

## The Role of Islamic Economics in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): A Bibliometric Perspective

Eti Jumiati<sup>1\*</sup>, Zahra Haiza Azmina<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Al-Muhajirin, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

\*Corresponding Author. Email: [etipwk2024@gmail.com](mailto:etipwk2024@gmail.com)

---

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article History:

Received: 2024-10-16

Revised: 2024-10-27

Accepted: 2024-11-30

---

#### Keywords:

Banking, Sharia;  
SDGs

---

#### Paper Type:

Research Paper

---

### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** This study aims to explore the contribution of Islamic economics in supporting the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDGs 1 (no poverty), SDGs 4 (quality education), SDGs 10 (reducing inequality).

**Design/Method/Approach:** Using bibliometric analysis methods, this study processes data from scientific publications between 2000 and 2023, obtained through Publish or Perish software and analyzed using VOSviewer.

**Findings:** Key findings show that Islamic economics contributes significantly to supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in the aspects of poverty reduction, quality education, inequality reduction, and climate change mitigation. Islamic financial instruments such as *zakat*, *cash waqf*, and *green sukuk*, with examples of implementation such as *Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS)* in Indonesia and *green sukuk* in Malaysia, have been effective in supporting economic, social, and environmental sustainability.

**Originality/Value:** The implications of this study include strategic recommendations for policy makers and Islamic financial institutions in integrating Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles with Islamic instruments. This integration can strengthen the contribution of Islamic economics to inclusive and sustainable global development.

---

## INTRODUCTION

Economics has become one of the important pillars in driving sustainable, inclusive, and equitable economic growth. The principles of Islamic economics based on justice, transparency, and balance provide great potential to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) initiated by the United Nations (UN). With 17 goals covering economic, social, and environmental aspects, the SDGs offer a strategic framework for creating a better world by 2030. In this context, various Islamic financial instruments, such as cash *waqf* and green *sukuk*, have been identified as innovative and relevant solutions to finance sustainable development projects. For example, green *sukuk* in Malaysia shows great potential in supporting sustainable finance initiatives, along with the development of a sharia-based green finance ecosystem.<sup>1</sup> In addition, an analysis of cash *waqf* projects related to *sukuk* for social development in Indonesia underlines the vital role of Islamic economics in supporting social welfare through a value-based approach.<sup>2</sup> With deeper integration of Islamic finance into the SDGs, there is a huge opportunity to make a significant impact on reducing social and economic inequalities, as identified in various Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) countries.<sup>3</sup> Through this approach, Islamic economics is not only morally relevant, but also becomes a driving force in supporting the global sustainable development agenda.

In this context, Islamic economics has a unique contribution that can integrate spiritual values with sustainability-oriented development. Instruments such as zakat, *waqf*, and social *sukuk* have been recognized as effective tools to reduce poverty, improve education, and build sustainable infrastructure. For example, zakat has been proven to have a positive impact on community economic empowerment, especially *mustahik*, during the COVID-19 pandemic through various training programs and business assistance managed by institutions such as BAZNAS Banten.<sup>4</sup> In addition, cash *waqf* shows great

---

<sup>1</sup> Felicia Hm Liu and Karen Py Lai, "Ecologies of Green Finance: Green *Sukuk* and Development of Green Islamic Finance in Malaysia," *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space* 53, no. 8 (November 2021): 1896–1914, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0308518X211038349>.

<sup>2</sup> Najim Nur Fauziah and Asmaou Mohamed Bacha, "An Analysis Of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk For Socially Impactful Sustainable Projects In Indonesia" 10 (2021).

<sup>3</sup> Hylmun Izhar and Murat Munkin, "Islamic Finance and SDG 10: Evidence from Selected OIC Countries," in *Islamic Finance and Sustainable Development: A Sustainable Economic Framework for Muslim and Non-Muslim Countries*, ed. M. Kabir Hassan, Mehmet Saraç, and Ashraf Khan (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2021), 127–49, [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-76016-8\\_7](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-76016-8_7).

