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INTEGRATION ISLAMIC SOCIAL FINANCE AND SDGs:
PERSPECTIVE MAQASID SHARIA BASED ON SCIENTIFIC MAPPING



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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tren penelitian terkait integrasi keuangan sosial Islam dan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs) dari perspektif Maqasid Syariah, yang dipublikasikan melalui basis data Scopus dari tahun 2017 hingga 2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan analisis bibliometrik menggunakan perangkat lunak R-Packages dan antarmuka web Biblioshiny untuk analisis dan visualisasi data. Kata kunci yang digunakan adalah keuangan sosial Islam atau keuangan Islam atau keuangan sosial atau Zakat atau Waqf dan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs) atau Maqasid Syariah. Berdasarkan hasil pencarian, diperoleh 164 artikel ilmiah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tema keuangan sosial Islam dan SDGs dari perspektif Maqasid Syariah masih menarik untuk diteliti hingga saat ini, meskipun fluktuatif setiap tahun. Jurnal ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance, yang paling banyak membahas keuangan sosial Islam dan SDGs, menjadi jurnal yang paling sering dibahas pada tahun 2022. Kata kunci penelitian yang paling sering dipilih untuk integrasi keuangan sosial Islam dan SDGs adalah keuangan sosial Islam, Waqf, tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan, dan jaringan ko-munculan. Kata kunci keuangan sosial Islam terkait dengan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Maqasid Syariah, menjelaskan keterkaitan antara ketiga istilah tersebut. Penelitian ini memiliki implikasi strategis bagi pengembangan literatur ilmiah di bidang keuangan sosial Islam dan kontribusinya terhadap SDGs melalui pendekatan Maqasid Syariah, serta memberikan kontribusi baru dalam mengidentifikasi tren, pola kolaborasi, dan peta konseptual penelitian secara kuantitatif dan visual.

Abstract

This study aims to analyze research trends related to the integration of Islamic social finance and SDGs in the perspective of Maqasid Shariah, published through the Scopus database from 2017 to 2024. This study uses a quantitative research method with bibliometric analysis by using R – Packages software and the Biblioshiny Web Interface for data analysis and visualization. The keywords used are Islamic social finance or Islamic finance or social finance or Zakat or Waqf and Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs or Maqasid Shariah. Based on the search results, 164 scientific papers were obtained. The results of the study show that the theme of Islamic social finance and SDGs in the perspective of Maqasid Shariah is still interesting to study today, although it fluctuates every year. The ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance, the journal with the most discussions on Islamic social finance and the SDGs, was the most frequently discussed journal in 2022. The most frequently selected research keywords for the integration of Islamic social finance and the SDGs were Islamic social finance, Waqf, sustainable development goals, and co – occurrence network. The keywords Islamic Social Finance are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals and Maqasid Sharia, explaining the interconnectedness of the three terms note. This research has strategic implications for the development of scientific literature in the field of Islamic social finance and its contribution to the SDGs through the Maqasid Syariah approach and provides new contributions in identifying trends, collaboration patterns, and also conceptual maps of research quantitatively and visually.

INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has become a major challenge for countries worldwide, particularly in efforts to alleviate poverty and improve community welfare. The SDGs, which form part of the United Nations 2030 Agenda, represent a central framework for global social and economic development



(Al-Daihani et al., 2025). Indonesia, as the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, holds significant potential in the development of Islamic Social Finance (ISF). When developed and managed effectively, ISF can play a crucial role in supporting the achievement of the SDGs. In recent years, the role of the Islamic finance sector within both the national financial system and the broader Islamic economic framework has continued to strengthen, highlighting its growing importance in sustainable development initiatives.

Islamic Social Finance (ISF) is a form of finance grounded in Islamic principles and aimed at supporting poor and disadvantaged communities (Tawfik & Osman Bilal, 2020). The concept of Islamic Social Finance began to gain prominence following the publication of the Annual Islamic Social Finance Report by the Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI) (Global Islamic Finance Report, 2012). Since then, ISF has emerged as a promising alternative for supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through an approach that integrates Sharia principles into social financing. Islamic Social Finance encompasses various instruments, including zakat, infaq, sadaqah, and waqf, which have the potential to contribute significantly to social welfare and economic development (Lestari et al. 2023).

