

The role of Islamic Philanthropy in Economic Reconstruction: Systematic Literature Review and Bibliometric Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Despite the significant potential of Islamic philanthropy, a structural gap persists in its integration into global economic reconstruction policies. This study aims to synthesize a contemporary framework of Islamic philanthropy that synergizes Sharia distributive principles with modern digital efficiency. Following PRISMA guidelines, an initial 17,858 Scopus-indexed records (2021–2026) were filtered down to a metadata framework of 1,044 core documents. Bibliometric analysis was executed via VOSviewer using full-counting keyword co-occurrence to construct network and density visualizations. To ensure deep contextual relevance for qualitative synthesis, a rigorous full-text screening based on strict exclusion criteria filtered the sample to a final 24 high-quality articles. Moving beyond descriptive analysis, the primary contribution of this study is the development of the 4ER Model (Economic Rescue, Recovery, Reinforcement, and Resilience). The model's novelty lies in its structural, multi-phase operational design that dynamically transitions marginalized beneficiaries (mustahik) into socio-economic contributors (muzakki). The findings demonstrate that integrating ZISWAF with digital innovations like AI and fintech optimizes distribution transparency and quality control. Ultimately, this study contributes a systemic framework proving that sustainable economic reconstruction depends on utilizing Islamic social finance as a fundamental, non-conventional stabilizer to bridge the global SDG financing gap.

ABSTRAK

Meskipun potensi filantropi Islam sangat besar, kesenjangan struktural masih terjadi dalam integrasi kebijakan rekonstruksi ekonomi global. Penelitian ini bertujuan menyintesis kerangka kerja kontemporer yang menyinergikan prinsip distributif Syariah dengan efisiensi digital. Mengikuti pedoman PRISMA, 17.858 dokumen terindeks Scopus (2021–2026) disaring menjadi metadata inti sebanyak 1.044 dokumen. Analisis bibliometrik dijalankan via VOSviewer menggunakan metode hitungan penuh ko-kemunculan kata kunci untuk membangun visualisasi jaringan dan densitas. Untuk memastikan relevansi kontekstual dalam sintesis kualitatif, dilakukan penyaringan teks lengkap (*full-text screening*) berdasarkan kriteria eksklusi ketat hingga menghasilkan sampel final 24 artikel berkualitas tinggi. Melampaui analisis deskriptif, kontribusi utama penelitian ini adalah pengembangan Model 4ER (*Economic Rescue, Recovery, Reinforcement, and Resilience*). Kebaruan model ini terletak pada desain operasional multi-fase struktural yang mentransformasikan penerima manfaat (mustahik) secara dinamis menjadi kontributor sosio-ekonomi (muzakki). Temuan menunjukkan bahwa integrasi ZISWAF dengan inovasi digital (*AI* dan *fintech*) mengoptimalkan transparansi distribusi dan kontrol kualitas. Pada akhirnya, penelitian ini berkontribusi pada kerangka kerja sistemik yang membuktikan bahwa rekonstruksi ekonomi berkelanjutan bergantung pada pemanfaatan keuangan sosial Islam sebagai stabilisator non-konvensional untuk menjembatani kesenjangan pendanaan SDGs global.



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INTRODUCTION

Current global economic dynamics face complex structural challenges, where the escalation of inequality and geoeconomic fragmentation have become the primary determinants threatening international systemic stability. According to the Center for Accounting Studies Unpad (2020) in Yuli Ardinari (2022), the global economic disruption began visibly at the micro-level during the COVID-19 pandemic, severely impacting 2020 financial statements through declining corporate revenues driven by weakened public purchasing power, inflation, volatile foreign exchange fluctuations, complex corporate reserve and employee benefit measurements, and plunging corporate profits. Building upon these localized vulnerabilities, current global economic dynamics face complex structural challenges, where the escalation of inequality and

gloeonomic fragmentation have become the primary determinants threatening international systemic stability. This condition of inequality is further indicated by the phenomenon of extreme wealth polarization, in which the accumulated assets of the world's twelve wealthiest individuals have surpassed the total aggregate wealth of the bottom half of the global population (OXFAM, 2026). Referring to the *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2024* report published by the United Nations, there is a significant post-pandemic recovery divergence, where developing countries are trapped in a spiral of debt and inflation, while developed countries experience a robust yet uneven post-pandemic recovery (K-shaped recovery), a phenomenon that results in development bottlenecks (United Nations, 2024).

Fundamentally, this escalation of inequality is no longer viewed merely as a moral discourse, but has transformed into a systemic global risk with the potential to destabilize social cohesion and trigger societal polarization over the next decade (World Economic Forum, 2026). This condition is further exacerbated by the escalation of geopolitical fragility during 2024–2026. Current global geopolitical conditions, marked by various conflicts such as US-China tensions, the Russia-Ukraine war, and the situation in the Middle East, bring significant impacts to the world economy (U.S. Bank, 2026). Currently, gloeonomic confrontation has emerged as the most severe short-term risk, triggered by conflicts in the Middle East since early 2026 that threaten critical trade routes in the Strait of Hormuz, as well as the ongoing impact of the crisis in Eastern Europe which has resulted in surges in global food and energy prices.

