

MAPPING ZAKAT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS RESEARCH: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT – Zakat plays a crucial role in sustainable development, embodying both direct worship to Allah SWT and social responsibility towards fellow human beings. As a form of worship that emphasizes social and spiritual values, zakat, along with infaq and sadaqah, can significantly enhance community welfare when managed effectively. Recognized as a crucial instrument in Islamic finance, zakat is instrumental in poverty alleviation, directly supporting the first Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of eradicating poverty. Despite its importance, the relationship between zakat and the SDGs remains underexplored in academic research. This study aims to bridge this gap by analyzing the trends in zakat research and its impact on sustainable development through a bibliometric analysis of 40 articles published in international journals from 2017-2022, sourced from the dimensions.ai database. Utilizing qualitative methods and the VOSviewer application for data visualization, this research provides a comprehensive overview of zakat's role in achieving the SDGs. The findings serve as a valuable resource for researchers and policymakers, highlighting the empirical evidence of zakat's potential in poverty alleviation and reinforcing its significance in sustainable development.

Keywords: Bibliometrics; Poverty; Sustainable Development Goals; Zakat.

ABSTRAK – Pemetaan Riset Zakat dan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan: Analisis Bibliometrik. Zakat memainkan peranan penting dalam pembangunan berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs) dan memiliki dua aspek, yaitu ibadah langsung kepada Allah SWT sekaligus bagian dari tanggung jawab sosial kepada sesama manusia. Sebagai bentuk ibadah yang menekankan nilai-nilai sosial dan spiritual, zakat, bersama dengan infak dan sedekah, akan dapat meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat secara signifikan jika dikelola dengan baik. Sebagai instrumen penting dalam sistem keuangan syariah, zakat sangat berperan dalam pengentasan kemiskinan, mendukung langsung tujuan pertama dari SDGs, yaitu pengentasan kemiskinan. Walaupun demikian, hubungan antara zakat dan SDGs masih kurang dieksplorasi dalam penelitian akademis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjembatani kesenjangan ini dengan menganalisis tren penelitian zakat dan dampaknya terhadap SDGs melalui analisis bibliometrik terhadap 40 artikel yang diterbitkan di jurnal internasional periode 2017-2022, yang bersumber dari database "dimensions.ai". Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dan aplikasi VOSviewer untuk visualisasi data, penelitian ini memberikan gambaran komprehensif tentang peran zakat dalam mencapai tujuan SDGs tersebut. Penelitian ini menggarisbawahi perlunya eksplorasi lebih lanjut mengenai peran zakat dalam SDGs sebagai solusi kunci untuk pengentasan kemiskinan global. Temuan penelitian ini diharapkan menjadi sumber yang berharga bagi peneliti dan pembuat kebijakan, menyoroti bukti empiris potensi zakat dalam pengentasan kemiskinan dan memperkuat signifikansinya dalam pembangunan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Bibliometrik, Kemiskinan, Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, Zakat.

INTRODUCTION

Economic development success in a country can be gauged by its poverty levels (Juliana et al., 2023). High poverty rates indicate a failure to address the economic issues of its populace. Poverty is a prevalent issue, especially in developing countries like Indonesia (Marlina et al., 2019). Thus, discussing solutions to reduce poverty globally is crucial. Poverty stems from the lack of basic assets needed to fulfill essential needs such as clothing, food, health, and education, which are still inaccessible to many. The issue of poverty is closely linked to limited employment opportunities, low educational attainment, and insufficient capital to start businesses, leading to high unemployment rates (Kurnianto, 2004). Unemployment not only causes poverty but also results in the wastage of human resources, thereby reducing national productivity.

Poverty profoundly affects rural inhabitants, many of whom sacrifice everything for survival. They endure physical hardships for meager wages from local middlemen (Sahdan, 2005; Benazir & Ibrahim, 2017). Many farmers, despite working all day, receive inadequate compensation, illustrating the chronic and complex nature of poverty. Addressing poverty requires comprehensive and sustainable strategies involving all stakeholders (Swandaru & Abdel, 2022). Government efforts, such as providing basic necessities and education, often focus on material aspects, necessitating continuous budget allocation and government commitment.

