh say, without education, man is as if in a closed room and with education he finds himself in a room with all the windows open to the outside world.¹ Such a description implies that humans need information and abstraction. For this, humans need research and the work of searching the mind into reality and the cosmos.

¹ V A Qurrata, "The Implementation and Development of Productive Waqf in Indonesia: Case at Malang Islamic Hospital," *Humanities and Social Sciences Reviews* 7, no. 4 (2019): 533–37, <https://doi.org/10.18510/hssr.2019.7471>.

Based on this argument, universities as educational institutions need a strategy where research becomes a major part of educational development. In many universities, research has become a medium, strategy and method of scholarship that is realistic and contributive. Core competencies allow universities to be creative and adapt to the abilities of their students by mapping the focus of their students' research.² To succeed the goals of the core competencies, the strategies of departments, students, and lecturers play an important role in the process.

One indicator of the development of scientific disciplines is the contribution of research published in journals or academic literature. Thus, research ranking is an academic contribution to the public and certainly attracts interest for both students and other institutions to collaborate. Research rankings are a portrait of an institution's academic success that involves institutional reputation.³ Research-based institutional change contributes to institutional governance.

This requires a response from study programme managers to anticipate the gap in the composition of the use of research methods mastered by graduates, as well as to evaluate courses that have a direct relationship with the selection of methods in making student theses. This finding is also expected to be a consideration for study programme managers to start determining positioning and branding steps to strengthen the image and reputation as an educational institution engaged in public relations.⁴ At the same time, it makes it easier for users to measure the quality and specialisation of competencies possessed by graduates produced by the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Internally, the management of the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Program has optimised the quality and quality of student research or thesis results to graduate on time according to accreditation requirements. The number of student thesis research from 2019 to 2022 is 193 and it is worthy of scientific research from theses using research

² Ghosyi Harfiah Ningrum, "Optimalisasi Peluang Media Digital : Strategi Meningkatkan Fundraising Zakat Di Lembaga Taman Zakat Indonesia," *Management of Zakat and Waqf Journal (MAZAWA)* 3, no. 1 (2021): 53.

³ A Ascarya, "Designing Simple Productive Waqf Models for Indonesia," *International Journal of Ethics and Systems* 38, no. 3 (2022): 380–401, <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOES-07-2020-0101>.

⁴ N Iman, "Critical Assessment of the Productive Waqf Innovation Linkage Literature: Lessons for Waqf Asset Management Institutions in Indonesia," *Review of International Geographical Education Online* 11, no. 6 (2021): 920–32, <https://doi.org/10.48047/rigeo.11.06.109>.

methods. Zakat and Waqf Management research should also focus on institutional reputation where the end result will lead to indicators of success, namely the quality of education. From governance, curriculum preparation and stakeholder involvement as users, educational institutions measure and realise the formation of positioning and branding of educational institutions with the aim of getting the desired reputation.⁵ One of them is the integration of research results in the form of national and international articles into student learning experiences.

Research mapping (Lillejord and Borte, 2014), shows patterns and highlights problems in the conclusions of the research, providing an overview of how researchers perceive challenges, strengths and weaknesses in partnerships. In conclusion, the mapping suggests a new model to conceptualise, providing a knowledge base for researchers, policy makers and those involved in improving existing partnerships between universities and stakeholders. The current conception is to assign students through research reviews.⁶

Analysis of student research mapping allows the development of research types, variables, designs, issues or research studies that allow further research by students. If there are more educational issues researched by students, then students are expected to be able to easily determine research themes, so that the completion of their final project can be accelerated.⁷ This will indirectly support the improvement of the accreditation of the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme, because one of the indicators contained in the accreditation form precisely in standard 3 is students and graduation. The graduation in question is the mass of student studies faster to mention or memorise, but higher levels, such as critical thinking. In addition, if the learning process takes place

⁵ A Amrin, A Rahim, and Y Yono, "FUNDRAISING MANAGEMENT OF MONEY WAQF IN INDONESIAN WAQF SAVINGS IN A SHARIA REVIEW," *Al-Infaq: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 2023, <https://jurnal.fai-uikabogor.org/index.php/alinafaq/article/view/1895>.