Table 1. Distribution of Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah

Year	Total Distribution	Humanity	Health	Education	Economy	Da'wah
2017	Rp. 6,800,139,133,196	23.13%	25.72%	69.15%	74.28%	32.80%
2018	Rp. 8,688,221,234,354	8.51%	6.80%	2.14%	2.33%	6.41%
2019	Rp. 11,964,143,524,220	19.38%	21.15%	8.40%	5.59%	17.38%
2020	Rp. 14,265,668,203,098	18.16%	8.12%	4.67%	3.75%	9.47%
2022	Rp. 21,635,709,041,188	20.15%	18.94%	10.43%	10.10%	21.30%
2023	Rp. 516,166,095,884	10.67%	19.26%	5.21%	3.95%	12.63%
2024	Rp. 39,508,755,651,220	7.86%	1.16%	3.27%	1.56%	4.44%

Source : (Baznas;2024)

Table 1 shows that ZIS distribution experienced significant growth, although it had time-experienced fluctuations. The highest increase occurred in 2024, with total distribution reaching Rp. 39.50 trillion. The year 2024 shows an increase with program expansion to strategic sectors, especially education, health, and the economy. This shows an effective integration of Islamic social finance in support of national and global goals. ZIS unites the principle of sustainability (SDGs) and public welfare (Maqasid Syariah) in one development framework. (Kasri and Kholis, nd) Waqf has its own connection with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) because it can play a role in efforts to reach SDGs goals, including (1) eradicating poverty, (2) quality education, (3) welfare economy, and (4) reducing the gap in the economy. (Aini, Islam, and Sumatra 2024). In study (Sa'adah and Hasanah 2021) explains that the zakat programs developed by the National Zakat Collection Agency (BAZNAS), in particular in the fields of economy, social services, humanity, and education, are in line with the SDGs program and use the *Maqasid Sharia* approach to SDGs, including the level of need urge (*daruriyyah*).

The framework of *Maqasid Shariah* as articulated by Imam Al-Ghazali focuses on the fundamental objectives of Islamic law, which include the protection of religion, life (soul), intellect (mind), lineage, and property (Al-Ghazali and Rozi 2022). In the context of sustainable development, these principles are highly relevant, as they ensure that development efforts not only address present needs but also safeguard the welfare of future generations. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are, in general, not contradictory

to the principles of *Maqasid Shariah*. Several SDG targets align closely with the objectives of *Maqasid Shariah*, particularly Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), and Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being) (Firdaus, 2022). The concept of *Maqasid Shariah* emphasizes the underlying values and purposes of Islamic law, including justice, welfare, and sustainability, through the protection of life, property, intellect, lineage, and religion. Within the framework of sustainable development, *Maqasid Shariah* promotes a balanced approach to economic, social, and environmental dimensions for the overall benefit of humanity (Hawari, R., & Puteri, 2024). Its relevance to the SDGs is significant, as both share a strong commitment to justice, social welfare, and long-term sustainability. Numerous scholarly studies have highlighted the harmony between SDG indicators and the principles of *Maqasid Shariah*, as well as their practical implementation in advancing sustainable development (Benavides – Sánchez, Moya – Clemente, and Ribes – Giner 2025). The integration of Islamic social finance remains an emerging area of academic inquiry. The Islamic financial sector broadly encompasses traditional forms of Islamic philanthropy, including zakat, sadaqah, and waqf. Although Islamic social finance has been recognized as an effective instrument for poverty alleviation and wealth distribution, scholarly research on this topic remains limited. In particular, studies examining the integration of Islamic social finance and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from the perspective of *Maqasid Shariah* are still scarce. Previous research has explored Islamic social finance through literature reviews and bibliometric analyses. Several studies indicate that system integration in the management of zakat and waqf can significantly contribute to the reduction of poverty and hunger. Through effective system integration, a society can be fostered that promotes quality education and sustainable economic growth, in alignment with the objectives of the SDGs (A'ini, Ayu, and Maghfiroh 2024).