<sup>4</sup> Hani Mufliah and Meri Lustianah, "The Influence of Zakat on the Economic Level of Mustahik During the Covid-19 Pandemic by BAZNAS Banten Province Reviewed from the

potential to support social development, especially if managed productively in the form of businesses or investments according to sharia principles.<sup>5,6</sup>

Furthermore, innovations such as *Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk* (CWLS) in Indonesia have become important examples of the development of sharia-based fundraising to support sustainable development, although still facing challenges in public literacy and optimization of fund distribution.<sup>7</sup> Management of *waqf* through modern mechanisms such as this can strengthen the contribution of sharia economy to sustainable infrastructure projects and poverty alleviation.<sup>8</sup> On the other hand, sharia *sukuk* has been identified as a strategic instrument that makes a significant contribution to economic growth and environmentally friendly infrastructure development.<sup>9</sup>

Through the integration of ethical values and sharia-based instruments, sharia economics has great potential to be a solution in facing global development challenges while creating inclusive sustainability.

However, research on the role of Islamic economics in supporting the SDGs is still fragmented and requires a more comprehensive mapping. In this regard, the bibliometric approach is a relevant tool to identify research trends, interconnections between themes, and scientific contributions from various countries and institutions. Bibliometric studies show that academic attention to the relationship between Islamic finance and the SDGs has increased significantly in recent years, although there is a significant research gap in this area.<sup>10</sup>

---

Perspective of Sharia Economics,” *EKSI BANK: Sharia Economics and Banking Business* 6, no. 2 (November 16, 2022): 146–58, <https://doi.org/10.37726/ee.v6i2.475>.

<sup>5</sup> Muhammad Nur Hadi and Abdul Bashith, “Cash Waqf Management Strategy in Islamic Economics for Social Welfare,” *MALLA (ACREDITATED)* 13, no. 1 (December 28, 2021): 61–76, <https://doi.org/10.35891/ml.v13i1.2749>.

<sup>6</sup> Sugeng Nugroho Hadi, “Analysis of the Influence of Taste, Halal Label, and Product Diversification on Consumer Purchasing Decisions on Processed Tuna Products from Pacitan, East Java,” *AT-TAUZI: Journal of Islamic Economics*, nd

<sup>7</sup> Rozaq Muhammad Yasin, “Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk: Issues, Challenges And Future Direction In Indonesia,” *Journal of Islamic Economics and Business* 7, no. 1 (June 30, 2021): 100, <https://doi.org/10.20473/jebis.v7i1.24818>.

<sup>8</sup> Seilla Nur Amalia Firdaus, “Comparative Analysis Of Cash Waqf And Waqf Through Money In Indonesia,” *Tabkim (Journal of Islamic Civilization and Law)* 5, no. 1 (March 31, 2022): 101–20, <https://doi.org/10.29313/tahkim.v5i1.9123>.

<sup>9</sup> R Mohd Zamzami, “The Effect Of Zakat, Infak / Shodaqoh (Zis) Funds, Sharia Bonds And Sharia Mutual Funds On Indonesia's Economic Growth In 2011 – 2020” 2, no. 7 (2022).

<sup>10</sup> Federica Lanzara, “Islamic Finance and Sustainable Development Goals. A Bibliometric Analysis from 2000 to 2021,” *International Journal of Business and Management*, 2021, <https://doi.org/10.13135/2421-2172/5765>.

Other studies have found that Islamic social finance literature is increasingly engaged with the concept of sustainability, particularly in addressing the funding gap for the SDGs through instruments such as waqf and zakat.<sup>11</sup> In Indonesia, bibliometric analysis reveals an increasing trend of research on Islamic economics, with a focus on concepts such as halal tourism, zakat, and Islamic microfinance, indicating the country's significant contribution to the development of the global Islamic economy.<sup>12</sup>

Furthermore, a bibliometric analysis of Islamic finance literature from a global perspective highlights the significant growth of publications discussing governance, environmental sustainability, and the integration of Islamic finance with global development goals. This study reinforces the importance of a bibliometric approach in mapping Islamic economics research and identifying areas that require further development to effectively support the SDGs.

