

Zakat Environment: A Bibliometric Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Zakat is an important element to stimulate a green economy, which will increase human well-being in economic activities and social equity, and simultaneously reduce risks to the environment and ecological scarcity. The aim of this research is to find out research areas and developments in research on zakat and the environment. The data used was taken from scientific articles published by Scopus, Scopus was chosen because it has the largest international database and has a good reputation (Parlina et al., 2020). Based on the results of bibliometric analysis, there are 68 publications affiliated with 11 institutions, from 1996 to 2023. The most productive institution for publishing scientific articles is Universiti Utara Malaysia with a total of 15 documents. The highest number of publications was in 2023 with 13 documents, this indicates that environmental awareness is increasing. This indicates that the green economy is one of the keys to realizing sustainable development.

Keywords : Zakat, Environment, Green Economy, Bibliometric

INTRODUCTION

Currently, Indonesia is being hit by the Covid-19 pandemic which has caused the number of poor Indonesians to increase due to many companies carrying out massive layoffs or even closing their operational activities (Rizal & Mukaromah, 2021; Iswandi et.al, 2021).

On the other hand, when the economy of poor people worsens, they can fall below the poverty line (Dasangga & Cahyono, 2020). The government has made many efforts to alleviate poverty in Indonesia (Darmawan & Desiana, 2021), such as increasing the budget directly and indirectly, improving the social protection system and access to basic services, providing rice for the poor (raskin), poverty insurance, School Operational Assistance (BOS).), stabilizing prices in the market, and so on (Rizal &

Mukaromah, 2021). However, apart from that, Islam also has a solution for alleviating poverty in Indonesia, one of which is the Zakat instrument (Darmawan & Desiana, 2021). The Zakat instrument is an Islamic social financial instrument which is a driver of the people's economy which can increase output, open up employment opportunities, create equal distribution of people's income which will certainly reduce the number of poor people (Munandar et al, 2020). The use of this instrument is also inseparable from the population of Indonesia, which is predominantly Muslim, namely 237.53 million people (Bayu, 2022). This has enormous potential considering that Muslims have an obligation to pay zakat if they have excess assets. The institution that facilitates the community to collect and distribute zakat in Indonesia is the

National Zakat Amil Agency (BAZNAS) (Purbasari et al, 2019).

Based on research from BAZNAS in 2020, the potential for Zakat in Indonesia is estimated at IDR 327.6 trillion. Meanwhile, in reality, based on the 2020 BAZNAS Financial Report, the amount of Zakat received or collected exceeded the initial estimate, namely IDR 305,347,256,942, while the amount of Zakat distribution was IDR 290,141,453,285. If we look again at the previous year, namely 2019, the potential for Zakat was estimated at IDR 233.6 trillion (BAZNAS, 2019). Meanwhile, in reality, based on the 2019 BAZNAS Financial Report, the total revenue was IDR 248,342,677,327 and the total distribution was IDR 225,702,309,429.

One form of financing that is currently being developed is through green zakat. Empowering zakat assets in a green way is not just about planting trees, for example. Distribution of zakat can also be in the form of environment-based community financing/capital (Green Funds) such as capital for rural agriculture (sub urban farming), urban agriculture (urban farming), fisheries, and those that are environmentally oriented; other ecological. This type of zakat is manifested in the form of financing research on renewable energy and the environment, scholarships for activists/academics who have a high commitment to the environment and all related policies, maritime affairs, forestry, advocacy for rivers and communities on their banks, saving biodiversity, green village programs, to ecological Islamic boarding schools, ecological orphanages, and ecological MBS.

Greening zakat funds will also be a tool for expanding employment opportunities and will be a priority for.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Zakat

Zakat is one of the pillars of the pillars of Islam and is a form of worship that is obligatory for every Muslim to carry out (Zain & Ali, 2017). Zakat means worship that is mandatory for every Muslim and has been ordered by Allah SWT., by releasing part of the assets to be distributed to the entitled community, according to the level and haul and fulfilling the pillars and requirements (Indonesian Ministry of Religion (Directorate of Zakat Empowerment), 2013). If someone. Thus, zakat is a blessing, sanctity, development and utilization of property after zakat is issued at a certain level to the recipient (Alshater et al., 2021).