Poverty is a global issue requiring collective understanding and solutions. Islam offers zakat as a philanthropic solution (Juliana et al., 2023). Zakat serves both ritual and socio-economic functions. Its ritual function is an individual's act of faith, expected to yield eternal rewards (Mahri et al., 2017). Socio-economically, zakat fosters solidarity and contributes to long-term societal welfare (Kurniawati et al., 2021). Zakat is collected from donors (muzakki) and managed by zakat administrators (amil) to be distributed to eligible recipients (mustahik) (Mohd et al., 2016). Proper utilization of zakat funds can help reduce poverty (Hamdani et al., 2024; Mahmood et al., 2022).

In Islam, zakat is a mandatory act of worship for Muslims with surplus wealth, reflecting communal solidarity (Ibrahim, 2011). Historically, during Caliph Umar bin Khattab's rule, zakat was a significant state revenue source alongside taxes (Ridlo, 2013). However, zakat's potential in poverty alleviation is often



underestimated due to its limited scope (Nurjanah et al., 2019). Indonesia, with its large Muslim population, holds immense zakat potential.

Table 1. Zakat Potential in Indonesia (in IDR Trillion)

| Zakat Object | Zakat Potential |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Agricultural Zakat | 19.79 |
| Livestock Zakat | 9.51 |
| Cash Zakat | 58.76 |
| Income and Service Zakat | 138.95 |
| Corporate Zakat | 99.99 |
| Total Zakat Potential | 327.6 |

(Source: IPPZ, 2019; Puskas BAZNAS, 2020)

The data above demonstrates Indonesia's significant zakat potential (Puskas BAZNAS, 2019, 2020). However, actual zakat collection falls significantly short, with a total of IDR10,227,943,806,555 collected in 2019 (Puskas BAZNAS, 2019). Optimization of zakat implementation could potentially elevate this figure to a substantial IDR500 trillion by 2023 (The Global Islamic State, Dompot Dhuafa, 2020), underscoring the critical need for effective zakat management and development.

In this context, zakat aligns with the broader framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim to foster economic growth, social welfare, and poverty eradication (Iswanaji et al., 2021; Hassan et al., 2024). Adopted at the 70th UN General Assembly in 2015, the SDGs encompass a comprehensive set of 17 goals and 169 targets. Effective SDG implementation necessitates accountability, participation, and data-driven approaches, presenting challenges for accelerating Indonesia's development trajectory towards 2030 (Panuluh & Fitri, 2016).

While Islam introduces zakat as a potential solution to these challenges, its role in achieving the SDGs remains understudied. Despite Indonesia's substantial zakat potential, its contribution to sustainable development is currently limited due to ineffective management and a lack of understanding regarding its optimization. This study aims to contribute to the body of knowledge on zakat and the SDGs, particularly in the context of poverty alleviation. By conducting a retrospective evaluation of scientific productivity, this research seeks to inform future study planning and enhance research quality (Mubarrok et al., 2022).



This research is significant for several reasons. First, it addresses a research gap by mapping current trends and highlighting zakat's potential for achieving the SDGs. Second, it provides empirical evidence of zakat's impact on poverty reduction, offering valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders. Finally, it encourages further exploration of zakat's potential as a driver of sustainable development, contributing to a deeper understanding of its role in addressing global challenges.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Zakat

Zakat is a portion of wealth that meets specific criteria, which Allah SWT mandates its owner to distribute to eligible recipients under certain conditions (Saripudin, 2016). The concept of zakat has remained fundamentally unchanged over time, except in terms of the operational aspects of collection and the empowerment of zakat funds. Zakat serves as an instrument for income and wealth distribution, driven by individual actions reinforced by religious obligations to assist the poor and needy.

Islam mandates its followers to perform zakat, as found in the verse Q.S Al-Baqarah 110: “And establish prayer and give zakah, and whatever good you put forward for yourselves – you will find it with Allah. Indeed, Allah of what you do, is Seeing” (Q.S. Al-Baqarah: 110).