These challenges demand a Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) stimulus of at least US\$ 500 billion per year for affordable long-term financing for investment in sustainable development (Islamic Finance Council UK, 2021). However, the systemic failure of the neoliberal economic model to distribute prosperity equitably has created a massive SDG financing gap, reaching an estimated US\$ 4.2 trillion to US\$ 7 trillion annually (United Nations Development Programme, 2022). The inability of the conventional financial system to mitigate widening social gaps necessitates an economic reconstruction that focuses not only on GDP growth, but also on resilience and distributive justice. In this context, economic reconstruction is understood as a multidimensional recovery process aimed at restoring an inclusive growth path capable of withstanding future external shocks (Dirie et al., 2023).

The development of the Islamic financial industry over the past few decades has demonstrated rapid growth on both global and national scales (Putra, et al, 2025) , within which Islamic philanthropy has emerged as a strategic pillar through its primary instruments, namely zakat, infaq, sadaqah, and waqf (ZISWAF), has emerged as a strategic pillar in the modern social financial architecture. Historically, the management of Islamic social funds has often been trapped in traditional paradigms that are consumptive and short-term in nature (Ikhsan & Sartono, Muhammad Luthfi, 2026). However, global demands for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have triggered a paradigm shift toward a more productive, systematic utilization of ZISWAF funds that is integrated with digital technology (Maulud & Khasanah, 2026). The mechanism of economic reconstruction through Islamic philanthropy operates at a deeper level, it involves a paradigm shift from interest-based, debt-driven growth toward asset-driven growth and social participation (Pertaminawati et al., 2025).

Despite possessing vast potential, there remains a significant gap between theory and practice, as well as a lack of integration into global economic reconstruction policies, which still face various constraints, including weak institutional coordination, low digital literacy, and the dominance of capitalist economic logic that is often inconsistent with the values of *ukhuwah* and Sharia justice. This phenomenon creates an urgency to conduct a systematic literature mapping to identify research trends, key actors, and existing knowledge gaps. Several prior studies have utilized Systematic Literature Reviews (SLR) and bibliometric analyses to map the landscape of Islamic social finance. For instance, Dirie et al. (2023) mapped Islamic social finance specifically for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while Khaled Nour (2021) conducted a comprehensive 40-year bibliometric overview focusing exclusively on the development of Waqf. Additionally, Maulud and Khasanah (2026) analyzed broad economic development trends within the scope of Islamic economics.

However, these existing studies exhibit critical limitations. First, prior bibliometric and SLR literature treats Islamic philanthropic instruments, such as zakat, infaq, sadaqah, and waqf (ZISWAF) as fragmented, isolated tools rather than components of an integrated macro-stabilization system. Second, the current literature heavily focuses on the traditional operational performance of institutions (Febriandika & Ashfahany, 2024) or generic poverty alleviation, completely overlooking how these resources can be systemically mobilized for post-crisis macroeconomic reconstruction amid global fragmentation. Consequently, there is a profound research gap about the absence of a comprehensive, multi-phase operational model that links Islamic social finance directly to the structured phases of economic recovery and resilience. A dedicated bibliometric analysis focusing specifically on the intersection of "economic reconstruction" and "Islamic philanthropy" is urgently required to delineate how Sharia-compliant distributive justice can structurally address systemic global market failures and financing bottlenecks. To explicitly address this gap, this study introduces the 4ER Model (Economic Rescue, Recovery, Reinforcement, and Resilience) as its primary novelty. Moving beyond the descriptive mappings of previous literature, the 4ER model offers a distinct conceptual breakthrough by providing a structured, multi-phase operational pathway. Unlike traditional models that view Islamic philanthropy merely as passive, consumptive emergency relief, the 4ER framework bridges the transition from short-term fiscal shock absorption (Rescue and Recovery) to long-term productive capacity building and digital quality control (Reinforcement and Resilience). This structural approach dynamically drives the sustainable transformation of marginalized beneficiaries (*mustahik*) into independent, active socio-economic contributors (*muzakki*). By integrating this framework early in the discourse, this study provides a concrete strategic blueprint for modern financial policymakers to leverage Islamic philanthropic resources as non-conventional economic stabilizers.

Based on these well-defined gaps, the urgency to construct a systematic literature mapping becomes vital to bridge the theoretical fragmentation and policy isolation found in existing research. Consequently, this research aims to formulate a contemporary conceptual framework of Islamic philanthropy through a rigorous SLR and bibliometric approach, proving its unique

capacity to synergize Sharia moral frameworks with digital financial architecture for inclusive and sustainable economic reconstruction.

METHOD

This study employs a hybrid methodological approach combining a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) and bibliometric analysis to establish a transparent, reproducible, and bias-free mapping of Islamic philanthropy's role in global economic reconstruction. The architecture of this research is divided into two operational integration lines: the SLR process follows the formal PRISMA 2020 (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) protocol to evaluate text contexts qualitatively (Moher et al., 2009), while the bibliometric line utilizes VOSviewer software (version 1.6.20) to execute quantitative profiling and scientific mapping (van Eck & Waltman, 2010). The Scopus database was selected as the sole indexing source due to its stringent peer-review standards, unmatched coverage of high-impact international journals, and structural compatibility with VOSviewer bibliographic metadata extraction. To prevent potential data omissions, the data retrieval process was executed in April 2026 using an advanced Boolean search string applied across the Title, Abstract, and Keywords (TITLE-ABS-KEY) fields. The exact search query utilized in this study is documented as follows: TITLE-ABS-KEY (("Islamic philanthropy" OR "zakat" OR "waqf" OR "infaq" OR "sadaqah" OR "Islamic social finance") AND ("economic reconstruction" OR "economic recovery" OR "economic resilience" OR "economic reinforcement" OR "economic rescue")).

