

The Contribution of ZIS (Zakat, Infaq, & Sadaqah) to Poverty Alleviation in North Sumatra Province

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This study aims to see the development of research on the topic of "Zakat Poverty" and research plans that can be carried out based on journals published on the theme. This research uses a qualitative method with a bibliometric analysis approach. The data used is secondary data with the theme "Zakat Poverty" which comes from the Dimensions database with a total of 1,257 journal articles. Then, the data was processed and analyzed using the VosViewer application with the aim of knowing the bibliometric map of "Zakat Poverty" research development in the world. The results of the study found that in bibliometric author mapping the authors who published the most research on the theme of "Zakat Poverty" were Wildastuti; Tika; Johari; Fuadah; Beik; Irfan Syauqi; and Bahri; ES. Furthermore, based on bibliometric keyword mapping, there are 4 clusters that can become research lines with topics related to Zakat Poverty and Muslim Country, Zakat Poverty and Mustahik, Zakat Poverty and Effect, and Zakat Poverty and Cibest. Furthermore, the most used words are zakat, Muslim country, mustahik, effect, sustainable, Cibest, and SDGs.

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INTRODUCTION

With the majority of the population being Muslim, the obligation to pay zakat is a huge potential for the development of zakat in Indonesia. Based on research by the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, the potential of zakat collection reaches Rp327 trillion per year, almost equaling the government budget for social protection in 2022 which

reached Rp431.5 trillion. Economic growth is an increase in the production of goods and services reflected in the increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, if economic growth declines, then the economy is not developing well, which can cause social and economic problems. North Sumatra Province experienced economic growth from 2020 to 2023 experiencing a positive increase.

Table 1. Economic Growth(%)

Year	Economic Growth
2020	4,15%
2021	4,33%
2022	4,73%
2023	5,01%

The economic growth of North Sumatra Province in 2020 was 4.15%, which increased by 0.18% in 2021 to 4.33%. In 2022 it returned positively by 0.4% to 4.73%. At the end of 2023, the economic growth of North Sumatra Province increased by 0.28%, to 5.01%. With the value of economic growth in North Sumatra Province per year, it shows that the economy of North Sumatra Province is consistent in facing the challenges of experiencing a recession.

North Sumatra Province (Sumut) is one of the provinces in Indonesia located in the northern part of Sumatra Island, with the capital city in Medan City. The province borders Aceh province, the Malacca Strait, Riau, West Sumatra, and the Indonesian Ocean. The population of North Sumatra is approximately 15.3 million, making it the fourth most populous province in Indonesia. North Sumatra consists of 25 regencies, 8 cities, 325 sub-districts, and 5,456 villages. The majority of the population follows Islam (63.36%), followed by Protestantism (26.66%), Catholicism (7.33%), Buddhism (2.43%), Confucianism (0.11%), Hinduism (0.10%), and Parmalim (0.01%).(Harahap, Siregar and Harahap, 2023)

The potential of zakat in North Sumatra Province can also be seen from the realization of

annual fluctuations: Rp. 37,837,700,446.(Baznaz RI, 2020), Rp. 68,333,605,039.(Baznaz RI, 2021), Rp. 54,378,654,513. (Baznaz RI, 2022), and IDR 57,348,007,396. (Baznaz RI, 2023) for its performance can be seen to also experience an increase and decrease with three different projections. This can occur due to the influence of economic instability so that the income of Muslim communities in the province of North Sumatra affects the collection of zakat, besides that it is an obligatory worship that must be carried out by Muslims who are able to help their Muslim brothers.

Related studies related to literature studies on the topic of "Zakat Poverty" have been conducted by researchers who propose a micro business incubation model for mustahik, using zakat funds, to achieve financial independence and reduce poverty. This model includes capital assistance, management skills training, innovation, and support from zakat institutions. This research was conducted through qualitative interviews with muzakki, mustahik, and BAZNAS administrators in Central Java. However, a similar study using a bibliometric approach, as far as the author's understanding, has never been conducted. Therefore, it is important to conduct this study. (Adiwijaya, Suprianto and Rusdi, 2023)

Table 2. ZIS, Economic Growth, and Poverty

Year	Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (%)	Economic Growth (%)	Poverty (%)
2020	13.77%	4,15%	8,75%
2021	80.60%	4,33%	8,49%
2022	36,28%	4,73%	8,33%
2023	41,43%	5,01%	8,15%