⁶ M Batubara and S Malasyi, "The Management of Zakat and Waqf in the Economic Development Efforts of Aljazair," ... *Journal of Accountancy, Management and ...*, 2024, <http://www.biarjournal.com/index.php/economit/article/view/1056>.

⁷ S H A Razak, "Zakat and Waqf as Instrument of Islamic Wealth in Poverty Alleviation and Redistribution: Case of Malaysia," *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSSP-11-2018-0208>.

well, it is expected that student learning motivation will increase so that optimal learning outcomes are realised.⁸

Research mapping is expected to easily determine research themes, so that the completion of the final thesis research task can be accelerated, the mapping results can be used as consideration and screening for determining the title of further research, so that there is no repetition of the research themes used. Therefore, it is necessary to study the trend in the use of research methods in the scientific work of graduates of the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme.⁹ The number of students in the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme from 2015 to 2022 is:

No	Force	Students
1	2015	32
2	2016	40
3	2017	68
4	2018	68
5	2019	68
6	2020	57
7	2021	72
8	2022	54
	Total	459

Source: UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya Study Programme Sinau Application, 2023

From this data, it can be analysed that every year the student admission class is still in the unstable category or up and down, especially from 2020 to 2022. The problem faced by study programme managers lies in the interest of prospective students to register and register, namely the choice of the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme to be the second (2) or third (3) study programme choice in the New Student Admission Selection.¹⁰

⁸ A Harpepen et al., "The Impact of the Zakat Calculator Application on Zakat and Waqf Management Study Program Students," *Jurnal Multidisiplin ...*, 2023, <https://jurnal.unived.ac.id/index.php/mude/article/view/4517>.

⁹ N Yusroni and U Chadhiq, "Understanding the Impact of Zakat and Waqf as Economic Development of the Community in Rural Areas," ... *Research Journal of Management ...* (pdfs.semanticscholar.org, 2021), <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/eb0b/af5fa0e699c69789afe531ceec831d12efcb.pdf>.

¹⁰ K M Ali et al., "Enhancing the Role of Zakat and Waqf on Social Forestry Program in Indonesia," ... : *Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 2021, <https://journal.walisongo.ac.id/index.php/economica/article/view/6657>.

Branding is one of the efforts made by the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme in order to maintain its reputation and the number of enthusiasts. This is done in order to overcome these problems which are the cause of the decline in public interest or prospective students in the Zakat and Waqf Management study programme. Branding is a preventive effort that can be done to maintain the good name of the institution, besides that it is expected to be able to remove the bad stigma that is not in accordance with the core value of the university.¹¹

Branding needs to be carried out by referring to 5 important actors of institutional development known as Pentahelix by developing synergistic relationships between the five elements, namely academics/products, government, industry, mass media and society. The Pentahelix model is a research model specifically designed to support the development of new innovation research that is underway or has taken place in order to get support from various stakeholders to achieve certain goals.¹² So that Penta Helix is considered quite necessary to support research on innovation development.

The application of the Penta Helix cooperation model in higher education, especially the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme, is still not optimal until there are symptoms of decreased student interest in the Zakat and Waqf Management study programme. This research needs to be done in order to explore partnerships and synergies between institutions, in order to be able to absorb aspirations while detecting stakeholder needs. This research also tries to map the themes or research topics of students and lecturers to suit the needs of partners and stakeholders, for the existence and development of the Zakat and Waqf Management study programme in the future.¹³

¹¹ M I H Kamaruddin et al., "Exploring Shariah Audit Practices in Zakat and Waqf Institutions in Malaysia," *Journal of Islamic ...*, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-07-2022-0190>.

¹² W Abdullah et al., "Assessment of Zakat and Waqf Management Curricula in Indonesia Based on a Competency-Based Curriculum," *Journal of Business ...* (neilsonjournals.com, 2022), <https://www.neilsonjournals.com/JBEE/JBEEpromos/Siswantoetal19p.pdf>.