The chronological boundaries of this study were strictly limited to a five-year window spanning from 2021 to 2026. This temporal framework is strongly justified by macroeconomic realities, where the year 2021 marks the global economic turning point characterized by post-pandemic structural disruptions and the rapid K-shaped recovery divergence highlighted by the United Nations (2024). Furthermore, the period extending into early 2026 captures the latest critical geoeconomic shocks, including the early 2026 Middle East maritime crises and escalating global geopolitical fragmentation. Limiting the data to this specific era ensures that the synthesized literature uniquely reflects contemporary post-crisis economic reconstruction policies rather than obsolete, pre-pandemic structural paradigms.

To filter the initial data harvest systematically, a rigid set of a priori inclusion and exclusion criteria was established. Based on document type, this study only included original empirical research articles, conceptual papers, and academic review articles, while documents in the form of editorials, book reviews, conference abstracts, commentaries, notes, and trade publications were strictly excluded from the sample. Regarding access types, the study limited its scope to Open Access publications to guarantee global accessibility and transparency, thereby excluding non-Open Access or paywalled documents. International language standardization was maintained by including only English-language publications and excluding all other languages. Thematically, the inclusion criteria mandated a direct structural alignment with Islamic philanthropy instruments (ZISWAF) acting as mechanisms for post-crisis macroeconomic rehabilitation. Conversely, studies treating the term reconstruction purely as mechanical civil

engineering or physical infrastructure, as well as generic finance papers lacking Sharia parameters, were immediately excluded from the analysis.

The multi-stage distillation process progressed through four distinct PRISMA phases to provide a clear scientific justification for the transition from thousands of raw hits down to the final synthesis pool. In the identification phase, the unrestricted raw search query generated 17,858 records from the Scopus database. Moving into the screening phase, the application of strict "Open Access only" and "Research Article only" filters automatically excluded 5,987 records, leaving 11,871 articles for further analysis. The metadata of these 11,871 articles was then imported into VOSviewer to conduct an overarching keyword co-occurrence profiling. By applying a threshold filter focused explicitly on the convergence of economic terms and Sharia financial tools, a core cross-disciplinary metadata sample of 1,044 documents was successfully extracted for detailed structural mapping.

The sharp reduction from 1,044 documents to 24 articles during the eligibility and final inclusion phase represents a crucial transition from quantitative bibliometric mapping to in-depth qualitative SLR. This screening step was justified through a rigorous, two-person full-text reading protocol. Out of the 1,044 documents, 1,020 articles were excluded because a deep structural reading revealed that they suffered from severe semantic overlap. In these excluded documents, the term "reconstruction" was used in technical computational or electrical engineering contexts, such as image reconstruction, data reconstruction, and signal processing rather than within the corridor of macroeconomic recovery. Consequently, only 24 final articles were proven to strictly embed ZISWAF instruments into macroeconomic models, post-disaster microenterprise recovery, or sustainable development policies, and were thus approved for qualitative synthesis. To generate the Co-occurrence Network and Density Visualizations, specific computational parameters were configured in VOSviewer to ensure clear analytical resolution. Co-occurrence analysis using "All Keywords" under the Full Counting calculation method was deployed to count each keyword occurrence equally across the entire metadata structure. Out of the 12,376 total unique keywords discovered across the text corpus, a minimum keyword occurrence threshold of $t \geq 5$ was applied to filter out highly idiosyncratic, low-frequency words. From this filtered pool, the researchers manually excluded non-contextual technical terminologies or computational jargon, leaving 33 highly interconnected keywords. These 33 words directly represent the structural intersection of macroeconomics, climate change, and Sharia financial instruments. Finally, clustering parameters were determined using VOSviewer's default modularity-based clustering technique, applying an association strength normalization mechanism and a resolution parameter of 1.0. This mathematical arrangement successfully grouped the 33 keywords into 7 distinct thematic clusters, with the Red and Green clusters serving as the dominant analytical anchors for this study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

