# The Role of Zakat, Infaq and Shadaqah in Indonesia's Economic Growth: An Islamic Perspective

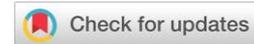**Fajrin Intan Safitri[a, 1*], Ghozali Maski[b, 2], Iswan Noor[c, 3] Ardhika Wahyu Kuncoro[d, 4]**

[1, 2, 3] Faculty of Economics and Business, Brawijaya University, Indonesia
Jl. MT. Haryono No.165, Ketawanggede, Kec. Lowokwaru, Kota Malang, Jawa Timur 65300

[4] Department of Fiqh and Ushul Al-Fiqh, Kulliyah of Islam Revealed Knowledge and Human Science, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia
Jl. Gombak, 53100 Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Malaysia

Email: [a]fajrinintan25@student.ub.ac.id, [b]ghozalimaski@ub.ac.id, [c]iswan@ub.ac.id, [d]ardhika87@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author

Check for updates

## ABSTRACT

**Keywords:**
*Economic Growth; Zakat; Infaq; Shadqah; National Income; Economic Welfare.*

The nexus between economic growth and national income is very critical driven by the nation's growth performance and its citizens' improvement standard of living. This study aims to analyze the role of zakat, infaq and shadaqah in Indonesia's economic growth from the Islamic perspective. By utilizing secondary data from Bank Indonesia, Central Bureau of Statistics, and BAZNAS this research employs the 2SLS (Two-Stage Least Square) method to estimate structural coefficients. The result found that generaly, zakat, infaq and shadaqah (ZIS) and consumption significantly contributed to economic growth from several variables like net exports, investment, and government during period 2001-2020. This research contribute to highlighting the significant impact of ZIS on national income and societal consumption, this study also provide result of study aimed at enhancing economic growth and ensuring the equitable collection and distribution of ZIS funds.

**INTRODUCTION**

Gross Domestic Bruto (GDP) for traditional economists used as a measure to determine the welfare of a country and is a widely used benchmark for national progress (Martinez-Galarraga, et. al., 2020; Beltrán & Lavado, 2021). GDP which is used as an indicator for measuring economic growth is also the strength of the national economy (Ikhwanuddin et. al., 2021; Akarsu, 2023). The nexus between economic growth and national income is very critical driven by the nation's growth performance and its citizens' improvement standard of living, because the point of economic growth is to result in a growth of output per capita and increase the standard of living (Stoica, et. al., 2020; Ali, et. al., 2021; Chen, et. al., 2021). Economic growth theories integrate capital into mathematical equations and national income computations, showcasing the tight linkage between economic growth and national income (Ridlo et. al., 2021; Castro & Lopes, 2022).

National income become an essential macroeconomic gauge forms a primary pillar guiding economic policies, underscoring its role as a benchmark for a nation's prosperity and policy formulation in the economic sector (Aprelia & Arif, 2023; Islami, et. al., 2023; Koengkan, et. al., 2023). According to Keynes' general theory revealed that national economic income over short periods was dictated by household and government expenditures (Keynes, 1997; Johnson, 2017; Marglin, 2021). To increase productivity in the economy, Islam presents its unique viewpoint on national income from various channels such as zakat, infak, shadaqah and waqf (Mahri et. al., 2021; Al Faruqı, 2022; Djalaluddin, et. al., 2023). The significance of zakat, infak, and shodaqah (ZIS) lies in its role as social security for the impoverished, fostering balanced economic growth and has significant potential to overcome various challenges in Indonesia (Mardalis et al., 2023; Riduwan, et. al., 2023; Saad, et. al., 2023). In essence, ZIS redistributes wealth from the have to the needy to ensure fair provision of basic needs to individuals or groups (Malecki, 2021; Widiastuti, et. al., 2021).

The increased collections aided communities affected by the pandemic (BAZNAS, 2022). Based on ZIS growth data from 2010 to 2020, the upsurge in 2020, surpassing 40%, notably amid the COVID-19 pandemic, marked a significant milestone (Amirudin & Sabiq, 2021; Sulaeman et. al., 2021; Hakim, & Noviyanti, 2022). ZIS growth elucidates its role as a form of consumption in Islam (Lisnawati, 2019). Comparatively, Indonesia's economic growth in 2021 reached 16,970.8 trillion IDR based on GDP at constant prices (BPS, 2022). In the same year, ZIS collections totaled 517.5 billion IDR (BAZNAS, 2022), constituting 0.000030% of Indonesia's economic growth.