¹³ A Arwani, "Sharia Accounting on Indonesian Financial Accounting Standard on Zakat and Waqf Take on Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Society Era 5.0," *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Finance ...* (pdfs.semanticscholar.org, 2020), <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/117f/23e813998b5ca0a8a869193c4989673aa8db.pdf>.

Researchers have traced several previous studies, so this research is a development. Grand, A. Davies, G. At al. (2015) stated higher education institutions largely accept the importance of public engagement with research. The findings suggest that researchers have a relatively narrow view of public engagement with research and the communities with which they interact. Wong, B., Chiu, Y. L. T., at. Al. (2022) revealed that the higher education market has encouraged universities to justify quality and competence to students. Tas, A., & Ergin, E. A. (2012) was to find the specific factors/criteria used by Turkish students during the process of selecting a graduate programme at a research university. However, the researcher's study re-mapped student research in the scientific field of zakat and waqf.¹⁴

This study aims to identify, analyse, and map the results of students' educational research over the past 8 years. This research design is a type of field research. The target variable in this research is the identification and mapping of educational research of students of Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme. This research was conducted at the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme, Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The data used in determining the mapping of student research was obtained by conducting Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and documentation techniques.¹⁵ Through FGD techniques, data is collected by discussing directly with resource persons who come from several students.

Over the past eight years (2015 to 2022), 193 student research titles have been produced. Based on the findings and analysis of the research conducted by the researcher, it was found as follows. There are two research methods, qualitative and quantitative, and the areas of zakat and waqf are differentiated. Research Methods of Zakat Area for Students of Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme:

No.	Research Metods	Total
1	Qualitative	111

¹⁴ P Putra and I Isfandayani, "Challenges in Management of Baitul Maal Wa Tamwil Based on Waqf," *2nd Social and Humaniora Research ...*, 2020, <https://www.atlantis-pess.com/proceedings/sores-19/125935380>.

¹⁵ E Herindar and A S Rusydiana, "The Measuring Efficiency of Waqf Fund," *AL-AWQAF: Jurnal Wakaf Dan ...*, 2021, <https://jurnal.bwi.go.id/index.php/awqaf/article/view/149>.

2	Quantitative	31
Total		142

The table above shows the tendency of students of the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme to use qualitative research methods 111 studies and quantitative research methods 31 studies. Based on the results of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), it was revealed that the selection of qualitative research methods was used because it was easier. This is what causes most students to conduct research with qualitative research methods. This is also influenced by the input of mazawa study programme students who are mostly from Madrasah Aliyah or pesantren who tend to stay away from mathematics or statistics.

No.	Research Methods	Total
1	Qualitative	51
2	Quantitative	0
Total		51

The table above shows the tendency of students of the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme to use qualitative research methods 51 research and quantitative research methods 0 research. Based on the results of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), it was revealed that the selection of qualitative research methods was used on the grounds that it was easier. This is what causes most students to conduct research with qualitative research methods. The ability of statistical analysis becomes an obstacle to the selection of research methods, weaknesses in the field of mathematics or statistics become homework that must be immediately corrected in order to be balanced.

No	Research Subject	Total
1	Amil	91
2	Mustahiq	12
3	Muzakki	39
Total		142

The table above shows the tendency of students of the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme to use Amil 91 research subjects, Mustahiq 12 research and Muzakki 39 research. Based on the results of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), it was revealed that the selection of Amil research subjects was used because it was easier to meet and there were already many Amil Zakat Institutions established in Indonesia, especially in East Java.

No.	Research Subject	Total
1	Nazir	41
2	Wakif	10
	Total	51

The table above shows the tendency of students of the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme to use nazir research subjects 51 research and wakif research subjects 10 research. Based on the results of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), it was revealed that the selection of qualitative research methods was used because it was easier to meet. Most of the student research subjects are nazir organisations so it is easier to get data and can immediately complete the research because most of the data is already available.