Based on these studies, this research is conducted to complement the existing research and fill the gaps of previous research and to expand the literature related to "Zakat Poverty" through the research path. Specifically, the purpose of this study is to see the development of "Zakat Poverty" research around the world published by journals on the theme and see future research opportunities by formulating a research agenda.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, various scientific journal publications related to the theme of "Zakat Poverty" around the world were used as data sources. Data is collected by searching for journal publications indexed in the Dimensions database using the keyword "Zakat Poverty". After that, scientific articles or journals that are relevant to the research theme will be selected based on the publication data that has been collected. Journals equipped with DOI are the criteria in the screening process and data processing using software. There are 1,257 journal articles published from within the research theme "Zakat Poverty" as of May 18, 2024. The development of publication trends related to the research topic was analyzed using VOSviewer software, which can generate bibliometric maps and allow for more detailed analysis.

In order to build the map, VOSviewer uses the abbreviation VOS which refers to Visualizing of Similarity. In previous studies, the VOS mapping technique has been used to obtain bibliometric visualizations which are then analyzed. Furthermore, VOSviewer is able to create and display author journal maps based on co-citation data or keyword maps based on co-incidence data. Therefore, this study will analyze journal maps related to "Zakat Poverty", including author maps, and keywords which are then analyzed for research paths that can be carried out in the future through clusters in keyword mapping.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with meta-analysis and descriptive statistical literature study based on 1,257 journal publications that discuss the theme of "Zakat Poverty". Meta-analysis is a method that integrates previous research related to a particular topic to evaluate the results of existing

studies. Furthermore, the qualitative method used in this research is also referred to as a constructive method, where the data collected in the research process will be constructed into a more understandable and meaningful theme. The sampling technique used in this research is purposive non-probability sampling method, which aims to fulfill certain information in accordance with the desired research objectives.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research discusses "Zakat Poverty" by utilizing 1,257 publications of journal articles indexed in Dimensions. Bibliometrics is a method used to measure and evaluate scientific performance by taking into account factors such as citations, patents, publications, and other more complex indicators. Bibliometric analysis is conducted to evaluate research activities, laboratories, and scientists, as well as the performance of countries and scientific specializations. Some of the steps in bibliometric analysis include identifying the background of the research, collecting the databases to be used, and determining the main indicators to be used in the research.

This section will deepen the meta-analysis results by showing a visual mapping chart depicting 1,257 journals related to "Zakat Poverty". In this research, mapping is done by analyzing keywords and important or unique terms contained in journal articles. Mapping is a process to identify knowledge elements, configurations, dynamics, dependencies, and interactions among these elements. The results of network visualization of 1,257 journals with the theme "Zakat Poverty" will be explained in more detail in the next section.

Bibliometric Author Mapping

Using bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer software, a mapping of authors contributing to the field of "Zakat Poverty" was obtained. The resulting image provides a visual representation of the mapping, the bigger and brighter the point marked in yellow, the more the number of journal publications related to the theme of "Zakat Poverty" that have been published by that author.