Previous research examined the national income calculation model from an Islamic perspective and how zakat becomes an instrument in increasing economic growth (Hakim, et. al., 2020; Suriani, et. al., 2020; Akmal, et. al., 2021; Anwar et. al., 2022;

Millatina, et. al., 2022). Zauro, et. al., (2020) implores Islamic societies to use Zakat, Sadaqah and Qardhul Hassan as instruments that encourages wealth redistribution that promotes efficient and effective wealth redistribution. While Akmal, et. al., (2021) and Mawardi, et. al., (2023) revealed that zakat empowerment programmes and business assistantships positively impact the growth of zakah recipient's businesses, beneficial to their well-being. Nevertheless, their well-being is unaffected by the proxy of the macroeconomy. Further, Widiastuti, et. al., (2021) and Saad, et. al., (2023) found there are three components of input required in the zakat transformation: environment, resources and history.

On the other hand, Anggadini et. al., (2020), Purwanti (2020), Ridlo & Wardani (2020), Qoyyim & Widuhung (2020), Nawawi et. al., (2021), Safitri et. al., (2021) and Siswantoro & Ikhwan (2023) examined the influence of ZIS and other variables on economic growth. While Anjelina et. al., (2020), Syamsiyah et. al., (2022) examined the influence of ZIS and other variables on community welfare and empowerment.

Despite the interesting discussion of previous research above, this study aims to analyze the role of zakat, infaq and shadaqah in Indonesia's economic growth by the national income calculations from the Islamic perspective. By delving into these calculations, this study not only unravel the nuances of ZIS impact on economic growth but also shed light on its significance within the broader framework of national income.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

The research methodology employed in this study adopts a quantitative approach with a descriptive method (Syahrum & Salim, 2012). Quantitative research involves processing numerical data to establish empirical foundations and rational hypotheses. Through the descriptive method, this research systematically illustrates aspects related to the subjects and objects of the study (Abdullah, 2015). The data utilized consist of a 20-year time series from Indonesia, spanning from Quarter I of 2001 to Quarter II of 2021, sourced from the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

**Table 1.** Types and Sources of Research Data

| No | Variable | Operational Definition | Type | Data Source |
|----|----------|------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1 | National Income (Y) | National Income | Quarterly | BPS |
| 2 | Consumption (C) | Household Consumption Expenditure | Quarterly | BPS |
| 3 | Investment (I) | Inventory Changes | Quarterly | BPS/Bank Indonesia |
| 4 | Government Expenditure (G) | Government Consumption Expenditure | Quarterly | BPS |

| 5 | Export-Import (X-M) | Export-Import | Quarterly | BPS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Altruistic Expenditure (A) | ZIS (Zakat, Infak, and Shadaqah) | Quarterly | BAZNAS |

Table 1 delineates the types and sources of data utilized in the study. These data serve as the primary foundation for analyzing the role of Zakat, Infak, and Shadaqah (ZIS) in Indonesia's economic growth. A model of national income from an Islamic perspective is employed to depict the relationships between the involved economic variables. The simultaneous equation model used allows for an explanation of the intricate interactions among endogenous and exogenous variables, highlighting the impact of ZIS on economic growth. In selecting interrelated variables, accuracy is required.

The characteristics of each economic variable are independent, but on the one hand, these variables can also be dependent variables. To obtain accurate estimates, it is necessary to accommodate every variable in the economic field. The regression model has a model that can accommodate variables that have a relationship with each other. This method is the 2SLS (Two-Stage Least Square) method or better known as the simultaneous equation model (Ekananda, 2019; Yusuf et. al., 2021). The 2SLS method is a method used to obtain estimates of structural coefficients from reduced form equation coefficients estimated in overidentified structural equations (Halima & Kusrini, 2022) by using EViews 12.

The analysis in this research begins with model specifications to determine the relevant variables for applied in research. The model specification applied in this research is amodel simultaneous equation that has two structural equations with two endogenous variables and five exogenous variables. The specifications for the simultaneous equation model formed are:

$$Y_t = a_0 + a_1 C_{it} + a_2 I_{it} + a_3 G_{it} + a_4 NX_{it} + a_5 A_{it} + e_{it} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots (1)$$
$$C_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Co_{it} + (\beta_2 Y_{it} - \beta_3 A_{it}) + u_{it} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Where:

Y = National Income

C = Expenditures for consumption

I = Expenditures for investment

G = Government expenditure

Co = Basic consumption

A = Altruistic expenditure (Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah)

The next stage is an identification test carried out to determine whether the simultaneous equations to find out the parameters of the structural equation can be through the estimation results of the reduced equation. This research model

identification was carried out in two ways, namely by order condition and rank condition with the identification results obtained:

**Table 2.** Simultaneous Equation Identification Results

| Endogenous Variables | m | k | K | (K-k) > (m-1) | Rank Condition | Order Condition |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Income (Y) | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 > 1 | Overidentified | Overidentified |
| Consumption (C) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 > 1 | Overidentified | Overidentified |

Based on the identification test above, the two equation used were overidentified, in this case the appropriate way to estimate the parameters of the existing equations is to use Two-Stage Least Squares (2SLS) method. The next step is simultaneity testing to determine whether there is a relationship simultaneity between equations (Gujarati & Porter, 2009). Meanwhile, classical assumption tests like normality, autocorrelation, and heteroskedasticity are used to examine the reliability of the model used in analyzing the relationships between economic variables. All analysis processes are grounded in the time series data presented in the table, providing a robust foundation for explaining the complexities of Indonesia's economic growth from the perspective of Islamic-based national income.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The development of economic growth and national zakat, infaq and shadaqah (ZIS) collection growth in Indonesia when viewed from the last 20 years (2001-2020) in Figure 1, has positive trend even it has a positive growth valuefor its slowdown in the ZIS collection rate. The highest economic growth occurred in 2011 where economic growth was 6,50 percent and 2020 was the lowest at 2,07 percent. Meanwhile, the growth in ZIS collection in the same year reached the highest growth in 2007 at 98,30 percent and in 2001-2002 the lowest growth reached 0 percent, because that year was the first year of BAZNAS's establishment (BAZNAS, 2022; BPS, 2022).

Based on the results of classical assumption tests, namely: normality test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test, it shows that empirically there is a simultaneous relationship between structural equations in a system of equations. The normality test using Jaque Bera resulted in the conclusion that the structural equation of economic growth and consumption met the normality assumption. The heteroscedasticity test and autocorrection test are based on the detection results, all variables in both structural equations have a Prob value of more than 0.05. Therefore, both equations fulfill the assumptions of homoscedasticity and non-autocorrelation.
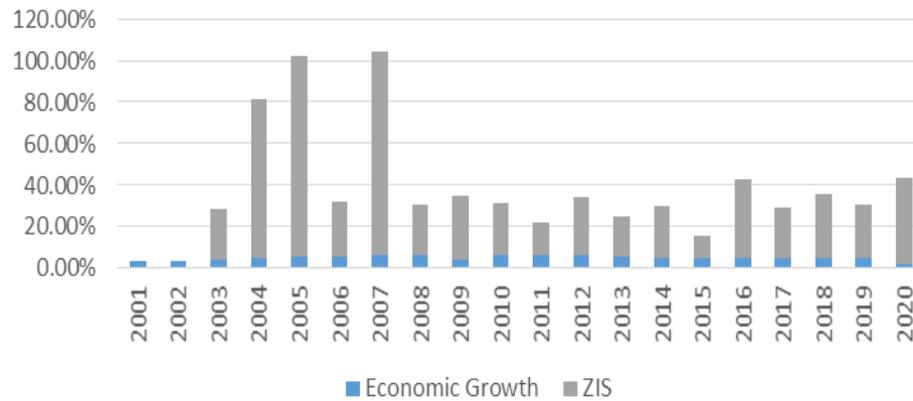
**Figure 1.** Economic Growth and National ZIS Collection Growth (2001-2020)

The estimation results based on the parameters of the simultaneous equation model using the 2SLS method are obtained in the table 3 as follows:

**Tabel 3.** Simultaneous Equation Model Estimation

| Simultaneous Equation Model | R-Square |
|---|---|
| $Y_{it} = -54614,04 + 1,8542\ C_{it} - 0,0002\ I_{it} + 0,0342\ G_{it} - 0,0717\ NX_{it} + 237,849\ A_{it} + e_{it}$ | 99,95% |
| $C_{it} = 27395,08 + 0,5325\ Y_{it} - 102,09\ A_{it} + u_{it}$ | 99,95% |

Source: EViews 12

The significance of the model was also tested by looking at the value of the adjusted R-Square in the economic growth equation produces a value of 0,9995 which indicatesthat the proportion of variation in economic growth is explained through the variables in the equation is 99,95 percents and other can be explained through variables outside the equation. In the consumption equation, the value of adjusted R-Squared produces the same value of 0,9995 which show the proportion variation in consumption is explained through the variables in the equation is 99,95 percents and other can be explained through variables outside the equation.