Research Study Topic

Topik kajian penelitian yang digunakan mahasiswa Program Studi Manajemen Zakat dan Wakaf ada dua area yakni zakat dan wakaf. dapat dilihat pada Tabel 5 dan 6 berikut.

No.	Topik Kajian Penelitian	Jumlah
1	Zakat Utilisation	23
2	Zakat Collection	23
3	Distribution of Zakat	29
4	Governance	62
5	Zakat on Profession	5
	Total	142

Based on the data above, it shows that the topic of research studies is mostly governance. The number of zakat institutions is still an interesting study for students because during college they tend to receive more material or management courses in accordance with the study programme they choose.

No.	Research Study Topic	Total
1	Waqf Development	20
2	Waqf Governance	31
	Total	51

Based on the data above, it shows that the topic of research study is mostly governance. This data is in line with the data on the topic of zakat study, that students are more familiar with governance because this is related to the amount of management material they learn in college.

Place of Research

The research places used by students of the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme have two areas, namely zakat and waqf. can be seen in Tables 7 and 8 below.

No.	Place of Research	Total
1	Baznas	30
2	Village/Sub-district/District/City	16
3	Community	9
4	Amil Zakat Institution	78
5	Educational Institutions	1
6	Government	5
7	UPZ	3
	Total	142

Based on the data above, it shows that the topic of research studies is mostly Amil Zakat Institutions. The number of Amil Zakat institutions is still an attraction for students as a research location.

No.	Research Study Topic	Total
1	Badan Wakaf Indonesia	3
2	Village/Sub-district/District/City	11
3	Community	14
4	Educational Institutions	9
5	Religious Organisations	3
6	Government	6
7	Banking	4
8	Company	1
Total		51

Based on the data above, it shows that the topics of research studies are quite diverse, covering different fields and the most common is community.

Remapping Zakat and Waqf Research

SWOT analysis is used to formulate the strategy of groups of organisations, both business companies and social organisations so that in this research topic, namely study programs. This analysis is based on logic that can maximise strengths and opportunities, while simultaneously minimising weaknesses and threats.¹⁶ The study programme's strategic decision-making process is relevant to the development of the programme's vision, mission, goals and policies.¹⁷ Thus, strategic planners are able to identify the organisation's strategic indicators (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) in their current position. In the implementation of SWOT analysis, four basic components can be formulated, namely: S = Strength, is a situation or portrait of the current strength of the study programme. W = Weakness is a situation that is a weakness of the study programme. O = Opportunity, is an opportunity for the study programme to develop

¹⁶ F I Putri, "Performance of Waqf Fund Efficiency Managed by Zakat Institutions in Indonesia," *International Journal of Waqf*, 2022, <http://journals.smartinsight.id/index.php/IJW/article/view/149>.

¹⁷ M Zakki, "Zakat and Waqf Management Training as an Effort to Build MAZAWA's Literacy Culture in East Java," ...: *Jurnal Perbankan Syariah Dan Ekonomi Syariah*, 2023, <http://ejournal.steikassi.ac.id/index.php/111/article/view/147>.

in the future. T = Threat, is a threat to the study programme in the future.¹⁸

The four profiles are a mapping of the conditions and circumstances of the study programme against the social environment as well as various managerial conditions and forms of competition with other study programmes. In addition to its advantages, organisations are also always faced with weaknesses and shortcomings, so at this point, what is needed then is a strategy. Where strategy begins, is how the analysis and knowledge of the position of the above factors from the organisation's research.¹⁹ If the organisation already knows where its strengths, opportunities, weaknesses, and threats lie, then it will have a strategy to use its strengths, seize opportunities, reduce weaknesses, and avoid threats so that organisational development can occur. In this case, to make it clearer how these four things are dissected and become the basis of strategy, the researcher deliberately involves several branding strategy processes carried out by a university study, namely the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

So that the selection of the research object as an example because it sees an effort to strengthen the branding contained in the study programme. We can see that UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, which is in fact a university based on religious science, opens a study of general social science studies which are still dichotomised in the view of scientists between religious science and general science. Logically, the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme needs to work hard to bring up its brandimage to the community. Second, the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme is the youngest among other study programmes.²⁰ This also causes various other

¹⁸ P Yunita, "Developing a Modern Zakat Management Model Digital Technology 4.0 Version," *AZKA International Journal of Zakat & Social ...*, 2021, <https://azjaf-staging.zakat.com.my/index.php/azjaf/article/view/47>.

