



Global publication trends on zakat management strategy: A bibliometric analysis

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Abstract

Purpose – This study analyzed global publication trends on zakat management strategies using a bibliometric approach.

Methodology – A quantitative method was employed through bibliometric analysis of the Scopus database, covering publications from 2000 to 2024.

Findings – The results show a fluctuating but overall increasing trend in zakat management research. No researcher dominates the field, with most authors contributing only to 1-3 publications. Saad and Widiastuti are the most productive authors (three publications each), whereas S. Javaid is the most cited (57 citations). The *Journal of Islamic Marketing* is the leading publication medium, with five articles. Topic mapping indicates that zakat, Indonesia, Malaysia, strategy, and model are the most frequently discussed themes, highlighting the research focus on zakat management in Indonesia and Malaysia. Emerging topics include financial technology, Covid-19, and crisis adaptation, whereas governance, zakat distribution, and institutional quality remain underexplored, presenting opportunities for further research.

Implications – These findings provide valuable insights for policymakers and zakat practitioners in developing efficient management models that integrate financial technology and crisis resilience. Educational institutions can also utilize these insights to design relevant curricula and training programmes. Additionally, this study identifies future research opportunities for the effectiveness of financial technology in zakat management and cross-country comparative analyses.

Originality – This study offers a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of zakat management strategies and identifies key trends, influential authors, and leading publication sources. This study contributes new insights into emerging research areas and gaps, advancing the understanding of zakat management practices globally.

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Introduction

Zakat management has become an increasingly important topic in the discourse of Islamic economics, particularly within a dynamic global context (Al-Jayyousi et al., 2022; Rusydiana & Al-Farisi, 2016). As one of the main pillars of Islam, zakat holds significant potential to address various social and economic issues if properly managed (Siregar et al., 2024). This includes the zakat's ability to reduce poverty, enhance community welfare, and promote social justice (Dirie et al., 2024). However, this immense potential can only be realized if zakat is managed effectively and efficiently (Fajrina et al., 2020).

The main challenges in zakat management include effective distribution, efficient collection, and transparency in reporting and utilization of zakat funds (Abdul-Rahman et al., 2023; Sulistiyaningsih et al., 2024). Uneven or misdirected distribution can diminish the positive impact of zakat on needy recipients (Nurherawati et al. 2024). However, suboptimal zakat collection is often due to a lack of public awareness and participation as well as inefficient collection mechanisms (Priawan & Iqbal, 2024; Widiastuti et al., 2022). Transparency in zakat management is a critical issue for building public trust, which in turn can increase participation and contributions (Al-Bawwab, 2023; Luntajo & Hasan, 2023).

In recent decades, various studies have been conducted to identify and develop optimal strategies for zakat management (Rusydia & Al Farisi, 2016). These studies have made significant contributions to understanding various aspects of zakat management, including zakat collection and distribution models, the use of technology in zakat management, and analyzing the impact of zakat on beneficiaries. These studies have provided valuable insights that can help improve zakat management practices in various countries. For instance, Luntajo and Hasan (2023) and Ningsih et al. (2024) highlighted the importance of using technology in zakat management to enhance efficiency and transparency. They found that technology can help address issues in zakat collection and distribution, such as improving data accuracy, speeding up the collection process, and ensuring a targeted distribution. These findings suggest that the adoption of modern technology in zakat systems could be a key solution for improving zakat management.

Another study by Amarodin and Hi (2019) examined effective zakat distribution models for reducing poverty. They found that optimizing the professional distribution of zakat funds would have an even greater impact on the effort to distribute income to the community. Therefore, a more productive Zakat fund distribution formula is required. The concept of zakat fund distribution based on economic empowerment is an appropriate solution, considering that zakat funds have the potential to be key in addressing socioeconomic disparities in Indonesia. Furthermore, Ramadhanti and Riyadi (2020) emphasize the role of zakat institutions in improving the economic welfare of Muslim communities. They investigated various programs run by Zakat institutions and their impact on beneficiaries. The findings show that well-managed zakat institutions can significantly contribute to improving the economic welfare of society, especially through economic empowerment programs and skill training. This study underscores the importance of the capacity of zakat institutions and professional management to achieve the objectives of zakat.

Nevertheless, studies that holistically examine publication trends using a bibliometric approach are relatively limited. Most existing research has focused on specific aspects of zakat management without providing an overall picture of how this field has evolved over time. Previous research has generally focused on specific aspects such as technology adoption, distribution efficiency, and institutional roles, without mapping the broader research landscape. This study fills this gap by employing a bibliometric approach to analyze global publication trends in zakat management strategies.

The novelty of this research lies in its methodological approach, which systematically maps and analyzes publication trends, identifies dominant research themes, and highlights gaps in the literature. Unlike previous studies that focused on case-specific zakat management practices, this study provides an overarching perspective on how the field has evolved over time. This approach allowed us to determine which aspects of zakat management have been well-researched and which areas require further exploration. Therefore, a research gap can be addressed by conducting a bibliometric analysis to understand the research patterns, trends, and gaps in the literature on zakat management strategies.

