

THE ROLE OF ZAKAT IN SDGS: BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL ZAKAT INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: This paper presents a bibliometric exploration to examine the role of national zakat institutions. This study focuses on articles related to national zakat institutions in their roles and programs. Scopus was used to identify articles published by national zakat institutions. This study uses bibliometric analysis to analyze document content and networks using R and RStudio, VOSviewer, and Microsoft Excel tools. The study found 125 articles published between 2013 and 2025. The research data were analyzed using co-authorship, co-occurrence, and bibliometric coupling analysis. The results show the development of research on national zakat institutions, the most dominant trend factors through networks, the attribution of articles indexed in the Scopus database, and the role of zakat in implementing SDGs programmes. This study provides insights into the role of zakat institutions in maximising the impact of zakat and supporting the implementation of SDG programmes.

Keywords: Zakah; National zakat institutions; SDGs; bibliometric-analysis

1. Introduction

Zakat is an obligatory act of worship and a pillar of Islam equivalent to prayer, serving as an indicator of a Muslim's faith and commitment to solidarity (Hakim, 2020b). Zakat promotes mutual assistance (Alam et al., 2023) and redistributes wealth from the affluent to those in need, enabling them to participate more fully in the economy. It has a positive impact on the global and national economy by increasing the income of the most vulnerable, stimulating demand for goods and services, and enhancing company production and profits (Nasrullah, 2016). Microeconomically, zakat also improves the economic conditions of recipients, reduces social inequality, and serves as an effective tool for wealth distribution (Hidayatulloh, 2019).

Zakat management in Indonesia is carried out by the Zakat Management Organisation (OPZ), which comprises government agencies, such as the National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS), and zakat institutions (LAZ) established by the community. According to Article 1(1) of Law No.

23 of the Republic of Indonesia, the role of the OPZ is to plan, implement, and supervise the collection, distribution, and utilization of zakat (Fathurrahman & Hajar, 2019).

Zakat institutions are also responsible for the accountability of zakat assets, ensuring that the funds are distributed to those entitled to them following Islamic law. The aim is to achieve the primary mission of zakat, namely, poverty alleviation (Kusnadi et al., 2021).

Zakat institutions actively contribute to the success of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) programme, aligning with the objectives of zakat management. The SDGs are a global priority programme agreed upon by the United Nations (UN), including Indonesia, running from 2015 to 2030. This programme aims to achieve a new development agreement that respects human rights and equality to promote social, economic, and environmental development (Bambang Hermantoro & Zuraidah, 2023).

The 17 global SDG goals include eradicating poverty and hunger, access to quality healthcare and education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, sustainable energy, economic growth, infrastructure development, reducing inequality, inclusive cities, sustainable consumption and production, climate action, preservation of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, good governance, and global partnerships (Rosari, 2023). This alignment is also reflected in the *maqashid syari'ah*, namely the protection of religion, life, reason, lineage, and property (Mulyani & Nasution, 2023).

Zakat institutions play a crucial role in implementing SDG programmes by optimising the management of Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS) for the welfare of the community. This includes efforts to alleviate poverty and eliminate social inequality (Normasyhuri et al., 2022). Given that economic issues remain critical in Indonesia, stimulating economic growth is essential. Reductions in poverty rates, income equality, and job creation are key measures of economic development success. Therefore, the role of zakat institutions is crucial in driving economic growth and accelerating the achievement of SDGs (Amirah et al., 2024).

This study will examine the extent to which national zakat institutions optimise zakat management to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in terms of the effective distribution of zakat for social welfare purposes. This research aims to analyze the role of zakat in the implementation of the SDGs, based on articles published in Scopus, and discusses national zakat institutions in Indonesia.

2. Methods

This study uses a descriptive quantitative method with a bibliometric approach (Apriantoro et al., 2024) to analyze scientific articles on the role of national zakat institutions in the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia. Data was collected from the Scopus database due to its ability to provide large amounts of bibliometric data and its internationally recognized reputation (Donthu et al., 2021). Bibliometric analysis was conducted using VOSviewer and RStudio software to analyze documents, citations, and networks (Tamami et al., 2023).