This article aims to explore the role of Islamic economics in achieving the SDGs through bibliometric analysis. By processing data from relevant scientific publications, this study provides insights into global trends, collaborations between researchers, and areas that have potential for further development. Systematic studies show that Islamic finance has significant potential to support the SDGs, especially through social financial instruments such as zakat, *waqf*, and *sadaqah*, which contribute to goals such as poverty alleviation, improving education, and reducing inequality.<sup>13</sup>

The study also found that the integration of ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) principles in Islamic finance is increasingly relevant to support economic and environmental sustainability, while strengthening the contribution of Islamic finance to the SDGs agenda.<sup>14</sup> Furthermore, the bibliometric analysis revealed that most of the research related to Islamic social

---

<sup>11</sup> Jamila Abubakar, "Research Trends In The Field Of Islamic Social Finance," *In Eurasian Business and Economics Perspectives: Proceedings of the 36th Eurasia Business and Economics Society Conference* (Pp. 253-268). Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2022.

<sup>12</sup> Egi Arvian Firmansyah and Yudi Ahmad Faisal, "Bibliometric Analysis of Islamic Economics and Finance Journals in Indonesia," *AL-MUZARA'AH* 7, no. 2 (January 6, 2020): 17–26, <https://doi.org/10.29244/hour.7.2.17-26>.

<sup>13</sup> Chaidir Iswanaji et al., "Implementation Of Analytical Networking Process (Anp) Of Zakat Distribution Towards Sustainable Community Economic Development," *Islamic Banking and Finance*, 2021.

<sup>14</sup> Abdillah Arif Nasution, Darwis Harahap, and Mimma Maripatul Uula, "Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) and Islamic Finance: A Review," *Management and Sustainability* 1, no. 1 (November 9, 2023), <https://doi.org/10.58968/ms.v1i1.285>.

finance focuses on its impact on sustainability, with Malaysia and Indonesia as the main contributors in the global academic literature.<sup>15</sup>

The results of this analysis are expected to not only provide academic contributions in mapping and research trends, but also become a guide for policy makers in optimizing the role of Islamic economics to support sustainable development. For example, research shows that the use of Islamic social finance mechanisms can help address the global funding gap for the SDGs, especially in developing countries.<sup>16</sup> This combination of theoretical and practical approaches provides a strong framework for expanding the role of Islamic economics in achieving the SDGs effectively and inclusively.<sup>17</sup>

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a bibliometric approach to analyze the role of Islamic economics in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs). This method is carried out by utilizing Publish or Perish software to obtain relevant literature data. The bibliometric analysis method is often used to evaluate the contribution of Islamic economics in supporting sustainable development goals (SDGs). With a qualitative approach, this study identifies the great potential of Islamic economics in advancing the SDGs, but emphasizes the need for further efforts from academics and practitioners.<sup>18</sup> Strengthens the idea that Islamic social finance instruments such as zakat, waqf, and qard-hasan can support the achievement of 11 of the 17 SDGs, especially in addressing the financing gap caused by the post-pandemic crisis.<sup>19</sup> Procedure The research is explained as follows:

### 1. Research Design

This research is a descriptive study based on bibliometrics that aims to: 1) Identify publication trends related to Islamic economics and SDGs; 2) Reveal the contributions of authors, journals, institutions, and countries in

---

<sup>15</sup> Abubakar, "Research Trends In The Field Of Islamic Social Finance."

<sup>16</sup> Khadar Ahmed Dirie, Md. Mahmudul Alam, and Selamat Maamor, "Islamic Social Finance for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: A Systematic Literature Review and Future Research Agenda," *International Journal of Ethics and Systems* 40, no. 4 (January 1, 2024): 676–98, <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOES-12-2022-0317>.

<sup>17</sup> Mohammad Shahid et al., "Analyzing the Commonalities between Islamic Social Finance and Sustainable Development Goals," *International Journal of Ethics and Systems* 40, no. 2 (January 1, 2024): 381–94, <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOES-04-2022-0082>.

<sup>18</sup> Lanzara, "Islamic Finance and Sustainable Development Goals. A Bibliometric Analysis from 2000 to 2021."

<sup>19</sup> Dirie, Alam, and Maamor, "Islamic Social Finance for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: A Systematic Literature Review and Future Research Agenda."

this field; 3) Analyze current research topics and future directions of Islamic economics studies in the context of SDGs.