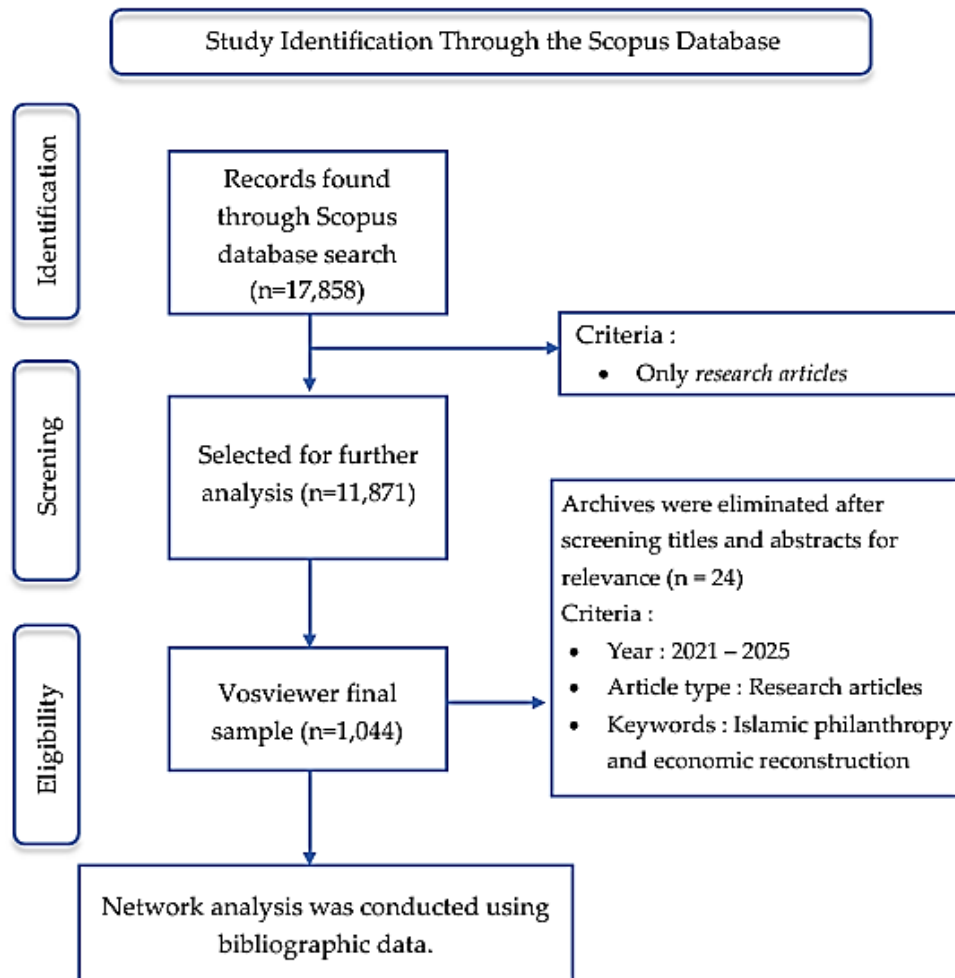


Figure 1. PRISMA Model

Source: Processed Data (2026)

The PRISMA diagram illustrates that this systematic and structured approach identifies studies through the Scopus database. The process initially began with an early identification phase that yielded approximately 17,858 records based on the keyword search "economic reconstruction and Islamic philanthropy" without utilizing initial filters. This screening stage was conducted by filtering for the inclusion of open-access articles, leaving approximately 11,871 articles. From these 11,871 articles, the eligibility stage involved a review of abstracts and keywords using VOSviewer for identification, resulting in 1,044 articles.

After a full-text assessment based on relevance, only 24 articles were found to meet the criteria for inclusion, including a publication period from 2021 to 2026, research article types, and subject matter relevant to economic reconstruction and Islamic philanthropy. Data analysis was performed using bibliographic data. This rigorous data filtering aims to ensure that the analyzed

articles are relevant to the research focus, thereby ensuring the resulting study is of high quality for further analysis.

Publications by Year and Journal Name

There are 24 journal publications based on data collection sourced from Scopus during the period of 2021 to 2026.

Table 1. Search results for 24 articles from Scopus

No.	Year	Total Publication	Journal Name
1	2026	1	International Journal Of Ethics And Systems
2	2025	7	Global journal AI – thaqafah International journal of finance and economics International journal of islamic and middle eastern finance and management Media juris Southeast asian studies International journal of ethics and system
3	2024	4	Qualitative Research In Financial Markets Journal asy-syariah Iranian Economic review Isra international journal of islamic finance
4	2023	3	Jurnal kajian hukum islam Jurnal probles and perspectives in management
5	2022	4	Journal investment management and financial innovations Journal of islamic accounting and bussiness research Journal sustainability The Singapore Economic Review
6	2021	5	Journal of governance and regulation Journal of islamic monetary economics and finance International journal ISRA international journal of islamic financial Jurnal ekonomi syariah

Source: Processed Data (2026)

Based on Table 1 above, 24 Scopus-based articles from 2021 to 2026 are presented, categorized by publication year, total publications, and journal name. In 2021, there were 5 articles published in journals such as the *Journal of Governance and Regulation*, *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance*, *International Journal*, and *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance*. In 2022, 5 articles were published in the *Journal of Investment Management and Financial Innovations*, *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, *Journal Sustainability*, and *The Singapore Economic Review*.

In 2023, there were 3 articles published in the *Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam* and the *Journal of Problems and Perspectives in Management*. In 2024, 4 articles were published in the journals *Qualitative Research in Financial Markets*, *Journal Asy-Syariah*, *Iranian Economic Review*, and *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance*. In 2025, 6 articles were published in the *Global Journal Al-Thaqafah*, *International Journal of Finance and Economics*, *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, *Media Juris*, *Southeast Asian Studies*, and *International Journal of Ethics and Systems*. Furthermore, in 2026, there was 1 article in the *International Journal of Ethics and Systems*.

Publication by Article Title

There are 24 articles sourced from Scopus which are presented in the table 2

Table 2. Publication by Article Title

No.	Article Title	Author and Year
1	The Impact of Zakah, Islamic Financing, Sukuk and Inflation on National Economic Growth with Poverty as a Moderation Variable	(Ridlo et al., 2021)
2	Islamic finance and economic growth: the Turkish experiment	(Ledhem & Mekidiche, 2021)
3	Islamic finance for entrepreneurship activities and economic growth: a parametric and non-parametric analysis from Malaysia	(Ledhem & Moussaoui, 2021)
4	40-Year Bibliometric Analysis of Waqf: Its Current Status and Development, and Paths for Future Research	(Khaled Nour, 2021)
5	The improvement model of microenterprises of post-disaster through empowerment of productive zakat	(Arifin & Anwar, 2021)
6	Re-Thinking Sustainable Development within Islamic Worldviews: A Systematic Literature Review	(Al-Jayyousi et al., 2022)
7	Generation Z perceptions in paying Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah using Fintech: A comparative study of Indonesia and Malaysia	(Azhar et al., 2022)
8	Analyzing the Role of Islamic Finance in Kuwait Regarding Sustainable Economic Development in COVID-19 Era	(Alhammadi, 2022)
9	Does Islamic Finance Development Support Economic Growth? (A New Overlook)	(Abdulkadir, 2022)
10	Distributing Philanthropic Funds to Indonesian Muslims amid the Pandemic through a Maşlahah view: Weaving Social Safety Nets or Fortifying the Healthcare System?	(Zayyadi et al., 2023)
11	Islamic Philanthropy: Implementation of Regulations And Utilization of Waqf Proceeds in Jambi	(Ahmad, 2023)