In the first stage, researchers conducted a literature review on topics related to the study to ensure that the research was relevant to the bibliometric topic. The literature review was instrumental in identifying the appropriate keywords within the study's scope.

In the second stage, to determine whether the research meets the minimum requirements, the researcher checks the number of articles published with the keywords that have been formulated. The number of articles must reach hundreds of publications in order to be considered sufficient for conducting a bibliometric analysis. At this stage, the researcher uses Boolean operators (TITLE-ABS-KEY(rumah AND zakat AND indonesia) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(daarut AND tauhid AND peduli) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(perkumpulan AND persatuan AND islam AND persis) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(rumah AND yatim AND ar-rohman AND indonesia) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(panti AND yatim AND indonesia AND al AND fajr) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND rumah AND amal) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND abul AND yatama AND indonesia) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(lazisnu) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(lazismu) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(dewan AND da'wah AND islamiyah AND indonesia) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(bsi AND maslahat) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(wakaf AND infaq AND dan AND shodaqoh AND pesantren) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(inisiatif AND zakat AND indonesia) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(baitulmaal AND muamalat) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND telaga AND bijak AND elzawa) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(baitul AND maal AND hidayatullah) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(dompot AND dhuafa AND republika) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(pesantren AND islam AND al AND azhar) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND kesejahteraan AND madani) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND mizan AND amanah) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(al AND irsyad AND al AND islamiyah) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND mandiri AND amal AND insani) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND assalam AND fil AND alamin) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND ct AND arsa) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(lazisku AND kbpri) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND bakrie AND amanah) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(aql AND pusat AND peradaban AND islam) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND salam AND setara AND amanah AND nusantara) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(pppa AND darul AND quran) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(ruang AND amal AND indonesia) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(majelis AND pengkajian AND al-quran) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND griya AND yatim AND dan AND dhuafa) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(sahabat AND yatim AND indonesia) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND membangun AND keluarga AND utama) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(nurul AND hayat) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yatim AND mandiri) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(lagzis AND peduli) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(lembaga AND manajemen AND infak AND ukhuwah AND islamiyah) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(dana AND sosial AND al AND falah) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND baitulmaal AND munzalan AND indonesia) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(wahdah AND islamiyah) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND hadji AND kalla) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(djalaludin AND pane AND foundation) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(yayasan AND sidogiri) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(dewan AND masjid AND indonesia) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(baznas)), kemudian, difilter dengan Boolean engine AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE,"ar") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE,"cp")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE,"English")) To search for Scopus-indexed articles ready for publication and documents written exclusively in English. This resulted in a total of 125 articles being identified.

In the third stage, the final documents were analyzed using RStudio, which recorded the number of documents based on journal, author, affiliation, and subject/field per year. Additionally, a document network analysis was conducted by examining the VOSviewer visualization.

3. Results and Discussion

Table 1 provides an overview of the 125 articles collected over 17 years, authored by 360 authors, 20 single authors, 12.8% international author collaborations, and an average of 4584 citations per document.

Table 1. Main Information

Main Information	Data
Timespan	2013:2025
Sources (Journals, Books, Etc)	89
Documents	125
Annual Growth Rate %	0
Document Average Age	3.66
Average Citations Per Doc	4.584
References	0
Keywords Plus (Id)	223
Author's Keywords (De)	373
Authors	360
Authors of Single-Authored Docs	20
Single-Authored Docs	20
Co-Authors Per Doc	3.06
International Co-Authorships %	12.8 %
Article	101
Conference Paper	24

3.1 Annual Growth

Figure 1 shows the publication trend for articles containing research on national-scale zakat institutions. Article publications show growth from year to year. This figure shows that significant growth began in 2019, with 11 articles, and continued to increase until 2024, with 27 articles. This shows that research interest in national-scale zakat institutions is growing.