The urgency of this research lies in the need to understand the development of literature and research trends in the field of zakat management. As zakat's role in the global economy, particularly within Muslim communities, continues to grow, a deep understanding of how zakat management strategies are evolving has become crucial. Zakat is now seen not only as a religious obligation, but also as an economic instrument capable of addressing various social issues, such as poverty and economic inequality (Gundogdu, 2019). In this context, comprehensive information on research trends and gaps is required. Bibliometric analysis can help identify the most frequently researched topics, methods used, and outcomes achieved (Donthu et al., 2021). This will assist

researchers in identifying areas that have been extensively studied and those that require more attention (Mukherjee et al., 2022). Consequently, this research provides valuable guidance for future studies, allowing them to be more focused and in-depth.

Practitioners and policymakers benefit from this research. Information on research trends and gaps can be used to formulate more effective and innovative zakat-management strategies. For example, if many studies emphasize the importance of technology in zakat management, but its implementation remains low, policymakers can focus on developing and implementing technology in zakat management systems. With more targeted and evidence-based strategies, the effectiveness and efficiency of zakat management could be enhanced. Furthermore, this research could also contribute to raising awareness of the importance of research in the field of zakat management. By demonstrating how research can have a tangible impact on zakat management practices, it is hoped that more researchers and institutions will become interested in engaging in these studies. An increase in the quantity and quality of research will enrich existing literature and provide more solutions and strategies for better zakat management.

Based on the above discussion, this study aims to analyze publication trends in zakat management strategies worldwide through a bibliometric approach. Specifically, it aims to identify the quantity, types, and patterns of publications in this field and pinpoint existing research gaps. This study is novel in that it conducts a bibliometric analysis of publications related to zakat management strategies. This approach provides a more comprehensive overview of how this field is evolving, identifying the number and types of studies conducted, and emerging research patterns. Bibliometric analysis can reveal dominant trends, commonly used methodologies, and topics that have received more or less attention. Academically, this study is expected to make a significant contribution to the literature on zakat management and provide guidance for future studies. By understanding existing research trends and gaps, researchers can plan more focused and relevant studies, whereas practitioners and policymakers can formulate more effective strategies based on the latest findings in the literature. This research not only enriches knowledge in the field of zakat management, but also provides a foundation for developing more innovative and efficient practices. Practically, the results of this study can be used by zakat institutions, policymakers, and practitioners to formulate more effective strategies for managing zakat. Additionally, this study is expected to raise awareness of the importance of zakat management research and encourage more studies in this area.

Literatur Review

Zakat management strategies: An evolving discipline

Zakat, as one of the fundamental pillars of Islam, serves as a critical socioeconomic mechanism that promotes wealth redistribution and social justice. It functions as a religious obligation for eligible Muslims and as a structured economic instrument aimed at reducing poverty, promoting social welfare, and ensuring economic stability within Muslim communities (Ali et al., 2024). Over the past few decades, the management of zakat has evolved from traditional collection and distribution methods to more structured and institutionalized approaches supported by modern financial management principles. Effective zakat management involves a holistic approach that integrates governance, institutional frameworks, collection efficiency, distribution strategies, and accountability. This ensures that zakat reaches its intended beneficiaries (asnaf) in a manner that maximizes its socioeconomic impact (Wahab & Rahim Abdul Rahman, 2011).

A well-structured zakat management system comprises three main components: collection strategies, distribution mechanisms, and governance and institutional frameworks. These three aspects are interconnected to ensure that zakat is managed optimally and has a maximum impact on social welfare (Mukhlisin et al., 2024). The efficiency of zakat collection plays a crucial role in determining the total funds available for distribution to those in need (Al-Ayubi et al. 2018). Various efforts can enhance zakat collection, such as implementing digital payment systems that facilitate seamless zakat payments to muzakki (zakat payers). Additionally, public awareness campaigns and community engagement initiatives should be promoted to increase understanding of zakat obligations and their benefits. Incentives and recognition programs for high-contribution

muzakki can further encourage compliance. Moreover, integrating zakat into the tax system can create a more structured and efficient mechanism for zakat collection. Once zakat funds have been collected, effective distribution is essential to ensure that they reach the rightful *asnaf* (eligible recipients) in a way that maximizes the long-term impact. Various mechanisms can be employed, ranging from direct cash assistance for immediate relief, to asset-based programs that support micro-enterprises and productive zakat initiatives. Education and healthcare programs are also a priority in zakat distribution given their significant role in long-term poverty alleviation. Furthermore, structured programs that specifically assist vulnerable groups such as orphans, widows, and marginalized communities are crucial for ensuring their well-being.

The final critical components of zakat management are governance and institutional frameworks (Chotib et al., 2023). Transparency and accountability are fundamental to building public trust in zakat institutions. Clear regulatory frameworks must be established to oversee the operations of zakat organizations, along with the implementation of transparent financial reporting and regular audits. Digital platforms can also enhance zakat management efficiency by enabling the real-time tracking of zakat collection and distribution. Additionally, collaboration with research institutions can help to assess and improve the overall impact of zakat, ensuring that it remains an effective tool for economic and social development.

