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A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS: RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT ON TECHNOLOGICAL-BASED PRODUCTIVE ZAKAT MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyse research trends in the technology-based management of productive zakat. International publication data sourced from the google scholar database with the help of Publish or Perish from 2015-2022 as many as 500 publications with the keywords used are Productive Zakat, science, and technology. The data used are only publications in the form of journal articles. The publications in the form of books, proceedings, and other publications were not used in this study. Thus, there were 338 publications left. Data analysis using VOSviewer software. The topics that are rarely used in research on technology-based productive zakat management are waqf, muzakki, income, consumptive zakat, effectiveness, income, and welfare. Meanwhile, the results of network vision analysis on zakat in cluster 1 has 35 relationships with other topics, while the total link strength is 590 and occurrences are 228. The results of this study illustrate that research on technology-based productive zakat leads to the term effectiveness, muzakki income, and wealth. This has the impact that research on technology-based productive zakat management is related to increased effectiveness, muzakki income, and welfare.

Keywords: Bibliometric, Productive zakat, Science, Technology, VOSviewer

1. Introduction

A productive zakat is a form of zakat distribution that can improve the welfare of the recipient (mustahiq). Judging from its nature, zakat is classified into four categories, namely (i) traditional consumptive zakat, (ii) creative consumptive zakat, (iii) traditional productive zakat, and (iv) creative productive zakat. Zakat that is paid shows one's faith, while zakat that is managed properly will increase the welfare of mustahiq [1]. It is this productive zakat that is most relevant to the aim of increasing the welfare of mustahiq. Productive zakat can increase the welfare of mustahiq which is used to increase mustahiq business, this is proven in his research by the results of increasing the income of productive zakat recipients used for his business, even four out of eight of mustahiq who receiving productive zakat increases income in his business has changed to zakat giver (muzakki) [2]. Productive zakat is a form of zakat distribution that can improve the welfare of mustahiq [3]. The results of another study state that productive zakat funds have a relationship with UKM turnover. This illustrates that the use of productive zakat can improve the welfare of its recipients as small and medium enterprises [4]. Other research results state that well-managed productive zakat will increase the socio-economic independence of mustahiq so that they can transform into muzakki [5]. Productive zakat has a high level of effectiveness for mustahiq who have a food and beverage business [6].

The purpose of this study is to analyse research trends in the technology-based management of productive zakat. International publication data is sourced from the google scholar database with the help of Publish or Perish from 2015-2022 with the keywords used being Productive Zakat, science, and technology. The data used are only publications in the form of journal articles. The publications in the form of books, proceedings, and other publications were not used in this study. Data analysis using VOSviewer software [7]. The novelties of this study are (i) technology-based productive zakat, (ii) improving welfare through the management of technology-based productive zakat, and (iii) the effectiveness of technology-based productive zakat management.

2. Method

This research method used is bibliometric analysis. Data on international publications were taken from the google scholar database with the help of Publish or Perish from 2015-2022 as many as 500 publications with the keywords used are Productive Zakat, science, and technology. Data selection is carried out to obtain data that meets the criteria, namely the publication is a journal article and has been cited. Based on these criteria, 338 papers were obtained. The publications in the form of books, proceedings, and other publications were not used in this study. Data analysis using VOSviewer software to see three things, namely network, overlay, and density visualization. Data analysis was also carried out using the assistance of Ms. Excel to describe research trends based on previous studies [8-25].

