

Mapping and Development Research Trends of Zakat Institutions: A Bibliometric Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Zakat institution as a forum for the development and growth of zakat activities by carrying out various activities. The framework and patterns that are built in the development and growth of zakat institutions need attention in the form of sustainable scientific innovation. This form of effort is like providing scientific contributions through scientific research related to zakat institutions. This study aims to provide an overview and mapping of topic trends regarding zakat institution research from 2009 to 2022 through two Journal Publishing Websites, namely Google Scholar and Scopus-indexed International Journals. The results show that from Google Scholar there are 3211 topics which are then filtered to avoid Duplicate System Errors so that it becomes 944 topics of zakat institutions, then there are 200 topics from Scopus indexed journals Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4. Each website has qualities that describe the latest topic trends of the Zakat Institute leading to future research such as discussion topics related to digitalization, management to post-covid-19 topics.

Keywords: *Bibliometric Analysis, Zakat, Zakat Institution*

INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of Islam, zakat is expanding as a potential development strategy (Ben Jedidia & Guerbouj, 2021). In particular, the intensification of scientific treasures necessitates specific consideration of priority concerns in maximizing zakat governance (Widiastuti et al., 2021). The potential of zakat as a remedy for issues like growing economic disparity and diminishing public well-being has been explored in numerous research. However, the zakat collecting mechanism, which is overseen by professional institutions, may be affected by technological improvements. As a result, researchers' enthusiasm continues to produce innovations in numerous scientific studies on zakat institutions.

Numerous academics debate the conceptual and influential elements of the zakat literature that has been produced

(Alshater et al., 2021). The dialogue that serves as the foundation for each work of literature is informed by the topic's novelty model and intriguing holes to be filled. The uniqueness of the subject and the innovative nature of the study findings are what make zakat research the most difficult to do (Cahyo, 2021).

As a result, many researchers worldwide, especially at institutions that provide a variety of scientific research breakthroughs, have given knowledge creation in zakat and waqf research a dominant position (Nana & Jing, 2017). It is clear from the evolution of zakat research that many scholars focused on Islamic law, benefits, influences, character, and principles up until the advent of the modern era when scholars created connections between zakat institution development models and various scientific facilities like zakat collection technology through

platforms and specific media. Professional institutional management oversees the zakat fund-collecting to ensure that the distribution and program execution are carried out as effectively as possible (Fatmawatie et al., 2020). Institutional Zakat is a group that oversees zakat in several nations. Institutional transparency, accountability, and professionalism are particular issues that require development.

In light of the aforementioned justification, the goal of this study is to assess the level of advancement in research at Zakat institutions using international publications indexed by Scopus and Google Scholar. Mapping the trend of research renewability from 2017 to 2022 is the aim of this study. The zakat renewal trend will be a topic that can be researched in the future thanks to a retrospective evaluation of scientific productivity, which is thought to have the power to direct future study planning and quality improvement (Zubaidah & Ninglasari, 2020).

Pritchard (1969) first described the bibliometric analysis as a field of application of mathematical and statistical techniques to research media (Cavalcanti, 2022). A state-of-the-art tool for boosting academic output, scientific publications, and researchers with a broad scope that can be discussed by all facets of the scientific field is bibliometrics. To produce high-quality research and be able to become solutions to various problems discovered, researchers interested in using bibliometrics as an analysis are interested in the essences of phenomena that can be measured, mapped, and developed based on data (Hérubel, 1999). When viewed from the three perspectives listed, bibliometric analysis-based research is deemed to be strong (Tijjani et al., 2020): 1) Researchers are able to: form an up-to-date overview of the scientific literature; 2) Offer critical, creative, and unbiased ideas from scientific research that is conducted; 3) As a

result of their research, researchers are able to create data analysis and theory from reliable sources and identify pertinent solutions.

The research evaluation methodology includes bibliometric analysis or methods, also known as scientometrics, and it is possible to conduct bibliometric analysis using different methodologies based on the various works of literature that have been produced (Ellegaard & Wallin, 2015).