Zakat is one of the Islamic instruments used for income and wealth distribution. The existence of zakat fitrah, zakat maal, and zakat profession is expected to reduce wealth inequality in Indonesia. Additionally, zakat can be relied upon as a mechanism to address poverty issues in Indonesia through productive zakat programs. According to Qardawi (2000), the objectives and impacts of zakat for the recipients (*mustahik*) include:

1. Zakat will free the recipient from need, allowing them to live peacefully and increase their devotion to God.
2. Zakat eliminates envy and hatred, which can weaken productivity. Islam combats these negative traits not merely through advice and guidance but by removing their roots from society through zakat, replacing them with mutual care and brotherhood.



Zakat can have a broader impact (multiplier effect) and touch all aspects of life if its distribution is directed towards productive activities (Bayraktar & Sencal, 2022). Wahid et al., (2014) suggests that zakat utilization should also be directed towards long-term investments. This can take the form of, first, distributing zakat to maintain work incentives or self-earning among the poor. Second, at least 50% of the collected zakat should be used to finance productive activities for the poor, such as funding various productive skill training, providing working capital, or initial capital assistance. If such zakat distribution can be implemented, it will significantly support government programs in eradicating poverty, equalizing income, and narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor (Mahomed, 2022).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Development, at its core, is a continuous and multifaceted process encompassing social, economic, and environmental dimensions, all directed towards the betterment of society. Sustainable development, in particular, emphasizes a development approach that meets the needs of the present without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This concept aligns with the globally recognized Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted at the 70th UN General Assembly in 2015. The SDGs comprise 17 interconnected goals and 169 targets, providing a comprehensive framework to address pressing global challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, and environmental degradation. The successful realization of these goals necessitates a multi-sectoral approach, involving governments, businesses, civil society, and individuals alike.

The SDGs represent a significant evolution from the preceding Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), acknowledging the increasingly complex and interconnected nature of global challenges. The SDGs recognize that achieving sustainable development requires addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality, promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, and safeguarding the planet's natural resources for present and future generations. The SDGs build upon the MDGs, incorporating lessons learned and addressing emerging challenges that have gained prominence since 2000, such as climate change, rapid urbanization, and technological advancements.



Bibliometrics

Bibliometrics is a field of study that utilizes quantitative analysis and statistical methods to evaluate scientific outputs. These outputs encompass a range of scholarly materials, including articles, publications, citations, patents, and other intricate indicators. As a critical tool for research assessment, bibliometrics enables the evaluation of research laboratories, individual scientists' activities, scientific specializations, and the research performance of nations (Azdina et al., 2024).

Bibliometric indicators provide insights into the developmental trajectory of scientific disciplines by examining the characteristics and advancements within a particular field. The reliability of these indicators hinges on two primary factors: database selection and publication identification. Notably, numerous bibliometric databases exist, encompassing both multidisciplinary repositories and those tailored to specific research areas. Additionally, accurately identifying publications relies on the addresses provided by authors, which can introduce variability (Devos, 2011). It is important to note that bibliometric indicators demonstrate greater robustness at higher aggregation levels, making them well-suited for analyzing patterns within large research teams. Conversely, their suitability diminishes when evaluating individual researchers or small research groups (Russell & Rousseau, 2015).

Scopus, a reputable abstract and citation database, serves as a valuable resource for bibliometric data searches, particularly for programs requiring coordinated data retrieval. Containing high-quality international scientific publications, Scopus indexes a vast collection of peer-reviewed journal articles, conference proceedings, books, and other scholarly materials (Utami & Karlina, 2022). Researchers frequently utilize Scopus for bibliographic searches due to its comprehensive coverage and affiliation with Elsevier, a leading global publisher. Launched in 2004, Scopus has become an indispensable tool within the research community (Chen, 2003). Importantly, bibliometric analysis often involves handling large-scale, objective data, such as publication and citation counts, keyword frequencies, and topic occurrences (Donthu et al., 2021). However, the interpretation of these objective metrics often necessitates both objective assessments (e.g., performance analysis) and subjective evaluations (e.g., thematic analysis), employing established techniques and procedures to ensure rigor.



METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study employed a library research design, a qualitative research method that relies heavily on existing literature to gather information and data. This approach involved systematically collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data from various sources, including documents, books, articles, journals, and previous studies relevant to the research topic. Sari and Asmendri (2020) noted that library research provides a structured framework for answering research questions through the systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data.