¹⁹ R M Napitupulu, S Batubara, and ..., "Enhancement Strategy of Prospective Students's Interest in Zakat and Waqf Management Program," *Al-Masharif: Jurnal Ilmu ...*, 2021, <https://jurnal.uinsyahada.ac.id/index.php/Al-masharif/article/view/4766>.

²⁰ S Bin Lahuri, "The Role of Zakat and Waqf in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)," *Al-Bukhary Social Business Journal*, 2021, <http://repo.unida.gontor.ac.id/id/eprint/1610>.

problems such as technical deficiencies in lecture activities that still occur.

STRENGTH	
1	Status as a State Islamic Religious University guarantees assurance in the scientific and religious fields
2	Legal rules in the form of statutes regarding leadership, governance, management and quality assurance systems
3	Competent Human Resources with lecturers graduating from abroad who are in accordance with the scientific field
4	Good academic facilities and infrastructure
5	The Study Programme accepts students from various kinds of high school educational backgrounds, boarding schools and equivalent through various entrance test channels
6	Student activities are channelled according to interests and competencies through student units and communities
7	Foreign language training and assistance (Arabic and English) in supporting student academic abilities
8	Lecturers of the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme have nazir competency certification and join associations according to scientific fields
9	Many alumni who have worked in zakat and waqf institutions have been absorbed
10	Affiliation of zakat and waqf institutions has collaborated with the study programme
11	Student thesis research topics are good as evidenced by several passes in the Baznas Research grant scheme
12	Having a University UPZ helps in scientific development and practical implementation.

WEAKNESS	
1	Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme has not been the first choice of enthusiasts in new student admissions.
2	Building academic culture among students, especially in terms of scientific activities, is still not optimal
3	The association of the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme is not yet optimal, as evidenced by its unofficial status and activities that support the tridharma.
4	Does not yet have a nazir institution as a place for scientific

	development
5	Optimisation of study programme branding is still low
6	Low socialisation and branding of study programmes
7	The quality of student academic achievement input is still low
8	Alumni of the Zakat and Waqf Management study programme have not yet found a special place in zakat and waqf institutions.
9	Assumption about the lack of job opportunities for graduates of zakat and waqf management study programme
10	The assumption that zakat and waqf are social issues that promise welfare

OPPORTUNITY	
1	The availability of employment opportunities that are absorbed in the field of zakat and waqf
2	Opportunities to conduct research and development in the field of zakat and waqf management.
3	Assistance from Baznas in the student scholarship scheme is a measure of the number of SPMB enthusiasts
4	Zakat and waqf is the only study programme that has a director general in the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.
5	The opening of opportunities to establish many new LAZs and Waqf Institutions in Indonesia
6	Indonesia is listed as the most generous country in the world
7	Many large companies have their own LAZ
8	Many Islamic Banks function as Nadzir LKS

THREAT	
1	The issue of changing the study programme from sharia economic association to Sharia Business Management
2	Many public and private universities have established Sharia economics study programmes which are the parent of zakat and waqf management
3	The rapid development of technology
4	Changes in student preferences in other fields that are considered more interesting or have brighter opportunities
5	Lack of public awareness of the importance of zakat and waqf
6	Limited human resources (lecturers) who have skills in the field of

	communication and information technology
7	Education policies that are always changing

Strenght opportunity (SO) strategy: 1) establish cooperation with other study programmes, especially similar ones, through the association of zakat and waqf management study programmes; 2) increase cooperation with partners of Amil zakat institutions and waqf institutions; 3) establish cooperation with the government as a policy maker both at the regional level and at the central level; 4) developing cooperation with corporate partners, especially Sharia financial institutions that have zakat and waqf programmes or products; 5) increase the use of social media as a means of socialisation and promotion of the mazawa study programme.