Zakat has an important role, especially in community and nation development, economic development and justice, and can improve people's standard of living. If managed properly, zakat will become a medium for economic, political and social prosperity (Alshater et al., 2021). Apart from that, zakat is a social welfare instrument that can support realizing sustainable development goals (SDG) based on the principles of equality and social justice. Another major contribution of zakat is also seen in the distribution of funds from the rich to the poor, which is useful for maintaining socio-economic stability (Hoque et al., 2023).

Wealth should be balanced by the distribution of that wealth, in order to ensure the needs of those who need it and develop the economy in a balanced way. Distribution of wealth through zakat will foster feelings of love and affection and reduce feelings of jealousy between each other, because there will be an increase in income for zakat recipients (Abd. Wahab et al., 2017). In this way, the purchasing power of zakat recipients will increase and concentration of wealth can be avoided (Alshater et al., 2021).

Economic Sustainability

Economic Sustainability is a part of sustainable development that is related to the economy and the environment (Olsson et al., 2014). Economic sustainability is also related to economic balance through maintaining the environment and creating social justice. In the concept of Economic sustainability, we can utilize available natural resources, but we must also pay attention to survival in the future (Ihwanudin et al., 2020).

Economic Sustainability involves long-term growth and the creation of justice between generations. Economy Sustainability can reflect the development capacity of the economic system in various sectors (Fan et al., 2023). Countries that develop sustainable economic growth systems will use technological innovations that focus on efficient use of natural resources and environmental protection activities. This refers to economic development that does not damage the environment and social society, so that it can meet the needs of current and future generations (Li et al., 2023).

Countries that carry out technological innovation to face challenges that lead to sustainability and sustainable development must be accompanied by supervision by reliable human resources and regulations. This is aimed at ensuring that sustainable development through technological innovation is environmentally friendly and can improve environmentally friendly industries. The impact will be to reduce CO₂ emissions, waste production, air pollution, water pollution, deforestation, and so on (Ni et al., 2023).

Green Economy

Green economy is an environmentally friendly development approach. Environmentally friendly development aims to encourage economic growth by utilizing natural resources efficiently and

sustainably, minimizing pollution and environmental impacts and being disaster resistant. Green economy supports emission reduction and inclusive development for economic progress that is friendlier to the environment (La Fua, 2015).

The green economy plays an important role in overcoming the impacts of climate change, increasing welfare, and reducing the risk of environmental and ecological damage. It is hoped that green economy policies will benefit the economy and the environment in the long term. Furthermore, a green economy has the potential to combine two-sided aspects, namely environmental preservation and economic growth (Houssam et al., 2023; La Fua, 2015).

Green Economy will provide positive values such as innovation which can be useful for sustainable development (Houssam et al., 2023). Therefore, a green economy must provide new products, services and technology to improve people's lives. Green economy can be a positive driver of the economy and the environment, accompanied by the opening of environmentally friendly jobs (Green & McCann, 2011).

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study we used bibliometric methods. In information science, bibliometric studies are used to reveal patterns of document use, literature developments, and information sources in certain fields (Rusydiana et al., 2021). This method was first introduced in 1965 to identify the network of each article based on citations (Anam et al., 2022). The data used was taken from scientific articles published by Scopus, Scopus was chosen because it has the largest international database and has a good reputation (Parlina et al., 2020).

The article search begins using the keywords "zakat" OR "zakah" and "environment*" OR "green economy" and "economic sustainability". Based on this, 68 documents were obtained for analysis. The collected documents will be analyzed using the VOSviewer application. The VOSviewer application itself is used to create visualizations and view bibliometric maps.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Publications about zakat and the environment originating from Scopus can be seen in Figure 1. Based on Figure 1, it can be seen that research on zakat and the environment started in 1996. Apart from that, the number of publications related to this theme experienced an up and down trend. The highest number of publications was in 2023 with 13 documents, this indicates that environmental awareness using zakat instruments is increasing.