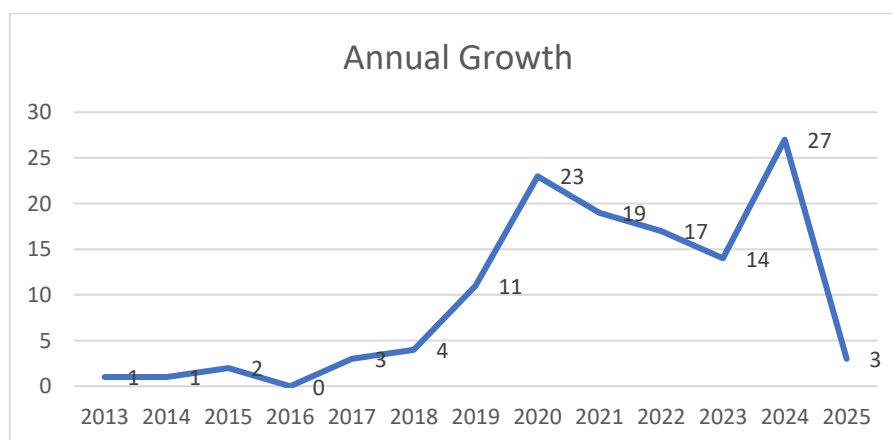


Figure 1: Publication growth by years

3.2 Most Relevant Authors

Figure 2 shows that in terms of publications on this topic, Roziq, A. achieved the highest level with 5 articles. The authors with the lowest number of publications are Bachri, S., Beik, I.S., Hakim, B.R., Irmadayani, R., Kurniawan, R., and Lubis, M., each with 2 articles. This research will facilitate future researchers who wish to study national zakat institutions.

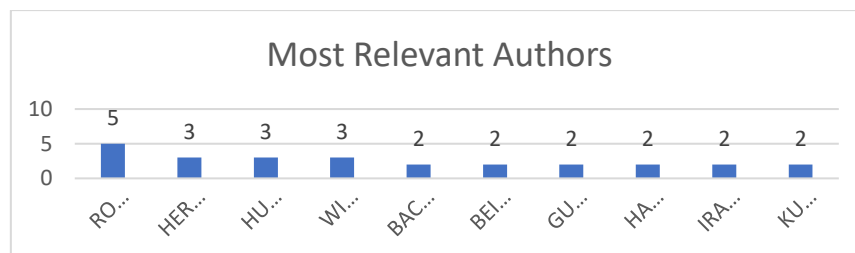


Figure 2: Most Relevant Authors

3.3 Most relevant affiliation

Based on data obtained regarding publication trends on this theme, Figure 3 shows that Bina Nusantara University and Jember University occupy the highest positions in terms of publications related to this theme, with 5 publications each. Meanwhile, Airlangga University occupies the lowest position with 2 publications.

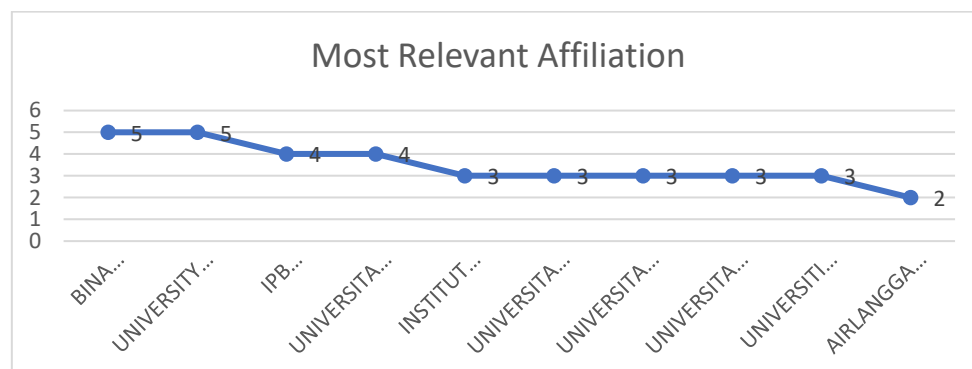


Figure 3: Most Relevant Affiliation

3.4 Analysis by country

Figure 4 shows the number of recent publications on national-scale zakat institutions by country. Indonesia is the country that has discussed this topic the most, with 121 articles discussing national-scale zakat institutions in Indonesia. The countries with the lowest number of publications related to this topic are Australia, Egypt, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, South Korea, and Thailand, each with 1 article.