The three components of bibliometrics, according to Glänzel, (2003), are as follows: a) bibliometrics for bibliometrics, which is the primary area of bibliometric research and has historically been used as a research methodology; b) bibliometrics for scientific disciplines (scientific information), given that researchers work scientifically oriented and have a strong interest in their area of specialization, which allows for a joint borderland with quantitative research.

To provide quantitative analysis findings from written publications, bibliographic methods are used. The identification of the literature collection, or publications in general and in a particular subject area, forms the basis of this kind of analysis. Computerized data processing has greatly aided and advanced this method, and in recent years, it has seen a significant rise in the number of publications. This is partly because of computerized techniques, but it's also because bibliometric techniques need a certain amount of data to be statistically reliable. The impact on the scientific literature can be interpreted and examined in a variety of ways thanks to the wide range of software and tools that are currently available. The expansion of non-traditional publishing and the number of scientific publishing platforms that can be used as a source of aggregated data further complicate this trend. Databases like Web of Science

(WoS), Scopus, or Google Scholar, for instance, have combined and added some reference features (Wedhatama et al., 2021).

METHODOLOGY

A descriptive quantitative approach combined with bibliometric analysis was the research methodology used. The systematic mapping scheme is put together through several stages in this research process. The research on standardized zakat published in reputable international journals is the main topic of this investigation. Using the Publish or Perish application, the researcher can get ready-to-process metadata. To gain access to raw data, researchers searched for "Zakat Institution" to obtain metadata. According to the findings, 3211 journals based on Google Scholar are available for processing. The researchers also employed VOSViewer and Microsoft Excel 2019 in the final phase. Data analysis in Microsoft Excel 2019 is intended to be done by publication year and citation count. While using VOSViewer to examine and visualize the development of publication trends based on an examination of frequently occurring keywords, article authors, and publisher journals.

RESULT

Zakat Institutions in Bibliometric Analysis

Every Muslim is required to issue zakat, a specific item of property (Ahmad & Mahmood, 2009). Zakat thought to become a Shohibul Mall and a middleman that helps Muzzaki pay zakat. Institutions that administer zakat contribute significantly to

the Ummah's welfare and help the government achieve its objectives for reducing poverty and promoting the economy (Sulaiman & Yusoff, 2008).

According to Khalifah et al., (2022), the zakat research, which was conducted from 1964 to 2021, revealed that each researcher from a different country used a different management strategy, and a different data source, and had their unique traits. Additionally, Fahmi Ali Hudaefi offers ideas from bibliometric analysis of zakat that will turn into future research trends. These ideas are connected to digitalization with zakat program promotion models and technology-based collections like digital zakat. We will evaluate the research that has grown on the Zakat Institution in this study. To explore the challenges of discussing Islamic social institutions, this research combines two distinct topics—namely, zakat institutions—into one broad discussion framework.

This study will give a broad overview of the evolution of zakat institution research over 14 years, from 2009 to 2022. The focus of this study will affect how much research can be done on Zakat institutions, including management, performance, and technology, as well as regional issues (Widiastuti et al., 2021).

Through the presentation of data in the form of outcomes that have been systematically attained with the aid of the Publish or Perish application and Microsoft Excel, this research will be developed. Based on the scatter diagram, the following information was taken from the Scopus Journal article:

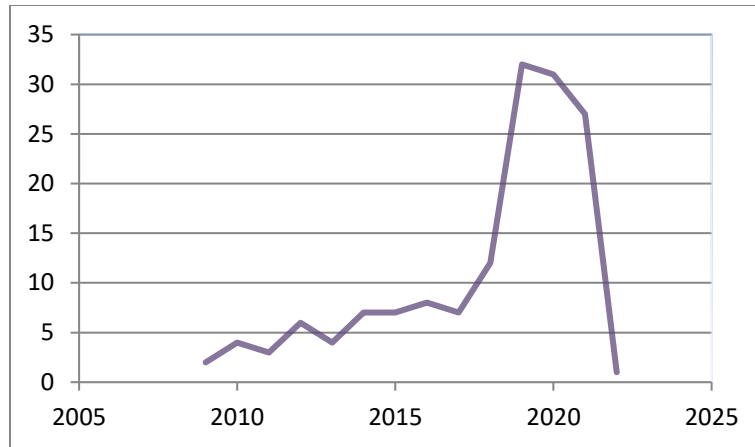


Figure. 1. The Number of Scientific Research Journals

Scopus and Google Scholar Index of Scientific Books Published 2003–2022

An increase in the contribution of books that can develop from the years 2003 to 2022 is shown by the data analysis above, which employs a Schatter diagram model. When Schäublin, E.'s book with the Scopus index *Role and Governance of Islamic Charitable Institutions: The West Bank Zakat Committees (1977-2009)* in the local

context was published in 2009, the increase in the graph started to happen.

Additionally, M.H. Hussain, MD, published a book in Indonesia under the title *Keberkesanan Sistem Tagihan zakat: Suatu Pandangan Awal*. In addition, the research done by the Zakat and Waqf Institute in the area of scientific journals with Scopus and Google Scholar indexes:

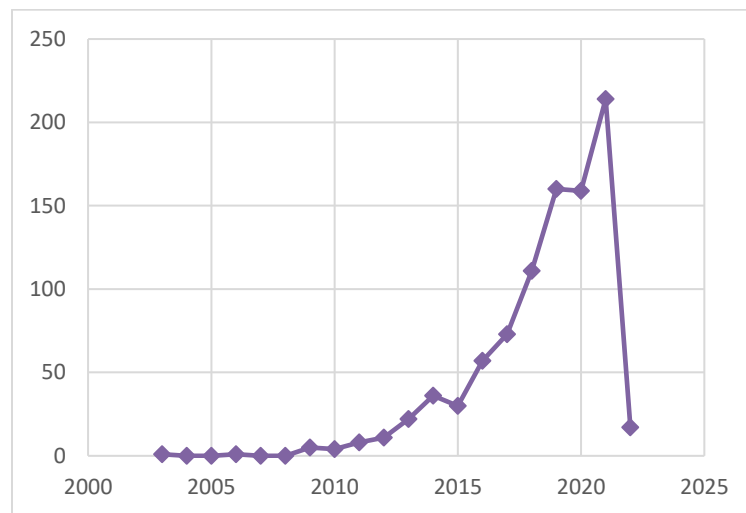


Figure. 2. Number of Scientific Research Journals

Scientific Journals Publish Index 2003–2022 by Scopus and Google Scholar

The research progress of the Scopus-indexed Zakat institutions and those listed on Google Scholar from 2009 to 2022 is shown in the diagram above. Many

researchers use the Scopus journal as a resource when looking for different sources of reference for their research (Erfanmanesh, 2017). There are 200 journals about zakat and waqf institutions in the years 2009 to 2022, according to the Citation Matrix data above. Quartile I (Q-1), Quartile II (Q-2), Quartile III (Q-3) and Quartile IV are the

four levels at which Scopus journals are categorized (Q-4).

Source Type

Any published research can be mapped using the following table based on the Google Scholar and Scopus tables on the market situation above:

Table. 1. Publication Year Journal of Zakat and Wakaf Institutions

Year	Total	Percentage	Annual Growth Rate
2009	5	0,53%	0
2010	4	0,42%	-0,11%
2011	8	0,85%	0,42%
2012	11	1,17%	0,32%
2013	21	2,22%	1,06%
2014	36	3,81%	1,59%
2015	30	3,18%	-0,64%
2016	57	6,04%	2,86%
2017	73	7,73%	1,69%
2018	111	11,76%	4,03%
2019	166	17,58%	5,83%
2020	164	17,37%	-0,21%
2021	241	25,53%	8,16%
2022	17	1,80%	-23,73%
Total	944	100,00%	1%

The growth rate of journals and books from research published on Google Scholar and Publish or Perish is shown in the table above. A total of 200 records from Scopus and 3211 records from Google Scholar were successfully identified as journal records. The number of files that were ready to be processed

amounted to 944 scientific journals. Since 2009, when the number of scientific journals related to publishing journals on Google Scholar and Scopus on Zakat and Waqf Institutions totalled 5 articles, there has been growth, with the highest growth in 2021 being 251 articles.