3. Results and Discussion

The analysis of the relationship with the topic of productive zakat is illustrated through network visualization. The results of the network visualization analysis of the development of research on technology-based productive zakat management using VOSviewer are divided into 5 clusters (see Fig. 1). Cluster 1 (red) consists of

12 items, namely efficiency, institution, Malaysia, management, person, productivity, zakat, zakat collection, zakat distribution, zakat fund, zakat institution, and zakat management. Cluster 2 (green) consists of 9 items, namely consumptive zakat, effect, fund, impact, income, mustahiq, productive zakat, welfare, and zakat recipient. Cluster 3 (blue) consists of 6 items, namely covid, development, infaq, pandemic, utilization, and waqf. Cluster 4 (yellow) consists of 5 items namely, Baznas, distribution, effectiveness, poverty, and program. Cluster 5 (purple) consists of 4 items namely, amil zakat institution, application, muzakki, and technology. The topic that is often used in research on productive zakat in cluster 1 is zakat. The results of network visualization analysis in the zakat topic in cluster 1 have 35 relationships with other topics, while the total link strength is 590 and occurrences are 228. For cluster 2, the topic most often used in research is productive zakat. It has 35 relationships with other topics with a total link strength of 298 and occurrences of 94. In cluster 3, the development research topic is the most often used. The development topic has 29 relationships with other topics and a total link strength of 95 and occurrences of 30. In cluster 4, the most often used in research is a distribution that has 33 relationships with other topics. The total link strength is 189 and the accuracy is 49. In cluster 5, technology is the term most often used in research. This term has 25 relationships with other topics with a total link strength of 72 and occurrences of 27.

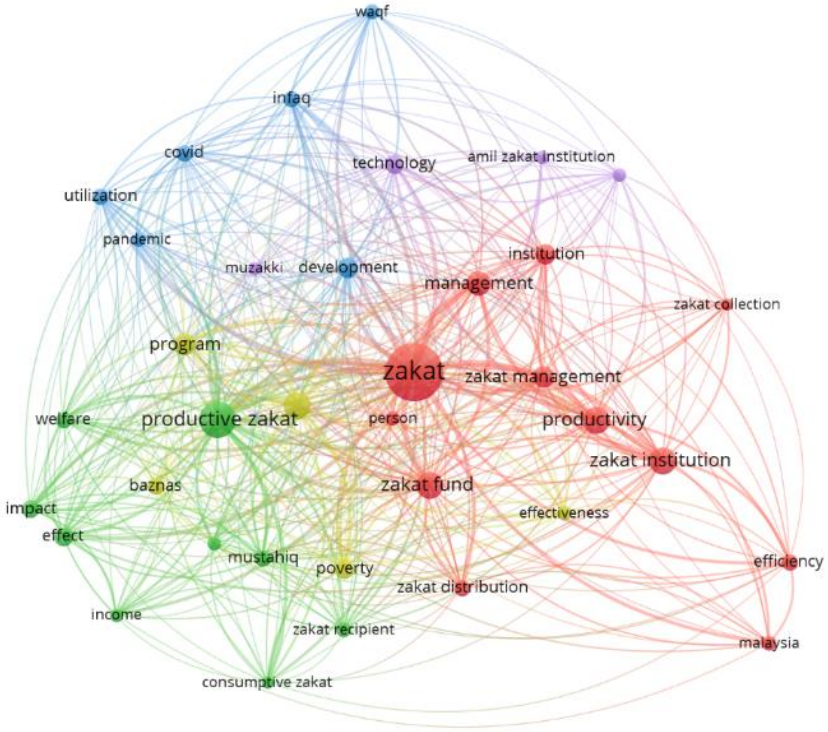

Fig. 1. Network visualization.

Overlay visualization analysis is to find out the development of research topics on technology-based productive zakat management from year to year. Based on the

overlay analysis, dark blue indicates the oldest research publication and yellow indicates the latest research publication. Research on waqf, infaq, covid, utilization, pandemic, muzakki, and funds is the topic raised in the latest research. Research on zakat distribution, development, Malaysia, and institutions is the research used in the longest research. The development of the number of publications each year is shown in Table 1 and Fig. 2.