**Tabel 4.** Partial Test Results (t-test) Economic Growth

| Simultaneous Equation of National Income to Economic Growth (1) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variabel | Coefficient Value | Calculated t-Value | $t_{(0,05;1,665)}$ | Probability |
| Constant | -54614,04 | -8,578 | 1,665 | 0,0000 |
| $C_{it}$ | 1,8542 | 98,587 | 1,665 | 0,0000 |
| $I_{it}$ | -0,0002 | -0,1075 | 1,665 | 0,9144 |
| $G_{it}$ | 0,0342 | 0,487 | 1,665 | 0,6261 |
| $NX_{it}$ | 0,0717 | 0,936 | 1,665 | 0,3501 |
| $A_{it}$ | 237,85 | 2,546 | 1,665 | 0,0115 |

Source: EViews 12

Based on descriptive statistical analysis of each variable, the analysis in Table 4 provides a significant picture of the dynamics of the Indonesian economy from 2001 to 2021. Initially, this study confirmed the existence of a strong positive correlation between consumption and overall economic growth. This strong relationship, highlighted in the economic growth equation (1) and consumption equation (2), underscores the important role of consumption in driving economic expansion over the study period. This finding is supported by previous research which shows the positive and significant influence of consumption on economic growth, with the results of Prob. value 0,000 < 0,05. Alper & Oguz, (2016), Azam et. al., (2015), Ichvani & Sasana (2019) and Safitri et. al., (2021) emphasized that household consumption significantly impacted economic growth, aligning with the theory that short-term economic growth relies on household consumption, corporate activities, and government spending. According to Keynes, the size of people's consumption expenditure will influence the level of economic growth, because if there is an increase in people's consumption it will increase the level of demand for the production of goods and services.

However, in contrast the result does not show a significant positive relationship between investment and economic growth, with the results of Prob. value 0,9144 > 0,05, therefore investment may not have been the main influence on economic growth in the period. This result in line with research by Prasasti (2022) which shows that there is an insignificant negative influence between investment and economic growth. In order for investment to have a significant positive impact on economic growth, equal distribution of investment and not depending on natural disaster, because investment is considered the main driver of economic growth which increases the production of goods and servces needed in the economy (Todaro & Smith, 2011).

An examination of government spending shows an insignificant relationship with economic growth, with the results of Prob. value 0,626 > 0,05, indicating that government spending may not have been the main driver of significant economic expansion in certain periods. This finding is in line with research by Azwar, (2016), Koyongian et. al., (2019) and Magdalena & Suhatman (2020) found that partial government spending does not have a significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth. On the other hand, net exports variable do not show a positive correlation with Indonesia's overall economic growth from 2001-2020, with the results of Prob. value 0,350 > 0,05. This result in line with research by Asbiantari et. al., (2018) and Huang & Khan (2022) which revealed that both general and sectoral side did not have a significant impact on the economic growth due the negative impact of domestic exports.

Furthermore, the relationship between Zakat, Infaq, and Sedekah (ZIS) and economic growth unveiled complex dynamics. Although ZIS showed a significant positive relationship with economic growth with the results of Prob. value 0,011 > 0,05.

This is consistent with research by Qoyyim & Widuhung (2020), Nawawi et. al., (2021), Safitri et. al., (2021) and Siswantoro & Ikhwan (2023) who found that zakat, infaq and shadaqah have a significant impact on the economic growth. Chapra (1996) emphasized that there are five main elements that are efforts to achieve economic equality. The roots of good zakat, infaq and alms management will maximize the increase in community welfare, prosperity, benefit and equal distribution of income, which is better known as the concept of economic growth with equity (Anik & Prastiwi, 2019).

Based on equation table 5, the result of t-test consumption the following results are obtained as follows;

**Tabel 5.** Partial Test Results (t-test) Consumption

| Variabel | Coefficient Value | Calculated t-Value | $t_{(0,05;1,665)}$ | Probability |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Constant | 27395,08 | 11,794 | 1,665 | 0,0000 |
| $Y_{it}$ | 0,5325 | 327,16 | 1,665 | 0,0000 |
| $A_{it}$ | -102,098 | -2,297 | 1,665 | 0,0225 |

<div align="center">Simultaneous Consumption Equations</div>

Source: EViews 12

Based on result found that economic growth shows positive and significant influence on consumption with the results of Prob. value $0,000 < 0,05$. This result in line with previous research by Ichvani & Sasana (2019) and Zhang, et. al., (2021) Shahbaz, et. al., (2020) and Zhang, et. al., (2021) found that public consumption will increase along with increasing economic growth in a country. On the other hand, economic growth shows negative and significant influence of zakat, infaq and shadaqah on consumption, with the results of Prob. value $0,022 < 0,05$. This result in line with Al Arif (2010), Saputro & Sidiq (2020), Shahbaz, et. al., (2020) and Ridlo, et. al., (2021) found that ZIS able to increase people's consumption levels which causes to increase an economic growth.