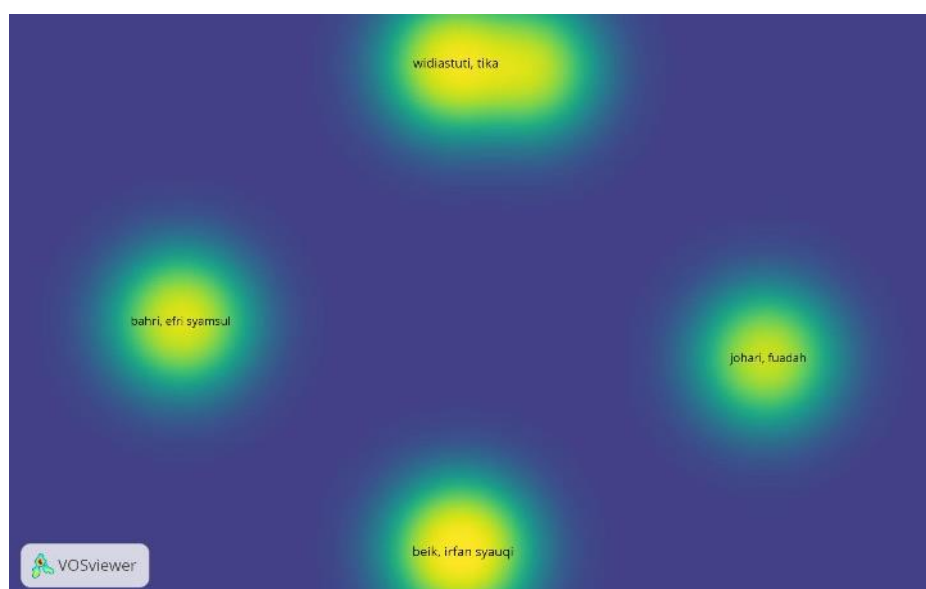


Figure 1. Author map

The figure above explains that the cluster density in the bibliometric map depends on the intensity of the yellow color shown. And the yellow color on the map depends on how many items are related to other items. For this reason, this section is very important to get an overview of the general structure of the bibliometric map that is considered important to analyze. From this, it is possible to identify the authors who publish the most works.

In general, each author or researcher has different tendencies in each publication of their work. On some occasions, an author appears as a single author, but on other occasions the author may co-author with other authors or researchers, so this will affect the cluster density and some clusters show different densities. However, authors who have a large

enough cluster density identify that the author has published the most research on the theme of "Zakat Poverty", when compared to authors with lower cluster density, so the results found can be a reference for other researchers in the future. From the results of the analysis, it was found that the authors who published the most publications related to Social "Zakat Poverty" were Wildastuti; Tika; Johari; Fuadah; Beik; Irfan Syaumi; and Bahri; Efri Syamsul.

Research Map

The figure below describes the trend of keywords that appear in research on the theme "Zakat Poverty" and the larger shape is the most used word in journal publications on the theme "Zakat Poverty".

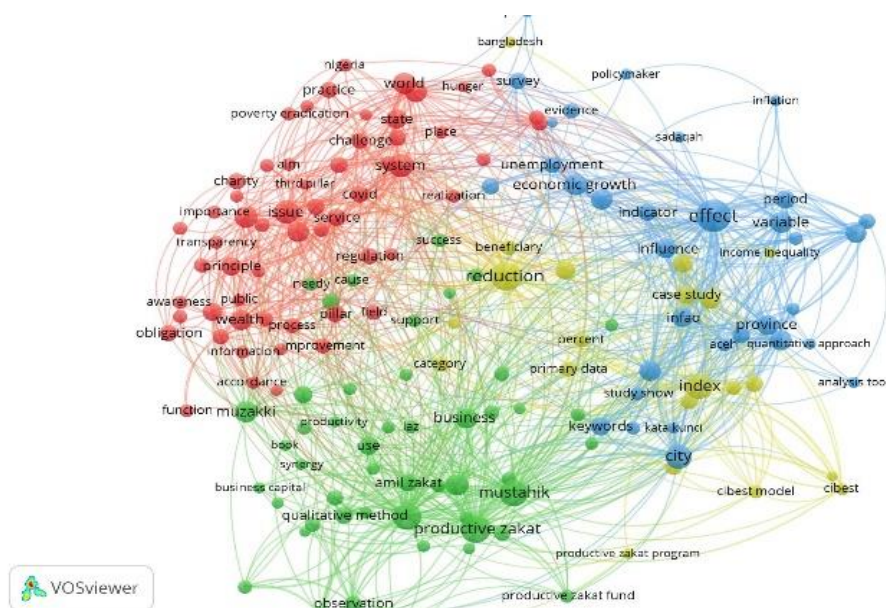


Figure 2. Research cluster

As for the mapping, the keywords that appear most in the publication "Zakat Poverty" include zakat, Muslim country, mustahik, effect, sustainable, cibest,

impact, and sdgs, which are then divided into 4 clusters, as follows:

Table 3. Clusters and keywords

NO	Cluster	Words
1	Red <i>Zakat Poverty and Muslim Country</i> 143 items	Accordance, Alm, Awareness, Calculation, Challenge, Chapter, Charity, Concept, Context, Covid, Economic Development, Efficiency, Employment, Era, Field, Function, Health, Hunger, Importance, Improvement, Individual, Information, Innovation, Islamic Law, Issue, Law, Line, Majority, Malaysia, Muslim, Muslim Country, Muslims, Nigeria, Obligation, Pandemic, Pillar, Place, Position, Poverty Eradication, Practice, Principle, Process, Public, Realization, Regulation, Sdgs, Service, State, Sustainable Development Goal, System, Third Pillar, Transparency, Trust, Understanding, Waqf, Wealth, World, Worship
2	Green <i>Zakat Poverty and Mustahik</i> 203 items	Achievement, amil zakat, attention, bazna, book, business, business capital, cause, consumptive zakat, data analysis, data collection, data collection technique, data source, descriptive method, difference, documentation, economic empowerment, empowerment, program, evaluation, field research, human resource, Idea, interview, lack, laz, lazismu, library research, literature study, mechanism, mustahik, mustahiq, muzakki, national amil zakat, agency, needy, observation, obstacle, optimization, poverty alleviation program, poverty line, productive zakat, productive zakat fund, productivity, qualitative method, qualitative research, research result, researcher, success, support, synergy, use
3	Yellow <i>Zakat Poverty and effect</i> 216 items	Abstract, aceh, aceh province, analysis tool, application, city, economic growth, effect, evidence, hand, human development index, indicator, infaq, inflation, influence, keyword, keywords Pakistan, period, policymaker, poverty level, province, quantitative approach, relationship, sadaqah, sample, secondary data, significant effect, study show, survey, unemployment, variable, zis
4	Blue <i>Zakat Poverty and Cibest</i> 40 items	Amount, bangladesh, beneficiary, case study, category, center, change, cibest, cibest model, household, income inequality, increase, index, islamic business, percent, primary data, productive zakat program, question, questionnaire, reduction, respondent

Research maps that can be created based on 4 keyword mapping clusters, namely:

Cluster 1: Zakat Poverty and Muslim Country

The collection and distribution of zakat potential as an instrument of poverty alleviation over the years has been widely studied in Islamic economic literature. In fact, zakat is one of the early instruments of Islamic public finance. Practically, zakat management still needs management to alleviate poverty in various Islamic countries. This study finds the uniqueness of zakat management for poverty alleviation program as the main agenda in zakat management in several Islamic countries. Some research in cluster 1:

This study explores the relationship between zakat and poverty reduction in Muslim countries using a bibliometric approach. The results show that Malaysia has the largest contribution of publications. (Wahyuni and Wulandari, 2024)

Aims to investigate the effectiveness of zakat, a form of Islamic charity, in reducing poverty in ASEAN countries with predominantly Muslim populations. Despite various policies implemented, poverty remains a dominant problem in these countries. (Mahfuzha et al., 2019)

This study analyzes the effectiveness of zakat management in Bogor Regency, Indonesia, using the National Zakat Index. The result shows that the

implementation of zakat performance in BAZNAS is quite good, but there is room for improvement in collection, distribution, and utilization. (Hilmiyah, Beik and Tsabita, 2018)

Discusses the potential and current state of zakat collection in Indonesia, and uses predictive methods to forecast future collection amounts. It also explores the various systems used by Muslim countries to collect zakat funds. The findings suggest that zakat collection is expected to increase in the coming years and can inform policy makers on how to effectively regulate it. (Parisi, 2017)

Explores the practical implications of zakat in OIC countries during the COVID-19 pandemic. It analyzes 31 scientific studies and highlights the economic benefits of zakat, such as poverty reduction, economic empowerment, and support for healthcare and education. The findings suggest that zakat can play a significant role in socio-economic empowerment and should be considered by governments and policy makers in Muslim countries. (Lestari *et al.*, 2022)

Cluster 2: Zakat Poverty and Mustahik

One of the most intractable problems in Indonesia is poverty. In Islam, zakat can be used as a solution in reducing poverty. As an instrument that is included in one of the pillars of Islam, zakat certainly has binding rules in terms of fiqh, one of which is to whom zakat is given. In QS. At-Taubah verse 60, Allah provides provisions for eight groups of people who receive zakat, namely the poor, amil, converts, riqab, gharim, fisabilillah, and ibnu sabil. Some research in cluster 2: Discusses the concept of zakat in Islamic law and its purpose to reduce social inequality and poverty. It shows that zakat can be more effective in reducing poverty by providing capital and skills to mustahiks, and highlights a successful zakat institution in East Java that has implemented this approach. The report recommends further development of similar institutions in Indonesia to fight poverty. (Hidayat, 2023)

This study examines the impact of the productive zakat program on poverty and welfare of mustahik households. Using the CIBEST model, it was found that the program increased the welfare index by 147.14%, reduced the material and spiritual poverty index by 49.6% and 1.6%, and reduced the absolute Poverty index by 12.3%. Overall, the program had a positive impact on the lives of mustahik households. (Beik and Pratama, 2017)