## 2. Data source

The research data was taken from Google Scholar through the Publish or Perish software. Google Scholar was chosen because of its wide coverage and free accessibility. The literature covered includes journal articles, conference proceedings, and other academic documents.

## 3. Data Collection Process

The data collection process is carried out through the following steps:

- a. Search Keywords
- b. Search Parameter Settings
- c. Search Execution

## 4. Data Analysis Techniques

Data were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively with additional software and manual methods

### a. Descriptive Analysis

- 1) Number of annual publications to identify research growth trends.
- 2) Geographic distribution of publications by author's country of affiliation.
- 3) Identify the most productive authors, journals, and institutions.

### b. Keyword Analysis

Keywords were analyzed to identify the most frequently discussed research topics and current research trends.

### c. Network Analysis

VOSviewer is used to create author collaboration network maps, co-citation analysis, and keyword co-occurrence.

### d. Data Validation

The analysis results were verified to ensure relevance and consistency with the research topic.

## 5. Analysis Parameters

The analysis focuses on the following aspects







The image is a bibliometric visualization that shows the relationship between research topics relevant to the title "The Role of Islamic Economics in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): A Bibliometric Perspective" Here is an explanation of the elements in the image:

1. Node (Point)

Each dot represents a topic, keyword, or term that frequently appears in related research. The size of the dot indicates the popularity or frequency of the topic.

2. Edge (Connecting Line)

The connecting lines between the dots show the relationship or connection between two topics. The thicker the line, the stronger the relationship between the topics.

3. Color

The colors on nodes and edges indicate groups or clusters based on topic similarity. For example:

- a. Green: Relates to politics, law, and sustainable development.
- b. Blue: Focus on finance, business, Islam and Islamic economics.
- c. Yellow: Related to environmental science, environmental planning, and ecology.

The gradient colors in the legend (2021.5–2023.0) indicate the time progression. Topics with lighter colors tend to be more recent.

4. Dominant Topics

- a. Topics such as sustainable *development*, *political science*, *law*, and *economics* are at the center of the network, indicating that these topics are often the focus of related studies.
- b. The topics of *Islamic finance* and *Islamic economics* are on the right side, indicating a close relationship with the Islamic perspective in supporting sustainable development goals.

5. Connectedness to SDGs

- a. Sustainable development is a key theme that connects various fields such as economics, law, politics and the environment.
- b. Islamic economics is connected to finance, Islam, and sustainable development, which shows its contribution to the SDGs.



Economics is at the center of the network, demonstrating its critical role in connecting disciplines such as law, politics, finance, and sustainable development. This indicates that economic concepts are the main basis for developing solutions to achieve the SDGs.

## 2. The Role of Islamic Economics

a. Islamic Economics and Islamic Finance: Islamic economics and Islamic finance are in the blue cluster, which is closely linked to topics such as Islam, *waqf* (endowments), *zakat*, and theology. This suggests that Islamic economics provides a relevant values-based approach to support the SDGs, especially in the areas of financial inclusion, poverty alleviation, and wealth redistribution.

b. This topic contributes to innovative solutions to global problems such as economic inequality, through fair and sustainable Islamic financial mechanisms.

## 3. Relationship with Finance and Business

*Business* and *finance* also have a direct relationship with *Islamic finance*, reflecting the synergy between modern business practices and sharia principles. For example, sharia-based investment or green sukuk is one of the financial innovations to support sustainable development projects.

## 4. Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

Islamic economics plays a role in several SDGs goals, such as poverty reduction, inclusive economic growth, and environmental protection (*sustainability*). This can be seen from the connection between these topics and the concept of Islamic economics in the picture.

## 5. Integration with Multidisciplinary Perspectives

Islamic economics is not only limited to finance, but is also connected to other disciplines such as law, politics (*political science*), and development economics. This shows that Islamic economics is able to adapt and contribute in a multidisciplinary framework to address the challenges of sustainable development.