**CONCLUSION**

This study aims to find out that the inclusion of Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS) within the framework of national income calculations from an Islamic perspective, by validates the model and also demonstrates the substantial role ZIS plays in fostering economic growth of Indonesia. The result revealed the critical role of consumption in driving economic expansion, evident through a robust positive correlation with overall economic growth. Surprisingly, investment and government spending didn't have significant relationships with economic growth, while net exports showed have significant relationship by high import variable. The intricate dynamics between ZIS and economic variables highlighted significant relationship on economic growth, in

contrast with the level of consumption and other economic factors. Generaly, ZIS and consumption significantly contributed to economic growth from several variables like net exports, investment, and government during 2001-2020.

However, this study acknowledge limitations in focusing solely on ZIS and restricted data. Future research should add a wider range of Islamic national income instruments.

**REFERENCES**

Abdullah, M. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif*. Yogyakarta: Aswaja Pressindo.

Akarsu, M. Z. (2023). The Country Development Index : A Holistic Approach to Assessing Socioeconomic Progress. *Izmir Journal of Social Sciences*, *5*(1), 44–57. https://doi.org/10.47899/ijss.1241492

Akmal, I. B., Majid, M. S. A., & Gunawan, E. (2021). Does Zakat matter for human development? An empirical evidence from Indonesia. *Regional Science Inquiry*, *12*(2), 195-208. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/profile/M-Shabri-Abd-Majid/publication/346927643_DOES_ZAKAT_MATTER_FOR_HUMAN_DEVELOPMENT_AN_EMPIRICAL_EVIDENCE_FROM_INDONESIA/links/5fd2533d299bf188d40af89c/DOES-ZAKAT-MATTER-FOR-HUMAN-DEVELOPMENT-AN-EMPIRICAL-EVIDENCE-FROM-INDONESIA.pdf

Al Arif, M. N. R. (2010). Efek Pengganda Zakat serta Implikasinya Terhadap Program Pengentasan Kemiskinan. *Ekbisi Fakultas Syariah UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta*, *5*(1), 1–14.

Al Faruqı, M. A. (2022). *The strategy of cash waqf optimization in Badan Wakaf Indonesia (BWI)* (Master's thesis, İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim Üniversitesi). Retrieved from https://openaccess.izu.edu.tr/xmlui/handle/20.500.12436/4765

Ali, E. B., Anufriev, V. P., & Amfo, B. (2021). Green economy implementation in Ghana as a road map for a sustainable development drive: A review. *Scientific African*, *12*, e00756. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sciaf.2021.e00756

Alper, A., & Oguz, O. (2016). The Role of Renewable Energy Consumption in Economic Growth: Evidence from Asymmetric Causality. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, *60*(1), 953–959. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2016.01.123

Amirudin, C., & Sabiq, A. F. (2021). Peran Ziswaf dalam Memulihkan Ekonomi Umat Akibat Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal BAABU AL-ILMI: Ekonomi Dan Perbankan Syariah*, *6*(1), 38–47. https://doi.org/10.29300/ba.v6i1.4074

Anggadini, S. D., Surtikanti, & Hassan, F. M. (2020). Economic Growth : The Impact of Zakat Funds and Tax on Business Capital. *Ikonomika*, *5*(2), 141–156. https://doi.org/10.24042/febi.v5i2.7112

Anik, & Prastiwi, I. E. (2019). Peran Zakat Dalam Meningkatkan Pertumbuhan. *Proceeding Seminar Nasional & Call For Papers*, *September*, 119–138.

Anjelina, E. D., Salsabila, R., & Fitriyanti, D. A. (2020). Peranan Zakat, Infak dan Sedekah dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Masyarakat. *Jihbiz: Jurnal Ekonomi Keuangan Dan Perbankan Syariah*, *4*(2), 136–147. https://doi.org/10.33379/jihbiz.v4i2.859

Anwar, A. A., Alamsah, A. A. P., & Arista, S. R. (2022). Pemikiran Ekonomi Islam

Monzer Khaf. *Islamika: Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Keislaman*, *22*(2), 161–173.