Challenges in zakat management: Overcoming barriers to maximize impact

Despite its vast potential as a socioeconomic tool, zakat management continues to face significant challenges that hinder its effectiveness. The most pressing issues are inefficient collection mechanisms, lack of transparency in fund management, and ineffective distribution models (Mukhlisin et al., 2024). These challenges not only affect the reach and impact of zakat but also influence public trust and participation in its contributions.

One of the primary concerns in zakat collection is the reliance on traditional systems that may not be fully equipped to accommodate the needs of a growing and increasingly digitalized society (Siddiq & Akbar, 2023). Many zakat institutions still depend on conventional manual collection methods, leading to inefficiencies in tracking payments, ensuring compliance, and reaching a broader donor base. The absence of well-integrated digital platforms can limit the convenient contribution of *muzakki* (zakat payers), resulting in suboptimal collection rates. Furthermore, there is often a lack of structured collaboration between zakat institutions and governmental tax agencies, which, if properly implemented, could help to streamline the zakat payment process and encourage greater participation.

Another critical challenge in zakat management is transparency and accountability, which play crucial roles in maintaining public confidence. Many zakat institutions have scrutinized how funds are collected, allocated, and utilized (Jayanto & Munawaroh, 2019). Without clear regulatory frameworks and stringent financial reporting mechanisms, concerns about mismanagement or inefficiency can deter potential donors from fulfilling zakat obligations. The lack of real-time monitoring and audit systems further exacerbates this issue, as it becomes difficult to assess whether zakat is distributed fairly and effectively to the rightful *asnaf* (eligible recipients).

Beyond collection and governance, the effectiveness of the zakat distribution remains a major concern. In many cases, traditional distribution models focus on short-rather than long-term economic empowerment. While direct cash assistance is essential for immediate needs, studies suggest that a more sustainable approach, such as investment in productive zakat programs, is necessary to create lasting socioeconomic change. However, the implementation of such programs requires strategic planning, professional expertise, and strong institutional capacity, resources that many zakat organizations may lack. Additionally, the evolving economic landscape demands that zakat be allocated in ways that address contemporary challenges such as unemployment, education gaps, and healthcare accessibility.

Bibliometric analysis in zakat research

Over the years, zakat has been studied extensively from various perspectives, particularly in relation to its role in poverty alleviation, economic redistribution, and institutional governance. Researchers

have explored key aspects, such as collection mechanisms, digital payment integration, and the impact of zakat distribution on social welfare (Firmansyah et al., 2020). However, despite the growing volume of academic literature on zakat management, a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of this field remains scarce. This gap suggests that, while scholars have contributed significantly to specific areas, there is a lack of a systematic overview that maps the evolution of zakat research, identifies dominant themes, and highlights potential research directions.

Bibliometric analysis is an increasingly valuable tool in academic research that provides a structured approach for evaluating the development of a particular field (Öztürk et al., 2024). It allows researchers to analyze publication trends, citation patterns, and thematic clusters, offering insights into the most influential studies, key contributors, and emerging topics. The application of bibliometric analysis has been widely recognized in various disciplines, including economics, finance, and social sciences, as it helps identify gaps in the literature and suggests avenues for future exploration (Donthu et al., 2021). In the context of zakat research, such an approach would be particularly beneficial for understanding how the field has evolved over time and what areas require further scholarly attention.

A bibliometric study of zakat management can reveal several important findings. First, it highlights the most frequently studied topics, such as the efficiency of zakat collection systems, technological advancements in zakat payments, and governance of zakat institutions. By analyzing citation networks, researchers can also determine which studies have had the greatest impact on shaping contemporary zakat management theories. Additionally, mapping co-authorship trends and institutional collaborations would provide insights into the regions and academic institutions that are leading research efforts in this domain.

Beyond identifying dominant themes, bibliometric analysis can uncover underexplored areas that require further investigation. For instance, while many studies discuss the role of zakat in poverty alleviation, few have examined its intersection with contemporary economic challenges, such as financial inclusion, wealth inequality, and the integration of zakat with national economic policies. Similarly, despite the increasing digitization of financial transactions, limited research has explored the long-term implications of blockchain, artificial intelligence, and big data analytics for optimizing zakat management. Recognizing these gaps can encourage scholars to focus on areas that have significant potential for improving zakat practices.

Furthermore, bibliometric analysis can help identify emerging trends that will shape the future of Zakat research (Gera et al., 2024). For example, recent discussions on sustainable development goals (SDGs) and Islamic social finance have opened new avenues for integrating zakat into broader socioeconomic frameworks. By analyzing shifts in keyword usage and citation trajectories, researchers can gain insights into how zakat research is evolving in response to global challenges and policy changes. Understanding these trends is crucial for policymakers, zakat institutions, and academics seeking to align zakat management strategies to contemporary economic and social needs.