Economy in this visualization plays a strategic role as an alternative approach based on ethical values, supporting global economic goals while offering unique solutions to achieve SDGs sustainably. Its strong relationship with economics, finance, and Islam shows its relevance in addressing global issues with a holistic approach.

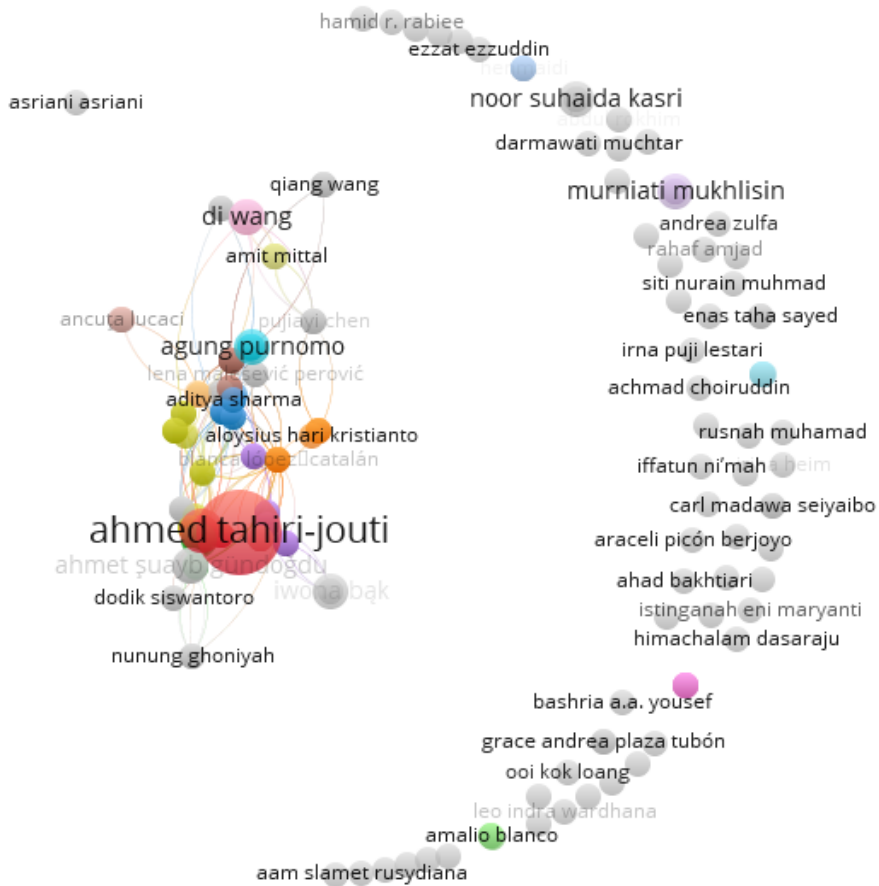


Figure 4. Results Bibliometrics Author Focus

The image above is the result of bibliometric analysis using a co-authorship or co-citation network that reflects the relationship between authors or certain topics based on the literature. Here the explanation:

**1. Main Topic: Economics**

- a. The largest node (point) and with the most connections indicates the main focus of the research or field being analyzed, namely **economics** .

- b. Nodes like **Ahmed Tahiri-Jouti**<sup>20</sup> are at the center of networks with many connections, indicating that their research is an important reference in this field.

This field covers various aspects of economics, including innovation, sustainability, and sharia applications.

## 2. Blue Node: Islamic Economics

Nodes in blue such as **Noor Suhaida Kasri**<sup>21</sup> and **Munriati Mukhlisin**<sup>22</sup> represent research in **Islamic economics**, with focuses such as:

- a. Islamic financing
- b. Economic model based on sharia principles
- c. Sustainability practices based on Islamic values

Researchers such as **Noor Suhaida Kasri** are often connected to research on sharia banking, zakat management, and the influence of Islamic values on economic development.

## 3. Interpretation of Network Structure

### a. Green and Red Clusters

This cluster shows collaboration between researchers in the general field of economics and innovation. Authors such as **Ahmed Tahiri-Jouti** are often at the center because their work is relevant to a wide range of researchers.