12	Islamic financial development & economic growth: the emergence of Islamic financial market in Pakistan	(Naz & Gulzar, 2023)
13	Performance measurement of Islamic philanthropic institution during pandemic in Indonesia: A balanced scorecard approach	(Febriandika & Ashfahany, 2024)
14	Contribution of Islamic Finance to Inclusive Growth: A Comparative Study of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and North African Countries	(Youssouf, 2024)
15	Facing Economic Recession in Nigeria: Lessons from Umar Ibn Al-Khattab's Economic Polici	(Bello, 2024)
16	Waqf for accelerating socioeconomic development: a proposed model with focus on Pakistan	(Ayub et al., 2024)
17	Conceptual Perspectives on Harnessing Zakat for Socioeconomic Resilience	(Hilmi et al., 2025)
18	Assessing US and Global Economic Policy Uncertainty Effects on Non-Performing Loans in MENA's Islamic and Conventional Banks	(Shadi Ratib & Murad, 2025)
19	Revisiting the impact of Islamic finance on economic growth: a decomposition analysis using Indonesia as a testing ground	(Rofik et al., 2025)
20	Islamic Economic Law in the Digital Age: Navigating Global Challenges and Legal Adaptations	(Asyiqin, 2025)
21	Impact Of Islamic Finance On Economic Growth: An Empirical Analysis Of Muslim Countries	(Rofik et al., 2025)
22	Progress and Challenges of Islamic Economics and Finance in the Contemporary Malay World	(Kentaro & World, 2025)
23	Islamic social finance and its potential in addressing natural disaster emergencies and advancing sustainable development goals: a proposed model	(Al-Daihani et al., 2025)
24	Islamic worldview and the green economy: a philosophical nexus for sustainability and equity	(Bonang et al., 2026)

Source: Processed Data (2026)

Based on the article data presented in Table 2, the results of this SLR indicate that the integration of Islamic philanthropic instruments, such as *zakat*, *waqf*, and social finance, constitutes the foundation for successful global economic reconstruction. These instruments support economic growth through driving factors such as MSME empowerment and social resilience, while obstacles such as global policy uncertainty can be overcome through digitalization and the adaptation of Islamic economic law. For instance, the article "The improvement model of microenterprises of post-disaster through empowerment of productive zakat" by (Arifin & Anwar, 2021) highlights the importance of productive *zakat* empowerment in the post-disaster

economic recovery process to support the sustainability of micro-enterprises, with the driving factor being an integrated empowerment model. This research demonstrates that *zakat* can be utilized as a strategic tool to rebuild the economic base of the grassroots by leveraging effective utilization mechanisms to enhance economic independence. Meanwhile, the article "Islamic social finance and its potential in addressing natural disaster emergencies and advancing sustainable development goals: a proposed model" by (Al-Daihani et al., 2025) reveals how Islamic social finance can adapt crisis response strategies amidst global emergencies. Constraints such as bureaucratic complexity are addressed through a social finance integration model to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This study identifies the importance of flexibility in philanthropic instruments when facing external challenges and accelerating inclusive socio-economic development. Additionally, research by (Azhar et al., 2022) regarding Generation Z's perception of paying ZIS through fintech adds evidence that digital transformation in Islamic philanthropy enhances fund-collection effectiveness, which subsequently becomes a supporting factor for economic reconstruction strategies in the digital era. Other articles, such as that by (Bonang et al., 2026), emphasize the philosophical nexus between the Islamic worldview and the green economy, providing policy recommendations for integrating the values of justice and equity into future economic systems. Overall, these articles underscore that the success of economic reconstruction strategies depends not only on conventional fiscal and monetary approaches but also on how Islamic philanthropic organizations mobilize resources through *zakat* and *waqf* to support sustainable innovation and inclusion.

Co-occurrence Network Visualization

This study employs the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method, utilizing the Scopus-indexed database with the keywords "Islamic Philanthropy" and "Economic Reconstruction," resulting in 1,044 articles within the last five year period, specifically from 2021 to 2026. The visualization of the bibliographic analysis in this research utilizes VOSviewer, employing co-occurrence analysis, all keywords, and the full-counting calculation method. The visualization generated through the VOSviewer software provides a comprehensive overview of the intellectual structure and research landscape regarding economic reconstruction, which, in the context of this article, is focused on the role of the the role of Islamic philanthropy. This mapping does not merely display keyword frequencies, but rather represents the strength of inter-conceptual relationships, thematic evolution, and methodological divergences emerging within the global literature.

Based on the mapping conducted via VOSviewer from the 1,044 articles, 12,376 keywords were identified, which were then filtered according to the desired keywords, resulting in 33 identified keywords. This can be observed through the network visualization results in Figure 2, the figure is disaggregated into several strategic dimensions that link traditional Islamic philanthropic instruments, such as *zakat* and *waqf*, with the technical and social demands of modern economic reconstruction that is inclusive and sustainable.