Aprelia, N. D. I., & Arif, M. (2023, October). Income Inequality in East Java. In *International Conference on Economics and Business Studies (ICOEBS-22-2)* (pp. 563-579). Atlantis Press. 10.2991/978-94-6463-204-0_48

Asbiantari, D. R., Hutagaol, M. P., & Asmara, A. (2018). Pengaruh Ekspor Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Pembangunan*, *5*(2), 10–31. https://doi.org/10.29244/jekp.5.2.2016.10-31

Azam, M., Khan, A. Q., Bakhtyar, B., & Emirullah, C. (2015). The Causal Relationship Between Energy Consumption and Economic Growth in The ASEAN-5 Countries. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, *47*(1), 732–745. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2015.03.023

Azwar, A. (2016). Peran Alokatif Pemerintah melalui Pengadaan Barang/Jasa dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia. *Kajian Ekonomi Dan Keuangan*, *20*(2), 149–167. https://doi.org/10.31685/kek.v20i2.186

BAZNAS. (2022). *Performance Report January - June*. Jakarta: BAZNAS Republic Indonesia.

Beltrán, A., & Lavado, P. (2021). The Use of Time in Peru: A Scarce and Unvalued Resource in the National Economy. *Latin American Research Review*, *56*(4), 864-876. https://doi.org/10.25222/larr.1172

BPS. (2022). Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia Triwulan IV-2021. In *Berita Resmi Statistik* (Issue 14). Retrieved from https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2022/02/07/1911/ekonomi-indonesia-triwulan-iv-2021-tumbuh-5-02-persen--y-on-y-.html

Castro, C., & Lopes, C. (2022). Digital government and sustainable development. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, *13*(2), 880-903. https://doi.org/10.1007/s13132-021-00749-2

Chapra, M. U. (1996). Monetary Management In An Islamic Economy. *Islamic Economic Studies*, *4*(1), 1–35.

Chen, Y., Kumara, E. K., & Sivakumar, V. (2021). Invesitigation of finance industry on risk awareness model and digital economic growth. *Annals of Operations Research*, 1-22. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10479-021-04287-7

Djalaluddin, A., Kolilah, K., Danila, N., & Andriani, S. (2023). Actualization of Islamic Social Finance During Disasters: The Covid-19 Pandemic'S Lessons In Indonesia. *IQTISHODUNA: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, *12*(2), 371-392. https://doi.org/10.54471/iqtishoduna.v12i2.2469

Ekananda, M. (2019). *Ekonometrika Dasar* (2nd ed.). Mitra Wacana Media.

Gujarati, D. N., & Porter, D. C. (2009). *Basic Econometrics* (5th ed.). Doughlas Reiner.

Hakim, R., & Noviyanti, R. (2022). Reinterpretation of the eight groups of zakat recipients: Special issue on Fakir Miskin and Fi Sabilillah dealing with the impact of Covid-19 in Indonesia. *Amwaluna: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Syariah*, *6*(1), 160-180. https://doi.org/10.29313/amwaluna.v6i1.9095

Hakim, R., Muslikhati, M., & Rifa'i, M. N. (2020). Pendayagunaan Dana Zakat Dalam Rangka Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Mustahik Studi Lazismu Kabupaten Malang. *Al-Urban*, *4*(1), 84-100. 10.22236/alurban_vol4/is1pp84-100

Halima, & Kusrini, D. E. (2022). Penerapan Metode 2SLS (Two Stage Least Square) pada Model Persamaan Simultan Data Panel Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) dan Gross Domestic Product (GDP) di ASEAN. *PRISMA, Prosiding Seminar Nasional Matematika*, *5*, 701–710.

Falah: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah                                            27
Vol. 9 No. 1 (2024)
ISSN (print): 2502-3918 | ISSN (online): 2502-7824

Huang, Y., & Khan, J. (2022). Has the information and communication technology sector become the engine of China's economic growth?. *Review of Development Economics*, *26*(1), 510-533.

Ichvani, L. F., & Sasana, H. (2019). Pengaruh Korupsi, Konsumsi, Pengeluaran Pemerintah, dan Keterbukaan Perdagangan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di ASEAN 5. *Riset Ekonomi Pembangunan*, *4*(1), 61–72.

Ikhwanuddin, Fasa, M. I., & Suharto. (2021). Analisis Tingkat Pertumbuhan dan Pembanganan Perekonomian untuk Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam (Daerah Lampung Utara). *Holistic Journal of Management Research*, *6*(2).

Islami, F. S., Sarfiah, S. N., Indrawati, L. R., Juliprijanto, W., & Septiani, Y. (2023). Measuring inefficiency of MSEs in the food processing sector. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, *26*(1), 269-288. https://doi.org/10.24914/jeb.v26i1.5467

Johnson, H. G. (2017). *Macroeconomics and Monetary Theory* (2nd ed.). Routledge.