Figure 1 Growth of Publications Every Year

Researcher Productivity and Collaboration

Based on information from the Scopus database, it can be seen that there are 10 authors who have published more than 1 document. Figure 2 shows that Saad, R.A.J from Universiti Utara Malaysia has the most publications with 4 documents. Then followed by Alam, M.M from Universiti Utara Malaysia with 3 documents. The remaining Abdul-Jabbar,

H, Bidin, Z, Bin-Nashwan, S.A, Hossain, S, Idris, K.M, Jaiyeoba, H.B, Md Hussain, MH, and Sukmana, H.T each wrote 2 documents.

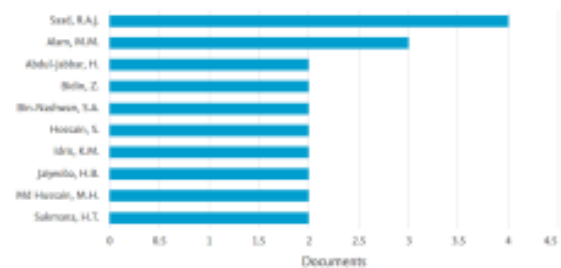


Figure 2 Writer Productivity

This research not only provides information on author productivity, but also analyzes relationship maps between authors to find out how often one author collaborates with other authors. Based on Figure 3, it is known that Ahmad, A and Saad, R.A.J are the authors with the highest author collaboration, followed by Alam, M.M and MD Hussain M.H.

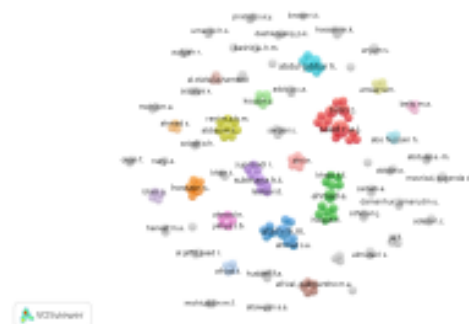


Figure 3 Author Collaboration

Mapping Collaboration Between Countries

In this section we will analyze author collaboration based on the author's country. In Figure 4, it is known that the brighter the color of the circle, the more collaboration there is from that country. This shows that Malaysia is the country with the largest number of research collaborations on zakat and the environment, followed by Indonesia and the United States.

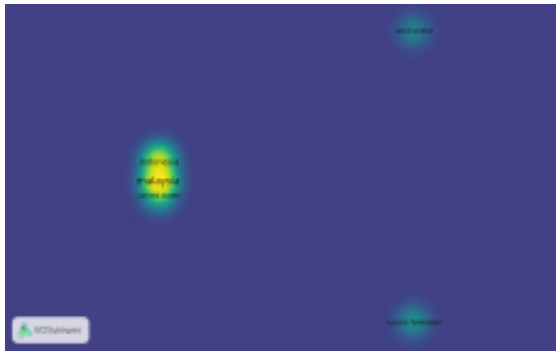


Figure 4 Collaboration Between Countries

Number of Publications by Affiliation

Table 1 shows the number of zakat and environmental publications carried out by several institutions. Based on table 1, it can be seen that the most productive institution for publishing scientific articles on the theme of zakat and the environment is Universiti Utara Malaysia with a total of 15 documents. Then the most productive institutions number 2 and 3 are the College of Business, Universiti Utara Malaysia with 8 documents and the International Islamic University Malaysia with 6 documents.