Incorporating bibliometric analysis into zakat research will not only provide a clearer picture of the field's development, but also enhance collaboration among scholars and institutions. By creating a structured knowledge base, researchers can build upon existing studies more effectively, avoid duplication of efforts, and generate new ideas that contribute to the advancement of Zakat management. Given the increasing role of technology in academic research, future studies should leverage bibliometric tools, such as network analysis, citation mapping, and machine learning algorithms, to deepen our understanding of zakat's impact and potential.

Research Methods

Approach and research design

This study employed a bibliometric approach to analyze publication trends in zakat management strategies worldwide. Bibliometric analysis uses quantitative data from scientific literature to examine publication patterns, collaboration, and the impact of research in a specific field (Donthu et al., 2021). In this context, the approach will provide a comprehensive overview of the development of the literature related to zakat management and identify existing research gaps

(Mukherjee et al., 2022). This study was designed as a descriptive quantitative study using secondary data obtained from scientific databases. This approach was chosen because it offers a broad and in-depth perspective on research and publication trends in zakat management.

Data sources and collection techniques

The research data were sourced from several major and internationally reputable scientific databases that cover the literature on zakat management strategies, specifically Scopus. Scopus is one of the world's largest indexing databases and encompasses nearly all international journal publications. This database was selected because it provides an extensive coverage of journal articles, conference proceedings, and other academic publications relevant to the research topic. The keywords used in the search were the "strategy" and "zakat". The keywords used in the search were the "strategy" and "zakat". These keywords were chosen to ensure a comprehensive yet focused search on zakat management strategies. The term "zakat" ensures that all retrieved publications are directly related to the topic of zakat, while "strategy" helps narrow the results to studies discussing management approaches, optimization models, and policy implementations rather than general discussions on zakat. This combination allows for a targeted selection of literature that aligns with the objectives of this study.

The data collection process involved the following steps:

1. Literature Search: Predetermined keywords were used to search a scientific database (Scopus). The search period was limited to publications published between 2000 and 2024 to obtain relevant and up-to-date data.
2. Literature Selection: Articles obtained from the initial search were selected based on their titles, abstracts, and keywords to ensure relevance to the topic of zakat management. Irrelevant or duplicate articles were excluded from analysis.
3. Data Extraction: Information extracted from each article included the title, author(s), year of publication, publication source, keywords, and abstract. These data were then entered into bibliometric analysis software for further analysis.

Data analysis

Once the data were collected, bibliometric analysis was conducted using specialized software, namely Publish or Perish (PoP) and VOSviewer, to identify and visualize the patterns and trends in the literature. The analysis included the following steps.

1. Publication Analysis: Identifying the number of publications per year to determine research trends over time.
2. Author and Citation Analysis: identifying the most productive and influential authors in the field of zakat management strategies.
3. Publication Media Analysis: Identifying institutions or publication outlets (journals) that are most frequently used by researchers in this field.
4. Keyword and Topic Analysis: identifying the main keywords and topics frequently appearing in the literature to understand the research focus and topic trends.

The results of the bibliometric analysis were visualized in the form of network maps, graphs, and tables to facilitate interpretation. These visualizations help in understanding the relationships and patterns within the data and identifying areas that require further research. To ensure the reliability of the results, the data and findings from the bibliometric analysis were validated through triangulation with other sources, such as interviews with experts or practitioners in the field of green waqf as well as with additional relevant literature (Van Eck & Waltman, 2022; Van Eck et al., 2010).

Results and Discussion

Publication development

After extracting and mapping the scientific publication database related to zakat management strategies from the Scopus database, data on the development of publication numbers were obtained, as shown in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 and Figure 1 illustrate the growth in the number of publications on zakat management strategies between 2007 and 2024. The data presented here show fluctuations and an increasing trend in publications related to this topic. In 2007, there was one publication, accounting for 0.9% of all the publications. This number increased slightly in 2010 to 3 publications (2.6%). The number of publications remained stable in 2011 and 2013, with 2 and 3 publications, respectively, each accounting for 2.6%. Significant increases were observed in 2014 and 2017, with 6 publications each (5.2%).

Table 1. Publication development of zakat management strategy

Year	Frequency	Percent
2007	1	.9
2010	3	2.6
2011	2	1.7
2013	3	2.6
2014	6	5.2
2015	1	.9
2016	3	2.6
2017	6	5.2
2018	10	8.6
2019	8	6.9
2020	13	11.2
2021	14	12.1
2022	9	7.8
2023	23	19.8
2024	14	12.1
Total	116	100.0

Source: Scopus.Com (Data processed, 2024)