Keynes, J. M. (1997). The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money. In *Modern Economic Classics-Evaluations Through Time* (1st ed.). Prometheus Books. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315270548-13

Koengkan, M., Fuinhas, J. A., Oliveira, F. P., Ursavaş, U., & Moreno, N. (2023). Building a Sustainable Future: How Eco-Friendly Homes Are Driving Local Economic Development in Lisbon Metropolitan Area. *Energies*, *16*(13), 4855. https://doi.org/10.3390/en16134855

Koyongian, C. L., Kindangen, P., & Kawung, G. M. V. (2019). Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah, Investasi, Dan Tenaga Kerja Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Kota Manado. *Jurnal Pembangunan Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Daerah*, *19*(4), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.35794/jpekd.17664.19.4.2017

Lisnawati, L. (2019). Pemodelan Matematika Efek Zakat pada Konsumsi Agregat dalam Ekonomi Islam. *Pediamatika*, *01*(02), 1–10. Retrieved from http://www.syekhnurjati.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/pmat/article/view/5082

Magdalena, S., & Suhatman, R. (2020). The Effect of Government Expenditures, Domestic Invesment, Foreign Invesment to the Economic Growth of Primary Sector in Central Kalimantan. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, *3*(3), 1692-1703.

Mahri, A. J. W., Cupian, A., MNR, A., Arundina, T., Widiastuti, T., Mubarok, F., & Fajri, M. Azizon, & Nurasyiah, A.(2021). *Ekonomi Pembangunan Islam*. Jakarta: Departemen Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah-Bank Indonesia.

Malecki, A. (2021). Migration, Remittances, and the Sustainable Development Goals. In *Reduced Inequalities* (pp. 568-580). Cham: Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95882-8_93

Mardalis, A., Shanti, Y., Nugraheni, D., & Saleh, M. (2023). Analysing the Competing Values Framework and Organizational Culture at Lembaga Amil Zakat , Infaq and Shodaqoh Muhammadiyah (LAZISMU) Solo City , Easta Java , Indonesia. *Falah: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah*, *8*(2), 47–63. https://doi.org/10.22219/jes.v8i2.24918

Marglin, S. A. (2021). *Raising Keynes: A Twenty First-Century General Theory* (1st ed.). Hardvard University Press.

Martinez-Galarraga, J., Rodríguez Miranda, A., & Willebald, H. (2020). Patterns of regional income distribution in Uruguay (1872–2012): a story of agglomeration, natural resources and public policies. *Time and space: Latin American regional development in historical perspective*, 271-307. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-

47553-6_11

Mawardi, I., Widiastuti, T., Al Mustofa, M. U., & Hakimi, F. (2023). Analyzing the impact of productive zakat on the welfare of zakat recipients. *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, *14*(1), 118-140. https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-05-2021-0145

Millatina, A. N., Budiantoro, R. A., Hakim, R., & Putra, F. I. F. S. (2022). Blockchain zakat: An integrated financial inclusion strategy to manage Indonesia's potential zakat funds. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, *25*(1), 89-112. https://doi.org/10.24914/jeb.v25i1.4111

Nawawi, C. H., Sari, A. R., Hanif, A. V., & Sholihah, F. D. (2021). The Effect of Human Development Index, Ease of Doing Business, Corruption, and Distribution of ZIS Funds on Indonesia's Economic Growth. *Indonesian Economic Review*, *1*(2), 70–80. Retrieved from https://www.iconev.org/index.php/ier/article/view/11

Prasasti, D. (2022). Pengaruh Investasi, Tenaga Kerja Dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Kabupaten & Kota Sulawesi Selatan. *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi (JIE)*, *6*(3), 478–490.

Purwanti, D. (2020). Pengaruh Zakat, Infak, dan Sedekah terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, *6*(1), 101. https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v6i1.896

Pusat Pelatihan, Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekonomi Islam (P3EI)-UII, (2008). *Ekonomi Islam*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

Qoyyim, S. H., & Widuhung, S. D. (2020). Analisis Strategi Penyaluran Dana Zakat, Infak, Sedekah (ZIS) dan Tingkat Inflasi Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia Pada Periode 2015-2019. *Jurnal Al Azhar Indonesia Seri Ilmu Sosial*, *1*(2), 53–62. https://doi.org/10.36722/jaiss.v1i2.460

Ridlo, M., & Wardani, L. D. (2020). The Effects of Investment, Monetary Policy, and ZIS on Economic Growth in Indonesia. *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Economics Research*, *2*(2), 95–103. Retrieved from https://www.academia.edu/download/70097852/1647.pdf

Ridlo, M., Muthohar, A. M., & Masruhan, K. M. (2021). The Impact of Zakah, Islamic Financing, Sukuk and Inflation on National Economic Growth with Poverty as a Moderation Variable. *Falah: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah*, *6*(1), 17–29. https://doi.org/10.22219/jes.v6i1.14993