Proposes a micro-business incubation model for mustahiks, using zakat funds, to achieve financial

independence and reduce poverty. The model includes capital assistance, management skills training, innovation, and support from zakat institutions. This research was conducted through qualitative interviews with muzakki, mustahik, and BAZNAS administrators in Central Java. (Adiwijaya, Suprianto and Rusdi, 2023)

Examines the impact of organizational support and entrepreneurial characteristics on the success of mustahik empowerment programs in Indonesia. The study found a positive relationship between these factors and program success, demonstrating their importance in poverty reduction efforts. The results suggest that zakat institutions should prioritize these variables for maximum impact. (Mawardi, Trianto and Masrizal, 2022)

It examines the role of zakat, infaq, and sadaqah in reducing poverty in Indonesia through Badan Amil Zakat Nasional. Using quantitative methods, this study found that the distribution and use of ZIS funds have a significant impact on the income of mustahik, contributing to the achievement of SDGs, particularly in reducing poverty. However, future research should consider other factors and indicators beyond income and SDGs. (Jaenudin and Herianingrum, 2022)

Cluster 3: Zakat Poverty and Effect

Zakat can be a useful tool to reduce poverty in locations where it has a huge impact on the surrounding area. Poverty is one of Indonesia's most pressing issues in terms of economic development. Some research in cluster 3:

Examines the relationship between Islamic social finance, human capital quality, governance, and poverty in 39 OIC countries. The findings show that the Islamic human development index and zakat have a positive impact on poverty reduction, while governance, population, inflation, and exchange rates have no significant effect. These findings can inform policy-making to address poverty in these countries. (Widiastuti *et al.*, 2022)

This study compares zakat distribution programs in Riau Province, Indonesia and Selangor State, Malaysia in reducing poverty. Differences were found in management, impact, amount collected, and distribution of zakat funds. The recommendation aims for Riau Province to centralize zakat management and improve distribution to provide a stronger impact on poverty reduction. (Sastraningsih *et al.*, 2020)

Explores the potential impact of Zakat on poverty reduction and wealth redistribution in Morocco. The results suggest that Zakat collection can fill the resource gap for those living below \$1.9 and \$3.2 per

day, and potentially eliminate extreme poverty while also generating surplus. (Lahjouji and Kahf, 2021)

This study examines the impact of human development index and unemployment on poverty in DKI Jakarta, with zakat as a moderating factor. The results show that the Human Development Index has a significant effect on poverty, while unemployment does not. Zakat is able to moderate the impact of human development index on poverty, but not the impact of unemployment. (Amran, Faisal and Octaviani, 2024)

Zakat, a form of Islamic charity, has been found to have a positive impact on reducing poverty levels in Indonesia. The study used data from 12 provinces over 7 years and found that zakat can help bridge the gap between those with excess assets and those in need, ultimately improving the Human Development Index and reducing poverty. (Irwanda, 2021)

Cluster 4: Zakat Poverty and Cibest

Poverty is a condition in which a person cannot fulfill their basic needs. Zakat is one of the instruments in Islam to solve the problem of poverty. CIBEST stands for Center for Islamic Business and Economic Studies, where this model is used to measure the methods of both dimensions, spiritual and material (economic) and combine them to determine the state of poor households without or with zakat assistance. Some research in cluster 4:

This study analyzes the impact of zakat, infaq, and sadaqah distribution on poverty reduction in Yogyakarta, using the CIBEST model. The results show that proper management of these funds can lead to an increase in welfare and a decrease in various forms of poverty. (El Ayyubi and Eka Saputri, 2018)

This study examines the impact of zakat on poverty levels in Padang city using the CIBEST model. The results show that zakat helps alleviate material and spiritual poverty, and empowers the poor through a new perspective on Poverty. The study highlights the importance of changing the mindset towards poverty for a better life. (Rozalinda and Ikhsan, 2022)

Examines the impact of productive-based zakat programs on poverty and welfare in DKI Jakarta and Bogor Regency. Using the CIBEST model, the study found that the program significantly improved welfare and reduced material and absolute poverty, but had an unpredictable effect on spiritual prosperity. (Beik and Arsyianti, 2016)

This study proposes a better measurement of spiritual value in zakat distribution using the concept of Islamic spirituality. Results from a sample of 60 beneficiaries show an improvement in both material

and spiritual values, with the measurement of spiritual value showing significant differences. The study discusses the limitations of current measurement methods and suggests the application of the proposed model in Indonesian zakat management organizations. (Gusti Oka Widana and Arief Rahman Hakim, 2023)