Data Collection Method

The data used in this study were exclusively secondary in nature. Secondary data refers to information that has been collected and reported by other individuals or organizations and subsequently published for specific purposes. This involved systematically searching for and collecting data in the form of notes, books, articles, journals, and other written materials, including images and numerical data. For this research, secondary data were obtained from books, journals, articles, internet sources, news articles, and previous studies relevant to the research topic of zakat and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Data Analysis

The research focused on publications from various journals between 2017 and 2022 that explored the relationship between zakat and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Data were collected from articles indexed in the Dimension Database using the keywords "Islamic Finance and Sustainable Development Goals." To ensure the quality and relevance of the selected articles, only those with a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) were included in the analysis. A total of 40 articles meeting these criteria were identified. The collected data, specifically the topics discussed in these publications, were analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2010. To visualize and analyze the overall trend in publications on zakat and the SDGs, the VOSviewer software was employed.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bibliometric Visualization of Zakat and SDGs Research

This study employed VOSviewer to visualize the bibliometric network of scholarly publications related to the evolving trends in zakat and sustainable development research. The resulting network map depicts the co-occurrence of keywords, authors, and publication sources.

Co-occurrence of Keywords

Figure 1 illustrates the co-occurrence of keywords in the literature on zakat and SDGs. Keyword co-occurrence analysis reveals the frequency with which terms appear together in articles (Gaviria-Marín et al., 2018). The extracted keywords were clustered into five groups.

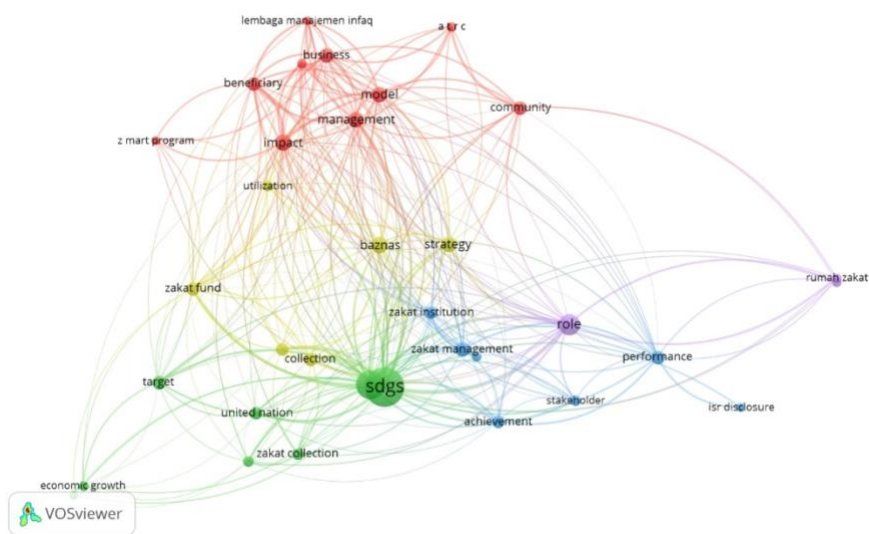


Figure 1. Co-occurrence of Keywords
(Source: author, processed)

Cluster 1 (Red) comprised ten keywords, including ATRC, Beneficiary, Business, Community, Impact, Infaq, Lembaga Manajemen Infaq, Management, Model, and Z Mart Program, indicating a focus on specific zakat programs and their impacts. Cluster 2 (Green) centered around broader concepts such as Economic Growth, Human Development, SDGs, Sustainable Development, Target, United Nation, Zakat Collection, and Zakat Recipient, highlighting the alignment of zakat with global development goals.



Cluster 3 (Blue) focused on governance and accountability aspects, including achievement, ISR Disclosure, Maqasid Syariah, Stakeholder, Zakat Institution, and Zakat Management. Cluster 4 (Yellow) was centered around the operations of zakat institutions, with keywords like Baznas, Collection, Optimization, Strategy, Utilization, and Zakat Fund. Cluster 5 (Purple) focused on the role of zakat in sustainable economic development, with keywords such as Role, Rumah Zakat, and Sustainable Economic Development.

The size of the circles in the figure corresponds to the frequency of the keywords. Keywords like SDGs, Role, Management, Baznas, Model, and Impact appeared frequently, indicating a strong emphasis on these concepts in the literature. On the other hand, terms such as ISR Disclosure, ATRC, Z Mart Program, and Rumah Zakat were less prevalent, suggesting a need for further exploration in future research.