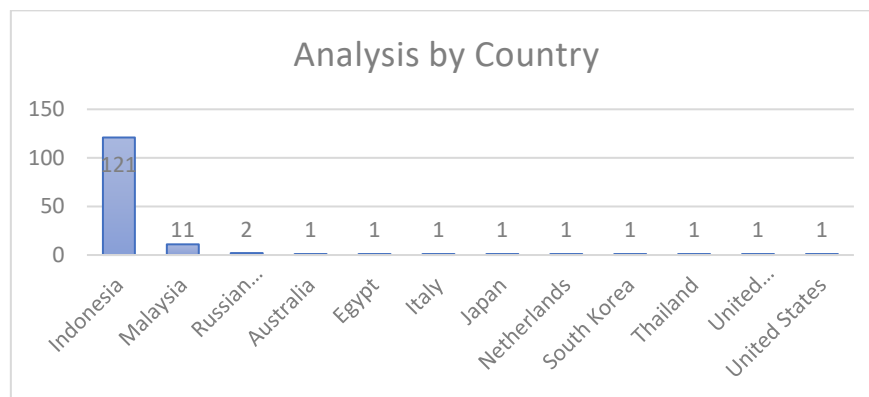


Figure 4: Analysis by Country

3.5 Network Analysis

Co-Authorship Analysis

Figure 5 shows a co-authorship network analysis based on article authors, where the names that appear have the strongest total links. This visualization shows four different coloured clusters, representing a total of 14 co-authored articles.

- The green cluster contains four authors, with Gunawan, E. as the strongest collaborator, forming relationships with three cluster mates and one from another cluster.
- The pink cluster also has four authors, with Hakim, B.R., and Beik, I.S. as the strongest, collaborating with three cluster mates and one from another cluster.
- The light blue cluster has three authors, with Hudaefi, F.A. as the strongest, collaborating with two cluster mates and four from other clusters.

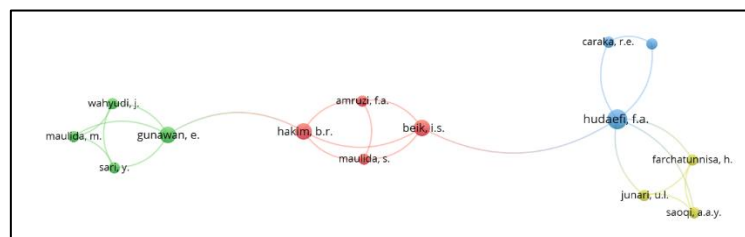


Figure 5: Network Visualization of the Co-Authorship

Figure 6 shows the collaborating authors publishing articles by year, with different color codes. These authors are shown to have conducted research and published articles on this topic in the last four years, like Hudaefi, F.A., Gunawan, E., Farchatunnisa, H., Saoqi, A.A.Y., and Junari, U.L., published articles in 2020. Meanwhile, the most recent collaborative authors are shown in 2024 under the names Amruzi, F.A and Maulida, S.