This study examines the impact of zakat-based microfinance programs on the welfare of zakat recipients in post-disaster areas. Results show positive effects on material and spiritual well-being, with a decrease in the poverty index. The success of the program is attributed to the monitoring and technical support provided by the organization. (Hasanah, Anwar and Ardiansyah, 2023)

The results of several studies of each cluster above show that zakat, economic growth has a significant impact on poverty levels and provides a perspective that the role of zakat funds distributed to the community is able to show its consistency and succeed in reducing poverty levels so that zakat funds are able to become the main strategy to reduce poverty levels. As a practical contribution, the government can further optimize socialization to the community to channel zakat funds to legal entities such as BAZNAS, because it is more measurable in seeing its impact on the overall macroeconomy for a district / city area, in order to achieve poverty alleviation from zakat distribution.

Cluster 5: Zakat Poverty and Economic Growth

Zakat is an obligatory service performed by those Muslims who are able to apply it. Zakat is a means of income redistribution and can also support human resource development as well as increase economic growth in Indonesia, therefore, the potential of zakat should attract the attention of the government as one of the solutions to reduce poverty in Indonesia. Zakat is not only a voluntary charitable provision, but also an obligation that must be paid by Muslims who receive zakat.

Indonesia's economic growth, especially in West Java, has declined due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This has increased poverty levels and hampered economic productivity. The research shows that zakat can be an alternative solution to boost economic growth in West Java in the 2016-2020 period. The study found that zakat has a significant influence, while poverty also affects economic growth. (Supratman and Asih, 2022)

This study explores the effect of zakat on poverty reduction, income distribution, and economic growth. Data from IDX and BPS during 2007-2016 were used. The analysis methods used are normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation

using SPSS 20. The results show zakat has a positive and sustainable impact on economic growth. This study recommends using zakat to increase economic growth by providing monetary assistance. (Salma *et al.*, 2021)

Zakat has an important role in the development of Islamic economy in various regions. This study analyzes the effect of zakat on economic growth in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. In the period of 2003-2020, through panel data regression method, the result shows that zakat and population growth have positive and significant influence on economic growth in the three countries. This result suggests that zakat can be taken into account as a fiscal instrument in the economic policy of Islamic countries. (Zakat *et al.*, 2023)

This study evaluates the effect of zakat income and economic growth on poverty in North Sumatra (2016-2020). Data on zakat income, economic growth, and poverty are used. The results show that economic growth has a significant effect on poverty, but there is no significant effect between zakat income and poverty. The analysis shows an increasing influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. (Hasanah, Batubara and Syahbudi, 2023)

BAZNAS distributes zakat for productive business after fulfilling the basic needs of mustahik. The economy of North Sumatra experienced negative growth due to Covid-19, namely -2.37% in K2 and -2.60% in K3. The economic inequality in the area is a challenge for BAZNAS in reducing the income gap. The impact test shows that zakat can increase the income of asnaf before the pandemic, but not during the pandemic in North Sumatra.

From some of the research above, it can be explained that the effect of zakat on economic growth has a positive effect and zakat is an obligation of God that has a good impact on the economy. Zakat affects growth, poverty, and inequality in the Islamic economic system. Zakat works on the principle of "work and productivity" to reduce unemployment, increase productivity, employment, production utility, and growth. Zakat also controls the economy, reduces poverty, and inequality.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to determine the extent of the development of research on the theme of "Zakat Poverty" in the world. The results of the study show that the number of research publications related to "Zakat Poverty" is 1,257 journal articles indexed by Dimensions. Furthermore, based on the results of the

analysis on bibliometric author mapping, it shows that Wildastuti, Tika, Johari, Fuadah, Beik, Irfan Syauqi, and Bahri, Efri Syamsul are the authors who have the most publications on the theme of "Zakat Poverty". Furthermore, in the development of research related to "Zakat Poverty" based on bibliometric keyword mapping, it is divided into 4 clusters with the most used words are zakat, Muslim country, mustahik, effect, sustainable, cibest, impact, and sdgs. Based on the frequently used keywords, it can then be grouped into 4 research map clusters with topics that discuss (1) Zakat Poverty and Muslim Country, (2) Zakat Poverty and Mustahik, (3) Zakat Poverty and Effect, and (4) Zakat Poverty and Cibest (5) Zakat Poverty and Economic Growth.

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