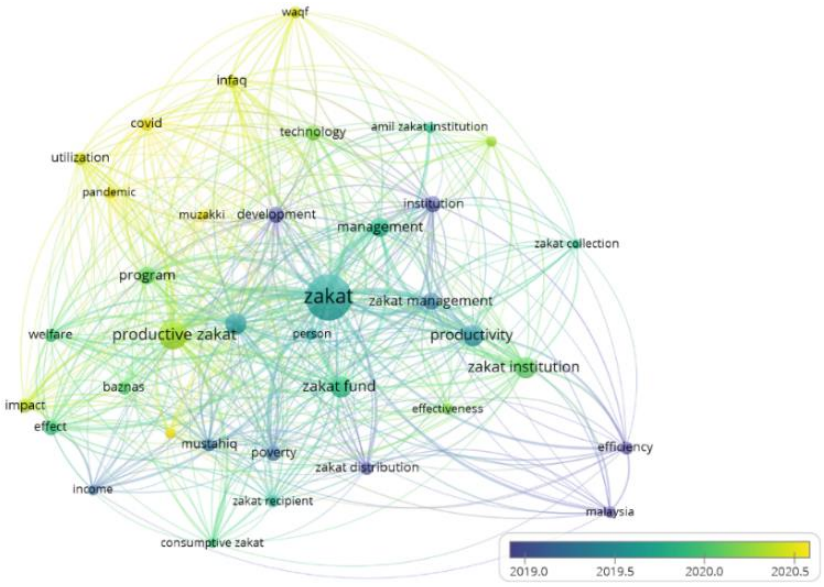

Fig. 2. Overlay visualization.

Table 1. Number of publication.

Year	Number of Publication
2015	19
2016	16
2017	18
2018	46
2019	36
2020	52
2021	84
2022	67

The trend of research development on technology-based productive zakat management is increasing (see Fig. 3). This means that this topic is still very good to be used as a research topic. Thus, in subsequent studies, productive zakat management based on technology is still suitable for use.

Mapping results on Density Visualization, researchers have contributed to producing the most work on research that discusses technology-based productive zakat management. The results of the density visualization analysis show a research trend, this is shown in yellow and is getting dimmer and getting closer to green. The darker yellow correlates to more research done. The dimmer yellow resulted

in the less often topic used in research. The topics that are rarely used in research include waqf, muzakki, income, consumptive zakat, effectiveness, income, and welfare (see Fig. 4). Table 2 is data on the 10 papers with the most citations. The most citations are papers written by Noor et al. in 2015 with a total of 73 citations.

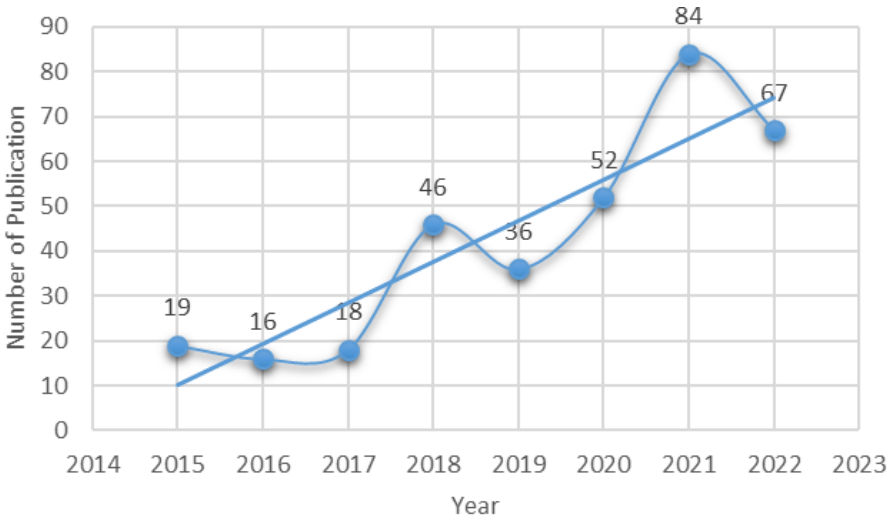

Fig. 3. Research trends on technological based productive zakat.