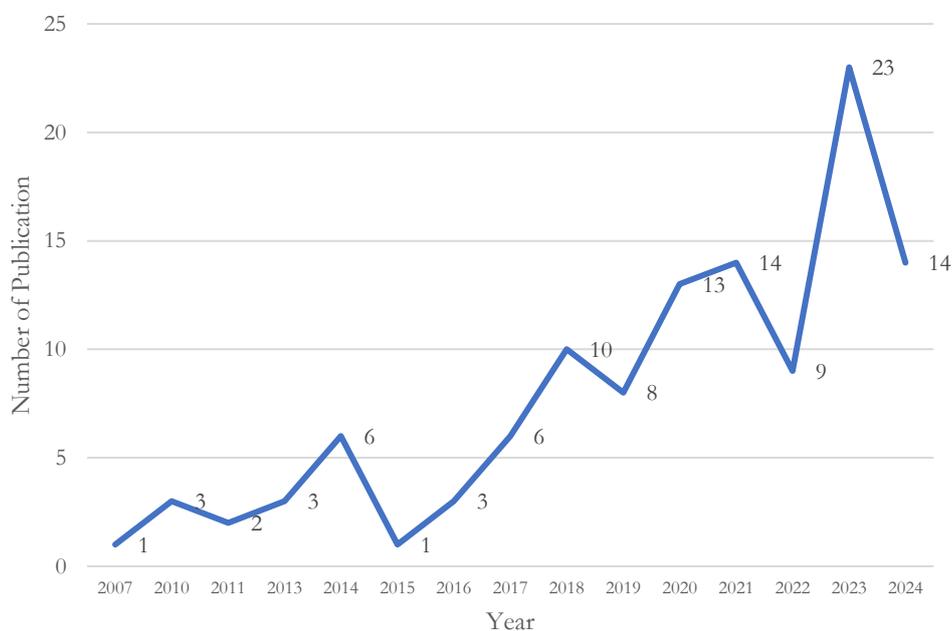


Figure 1. Publication trend of zakat management strategy

Source: Scopus.Com (Data processed, 2024)

In subsequent years, such as 2015, 2016, and 2018, there were fluctuations, with one publication in 2015 (0.9%), three publications in 2016 (2.6%), and a surge to ten publications in 2018 (8.6%). The peak occurred in 2020, with 13 publications (11.2%), continuing to rise in 2021, with 14 publications (12.1%). In 2022, there was a slight decline to 9 publications (7.8%), but a positive trend resumed in 2023, with the highest number of publications at 23 (19.8%). In 2024,

the number of publications matched that in 2021, with 14 publications (12.1%). Overall, the total number of publications from 2007 to 2024 reached 116, reflecting growth and increasing interest in zakat management strategies. Figure 1 provides a visual representation of the publication trends related to this topic during the research period.

Authors, citations, and media

From the authors' perspective, there are no dominant authors or researchers with a significant number of studies. Most have only to 1-3 research papers.

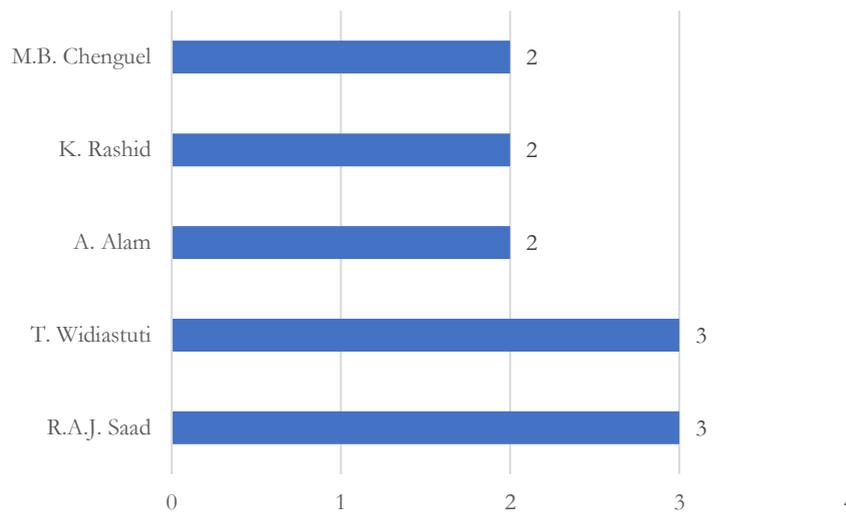


Figure 2. Top five authors by number of publications
Source: Scopus.Com (Data processed, 2024)

Figure 2 presents the top five authors with the highest number of publications on zakat management strategies. The authors with the most publications were R.A.J. Saad and T. Widiastuti, each with three publications. Their contributions to the literature are noteworthy, highlighting their dedication and expertise in researching and developing zakat-management strategies.

R.A.J. Saad, one of the leading authors, has made significant contributions to his three publications, which cover various aspects of zakat management, from theory to practical implementation. For example, his papers titled “What influences entrepreneurs to pay Islamic tax (Zakat),” published in the *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal* in 2019, “Perceived service quality of zakat institutions among Muslim businessmen in Malaysia,” published in *AIP Conference Proceedings* in 2018, and “Factors that influenced Business Zakah Compliance Behaviour,” published in *Jurnal Pengurusan* in 2010.