The novelty of this study lies in its approach, which combines a bibliometric analysis of literature on Islamic social finance and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from the perspective of *Maqasid Shariah* over the period 2017 – 2024. This research offers a new contribution by quantitatively and visually identifying research trends, patterns, collaboration networks, and conceptual mappings within the field. Since this issue has gained prominence following the introduction of the SDGs in 2015, this study seeks to map scholarly research that examines the integration of Islamic social finance through the lens of *Maqasid Shariah*. Further analysis using bibliometric methods remains necessary to deepen understanding and advance future research in this area.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Islamic Social Finance

Islamic social finance is a sector comprising institutions based on Islamic philanthropic instruments, including zakat, sadaqah (charity), waqf (endowment), and micro-Sharia finance. Waqf, as a form of social investment, can either benefit the *muaqif* (endowment donor) or may not fully meet the needs of impoverished communities, thereby limiting its impact on poverty alleviation. The primary objective of Islamic social finance is to promote shared wealth, inclusive engagement, and a just economy (A'ini, Ayu, & Maghfiroh, 2024). Institutions managing Islamic social finance play a crucial role in supporting the achievement of various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in poverty reduction. Optimizing the management of zakat and waqf can help reduce economic inequality and empower poor communities through structured, program-based initiatives. (A'ini, Ayu, and Maghfiroh 2024).

The essence of Islamic social finance lies in the concept of trust (*amanah*), which encompasses ownership at the individual, public, and state levels. These layers are

structured with clearly defined boundaries, rights, and responsibilities, emphasizing that social accountability is essential for achieving universal welfare and distributive justice. Instruments such as zakat, infaq, sadaqah (alms), and waqf hold significant strategic potential to mobilize resources and support socio-economic development. By promoting efficiency, transparency, and inclusivity, these instruments can strengthen the broader ecosystem of Islamic finance and the Islamic economic system as a whole. Their effective management not only addresses poverty and inequality but also contributes to equitable and sustainable development. Consequently, Islamic social finance serves as a key policy instrument for integrating ethical values with economic mechanisms, ensuring that development initiatives are socially responsible, morally grounded, and aligned with the principles of justice, shared prosperity, and long-term sustainability (Wijaksono and Aini 2025).

Islamic social finance is a sector consisting of institutions based on Islamic philanthropy, including zakat, charity (sadaqah), waqf (endowment), and micro-Sharia finance. Waqf, as a form of social investment, may either benefit the *muaqif* (endowment donor) or serve public needs directly. The primary objective of Islamic social finance is to meet the needs of poor communities and alleviate ongoing poverty. Its core principles emphasize shared wealth, inclusive engagement, and a just economy (Ismail and Aisyah 2022). Islamic social finance plays a critical role in supporting the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in the areas of poverty alleviation, social welfare, and economic equity. By mobilizing resources through instruments such as zakat, infaq, sadaqah, and waqf, Islamic social finance provides alternative financing mechanisms that can reach underserved and vulnerable populations. Optimizing the management of zakat and waqf not only reduces economic inequality but also strengthens community resilience by funding education, healthcare, and livelihood programs tailored to local needs. Through well-structured, community-based initiatives and targeted empowerment programs, Islamic social finance can foster social inclusion, economic participation, and sustainable development at multiple levels. Beyond addressing immediate socio-economic challenges, it also integrates ethical, moral, and religious principles into financial practices, ensuring that development is equitable, just, and aligned with the values of *Maqasid Shariah*. Consequently, Islamic social finance is not only a tool for wealth redistribution but also a strategic instrument for long-term sustainable development and social transformation. (Al-Daihani et al. 2025).

Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a comprehensive framework for development that integrates multiple dimensions, including economic, social, environmental, and human well-being, alongside sustainable economic growth. According to Alfian et al. (2025), the SDGs, endorsed by the United Nations in 2015, are recognized as global goals and serve as a universal call to end poverty, promote equity, and ensure that by 2030, all people can enjoy peace, prosperity, and sustainable livelihoods. The SDGs consist of 17 interconnected goals with specific targets designed to address pressing global challenges, ranging from eradicating hunger and promoting health, to ensuring inclusive education, gender equality, clean energy, and climate action. These goals provide a framework for both developed and developing countries to align national policies and development strategies with universal standards while addressing local priorities and contexts. By emphasizing the integration of social, economic, and environmental aspects, the SDGs promote a holistic approach to development that balances growth with sustainability. Ultimately, the SDGs encourage global cooperation, shared

responsibility, and long-term strategies to enhance the welfare of current and future generations, creating a blueprint for equitable and inclusive prosperity worldwide.