### b. Blue Cluster

The blue nodes are more focused on Islamic economics, with limited connections to other nodes. This shows that this topic has its own niche, although integrated into the general economic theme.

---

<sup>20</sup> Ahmed Tahiri Jouti, "An Integrated Approach for Building Sustainable Islamic Social Finance Ecosystems," *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance* 11, no. 2 (January 1, 2019): 246–66, <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJIF-10-2018-0118>.

<sup>21</sup> Noor Suhaida Kasri, Said Bouheraoua, and Silmi Mohamed Radzi, "Maqasid Al-Shariah and Sustainable Development Goals Convergence: An Assessment of Global Best Practices," in *Islamic Finance, FinTech, and the Road to Sustainability: Reframing the Approach in the Post-Pandemic Era*, ed. Zul Hakim Friday, Saqib Hafiz Khateeb, and Syed Nazim Ali (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2023), 59–105, [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-13302-2\\_4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-13302-2_4).

<sup>22</sup> Murniati Mukhlisin, "Level of Maqāsīd Ul-Sharī'ah's in Financial Reporting Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions," *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research* 12, no. 1 (January 1, 2021): 60–77, <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-03-2020-0090>.

#### 4. Relationship Between Researchers

- a. Lines connecting nodes indicate collaboration (co-authorship) or co-citation. Nodes with thicker lines indicate stronger relationships.
- b. **Ahmed Tahiri-Jouti** is connected to several clusters, indicating that his research is multidisciplinary.

This figure shows how **economics** is the main topic with **Islamic economics** as an important subtopic. The blue nodes show significant contributions in the development of Islamic economics, such as sharia management, innovation based on Islamic values, and economic sustainability based on Muslim communities.

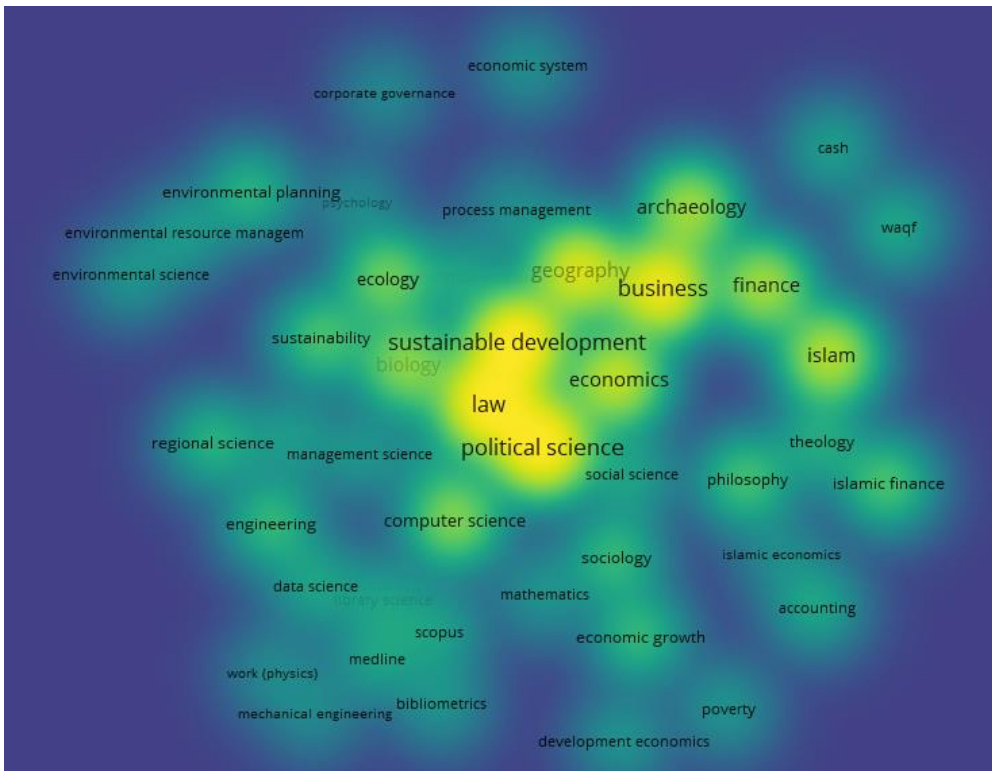


Figure 5. Heatmap

The image above is visualization in the form of a **heat map** that displays the relationship between fields of study or topics based on the frequency and density of connections. Yellow to green colors indicate high levels of information density, while blue to purple colors indicate lower levels of density. The topic "**sustainable development**" is at the center of the visualization,

indicating that this is a major theme or topic that is often associated with various disciplines. Around it, there are other closely related topics, such as: 1) **Economics**, 2) **Law**, 3) **Political science**, 4) **Business**, 5) **Islam And Islamic finance**.