Weakness Opportunity (WO) Strategy: 1) building a good student academic culture; 2) developing Griya Darma as an institution for Nadzir waqf organisations as well as a laboratory for Mazawa Study Program students; 3) optimising UPZ UINSA as Mazawa's Zakat laboratory; 4) increasing the socialisation and branding of study programs through various social media platforms ; 5) increasing community literacy and prospective students about zakat and waqf can improve welfare in the world and in the hereafter.

Strategy Strenght Threat (ST): 1) ensure that the Zakat and Waqf Management study programme does not change its name/nomenklature; 2) conduct regular curriculum reviews in order to keep up with changes in government policies and developments in science and technology; 3) increase the number of lecturers in accordance with the needs of technological development in welcoming industry 5.0.

Weakness and Threat (WT) Strategy:1) finding the distinctiveness of the zakat and waqf management study programme so that it can compete with other study programmes or universities; 2) increase the literacy of zakat and waqf among the community and students at high school level; 3) upgrading existing human resources (lecturers) by providing additional competency training needed by students in welcoming the development of science and technology; 4) based on the SWOT analysis of the Branding of the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme, it was found that: a) There are still many people and prospective students who do not know the study programme of zakat and waqf management. b) Most people consider that zakat and waqf affairs are social affairs that cannot bring profit; c) People assume that zakat and waqf management cannot provide

welfare/success to its graduates; d) People still consider amil and waqf management as social work, not as a profession; e) There is still a fear of the community that if they become Amil they will eat non-halal wealth.²¹

Based on this, a strategy is needed for the study programme to increase the value of the study programme in the eyes of the community so that it becomes a superior and orientative study programme in the eyes of the community. The strategy includes: 1) Conducting massive socialisation of zakat and waqf management study programmes through various social and electronic media platforms to increase public literacy about zakat and waqf study programmes; 2) Branding the study programme of zakat and waqf management to millennials and generation Z through various digital events; 3) Improving the quality of human resources in the academic field by encouraging lecturers / teaching staff to continue their studies to a higher level (S3) or following the certification of competence of Amil and nadzir Waqf; 4) Optimising UPZ UINSA and Griya Derma as a laboratory for zakat and waqf management study programmes; 5) Maximising and increasing cooperation with LAZ or BAZ industry partners, waqf institutions, pesantren governments and educational institutions to increase the absorption of graduates of the zakat and waqf management study program. Analisis Model Pentahelix²²

In this activity, the formulation of collaborative cooperation using the pentahelix model was carried out to support the implementation of the MBKM curriculum. The Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme, Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya collaborates to support the programme which involves stakeholders. The stages of implementing activities are carried out starting from mapping the Form of Learning Activities (BKP) with the desired cooperation associated with the 8 programme models in MBKM.²³ Mapping collaborative cooperation through the pentahelix model including:

²¹ E Syarief, "Optimization of Waqf Land Management in Indonesia," *International Journal of Research in Business and ...*, 2021, <https://www.ssbfn.net/ojs/index.php/ijrbs/article/view/1076>.

²² V A Qurrata et al., "Effectiveness of Cash Waqf Management in Improving Community Welfare: Challenges and Opportunities," *Review of Integrative ...* (buscompress.com, 2021), http://www.buscompress.com/uploads/3/4/9/8/34980536/riber_10-s1_29_u20-086_342-359.pdf.

²³ A H A Ghani and M F bin Aziz, "Productive Waqf Asset Management Based on Primary Scale and Implications for Community Welfare," *Management of Zakat and Waqf ...*, 2023, <https://jurnalfebi.uinsa.ac.id/index.php/MAZAWA/article/view/1452>.