Table. 2. Data Year of Zakat and Waqf Institutions Book Publication

Year	Total	Percentage	Annual Growth Rate
2009	2	1,3%	0,0%
2010	4	2,6%	1,3%
2011	3	2,0%	-0,7%
2012	6	4,0%	2,0%
2013	4	2,6%	-1,3%
2014	7	4,6%	2,0%
2015	7	4,6%	0,0%
2016	8	5,3%	0,7%
2017	7	4,6%	-0,7%
2018	12	7,9%	3,3%
2019	32	21,2%	13,2%
2020	31	20,5%	-0,7%
2021	27	17,9%	-2,6%
2022	1	0,7%	-17,2%
Total :	151	100,0%	

According to the aforementioned data, more books were published between 2009 and 2022. It is known that there were only two books published in 2009; the most books published up until 2019 were 32.

Mapping of Zakat Institution Topic Trends

The discussion of this topic combines a quantitative research methodology with bibliometric analysis. By connecting the past to the present, this study provides a direction for future research that is predictive. Google Scholar and Scopus, which contain nearly all of the research papers about zakat institutions, are where the database is

sourced from. The built-in analysis tool of VOSviewer was used to produce representative data. The outcomes of the data we presented using the separation procedure on each of the Google Scholar and Scopus websites are as follows.

Results from the Google Scholar VOS viewer

There is a citation for each research project listed on the Google Scholar website. Here is the Citation Matrix from Google Scholar to gather data in the form of the quantity of research available, process it into bibliometric analysis, and then focus the theme by removing duplicate files:

the keywords "Zakat Institutions" that appear in the mapping of topic trends from 2009 to 2022 indicates that zakat and zakat institutions are the most discussed topics. An interesting overview of the keywords created and discussed in various research studies is provided by the topic mapping. The large circle lists the most popular topics and those that serve as discussion points for the research. Some topics approach the discussion keywords and others that veer away from them based on the framework of the path between the topic points and other points.

The term "close" denotes a topic

that has been previously discussed and is related, such as zakat institutions, quality, finances, and zakat institutions' effectiveness. The transparency and accountability of zakat institutions worldwide are among the topics that are not keywords, followed by those about zakat payers trust, salary-income links in zakat institutions, artificial intelligence in zakat institutions, absence in zakat institutions, Islamic Accountability in zakat institutions, performance indicators, and so forth. The following image shows an intriguing conversation that spans the past and present:

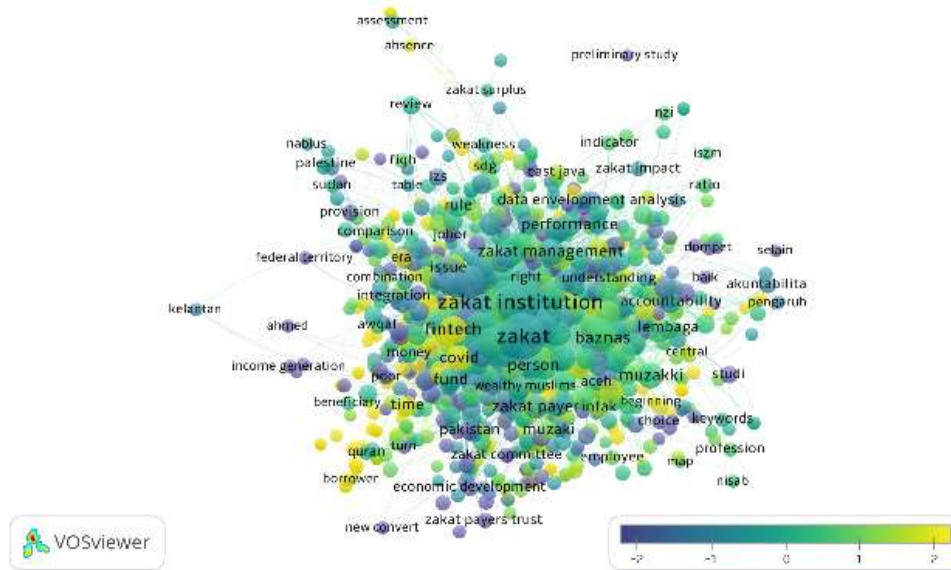


Figure. 4. Topic of Discussion from the Past to the Present

Zakat and zakat institutions are a topic that is frequently discussed and is an interesting trend. The image above shows the discussion of the longest topics, which are highlighted in purple and span the years 2009 to yellow, which denotes the most recent trend, which is 2022. Because zakat is both the impetus

for and the outcome of the activities of zakat institutions, discussions of zakat and zakat institutions are intertwined. Zakat, zakat institutions with sharia fintech, zakat institutions with baznas, or the most recent trends like zakat institutions with COVID-19 are just a few of the sub-discussions that are related to and have an impact on one another.

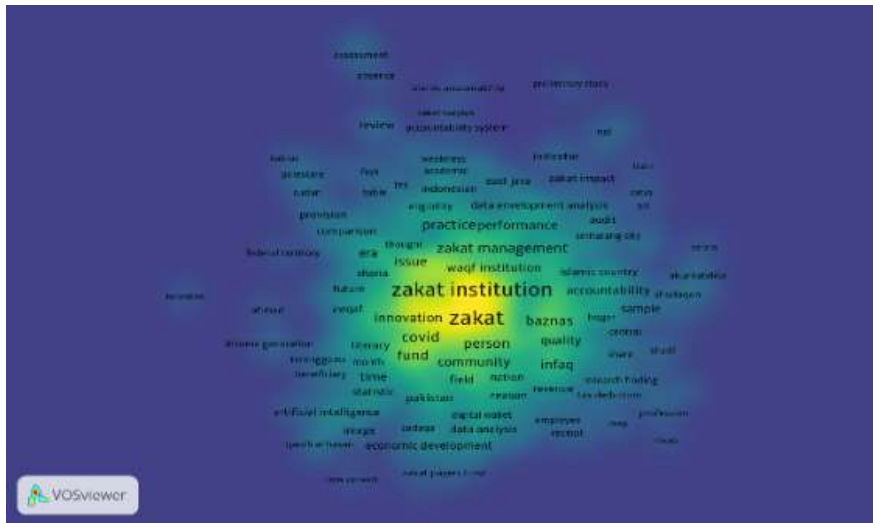


Figure. 5. Google Scholar, VOSviewer, and Zakat Institution Topic Mapping 2009–2022

The simultaneous visualization of the distribution of the topics is shown in Figure 3, which indicates that the topic of zakat institutions, or "Zakat Institutes," is the one that has generated the most discussion. And discussions that stray from the topic point tend to cover a lot of

topics that are rarely discussed but have the potential to develop into new topics. Future researchers might conduct studies that are irrelevant or not clearly in yellow. The author who has contributed the most to the Zakat Institute's research on Google Scholar will then be visualized:

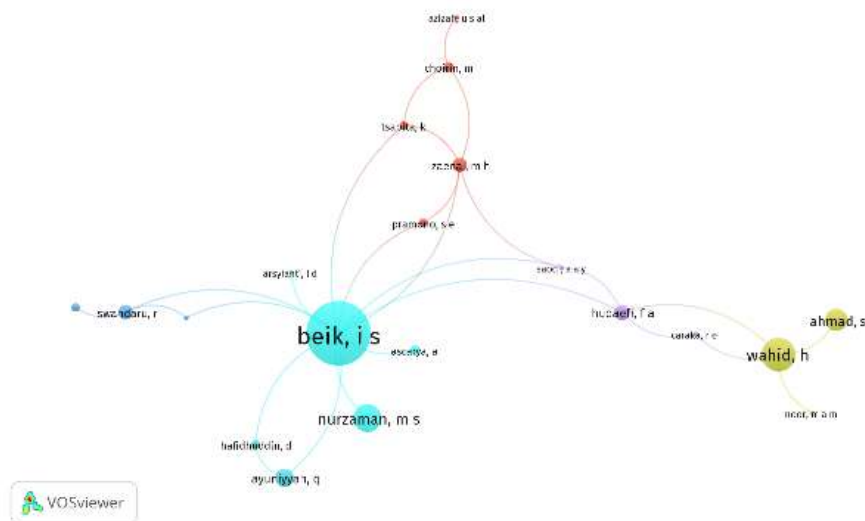


Figure. 6. Mapping the Author of Zakat Institutions with VOSviewer, 2009–2022

The author or authors who contribute to the publication of the Zakat Institution journal are identified in the image mapping above. According to Google Scholar, Beik, I., is the author who contributes the most, which explains how his work has influenced numerous studies, including Nurzaman's.

Scopus Journal VOSviewer Results

The most frequently chosen priority is a bibliometric analysis of the growth of Scopus-indexed literature research. In a variety of fields, research that is Scopus-indexed is of the highest calibre. Since 1900, or 121 years ago, the prestigious Scopus journal has been

published. From 1900 to 2021, the Scopus journal's consistent exponential growth covered all scientific disciplines (Thelwall & Sud, 2022). The researcher's goal is to create a model for data collection that moves from the contributions of fundamental concepts to those that can be acknowledged as the result of high-calibre global research. The researcher gives the following overview of the citation matrix of journals that are Scopus-indexed and regarded by international research institutions to determine the calibre of the research:

Table. 4. Citation Matrics on Scopus Journals

Publication Years	2009 - 2022
Citation Years	13 <2009 - 2022>
Papers	200
Citations	1008
Cites/ Years	77.54
Cites/ Papers	5.04
Authors/ Papers	1.00
h-Index	15
g-Index	21
Hi-Norm	15
Hi-Annual	1.15
HA –Index	6
Papers Whit ACC .>	1,2,5,10.20 : 100,47,10,0,0

According to the matrix citation in the Scopus journal, the quantity of completed research projects that were

indexed by Scopus is given. The development of Scopus journals from 2009 to 2022 is represented by the following map:

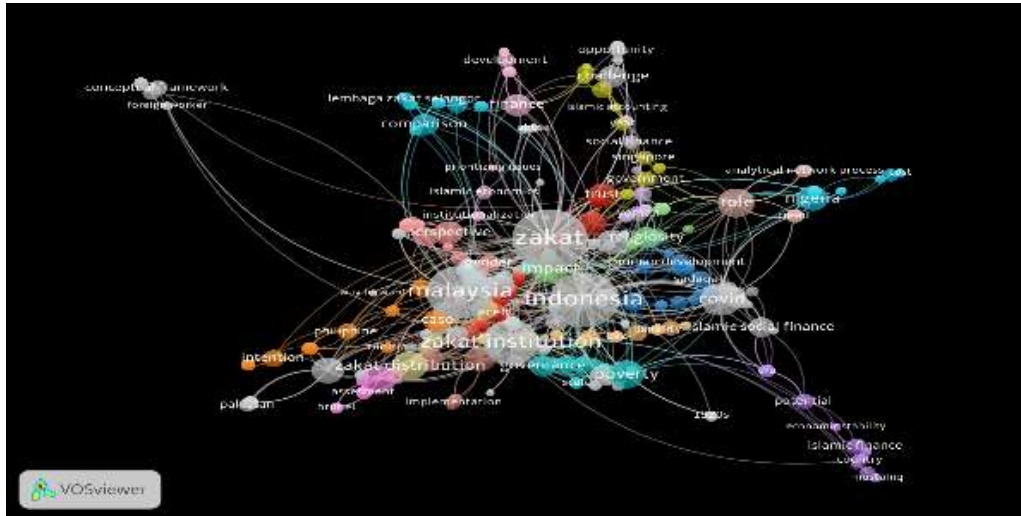


Figure 7. Mapping the Topics of Zakat Institutions, VOSviewer, Scopus, 2009–2022

The frequency with which Scopus-indexed journals are mapped to bibliometric analysis models is the most debated topic. The topic of zakat and zakat agencies is still the hottest discussion and is always a keyword. In this case, VOSviewer shows the countries with the most subtopics related to zakat institutions, for example, Zakat Development and Zakat Institutions in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and