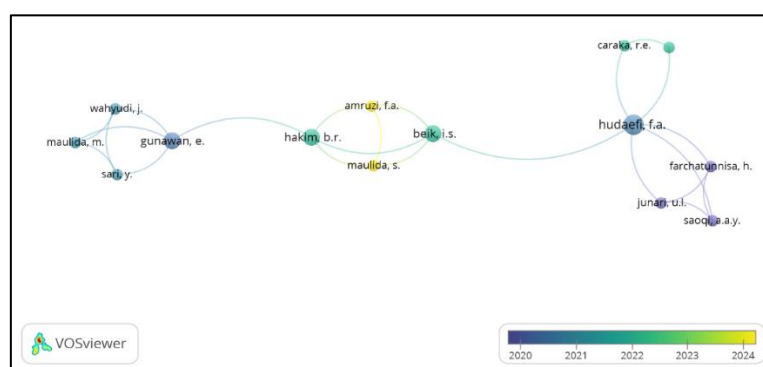


Figure 6 : Co-Authorship Overlay's Visualization

Keyword Analysis

Figure 7 illustrates the co-occurrence analysis of studies that discuss national-scale zakat institutions in Indonesia, with a minimum size of 10 and 5 clusters. The items in each cluster vary; for example, cluster 1 has 16 items, cluster 2 has 13 items, cluster 3 has 12 items, cluster 4 has 10 items, and cluster 5 has 7 items. Each cluster has different dominant keywords. In Cluster 1, the dominant keyword is 'city'. In cluster 2, the dominant keyword is zakat management. In Cluster 3, the dominant keyword is 'programme'. In cluster 4, the dominant keyword is "practice," and in cluster 5, the dominant keyword is "zakat institution."

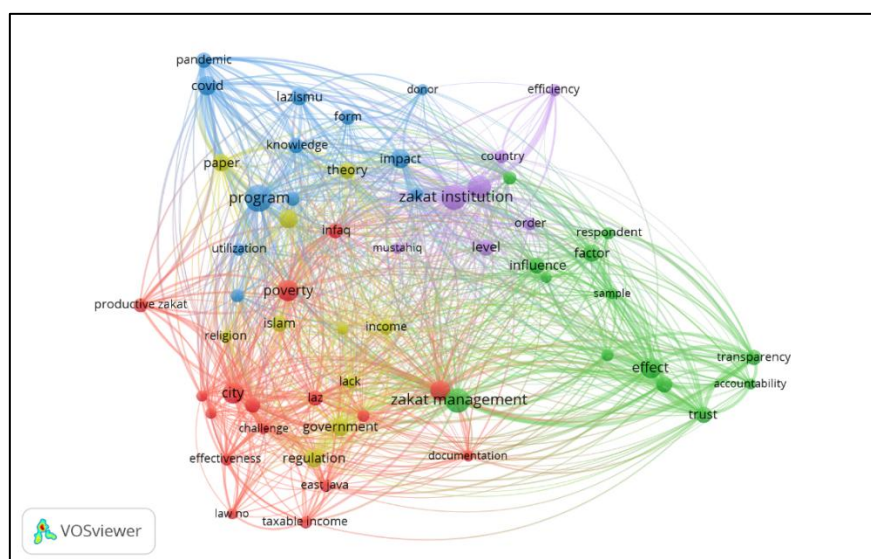


Figure 7: Keyword Network's Visualization

The Role of Zakat in SDGs

Zakat plays a functional role in the implementation of SDG programmes. Based on data published in articles related to national zakat institutions, zakat plays a role in implementing several SDG programmes related to poverty, health, education, and innovation.

I. The Role of Zakat in Poverty Alleviation in Indonesia

Zakat plays a crucial role in reducing poverty in Indonesia, as it promotes social justice and enhances welfare. Various studies have shown that zakat funds, when managed effectively by institutions such as BAZNAS, have a significant impact on the economic conditions of the mustahik. Zakat is not only direct assistance, but also a social investment that empowers recipients through empowerment, education, and health programmes (Choiriyah et al., 2020).

A study conducted across 28 provinces in Indonesia found that increased zakat distribution is directly linked to a reduction in poverty. BAZNAS programmes typically focus on providing access to economic resources, such as business capital and skills training, enabling beneficiaries to participate in the formal economy and increase their income. Zakat support for small and micro businesses not only reduces poverty but also creates new jobs (Yumna & Clarke, 2019; Al-Fatih, 2020).