Islamic Social Finance (ISF) has played a role in society for realizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); that is through optimizing funds, Islamic Social Finance (ISF) is distributed to society. Zakat is one of the philanthropic instruments of Islamic Social Finance (ISF). For increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of service management of zakat, as well as aiming to increase the benefit of zakat for the sake of the welfare of the community and the prevention of poverty. The Islamic Social Finance (ISF) Program is capable of aligning with the program SDGs. From the 17 program SDGs, everything has its own aligned goals with Islamic Social Finance (ISF), such as the objective of the main SDGs to overcome poverty. (Princess Aldillah Bapang 2023).

The role of Islamic social finance in reaching objective development sustainability (SDGs) in several objective development sustainable development (SDGs), namely SDGs 1 "without poverty," SDGs 2 "without hunger," SDGs 3 "life healthy and prosperous," SDGs 5 "gender equality," SDGs 10 "reduction of inequality," and SDGs 16 "peace, justice, and strong institutions." The research shows that infaq, waqf, and zakat are philanthropy funds, which are very good for covering the gap in investment SDGs, with a global average of USD 2.5 trillion per year. (Khodijah, Iqbal Fasa, and Suharto 2023).

Maqasid Shariah

Maqasid Shariah refers to the objectives or higher purposes of Islamic law, representing the intended outcomes that every implementation of Sharia principles seeks to achieve. These objectives are designed to ensure that human actions and societal systems uphold justice, welfare, and ethical integrity. In the economic context, Maqasid Shariah provides a comprehensive framework for guiding the development of a just and sustainable Islamic economy. It emphasizes the protection and promotion of essential human interests, including religion (din), life (nafs), intellect ('aql), lineage (nasl), wealth (maal), and honor ('ird). By incorporating these principles, economic policies and financial instruments can be evaluated not only for their efficiency and profitability but also for their alignment with moral and social objectives, such as reducing poverty, promoting equity, and ensuring sustainable growth. Maqasid Shariah thus serves as a normative foundation for Islamic finance, social welfare programs, and broader economic planning, providing both ethical guidance and practical tools for decision-making. Its integration into economic and financial systems helps create frameworks that are inclusive, equitable, and aligned with the long-term well-being of society, ensuring that development is socially responsible and morally grounded.

According to Ahmad and Asutay, as cited in Syahdatul Maulida, the implementation of *Maqasid Shariah* in Islamic social finance must prioritize social justice and the equitable distribution of wealth. Their research emphasizes that the success of Islamic social finance cannot be measured solely by financial efficiency or profitability; it must also consider social welfare as an integral component of a healthy economic system. By adopting the principles of *Maqasid Shariah*, Islamic social finance ensures that instruments such as zakat, waqf, infaq, and sadaqah are managed in a way that addresses social inequalities and supports marginalized communities. The strategic implementation of these instruments helps reduce the economic gap, enhance community welfare, and promote shared prosperity, aligning economic activity with ethical and moral objectives. This approach demonstrates that Islamic social finance is not only a tool for wealth management but also a mechanism to achieve sustainable, inclusive, and socially responsible economic development (Maulida and Ali 2023).

Maqasid Shariah plays a crucial role in integrating Islamic social finance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by providing an understanding of how Sharia principles and values can be applied in financial reporting, ethical practices, and the selection of instruments to uphold Maqasid Shariah. Maqasid Shariah emphasizes six essential objectives: religion (din), life (nafs), lineage (nasl), intellect ('aql), wealth (maal), and honor ('ird). These objectives are fundamental for applying Maqasid Shariah principles to Islamic social finance, ensuring the proper management and protection of SDG integration (Nadia N., 2025; Oktaviani and Tazkia 2022).

METHOD

In this study, a qualitative document analysis method was employed to identify trends in the integration of Islamic Social Finance with the SDGs from the perspective of *Maqasid Shariah* (Zakiyyah, Winoto, & Rohanda, 2022). Device R-Packages, including the Biblioshiny Web Interface, was used for bibliometric analysis and data visualization. The research procedure involved several steps: identifying relevant keywords related to the research topic, searching for data based on these keywords, selecting publications, validating the data, and performing data analysis (Kuanova, Sagiyeva, & Shirazi, 2021). Search key done on publication international Which has published in 2017 to 2024 in the Scopus database with the keywords used is "Islamic social finance" or "Islamic Finance" OR "Social Finance" OR "Zakat" OR "Waqf" AND "Sustainable Development Goals" OR "SDGs" OR "Maqasid Syariah". For make it easier data analysis , information obtained from results search selected and verified use tables and diagrams. This study will study a number of factors , including type publication and level growth annual publications, *source impact*, *word cloud*, *Co- occurrence Network*, *Thematic Map*, and *Trend Keywords*.