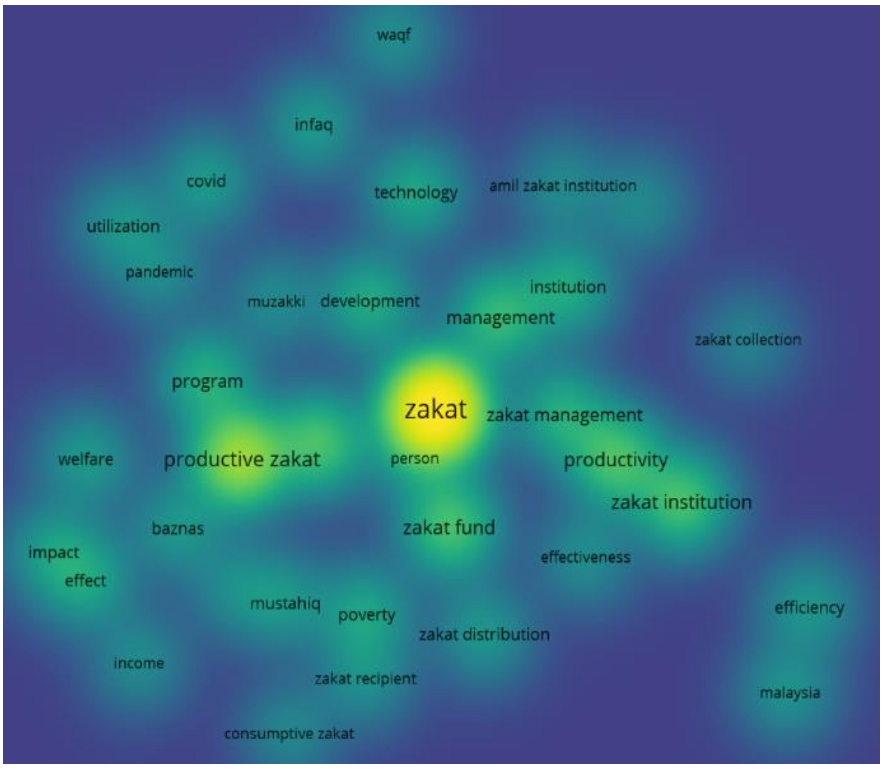

Fig. 4. Density visualization.

Table 2. Number of citations per paper.

Cites	Author	Title	Year
73	Noor et. al.	Efficiency of Islamic institutions: Empirical evidence of zakat organizations' performance in Malaysia	2015
72	Rachman and Salam	The reinforcement of zakat management through financial technology systems	2018
72	Rosli et al.	Distribution management of zakat fund: recommended proposal for Asnaf Riqab in Malaysia	2018
69	Djaghballou et. al.	Efficiency and productivity performance of zakat funds in Algeria	2018
68	Zalikha	Pendistribusian zakat produktif dalam perspektif Islam	2016
61	Obaidullah	Enhancing food security with Islamic microfinance: insights from some recent experiments	2015
58	Usman and Tasmin	The role of Islamic micro-finance in enhancing human development in Muslim countries	2016
56	Halimatusa'diyah	Zakat and social protection: the relationship between socio-religious CSOs and the government in Indonesia	2015
54	Al Parisi	Tingkat efisiensi dan produktivitas lembaga zakat di Indonesia	2017
46	Sohag et al.	Can zakat system alleviate rural poverty in Bangladesh? A propensity score matching approach	2015

4. Conclusions

There were 338 papers published in international journals through the Google Scholar database in 2015-2022. Topics that are rarely used in research on technology-based productive zakat management are waqf, muzakki, income, consumptive zakat, effectiveness, income, and welfare. Meanwhile, the results of network visualization analysis on the topic of zakat in cluster 1 has 35 relationships with other topics with the total link strength of 590 and occurrences of 228.

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