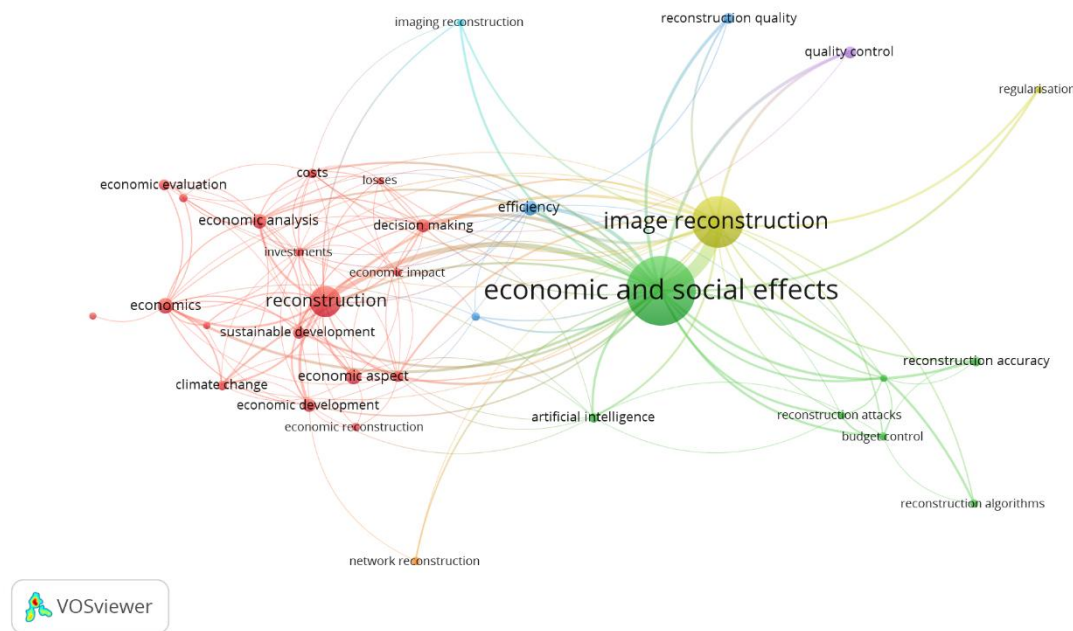


Figure 2. Co-Occurance Network Visualization

Source: Processed Data (2026)

Based on the network visualization mapping conducted in Figure 2, seven distinct color clusters have been generated, with the detailed keywords presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Cluster Analysis

Cluster	Keyword	Color	Total Keywords
Cluster 1	Climate change, Cost-benefit analysis, Costs, Decision Making, Economic Analysis, Economic Aspect, Economic Development, Economic Evaluation, Economic Growth, Economic Impact, Economix Reconstructions, Economics, Forecasting, Invesment, Losses, Philantrophy	Red	18 Items
Cluster 2	Artificial Intelengece, Budget Control, Data Reconstructions, Economic and Social Efficacy, Reconstruction Accuracy, Reconstruction Algorithm, Reconstruction Attacks,	Green	7 Items
Cluster 3	Efficiancy, Reconstruction (structural), Reconstruction Quality	Dark Blue	3 Items
Cluster 4	Image Reconstruction, Regularism	Yellow	2 Items
Cluster 5	Quality Control	Purple	1 Item
Cluster 6	Imaging Reconstruction	Baby Blue	1 Item
Cluster 7	Network Recontruaction	Orange	1 Item

Source: Processed Data (2026)

The bibliometric map displays several color clusters reflecting topic density and thematic interconnectedness. At a macro level, there is a clear polarization between pure economic issues, social effects, and technical algorithmic aspects that frequently intersect within the terminology of "reconstruction." The presence of major nodes such as "reconstruction," "economic and social effects," and "image reconstruction" indicates that the literature on reconstruction is multidisciplinary, spanning from macroeconomics to advanced technological applications such as Artificial Intelligence (AI). Based on the results of the network visualization analysis, two dominant major clusters were identified, namely the red cluster and the green cluster.

The red cluster is dominated by keywords directly related to the core discussion of this article, namely "reconstruction," "economics," "sustainable development," "economic impact," and "economic analysis." The primary focus within this cluster is how the process of rebuilding a region or country must consider "economic evaluation" and "costs" to minimize the "losses" arising from crises or disasters. In the the role of Islamic philanthropy, the concept of "reconstruction" is no longer viewed merely as the development of physical infrastructure, but rather as a systemic effort to create "economic resilience." The relationship between the "reconstruction" and "sustainable development" nodes in the figure confirms that current literature strongly emphasizes the importance of inclusive and environmentally friendly economic growth, which within the Islamic framework is recognized as the integration between *Maqashid al-Shariah* and sustainability.

Then, the green cluster is empirically centered on the node "economic and social effects," proving that the academic literature measures reconstruction outcomes through multidimensional socio-economic indicators rather than isolated monetary metrics. Within the explicit visualization of the network (Figure 2), the actual nodes appearing are "artificial intelligence" and "reconstruction algorithms". It is critical to clarify a methodological distinction here: while the empirical bibliometric map identifies "artificial intelligence" at the mathematical periphery of the reconstruction literature, specific advanced digital terms, such as blockchain, fintech, digital transformation, and AI-driven philanthropy, do not emerge as dominant, high-frequency keywords in this map. Instead, these specialized concepts represent a deeper, conceptual interpretation derived from the subsequent qualitative Systematic Literature Review (SLR) of the final 24 full-text articles.