The role of zakat has become increasingly evident during crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Hudaefi & Beik (2021) revealed that zakat institutions responded quickly with digital campaigns for fund collection and distribution, including financial assistance, basic necessities, and health services. This demonstrates that zakat functions as a vital social safety net for vulnerable communities during crises (Hudaefi et al., 2021).

The success of zakat in poverty alleviation heavily depends on the transparency and accountability of its management and distribution. Research by Nasri et al., (2019) shows that public trust determines participation. With transparent and accountable management, zakat institutions not only help the mustahik economically but also build greater public trust, making zakat a mechanism for reducing social injustice and increasing community solidarity (Siregar et al., 2024)

II. The Role of Zakat in Promoting Health Services in Indonesia

Zakat plays a crucial role in supporting health services in Indonesia, particularly during crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as through various public health programs. Research by Hudaefi et al., (2021) and Hudaefi & Beik (2021) shows how zakat funds are used to meet urgent needs. For example, zakat distribution is utilized for food and economic assistance, as well as healthcare services, which directly improve access to healthcare for vulnerable communities. This study also highlights how BAZNAS collaborates with healthcare institutions to provide medical supplies and support vaccination programmes, effectively integrating zakat into public health strategies.

The impact of zakat on healthcare services goes beyond direct assistance; zakat also supports sustainable projects aimed at long-term health improvement. For example, the allocation of zakat for the construction of sanitation facilities and the provision of clean water can provide significant benefits for public health (Hudaefi et al., 2021). This initiative aligns with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 on clean water and sanitation. This demonstrates that adequate sanitation and healthcare services are crucial for improving overall community well-being (Bintania et al., 2024).

Zakat programmes have proven to be adaptive in providing health services, especially during difficult situations. During the COVID-19 pandemic, increased zakat donations were channelled to urgent health needs, such as the procurement of personal protective equipment (PPE) for medical personnel and the construction of special COVID-19 treatment centres. Research by Suryadin et al., (2022) shows that the involvement of zakat institutions in health emergencies reflects their broader mission: to ensure that vulnerable populations receive the care they need during crises. This adaptation demonstrates the vital responsiveness of zakat institutions in national health emergencies.

Zakat is a powerful instrument for health advancement in Indonesia. Zakat directly addresses health disparities and contributes to community resilience. The diverse impacts of zakat—from emergency responses to long-term health infrastructure investments—show that zakat is not merely charity but an essential component of public health strategies. By aligning its objectives with national health goals, zakat can continue to play a transformative role in improving health outcomes for millions of Indonesians, especially those in underserved communities (Arwani et al., 2022; Hulwati et al., 2024).

III. The Role of Zakat in Improving Education Services in Indonesia

Zakat is an important instrument for supporting education in Indonesia, contributing significantly to improving access to quality education through various initiatives. Research shows that zakat funds are increasingly being allocated to scholarships, educational infrastructure development, and skills improvement programmes for underprivileged communities. Hudaefi & Beik (2021) highlight that zakat distribution plays a crucial role in funding educational opportunities for children from low-income families, enabling them to continue their studies without financial barriers. This allocation aligns with BAZNAS's objective of eradicating poverty through educational empowerment, ensuring that no child drops out of school due to economic difficulties.

Zakat plays a crucial role in enhancing the quality of education by supporting teacher training programs and improving educational facilities. Various zakat management institutions have initiated programmes focused on creating a conducive learning environment. Research shows that zakat funds have been used for school building renovations and construction, the procurement of educational materials, and the provision of transportation for students in remote areas. However, specific studies supporting these initiatives have not been adequately supported by the citations provided (Yumna & Clarke, 2019; Bintania et al., 2024).

The impact of zakat on education is particularly evident during crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Hudaefi et al., (2021) explain how zakat institutions adapted their strategies to maintain educational services. They provided financial support for online learning and scholarships for families facing economic difficulties. This adaptive approach underscores the significance of zakat in mitigating the adverse effects of crises on education, ensuring that students are not left behind.