These topics have a strong relationship with "sustainable development" because of their contribution to sustainability from a social, economic and environmental perspective.

### **Nodes are Yellow and Green**

#### 1. Economics

Economy is one of the core elements in sustainable development. Its focus includes

- a. **Economic growth**: How to improve people's welfare without damaging the environment.
- b. **Natural resources**: Managing natural resources with the principle of sustainability.

#### 2. Islamic Finance and Economics

Islamic economics provides a unique approach to sustainable development, for example

##### a. **Waqf**

Asset management for social welfare.

##### b. **Sharia-based finance**

Encourage investment that is in accordance with ethical principles and prohibit speculation or usury.

##### c. **Zakat**

Assisting in the redistribution of wealth to reduce poverty.

#### 3. Law and Political Science

Legal and political aspects have a major role in supporting sustainable development through

- a. Environmental policy.
- b. Regulations to support green **finance**.

## Other Nodes Explained

1. **Environmental science, ecology, and biology:** Covers aspects of ecosystems, natural resource conservation, and climate change.
2. **Sociology:** Examines the social impact of development.
3. **Engineering and Computer science:** Focuses on technological innovation for resource efficiency and sustainability.

This figure shows that sustainable development is a multidisciplinary topic involving various perspectives such as economic, social, environmental, and religious. Islamic economics has a great contribution in aligning development goals with ethical and religious values.

## CONCLUSION

Islamic economics contributes significantly to supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in the aspects of poverty reduction, quality education, inequality reduction, and climate change mitigation. Islamic financial instruments such as *zakat*, cash *waqf*, and green *sukuk*, with examples of implementation such as Cash *Waqf* Linked *Sukuk* (CWLS) in Indonesia and green *sukuk* in Malaysia, have been effective in supporting economic, social, and environmental sustainability. This study emphasizes the importance of integrating Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles with Islamic finance to strengthen its contribution to inclusive global development. Bibliometric studies also show increasing academic attention to Islamic economics, although there are still research gaps that require further exploration to optimize its potential in supporting sustainable development holistically. ■

## REFERENCES

- Abubakar, Jamila. "Research Trends In The Field Of Islamic Social Finance." *In Eurasian Business and Economics Perspectives: Proceedings of the 36th Eurasian Business and Economics Society Conference (Pp. 253-268)*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2022.
- Dirie, Khadar Ahmed, Md. Mahmudul Alam, and Selamat Maamor. "Islamic Social Finance for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: A Systematic Literature Review and Future Research Agenda." *International Journal of Ethics and Systems* 40, no. 4 (January 1, 2024): 676–98. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOES-12-2022-0317>.