Riduwan, R., Ilyas, H., & Adha, M. A. (2023). Corporate zakat in perspective of stakeholder theory: a case study of islamic rural banks. *Afkaruna: Indonesian Interdisciplinary Journal of Islamic Studies*, *19*(1), 85-98. https://doi.org/10.18196/afkaruna.v19i1.16329

Saad, R. A. J., Ahmi, A., Sawandi, N., & Abdul Aziz, N. M. (2023). Zakat administration reformation towards an effective and efficient zakat revenue generation. *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, *14*(8), 1232-1260. https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-05-2021-0151

Safitri, W., Aziz, A., Pratama, N., & Ratno, F. A. (2021). Pengaruh Zakat Infak Sedekah , Ekspor dan Konsumsi Rumah Tangga terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi

Indonesia Tahun 2015-2019. *Jurnal Baabu Al-Ilmi*, *6*(2), 11–20. http://dx.doi.org/10.29300/ba.v6i2.4285

Saputro, E. G., & Sidiq, S. (2020). The role of zakat, infaq and shadaqah (ZIS) in reducing poverty in Aceh province. *International Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance (IJIEF)*, *3*(SI), 63-94. https://doi.org/10.18196/ijief.3234

Shahbaz, M., Raghutla, C., Chittedi, K. R., Jiao, Z., & Vo, X. V. (2020). The effect of renewable energy consumption on economic growth: Evidence from the renewable energy country attractive index. *Energy*, *207*, 118162. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2020.118162

Siswantoro, & Ikhwan, I. (2023). The Contribution of Islamic Social Finance to Economic Growth in Indonesia. *Review of Islamic Social Finance and Entrepreneurship (RISFE)*, *2*(1), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.20885/RISFE.vol2.iss1.art1

Stoica, O., Roman, A., & Rusu, V. D. (2020). The nexus between entrepreneurship and economic growth: A comparative analysis on groups of countries. *Sustainability*, *12*(3), 1186. https://doi.org/10.1007/s13132-021-00749-2

Sulaeman, Majid, R., & Widiastuti, T. (2021). The Impact of Zakat on Socio-Economic Welfare before COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia: A Quantitative Study. *International Journal of Zakat*, *6*(2), 75–90. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37706/ijaz.v6i2.301

Suriani, S., Nurdin, R., & Riyaldi, M. H. (2020). Causality relationship of Zakat, income inequality, and poverty: a panel co-integration approach. *International Journal of Economics and Business Administration*, *8*(4), 875-887. Retrieved from https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/90923845/427512254-libre.pdf?1662947562=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DCausality_Relationship_of_Zakat_Income_I.pdf&Expires=17102

Syahrum, & Salim. (2012). *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif* . Jakarta: Citapustaka Media.

Syamsiyah, N., Ardana, Y., & Bayumi, M. R. (2022). Analisis Determinasi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Studi Kasus di Indonesia. *ADZKIYA: Jurnal Hukum Dan Ekonomi Syariah*, *10*(2), 128–138. https://doi.org/10.32332/adzkiya.v10i02.4522

Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2011). *Economic Development* (11th ed.). London: Prentice Hall.

Warde, I. (2014). Islamic Finance in the Global Economy. In *Islamic Finance in the Global Economy: Second Edition* (2nd ed.). London: Edinburgh University Press.

Widiastuti, T., Auwalin, I., Rani, L. N., & Ubaidillah Al Mustofa, M. (2021). A mediating effect of business growth on zakat empowerment program and mustahiq's welfare. *Cogent Business & Management*, *8*(1), 1882039. https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2021.1882039

Yusuf, R., Resmawan, & Payu, B. R. (2021). Penerapan Model Persamaan Simultan dengan Pendekatan Two Stage Least Square Pada Kasus Inflasi dan Nilai Tukar Rupiah di Indonesia. *EULER: Jurnal Ilmiah Matematika, Sains, Dan Teknologi*, *9*(2), 71–84. https://doi.org/10.34312/euler.v9i2.11173

Zauro, N. A., Zauro, N. A., Saad, R. A. J., & Sawandi, N. (2020). Enhancing socio-economic justice and financial inclusion in Nigeria: The role of zakat, Sadaqah and Qardhul Hassan. *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, *11*(3), 555-572. https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-11-2016-0134

Zhang, L., Godil, D. I., Bibi, M., Khan, M. K., Sarwat, S., & Anser, M. K. (2021). Caring for the environment: How human capital, natural resources, and economic growth interact with environmental degradation in Pakistan? A dynamic ARDL approach. *Science of the Total Environment*, *774*, 145553. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.145553