Nigeria. Discussion A recent trend in Scopus-indexed journals is to discuss topics far from the point of discussion. Such as Analytical Network Process Approach to Zakat and Zakat Institutions, Transforming Zakat Institutions, Trust, Governance, Case Zakat Institutions, Transparency, etc. so that those topics can be prioritized. Here is a visualization of the distribution of topics that can be described in VOSViewer:

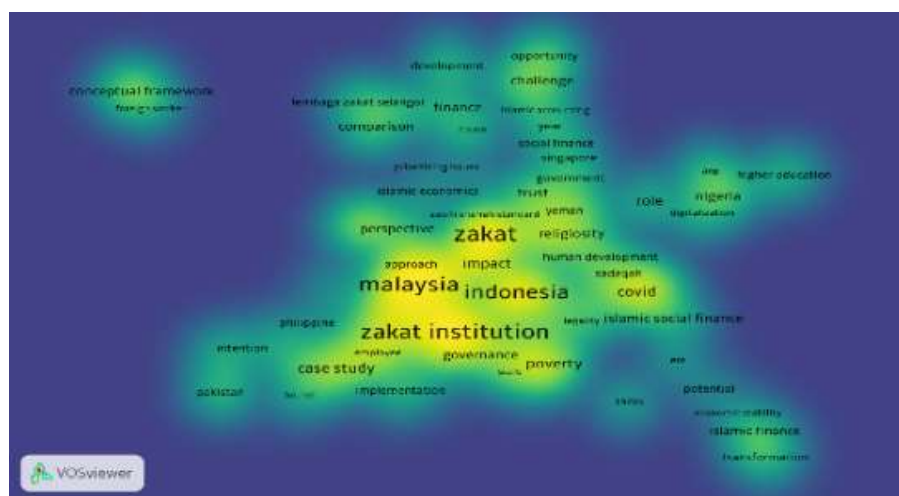


Figure 8. VOSviewer's Topic Distribution Map of Zakat Institutions, 2009–2022, according to Scopus

According to the data in picture 6, the topic of zakat and zakat institutions is expanding quickly in Scopus journals, as shown by the visualization of sporadic topics. The most well-liked and current discussion on subtopics like COVID-19, Islamic Social Finance, Human Development, Trust, Social Finance, and

discussions about digitalization is the relationship between zakat and zakat institutions. According to the visualization above, the topics that are most luminous and yellow are the most popular, while those that are less yellow are less popular or have not received much further discussion:

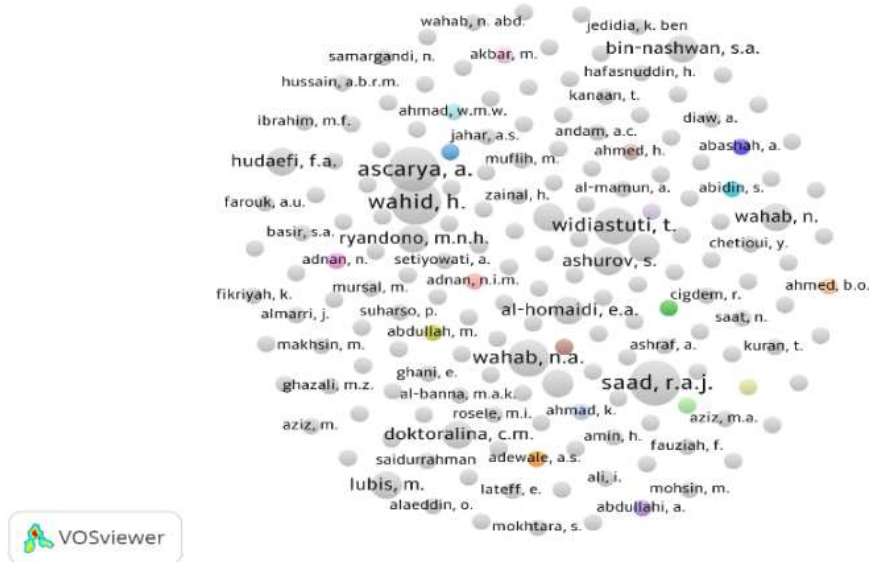


Figure. 9. VOSviewer - Zakat Institutions Topic Distribution Map, 2009-2022, based on Scopus

As seen in the image above, the author's article in the Scopus-indexed zakat institution journal is a topic of interest for researchers, particularly in Asia, particularly in Malaysia and Indonesia. The most pronounced circle

and the most obvious name designate the highest contribution. See the following image to learn more about trends in Scopus journal publication times, including Ascarya, A., Wahid, H., Widiastuti, T., Wahab, N.A., Saad, R.A.J., and others:

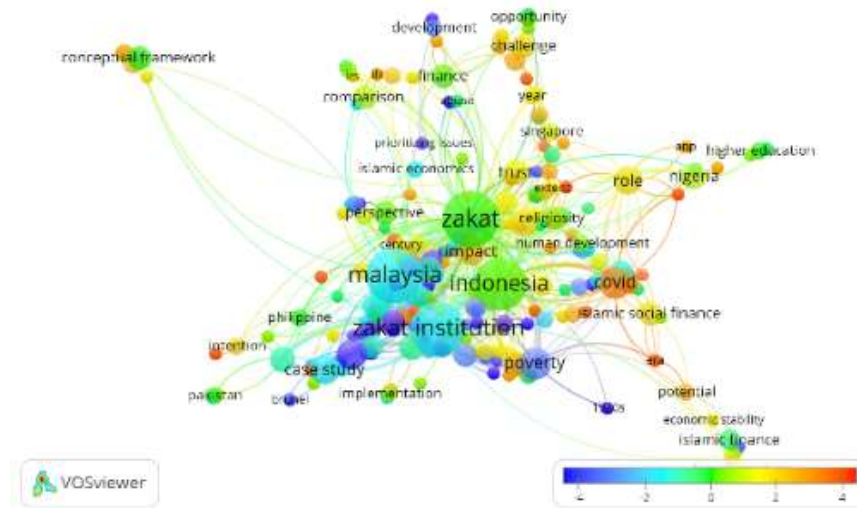


Figure. 10. VOSviewer: Topic Distribution Map of Zakat Institutions, 2009–2022, based on Scopus

The information in the images above shows that, in contrast to the newest topics, which are the most current trend issues, the most traditional discussion topics have been debated for a very long time. Dark blue highlights the subjects that have received the most attention, such as the discussion of zakat institutions and how they affect poverty, which is followed by the opinions of various zakat experts or topics related to the growth of zakat institutions. The topics that range from 2013 to 2016 and are indicated in light blue and green are those that are not overly lengthy

CONCLUSION

Several conclusions can be drawn from the results of the above analysis and discussion. First, look at the academic journals included in this study from two perspectives, that is, discussions published in Google Scholar and discussions published in Scopus. The two selected discussions are from international journals published between 2009 and 2022. The three results of this

study demonstrate the different characteristics of publishing journal websites from the two perspectives of Google Scholar and Scopus Journal. There are a lot of discussion topics on Google Scholar, but the quality of journals is determined randomly or mixed, while Scopus journals are divided into four levels: Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4.

The four mapping tools in the zakat agency survey were analyzed using bibliometric analysis through the VOSviewers application, and due to these results, discussions of zakat and zakat agency have a cross-correlation relationship. This is because zakat is both the driving force and the product of the zakat system. The relationship between the two topics gives direction to each subdiscussion, as there are classic trends that have been discussed for a long time, as well as new ones.

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