Widiastuti, with the same number of publications, has also become a prominent figure in zakat research, bringing new and innovative perspectives to zakat management strategies. For example, his paper titled “Optimizing zakat governance in East Java using the analytical network process (ANP): the role of zakat technology (ZakaTech),” published in the *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research* in 2021, “Zakat scorecard model as a new tool for zakat management,” published in the *Islamic Quarterly* in 2020, and “Optimization of Zakat fund management in regional Zakat institutions,” published in *Humanities and Social Sciences Reviews* in 2018.

The following are A. Alam, K. Rashid, and M. B. Chenguel, each with two publications. Alam and Rashid have researched various methods and approaches in zakat management, helping to expand the understanding and practical application in the field. Chenguel, with two publications, has also played a crucial role in enriching the literature by highlighting specific aspects of zakat management that have not been extensively studied before. These authors, with their contributions, have helped establish a strong foundation for further research and effective implementation of zakat management strategies in the future.

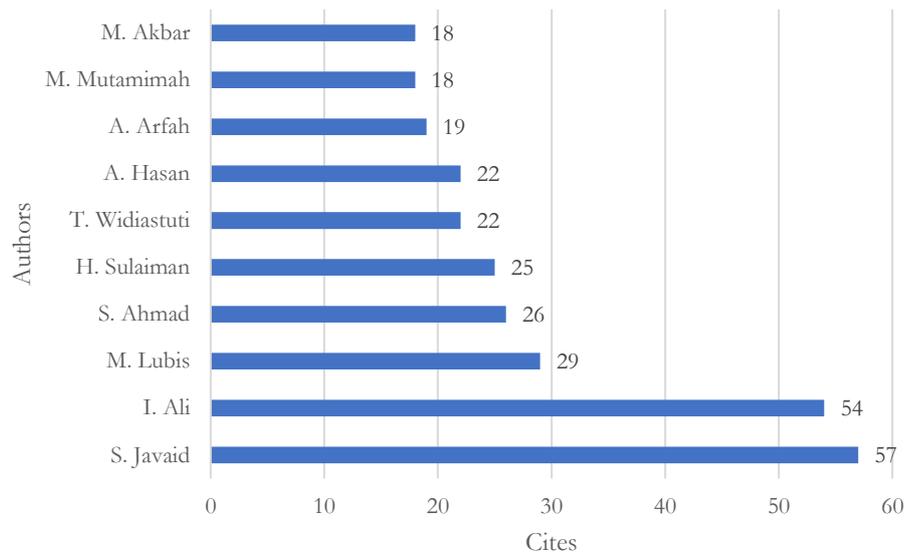


Figure 3. Top ten most cited authors
Source: Scopus.Com (Data processed, 2024)

Figure 3 shows the ten authors with the most citations in the field of zakat management strategy research. The author with the highest number of citations is S. Javaid, with 57 citations, indicating that his work is highly influential and frequently referenced by other researchers in this field. Ali closely followed 54 citations, showing a similar level of influence. Third, M. Lubis had 29 citations, followed by S. Ahmad with 26 citations, and H. Sulaiman with 25 citations. These authors also demonstrated a significant influence on the literature related to zakat management. T. Widiastuti and A. Hasan, each with 22 citations, also make important contributions and are frequently referenced in other research. A. Arfah with 19 citations, along with M. Mutamimah and M. Akbar, each with 18 citations, completed the top ten most-cited authors. These data show that the works of these authors are not only widely published, but also have a substantial impact within the academic community. Their influence on zakat management research is evident from the number of citations, which shows that their research is often used as a reference by other researchers, thus strengthening the validity and relevance of their work in the development of zakat management strategies.



Figure 4. Media and number of publications
Source: Scopus.Com (Data processed, 2024)

In terms of publication media, Figure 4 displays various media and the number of publications related to zakat management strategies. The data show that the Journal of Islamic Marketing has the most publications, with a total of five publications. This indicates that the journal is a primary platform for researchers focused on marketing in the Islamic context, including zakat management. Furthermore, the AIP Conference Proceedings and Islamic Wealth and the SDGs: Global Strategies for Socio-Economic Impact each have four publications. These two media outlets highlight the importance of discussion and research on zakat management in a global context and in academic conferences.

Several other media, such as the International Journal of Ethics and Systems, the International Journal of Supply Chain Management, the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research, Jurnal Pengurusan, and Revista de Gestao Social e Ambiental, each recorded three publications. This indicates that zakat management is also relevant in various fields, such as ethics, supply chain management, accounting, and social and environmental management. Lastly, the Academy of Strategic Management Journal and Ahkam: Jurnal Ilmu Syariah have two publications each. These journals complete the list of publications that discuss zakat management strategies, showing that this topic also receives attention in strategic management studies and Islamic jurisprudence. Overall, these data reflect the broad and interdisciplinary spread of research on zakat management strategies, published in various leading journals and conferences. This shows that zakat management is an important and relevant topic in various fields of study and practice.