Publication Trends

Figure 2 presents a temporal overview of publications on zakat and sustainable development. The analysis revealed a steady increase in publications over the six-year period (2017-2022), with a peak in 2021, which saw the publication of 28 articles. In contrast, 2017 and 2018 had the fewest publications with only five articles each. This indicates a growing interest in the intersection of zakat and the SDGs within the academic community.

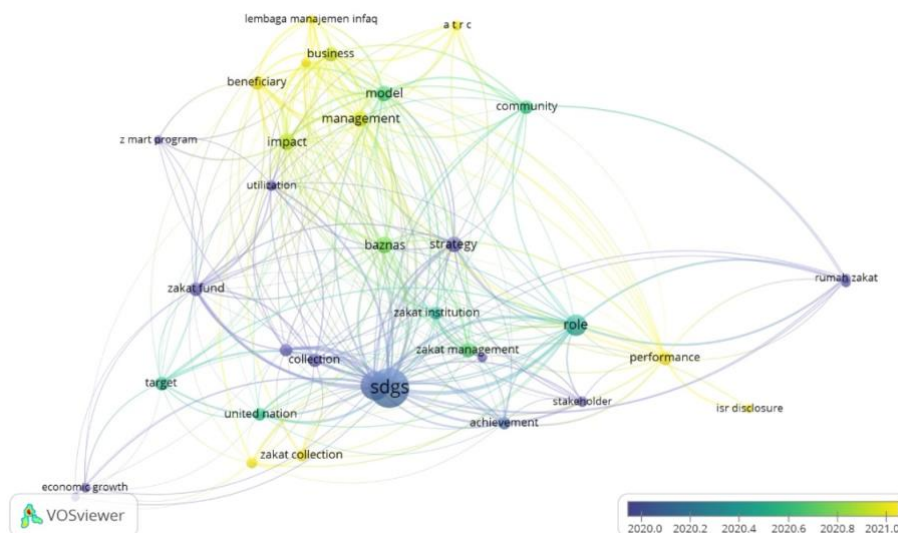


Figure 2. Publication Trends
(Source: author, processed)



Co-authorship Analysis

The co-authorship network analysis aims to identify the most prolific authors in the field of zakat and SDGs. As illustrated in Figure 3, the majority of articles were produced through collaborative efforts over the six years period (2017-2022). Among the most frequent authors are Syed Musa bin Syed Jaafar Alhabshi, Sharofiddin Ashurov, Mohammad Habibullah, Mohd Sukri, and Anwar Hasan Abdullah Othman, each with two publications.

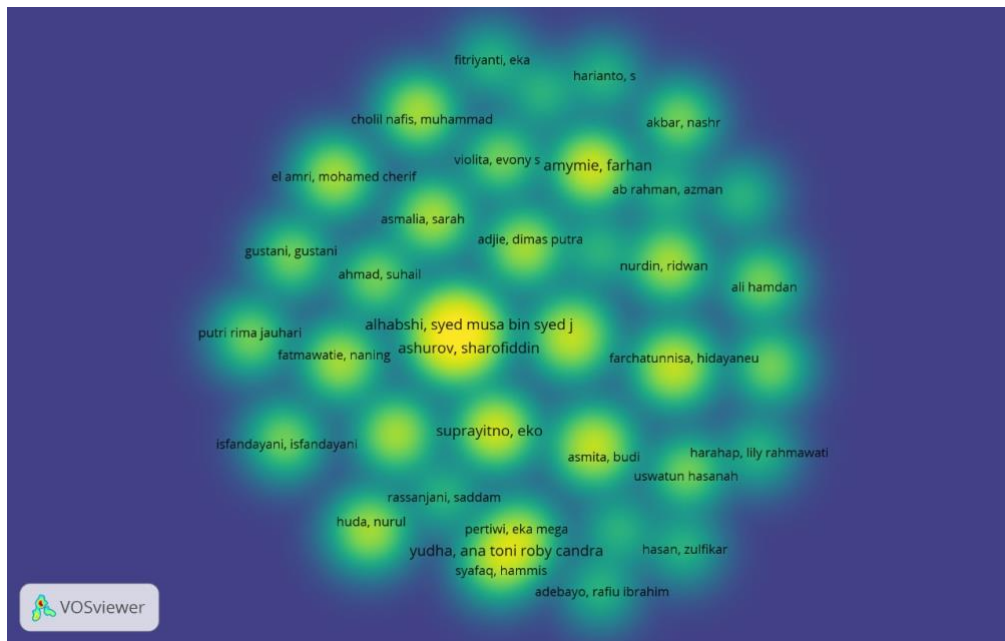


Figure 3. Bibliometric Mapping Based on Authors
(Source: author, processed)