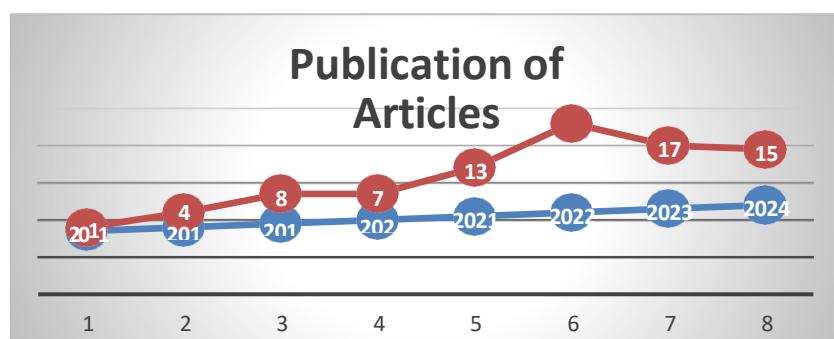
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

1. Growth Publication

a. Year Publication

In Figure 1, the publications discussed focus on quantitative analyses and highlight highly cited articles related to the integration of Islamic social finance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from the perspective of *Maqasid Shariah*. Amount of publication on this study experience fluctuate during 8 years, from the starting year of 2017 until 2024. In the year 2022 there are 22 articles. And highest in publication in the journal ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance.

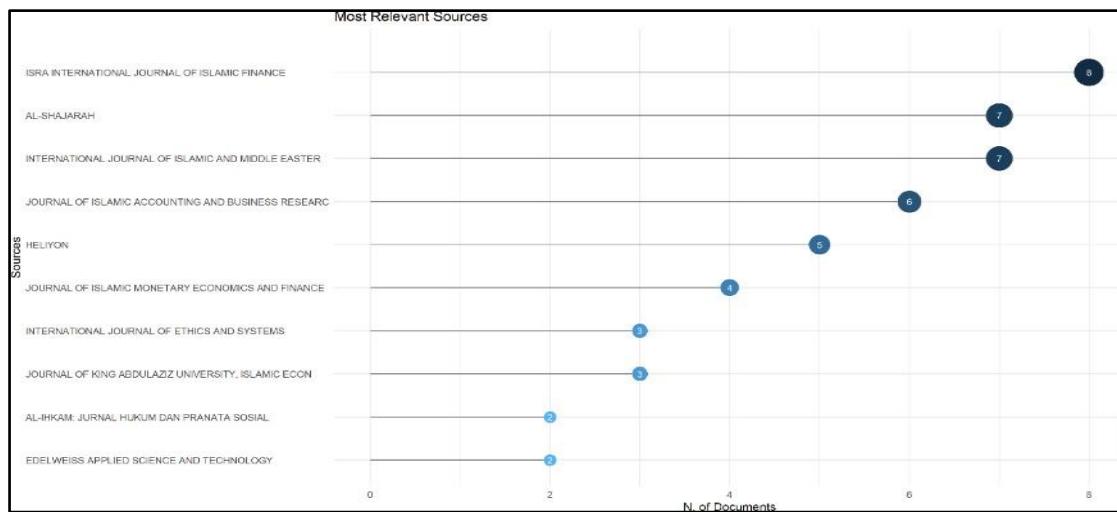


Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny, 2025

Figure 1. Publication of Articles

b. Most Relevant Sources

In Figure 2, the most *relevant sources* in the analysis bibliometrics refer to the publication or the most journals quoted and contributed significantly to the study. From the results analysis, it was found that from 10 journals that raise issues related to finance, social Islam, and the ISRA *International Journal of Islamic Finance*, the journal with the highest publication amount is the ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance, with 8 articles. ISRA International of Islamic Finance is a journal for academics who publish studies in the fields of Islamic economy and finance. The other Al-Shajara and Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern publications have 7 articles, and the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research has published 6 articles.