No.	Unsur Pentahelix	Program Kerjasama
1	Academics have the power to develop knowledge. Scientific development is done through research activities. Research is usually used to discover something, modify existing ones and/or prove theories that are already believed to be true. So academics have a great opportunity to facilitate the challenges faced by humans today or in the future.	Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme at other campuses with cooperation schemes for student exchange, research, independent projects, Thematic KKN.
2	Entrepreneurs are engaged in the economy. So they have great capital strength. This economic capital can be directed in the form of financial support for academia. Usually, entrepreneurs generate economic added value by fulfilling other human needs. There are also those who generate added value by facilitating the affairs of many people. Therefore, the strength of the capital owned by entrepreneurs must be directed and synergised appropriately. It can synergise with academics in financing research or in other forms of activities in other components of strength.	Internships/work practices, humanitarian projects, entrepreneurial activities, independent projects, building villages.
3	The community becomes the 'owner' of human resources. I say owner with quotation marks, meaning the community as a gathering	Internship/practical work, humanitarian projects, entrepreneurial activities, village building.

	<p>place. Humans who gather in a research community have distinctiveness. This distinctiveness can come from a common belief in certain values. The community also gives birth to parties who become role models for community members. It is on this basis that the community has the power to mobilise its members. Concretely, this community in the current era is called mass organisations, organisations, and so on.</p>	
4	<p>The government has 'political power.' Political power that is manifested in the government's authority to create policies. This policy is born on the authority it has. The authority is based on the prevailing laws and regulations. So it is not wrong if government regulations will be very effective in social engineering efforts. Social engineering is effective because the government has the legality to make policy research.</p>	<p>Internship/practical work, research, humanitarian project, entrepreneurial activity, village development.</p>
5	<p>Media has become a major force in modern human life. The media has become a shaper of public opinion. It is this public opinion that creates the paradigm of society's thinking.</p>	<p>Internship/practice, humanitarian project</p>

This pentahelix model collaboration is part of the study programme's efforts to increase cooperation with various parties to absorb various aspirations and needs of stakeholders as users of graduates. so that a link and match is built between the study programme and the stackholder.²⁴ What the stackholders want can be accommodated in the curriculum so that graduates of the zakat and waqf management study programme have the ability in accordance with the expectations and desires of the stakeholders.

In addition, the pentahelix model of cooperation will give birth to various forms of activities, especially in supporting the implementation of MBKM internship activities for students of zakat and waqf management study programmes. This MBKM internship activity is very important in order to provide learning experience in the workplace/partner companies.²⁵

This pentahelix model cooperation is also one of the efforts to branding the zakat and waqf management study programme which so far is still not well known among the public, especially the stackholder users of graduates of the zakat and waqf management study programme. In the future, it is hoped that the zakat and waqf management study programme will be increasingly recognised and trusted by the public and graduate users to work in companies, government agencies, amil zakat institutions and waqf institutions.

Conclusions

Based on the analysis of research data and identification of student research results, it can be concluded that: (1) Creating a data base and conducting research mapping (2) Educational research issues that are widely researched by students of the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme. (3) Educational issues that each allow further research are the state of the lab, cognitive style, life skills, thinking skills, deepening concepts, scientific attitudes and research that is research and development (development). In connection with this research, it is

²⁴ N Iman, A Santoso, and E Kurniawan, "Online Based Waqf Management System in Indonesia: A New Model in Management of Waqf Administration," *International Journal of ...*, 2020, <http://eprints.umpo.ac.id/9189/>.

²⁵ M Syahbandir, W Alqarni, and ..., "State Authority for Management of Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah as Locally-Generated Revenue: A Case Study at Baitul Mal in Aceh," *AL-IHKAM: Jurnal ...*, 2022, <https://ejournal.iainmadura.ac.id/index.php/alihkam/article/view/7229>.

suggested that the Zakat and Waqf Management Study Programme should direct research in the type of development research and the secondary variable is not only the results but more directed to thinking skills, concept deepening, scientific attitudes, and development.

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