Tabel 1 xx

Afiliasi	Jumlah Publikasi
Universiti Utara Malaysia	15
College of Business, Universiti Utara Malaysia	8
International Islamic University Malaysia	6
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	5
Universiti Teknologi MARA	4

Afiliasi	Jumlah Publikasi
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu	3
Universitas Indonesia	2
Universitas Diponegoro	2
Universitas Sebelas Maret	2
Ahlia University	2
Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	2
INCEIF University	2

Mapping Based on Co-occurrence of All Keywords

In this section we will analyze the keywords used in the 68 documents that have been collected using the help of VOSviewer. The aim is to find out research areas and developments in research on zakat and the environment. The analysis method used is co-occurrence and selecting all keywords as the unit of analysis. We limited the minimum occurrence of keywords to 2 and finally produced 34 keywords.

Based on Figure 5, it can be seen that the co-occurrence of all keywords in research on zakat and the environment is divided into five clusters represented by several colors, namely red, green, blue, yellow and purple. Cluster 1 in red includes capital structure, economic development, Indonesia, Islam, Malaysia, Muslims, Nigeria, poverty, religion, social environment, sustainable development, and zakat. Then cluster two in green includes Bangladesh, Islamic microfinance, Islamic social finance,

poverty alleviation, SDGs, sustainability, sustainable development, waqf, and zakah.

Cluster three in blue discusses Covid-19, CSR, economic and social effects, environmental protection, finance, halal certified companies, knowledge, and social cognitive theory. Cluster four in yellow discusses charity, corporate social responsibility, ethical values, and financial performance. Finally, cluster five in purple discusses Islamic economics.

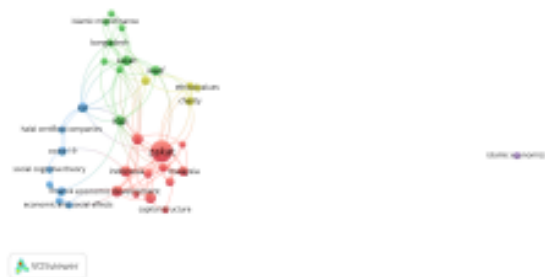


Figure 5 Co-occurrence Relationship of All

Discussion of Analysis Results

Based on the results of bibliometric analysis, there are 68 publications affiliated with 11 institutions, from 1996 to 2023. This shows that there is still very little writing about zakat and its impact on the environment. In fact, zakat has enormous potential and contribution to empowering the green economy, namely economic development to improve welfare and equality by paying attention to environmental risks.

According to research by Abdul Hamid (2020), zakat as social capital contributes positively to green economic growth. Zakat is an important element to stimulate a green economy, which will increase human well-being in economic activities and social equity, and simultaneously reduce risks to the environment and ecological scarcity. Zakat is an obligation that will bring blessings and positive impacts, both to those who

receive it and those who give it (Abdul Hamid et al., 2019).

Furthermore, the concept of a green economy is in accordance with Islamic financial principles. Green economy is also one of the keys to realizing sustainable development and as a tool for poverty alleviation. (Rusydiana & Syamsul Bahri, 2022) This is to show that we are able to improve the economy while preserving the environment through sustainable development and an environmentally friendly world.

Apart from that, zakat also has an important role in building a sustainable economy. Therefore, zakat must be managed well so that it can be right on target. If systematic zakat management is guaranteed, zakat will play an important role in maintaining social welfare in society (Ibrahim, 2015).

Zakat is designed to build a community that becomes a forum for every citizen to serve social justice, equality and freedom. Zakat is seen as one of the most important systems for economic sustainability and social welfare because it aims to develop balanced socio-economic growth and to purify one's soul and wealth. In this way, Zakat can be said to be an Islamic social security system as well as an Islamic socio-economic system which aims to reduce the gap between poor and rich people in Islamic society (Al-Salih, 2020).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The author searched for articles on Scopus using the keywords "zakat", "zakah" and "environment", "green economy" and "economic sustainability". The majority of author contributions discussing zakat and the environment come from Malaysia. There is still very little writing about zakat and its impact on the environment, namely 68 articles. This is contrary to the potential and significant contribution of zakat to

empowering the green economy and the environment.

For researchers, do more research on zakat and the environment because it has an important impact

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