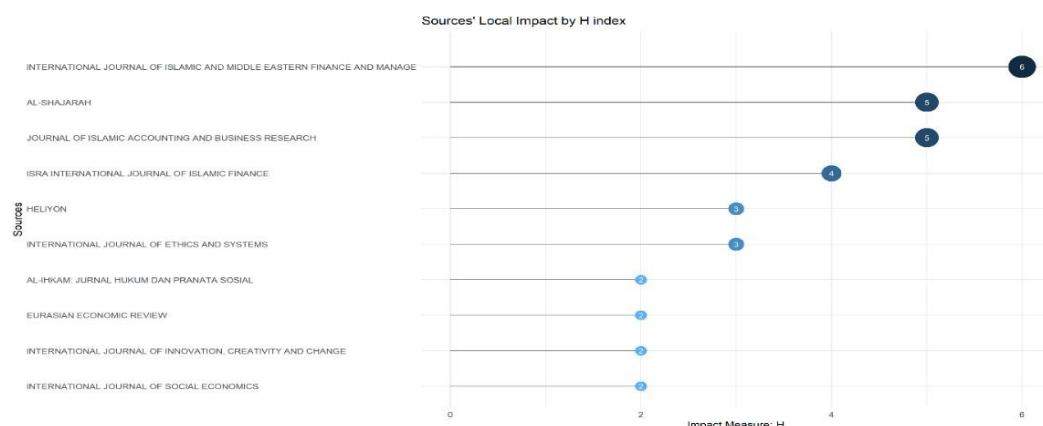


Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny, 2025

Figure 2. Most Relevant Sources

2. Source Impact

Figure 3 presents the local impact in the bibliometric analysis, which reflects the influence and contribution of a publication or journal within a local context. In the impact circle, dark blue indicates journals with higher influence. The *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management* has the highest impact, with an h-index of 6, followed by *Al-Shajarah*, which has the second-highest impact with an h-index of 5. In contrast, journals represented by lighter blue colors have lower h-index values, indicating comparatively lower local impact.



Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny, 2025

Figure 3. Source Impact

3. Word Cloud

Figure 4 in context bibliometrics is a visual representation of the most common words that often appear in text, which is called a *word cloud*. This will make it easier to identify the main draft in the study. Picture 4 represents visuals from frequently used words appearing in the publication data set on the integration of *Islamic social finance* and SDGs: perspectives. *Maqasid Sharia*. Frequent terms that appear are about *Islamic social finance* and *waqf*; this word is generally used in social finance. Then followed by the phrases "zakat," "Islamic finance," and "Indonesia," which are used a lot by the author. The word cloud shows the words in various sizes in accordance with how often the words appear. Placement says the random term is the dominant one in the middle so that it is more visible. Matter: This is also in support of the trend topics that *Islamic social finance* is a lot discussed and supported with *waqf*.

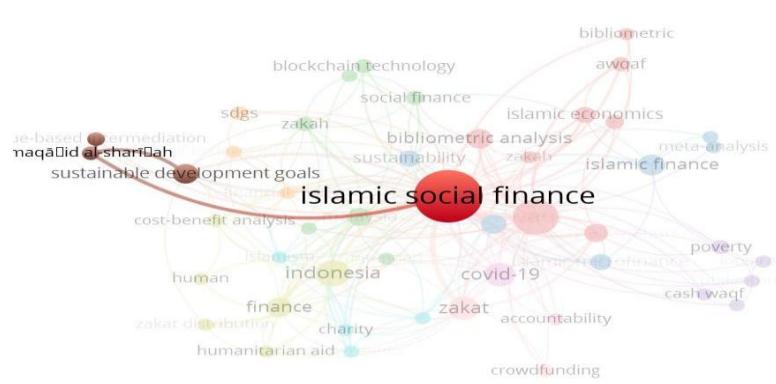


Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny, 2025

Figure 4. Word Cloud

4. Co-occurrence Network

Figure 5, the co-occurrence *network*, explains the network or connection from term (*term*) one to the other terms (Zakiyyah, Winoto, and Rohanda 2022). On the network Thus, there are colored nodes, red, which is *Islamic social finance*. *Research on Islamic social finance* is related to various topics. Figure 5 shows the existing network of keywords in *Islamic social finance* connected to *sustainable development goals* (SDGs) and *Maqasid Syariah*, which explains the existence of a relatedness with the third term, which shows a strong connection.