Zakat acts as a powerful catalyst for advancing education in Indonesia. It does so by overcoming financial barriers and improving educational infrastructure. Thanks to various zakat-supported initiatives, thousands of students now have the opportunity to receive a quality education that was previously unattainable. The sustained commitment of zakat institutions in

this regard demonstrates the transformative potential of zakat in promoting a more educated and equitable society (Suryadin et al., 2022; Arwani et al., 2022).

IV. The Role of Innovation and Digitalization in Zakat Management in Indonesia

Digitalization and innovation are transforming the way zakat is managed in Indonesia, making it more efficient and transparent. Hudaefi & Beik (2021) found that the adoption of digital platforms for zakat collection increased rapidly during the COVID-19 pandemic. These platforms not only simplify donations but also encourage broader public participation. Donors can now track their contributions and see their impact, which is crucial for reaching a wider audience and increasing overall zakat collection. This is all thanks to the use of technology to enhance reach and efficiency.

The application of technologies such as blockchain is being explored to improve transparency in zakat distribution. A study by Zulfikri et al. (2023) highlights that blockchain integration can address issues of trust and accountability in zakat institutions. By providing a traceable and secure method of tracking zakat funds, blockchain has the potential to significantly reduce misuse and mismanagement significantly, thereby encouraging more people to contribute with confidence. This level of transparency is crucial for enhancing public trust and ensuring that zakat funds are utilized effectively in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Digital innovation is also driving the emergence of new zakat distribution models that are better aligned with market needs and the needs of beneficiaries. A study by Musa et al. (2022) shows that the development of digital zakat management systems enables tailored services for various communities, from disaster relief to economic empowerment. Through data analysis and online engagement tools, zakat institutions can identify beneficiaries and assess community needs more accurately. This results in more impactful and targeted interventions. The strategic use of data not only benefits communities but also optimizes the use of zakat funds for maximum social impact.

Digital transformation in zakat management is supported by innovative strategies that enhance fundraising through social media and online campaigns. A recent study by Maulida et al. (2024) shows that zakat institutions have successfully leveraged digital platforms to launch campaigns that appeal to younger generations, fostering a culture of philanthropy rooted in technology and social responsibility. This strategy not only increases zakat revenue but also helps educate the public about the spiritual meaning and social benefits of zakat, contributing to the narrative of social solidarity and community welfare in Indonesia. Overall, the adoption of digitalization and innovation promises a bright future for zakat management, poised to enhance its role in social empowerment and sustainable development significantly.

4. Conclusion

An analysis of 125 Scopus articles (2013–2025) on national zakat institutions revealed 360 authors and an average of 4,584 citations per article. The highest number of publications occurred in 2024 (27 articles). International author collaboration reached 12.8%. Jember University and Bina Nusantara University led the affiliations with 5 publications each. Indonesia is the top country with 121 articles. Roziq A is the most productive author (5 articles), and IOP Conference Series: Earth And Environmental Science Journal is the most relevant

source (7 articles). Authors with the strongest collaborations are Gunawan, E. (Cluster 1), Hakim, B.R. and Beik, I.S. (Cluster 2), and Hudaefi, F.A. (Cluster 3). Amruzi, F.A. and Maulida, S. are the most prominent new authors. Popular authors based on density include Gunawan, E., Hakim, B.R., Beik, I.S., and Hudaefi, F.A.

The dominant keywords based on clusters are City (Cluster 1), Zakat Management (Cluster 2), Programme (Cluster 3), Practice (Cluster 4), and Zakat Institution (Cluster 5). The latest popular keywords are Zakat Management, Programme, and Poverty, while the overall popular keywords include Zakat Institution, Programme, City, and Zakat Management.

The data shows that the role of zakat in the SDGs is diverse and effective. Zakat institutions allocate funds for poverty alleviation, improving health and education services, and digital innovation for successful fund distribution.

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