Citation Network

Figure 4 presents a visual representation of the citation network for publications on zakat and SDGs. The analysis reveals that 40 articles were published between 2017 and 2022. The International Conference of Zakat (ICONZ) emerged as a significant contributor, hosting annual conferences that bring together scholars to discuss zakat-related issues. The International Journal of Zakat (IJAZ), another prominent publication, is published biannually by the National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) and covers a wide range of topics related to zakat.

Other notable journals include the Islam and Civilisational Renewal Journal (ICR), Idarotuna: Journal of Administrative, Azka International Journal of



Zakat & Social Finance, and various regional and national journals focusing on Islamic economics, finance, and social sciences.



Figure 4. Bibliometric Mapping Based on Sources
(Source: author, processed)

Methodology Used in Zakat and SDGs Studies

Table 1 summarizes the research methodologies employed in the studies on zakat and SDGs. Researchers employ a variety of methodologies, including qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches.

Table 2. Research Methods Used in Zakat and SDGs Studies

| Research Method | Number of Papers |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Qualitative: Descriptive | 19 |
| Qualitative: Case Study | 3 |
| Qualitative: Literature Review | 1 |
| Qualitative: Grounded Research (GR) | 1 |
| Quantitative: Regression Analysis | 3 |
| Quantitative: Statistical Analysis | 1 |
| Quantitative: OLS | 1 |
| Quantitative: SEM | 1 |
| Quantitative: Exploratory Research | 1 |
| Mixed Methods | 9 |

(Source: author, processed)

The results indicate that qualitative descriptive studies were the most prevalent, accounting for 19 articles. Quantitative methods, particularly regression



analysis, were also commonly used. Additionally, a significant number of studies adopted mixed methods approaches, combining both qualitative and quantitative techniques.

These findings underscore the growing interest in the relationship between zakat and sustainable development. The collaborative nature of the research indicates a strong scholarly community dedicated to this topic. Furthermore, the diversity of methodologies employed suggests a robust and multi-faceted research agenda.

CONCLUSION

The bibliometric analysis of Islamic Finance research from 2007 to 2023 reveals a field marked by remarkable growth, increasing global interest, and evolving research priorities. The sharp increase in publications, particularly from 2018 to 2023, underscores the growing recognition of Islamic Finance as a vital component of the global financial system. Furthermore, citation patterns highlight the enduring impact of seminal works, particularly those addressing fundamental relationships between Islamic and conventional financial systems, thereby laying a solid foundation for ongoing research endeavors.

The geographical distribution of research output underscores the global relevance of Islamic Finance, with significant contributions emanating from both Muslim-majority countries and Western nations. This diversity in research origin fosters a rich exchange of ideas and perspectives, potentially leading to more comprehensive and nuanced understandings of Islamic financial principles and their practical applications. Moreover, the identified research foci, spanning from the broader implications of Islamic financial principles on the global economic order to the specific challenges of implementing Sharia-compliant financial technologies, demonstrate the field's dynamism and responsiveness to contemporary economic and technological developments.

In light of these findings, it is evident that Islamic Finance has emerged as a significant player in the global financial landscape. As the field continues to evolve, it is crucial that future research endeavors address the complex challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. Specifically, developing innovative Islamic banking products, integrating FinTech solutions, evaluating Islamic Finance in diverse regulatory and cultural contexts, and conducting comparative studies of conventional and Islamic financial systems will be essential in driving growth, innovation, and sustainability in the industry.



Ultimately, the continued advancement of Islamic Finance research holds great promise for promoting more inclusive, ethical, and sustainable financial practices worldwide, and its potential to shape the future of global finance cannot be overstated.

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