Topic development map

Figure 5 presents the results of data analysis using the VOSviewer application, which displays a topic mapping of zakat management strategy studies in the Network Visualization mode. This figure shows the connections between various topics or keywords that frequently appear in research on zakat-management strategies. The size of each node represents the frequency of keyword appearances in the analyzed publications. Larger nodes indicate more frequently discussed topics. Among the prominent or large nodes are "Indonesia," "Malaysia," "model," "zakat," "strategy," and "poverty," suggesting these topics are often central to discussions. The lines connecting these nodes represent the relationships between these topics. Thicker lines indicate stronger relationships or associations between two topics, meaning that they frequently appear together in the same publications. The distance between nodes and the number of connections (lines) indicates the degree of relevance between the keywords. Nodes that are close together and have many connections suggest that these topics are often discussed together. Each cluster represents a group of closely related topics. In this figure, the network visualization shows six main clusters of topics differentiated by color: red, green, blue, purple, orange, and yellow.

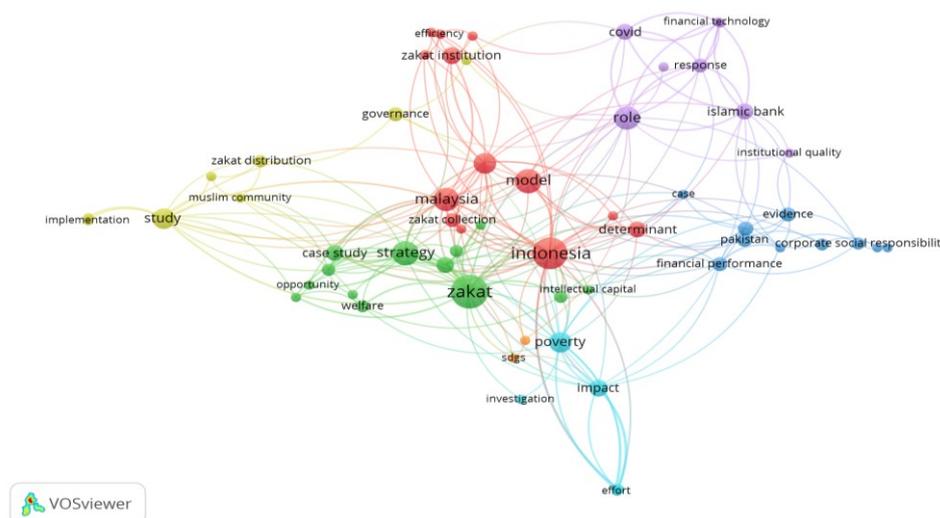


Figure 5. Topic mapping results of zakat management strategy studies with network visualization mode

Source: Data analysis results (2024)

In detail, several clusters show related topics, namely:

- Red Cluster: Topics related to the "model," "Indonesia," "Malaysia," and "zakat institution." This cluster highlights research focused on zakat management models implemented in Indonesia and Malaysia as well as the importance of zakat institutions.
- Green Cluster: Topics related to "zakat," "strategy," "case study," "welfare," and "opportunity." This cluster depicts research on zakat management strategies, case studies, welfare, and opportunities in zakat management.
- Yellow Cluster: Topics like "study," "implementation," "zakat distribution," and "Muslim community." This cluster focuses more on the implementation and distribution of zakat and its impact on the Muslim community.
- Blue Cluster: Topics involving "corporate social responsibility," "financial performance," "Pakistan," and "evidence." This cluster represents research linking zakat with corporate social responsibility and financial performance.
- Purple Cluster: Topics related to "Covid," "role," "Islamic bank," and "financial technology." This cluster illustrates research on the role of Islamic banks and financial technology in the context of zakat, including the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Orange Cluster: Topics related to "poverty," "impact," "SDGs," and "effort." This cluster focuses on research highlighting the impact of zakat on poverty alleviation and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

From this visualization, we can see that research on zakat management strategies is diverse and covers various topics, from management models and strategies to zakat implementation and distribution, and its impact on poverty and corporate social responsibility. Research in Indonesia and Malaysia appears to be at the center, indicating that these two countries play a significant role in the literature on zakat management. This analysis provides a comprehensive overview of trends and research focus areas in the field of zakat management, helping researchers and practitioners identify well-studied areas and gaps that need further exploration.