Source : Vosviewer , 2025
 Figure 5. Co-Occurrence Network

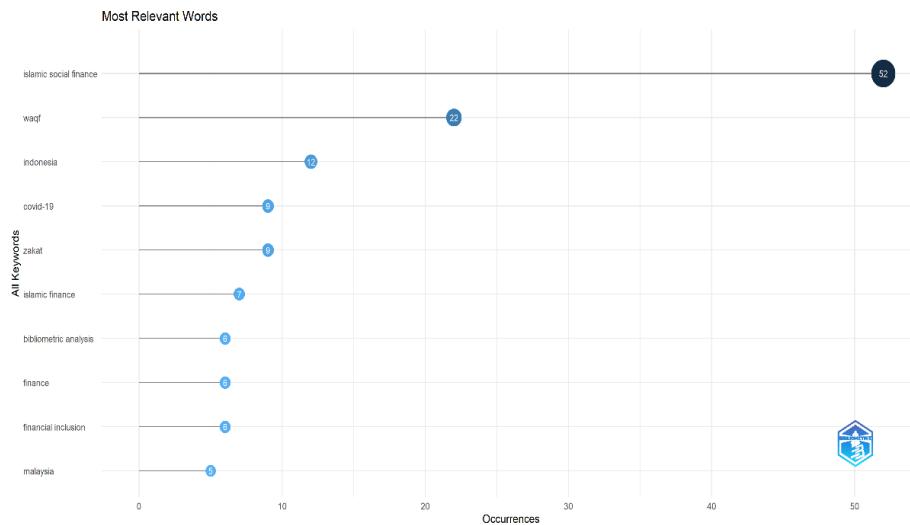
In table 2 the trend keyword topics *Islamic social finance* has 52 frequencies that explain data about, say, keywords, which are lots used and often appear in searches and happen to change frequency of searches from time to time.

Table 2. Trend Topics

Term	Frequency	Year (Q1)	Year (Median)	Year (Q3)
financial inclusion	6	2018	2020	2022
Islamic finance	7	2021	2021	2022
sustainable development goals	5	2019	2021	2022
Islamic social finance	52	2021	2022	2023
waqf	22	2021	2022	2023
Indonesia	12	2022	2022	2023
zakat	9	2022	2023	2023
finance	6	2022	2023	2023
Malaysia	5	2022	2023	2023
bibliometric analysis	6	2022	2024	2024

Source: Data processed Web Interface Biblioshiny, 2025

5. Trend Keywords



Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny, 2025
Figure 6. Most Relevant Words



Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny, 2025

Figure 7. Tree Words

Figure 6 and also Figure 7 show the search trend based on keywords. Some of the most frequently used terms include finance Islamic social (52.22%), waqf (22.9%), Indonesia (12.5%), and Maqasid sharia (2.1%).

6. Thematic Folder

A Thematic map is important analysis. For the done in the thematic map, there are four squares based on density and centrality. (Nadhiroh, Halim, and Ramadhan 2023) .