- Fauziah, Najim Nur, and Asmaou Mohamed Bacha. "An Analysis Of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk For Socially Impactful Sustainable Projects In Indonesia" 10 (2021).
- Firdaus, Seilla Nur Amalia. "Comparative Analysis Of Cash Waqf And Waqf Through Money In Indonesia." *Tabkim (Journal of Islamic Civilization and Law)* 5, no. 1 (March 31, 2022): 101–20. <https://doi.org/10.29313/tahkim.v5i1.9123>.
- Firmansyah, Egi Arvian, and Yudi Ahmad Faisal. "Bibliometric Analysis of Islamic Economics and Finance Journals in Indonesia." *AL-MUZARA'AH* 7, no. 2 (January 6, 2020): 17–26. <https://doi.org/10.29244/jam.7.2.17-26>.
- Hadi, Sugeng Nugroho. "Analysis of the Influence of Taste, Halal Label, and Product Diversification on Consumer Purchasing Decisions on Processed Tuna Products from Pacitan, East Java." *AT-TAUZI': Journal of Islamic Economics*, nd
- Iswanaji, Chaidir, M Zidny Nafi' Hasbi, Fitri Salekhah, and Mohammad Amin. "Implementation Of Analytical Networking Process (Anp) Of Zakat Distribution Towards Sustainable Community Economic Development." *Islamic Banking and Finance*, 2021.
- Izhar, Hylmun, and Murat Munkin. "Islamic Finance and SDG 10: Evidence from Selected OIC Countries." In *Islamic Finance and Sustainable Development: A Sustainable Economic Framework for Muslim and Non-Muslim Countries*, edited by M. Kabir Hassan, Mehmet Saraç, and Ashraf Khan, 127–49. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2021. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-76016-8\\_7](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-76016-8_7).
- Kasri, Noor Suhaida, Said Bouheraoua, and Silmi Mohamed Radzi. "Maqasid Al-Shariah and Sustainable Development Goals Convergence: An Assessment of Global Best Practices." In *Islamic Finance, FinTech, and the Road to Sustainability: Reframing the Approach in the Post-Pandemic Era*, edited by Zul Hakim Friday, Saqib Hafiz Khateeb, and Syed Nazim Ali, 59–105. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2023. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-13302-2\\_4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-13302-2_4).
- Lanzara, Federica. "Islamic Finance and Sustainable Development Goals. A Bibliometric Analysis from 2000 to 2021." *International Journal of Business and Management*, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.13135/2421-2172/5765>.
- Liu, Felicia Hm, and Karen Py Lai. "Ecologies of Green Finance: Green *Sukuk* and Development of Green Islamic Finance in Malaysia." *Environment and*

*Planning A: Economy and Space* 53, no. 8 (November 2021): 1896–1914.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0308518X211038349>.

Muflihah, Hani, and Meri Lustianah. “The Influence of Zakat on the Economic Level of Mustahik During the Covid-19 Pandemic by BAZNAS Banten Province Reviewed from the Perspective of Sharia Economics.” *EKSISBANK: Sharia Economics and Banking Business* 6, no. 2 (November 16, 2022) : 146–58. <https://doi.org/10.37726/ee.v6i2.475>.

Muhammad Nur Hadi and Abdul Bashith. “Cash Waqf Management Strategy in Islamic Economics for Social Welfare.” *MALLA (ACREDITATED)* 13, no. 1 (December 28, 2021): 61–76.  
<https://doi.org/10.35891/ml.v13i1.2749>.

Mukhlisin, Murniati. “Level of Maqāsid Ul-Shari’ah's in Financial Reporting Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions.” *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research* 12, no. 1 (January 1, 2021): 60–77.  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-03-2020-0090>.

Nasution, Abdillah Arif, Darwis Harahap, and Mimma Maripatul Uula. “Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) and Islamic Finance: A Review.” *Management and Sustainability* 1, no. 1 (November 9, 2023).  
<https://doi.org/10.58968/ms.v1i1.285>.

Shahid, Mohammad, Yasin Ahmed Sulub, Mohammed Meeran Jasir Mohtesham, and Mohammad Abdullah. "Analyzing the Commonalities between Islamic Social Finance and Sustainable Development Goals." *International Journal of Ethics and Systems* 40, no. 2 (January 1, 2024): 381–94.  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOES-04-2022-0082>.

Tahiri Jouti, Ahmed. "An Integrated Approach for Building Sustainable Islamic Social Finance Ecosystems." *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance* 11, no. 2 (January 1, 2019): 246–66. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJIF-10-2018-0118>.

Yasin, Rozaq Muhammad. “Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk: Issues, Challenges And Future Direction In Indonesia.” *Journal of Islamic Economics and Business* 7, no. 1 (June 30, 2021): 100. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jebis.v7i1.24818>.

Zamzami, R Mohd. “The Effect Of Zakat, Infak / Shodaqoh (Zis) Funds, Sharia Bonds And Sharia Mutual Funds On Indonesia's Economic Growth In 2011 – 2020” 2, no. 7 (2022).