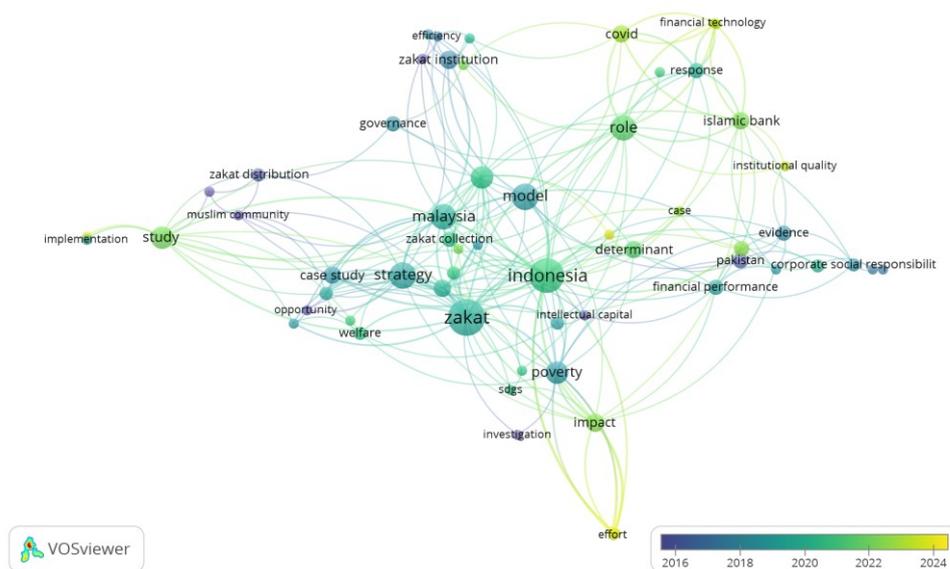


Figure 6. Topic mapping results of zakat management strategy studies with overlay visualization mode

Source: Data analysis results (2024)

Figure 6, using the overlay visualization mode, provides insights into the temporal development of research topics in the field of zakat management strategies from 2016 to 2024. This figure shows the relationships between various topics or keywords that frequently appear in

research interest in the role of zakat institutions and efficiency in the context of zakat. Interestingly, topics such as investigation, governance, zakat distribution, Muslim community, and institutional quality are in darker areas, indicating that, although these topics are important, they may be discussed less frequently than the main topics. This indicates that there is room for further research in these areas to explore how zakat management strategies can be made more effective and efficient. Based on Figure 3, we can identify the most frequently discussed and dense topics and understand how they are distributed in the literature. This helps researchers to identify the most relevant and important research areas and find gaps or opportunities for further research.

Conclusion

This study aimed to analyze the trends in the global publication of studies on zakat management strategies using a bibliometric approach. Several key conclusions can be drawn based on the results and discussion. First, there was a fluctuating development trend, with an overall increasing tendency related to this topic. Second, in terms of authors, almost no authors or researchers have a dominant number of works; most have only 1-3 to research works. The most productive authors in the field of zakat management strategy research were Saad and Widiastuti, each with three publications. Their contributions to the literature are significant, demonstrating their dedication and expertise in researching and developing zakat-management strategies. Additionally, S. Javaid was noted as the most frequently cited author in the field of zakat, with 57 citations, indicating that S. Javaid's works are highly influential and often referenced by other researchers in this domain. Third, regarding publication media, the Journal of Islamic Marketing is the most prolific with five publications. This indicates that the journal is a primary platform for researchers focusing on Islamic marketing, including Zakat management. Fourth, the topic mapping results show that topics such as zakat, Indonesia, Malaysia, strategy, and model are most frequently discussed in the literature. This indicates that zakat management strategies in Indonesia and Malaysia are the main focus of this study, with an emphasis on efficient and effective management models. Furthermore, topics related to Covid-19, role, financial technology, and effort appeared more frequently in light green to yellow, suggesting that these are newer and emerging research areas. Conversely, topics such as study, implementation, and zakat distribution appeared in blue to dark green, indicating that these topics have been discussed earlier in the literature. Interestingly, in terms of density, topics such as investigation, governance, zakat distribution, Muslim community, and institutional quality are in darker colored areas, indicating that while these topics are important, they may be less frequently discussed compared to the main topics. This finding suggests that there is room for further research in these areas to explore how zakat management strategies can be implemented more effectively and efficiently.

This study's findings have several important implications. First, from a policy and practice perspective on zakat management, policymakers and zakat practitioners can use these findings to develop more efficient zakat management models that are responsive to technological changes and global situations such as pandemics. Strengthening zakat institutions and enhancing their capacity to use financial technology can improve the effectiveness of zakat management and distribution. Second, from an educational and training perspective, educational and training institutions can use these findings to design curricula and training programs that align with modern zakat management needs, including understanding financial technology and crisis management. Third, from a future research perspective, this study opens opportunities for further research on the specific impact of financial technology on zakat management efficiency and transparency, as well as the adaptation of zakat management strategies in crisis situations, such as pandemics.

This study has several limitations that need to be considered. First, it uses secondary data that may not cover all the relevant aspects of zakat management. Primary data from interviews and field surveys can provide deeper insight. Second, the analysis may be limited to a specific period, so recent developments in zakat management or financial technology may not be fully represented. Third, although this study covers topics from various countries, the primary focus on Indonesia and Malaysia may not fully reflect the zakat management practices and challenges in other countries. Therefore, recommendations should be made for future research. First, future research

could collect primary data through interviews, surveys, or case studies to gain deeper insight into zakat management practices and challenges. Second, comparative studies between countries with different zakat management systems could provide a broader understanding of the factors that influence zakat management effectiveness. Third, further research is needed on how financial technologies, such as blockchain and digital payment applications, can enhance efficiency, transparency, and accountability in zakat management. Fourth, further research is needed to develop and test new zakat management models that can be adapted to various social and economic contexts as well as to measure the social impact of zakat on beneficiaries.

Author contributions

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