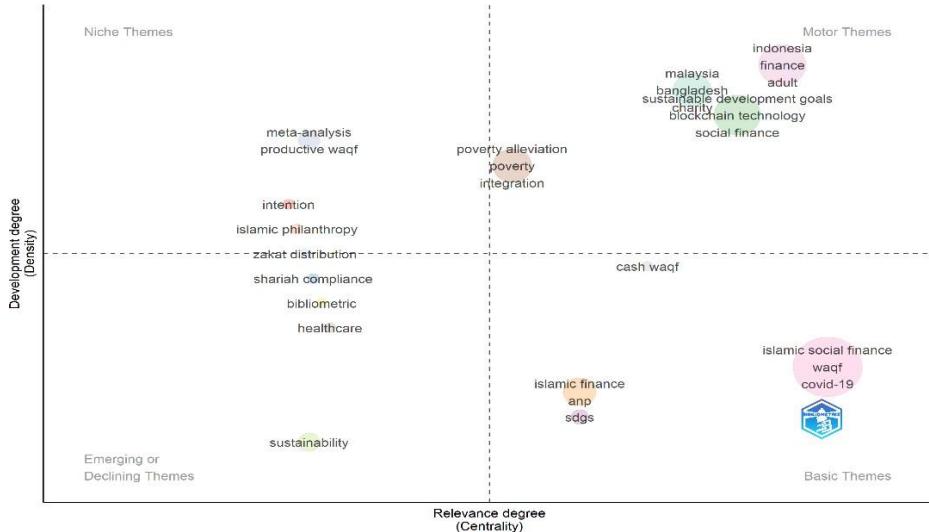


Figure 8. Thematic Map

Based On Picture 8, The Thematic Map Describes How A Number Of Subjects Relate To Each Other, Including *Sustainable Development Goals*, *Social Finance*, And *Maqasid Sharia*. The Thematic Folder Is Wrong. One Analysis Is Most Important. Which Shared Becomes Four Quadrants Based On Centrality And Density. Because Of Their High Density And Centrality, The Themes In The Quadrants Right On Need More Attention And Continued Investigation. Meanwhile, In The Upper Left Quadrant Are Rare And Specific Themes That Are Not Enough Represented; However, They Are Developing

Rapidly, And That Is *Meta-Analysis* And *Productive Waqf*. Although Themes In The Lower Left Quadrant Move To Decline, Themes Essential In The Lower Right Quadrant Own Low Density And Tall Centrality.

DISCUSSIONS

Studies discussing Islamic social finance and the SDGs from the perspective of *Maqasid Shariah* have experienced fluctuations over the years. Research trends on the integration of Islamic social finance and the SDGs, as indexed in the Scopus database, cover the period from 2017 to 2024. Based on the search results, a total of 164 scientific works were identified using the following keywords: "Islamic social finance" OR "Islamic finance" OR "social finance" OR "zakat" OR "waqf" AND "sustainable development goals" OR "SDGs" OR "Maqasid Shariah." The highest number of publications on Islamic social finance and the SDGs occurred in 2022. Several journals have contributed significantly to this field, including the *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance*.

This study is still relevant and interesting. For Keep Going, explored, contributed the highest in 2022 against The study of Islamic social finance and SDGs is the *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance*. The keywords used, namely Islamic Social Finance, SDGs, and Maqasid Syariah, form a network of mutual meaning related to explaining the third draft. The connection is a strong conceptual framework reviewed in a deep way. It foresees how Islamic social finance can contribute to the goal of sustainability with the values of Maqasid Sharia.

Trending topics with the keyword "Islamic social finance" have 52 frequencies, which are often used. appears in the search. The co-occurrence network explains how the term "Islamic social finance" is related to sustainable development goals and Maqasid Syariah. In analysis, bibliometric writers compare results with findings from a number of previous studies in research. The previous emphasis was on zakat or waqf only without linking in a way explicit in the SDGs and then in the research. This points to greater holistic integration, namely Islamic Social Finance, the goal of sustainable development, and the values of maqasid sharia. With the comparison mentioned in the research, this discusses an integrative study of all three in a systematic way. Still limited and have a big opportunity For the development topic, this.

Recommendation Next, the writer can expand the analysis of bibliometrics with another database; for example, they can combine databases from Scopus, WoS, and DOAJ for more coverage of literature and a more comprehensive analysis of bibliometrics in order to identify trend research. Next, we can use an interdisciplinary approach. SDGs include economic, social, and environmental aspects, so an interdisciplinary approach combines economy Islam studies development will produce analysis that is intact and can collaborate across fields to enrich results methodology and research.

CONCLUSION

Studies on Islamic social finance and the SDGs from the perspective of *Maqasid Shariah* have shown fluctuating trends between 2017 and 2024, with a notable peak in publications in 2022. A total of 164 scientific works were identified, highlighting the growing academic interest in integrating Islamic social finance instruments such as zakat and waqf with sustainable development goals through the values of *Maqasid Shariah*. The co-occurrence analysis shows strong conceptual linkages among Islamic social finance, SDGs, and *Maqasid Shariah*, reflecting a holistic approach that goes beyond previous studies focusing on single instruments. Journals such as the *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance* have contributed significantly to this discourse. Despite these advancements, research in this area remains limited, offering substantial opportunities for further exploration. Future studies are recommended to adopt broader bibliometric

databases and interdisciplinary approaches that combine Islamic finance, economic, social, and environmental perspectives to produce more comprehensive and integrative analyses.

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