The full-text synthesis reveals that when contemporary literature addresses the "economic and social effects" of reconstruction algorithms, it frequently frames digital transformation as the operational vehicle to achieve efficiency and quality control (as mirrored in the blue and purple clusters). For instance, the empirical study by Azhar et al. (2022) regarding Generation Z perceptions explicitly links fintech to increased collection effectiveness, while Asyiqin (2025) underscores the necessity of legal adaptations in Sharia economic law to navigate the digital age. Therefore, the technological integration discussed in this study is not an unverified overinterpretation of the bibliometric mapping, but a qualitative expansion of the peripheral "artificial intelligence" node, establishing that the future scaling of ZISWAF requires automated tracking and algorithmic transparency to optimize the strategic reach of social funds.

These combined bibliometric and SLR findings provide the foundation for synthesizing a structured integration framework referred to as the 4ER Model: Economic Rescue, Economic Recovery, Economic Reinforcement, and Economic Resilience. To avoid theoretical overgeneralization, it must be explicitly clarified that the 4ER Model is not generated inductively or validated automatically by the VOSviewer software; rather, it is synthesized conceptually by the authors through a deductive crystallization of the 24 core articles analyzed in the SLR process. To justify its theoretical robustness, the 4ER Model expands upon existing Islamic social finance

frameworks, such as the integrated governance framework proposed by (Karimullah, 2025; Widiastuti et al., 2022) which primarily focuses on institutional effectiveness and compliance. The 4ER Model extends this prior theory by shifting the paradigm from static institutional governance to a dynamic, multi-phase macroeconomic stabilization pathway designed specifically for post-crisis environments.

Each phase of the 4ER Model directly maps onto the conceptual tensions discovered in the literature clusters. The Economic Rescue phase responds to the immediate "costs" and "losses" nodes within the empirical red cluster, where short-term, consumptive ZISWAF resources act as immediate social safety nets to mitigate extreme poverty polarization (Zayyadi et al., 2023). The Economic Recovery phase advances this by connecting "investments" with productive waqf and micro-enterprise empowerment (Arifin & Anwar, 2021), restoring lost productive assets. The Economic Reinforcement phase introduces a structural layer missing in conventional relief by incorporating the "quality control" and "efficiency" dimensions, utilizing financial literacy and digital adaptation (Asyiqin, 2025) to ensure that the capital provided remains sustainable. Finally, the Economic Resilience phase aligns with the "sustainable development" and "economic development" nodes, serving as the ultimate macroeconomic goal. By structurally linking these four operational phases, the 4ER Model provides a theoretical blueprint that conceptualizes how Islamic philanthropy systematically drives the long-term transformation of vulnerable beneficiaries (mustahik) into self-reliant, active socio-economic contributors (muzakki).

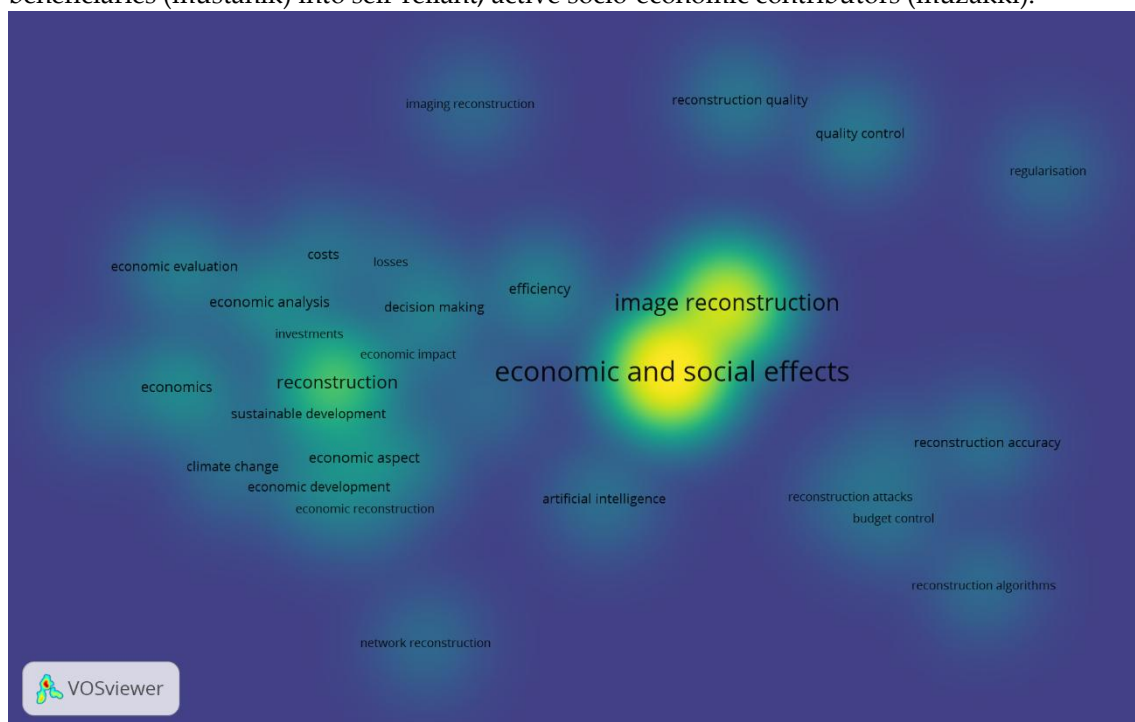


Figure 3. Co-Occurrence Density Visualization

Source: *Processed Data (2026)*

The density visualization or heatmap generated through the VOSviewer software in Figure 3 illustrates the concentration of research intensity based on keyword occurrence frequency and the strength of inter-topic relationships. Areas with the brightest yellow color gradation indicate hotspots with the highest literature density, which in this figure are significantly centered on the "economic and social effects" and "image reconstruction" nodes. The presence of "economic and

social effects" as a research center of gravity reflects that discussions regarding the multidimensional impacts of the recovery process constitute the core of current global literature, which is highly relevant to the role of Islamic philanthropy in creating distributive justice and the welfare of the ummah.

On the left side of the visualization, there is a green-colored cluster indicating a density of topics related to "reconstruction," "economics," "sustainable development," and "economic analysis." The spatial proximity between the "reconstruction" node and "sustainable development" confirms that the paradigm of post-crisis economic rebuilding has now been strongly integrated with the global sustainability agenda or the SDGs. Within the framework of the new Islamic philanthropy paradigm, this area represents a shift in the utilization of *zakat*, *infaq*, *sedekah*, and *wakaf* (ZISWAF) instruments from consumptive emergency relief toward more strategic productive investments. This supports the implementation of the 4ER model, in which the economic reconstruction process begins from Economic Rescue until it achieves systemic Economic Resilience, enabling the sustainable transformation of *mustahik* (beneficiaries) into *muzakki* (almsgivers).

In the lower-density or peripheral areas colored in blue, the emergence of keywords such as "artificial intelligence," "climate change," "budget control," and "reconstruction algorithms" is visible. The presence of "artificial intelligence" and algorithmic technology at the periphery of the network marks the appearance of emerging themes in Islamic philanthropy management, where digital innovations such as crowdfunding and big data analytics are beginning to be adopted to enhance the accuracy and accountability of social fund distribution. Although the density is not yet as high as traditional social effect topics, the interconnectedness between technology and economic aspects indicates that the future of economic reconstruction will heavily depend on digital efficiency and resilience to climate change.

CONCLUSIONS

This study concludes that Islamic philanthropy, through the strategic and unified mobilization of ZISWAF (Zakat, Infaq, Sadaqah, and Waqf) instruments, serves as a fundamental, non-conventional stabilizer for modern global economic reconstruction. The primary theoretical contribution of this research to the field of Islamic economics is the conceptual formulation of the 4ER Model (Economic Rescue, Recovery, Reinforcement, and Resilience). Moving beyond prior literature that predominantly focused on static institutional governance, compliance metrics, or generic poverty alleviation, the 4ER Model expands Islamic social finance theory by introducing a dynamic, multi-phase macroeconomic stabilization pathway designed specifically for post-crisis environments. It structurally links immediate, short-term fiscal shock absorption to long-term productive capacity building and digital quality control, providing a robust conceptual blueprint of how Islamic economic tools can systematically address global market failures and wealth polarization.

From a practical perspective, this study offers profound operational implications for Islamic philanthropic institutions and global economic policymakers. For ZISWAF institutions, the findings demonstrate that navigating contemporary crises necessitates an immediate operational shift from traditional, passive consumptive fund distribution toward structured, asset-driven investments integrated with modern digital architectures. Practically, integrating digital innovations such as Artificial Intelligence, fintech, and big data analytics is not merely an option but a vital prerequisite to optimize distribution transparency, real-time quality control, and

institutional efficiency. For global economic policymakers, these conclusions provide a strategic recommendation to integrate Islamic social finance directly into national fiscal and monetary recovery agendas. Amid escalating geoeconomic fragmentation and severe debt burdens in developing countries, conventional mechanisms alone are insufficient; utilizing the multi-trillion-dollar pool of integrated Islamic philanthropic resources offers a viable, sustainable system to bridge the global SDG financing gap and foster inclusive growth.

Despite its significant contributions, this study acknowledges inherent limitations that open vital opportunities for future research. Methodologically, the analysis relied exclusively on Scopus-indexed literature, which may omit high-quality regional insights published in alternative academic databases. Furthermore, the strict five-year observation period (2021–2026) limits the longitudinal evaluation of long-term economic reconstruction trajectories. To address these limitations, future researchers are strongly encouraged to expand the bibliographic scope by incorporating cross-database metadata from Web of Science (WoS), Dimensions, or Google Scholar, and extending the chronological parameters to evaluate post-crisis evolutions across a broader timeline. Additionally, future studies should focus on conducting empirical case studies and quantitative econometric validations to test the operational efficacy of the 4ER Model within diverse regional regulatory frameworks, thereby advancing the empirical maturity of the Islamic economic paradigm.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization, Visualization (VOSviewer Analysis), Writing – Original Draft. Author 2: Data Curation, Methodology, Writing – Original Draft. Author 3: Formal Analysis, Investigation (Systematic Literature Review). Author 4: Validation, Resources, Project Administration. Author 5: Review & Editing, Supervision. Author 6: Supervision, Funding Acquisition, Validation.

AI Declaration: The authors used generative AI technology to assist with cross-language literature translation and initial interpretation of VOSviewer graphic visual patterns. All AI output was manually verified by the authors to ensure data accuracy and scientific integrity.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

SIMILARITY STATEMENT

The authors hereby declare and confirm that this manuscript, titled "New Paradigm of Islamic Philanthropy in Economic Reconstruction: Systematic Literature Review and Bibliometric Analysis", is an original piece of academic research. The manuscript has been subjected to professional plagiarism detection software (Turnitin) to verify its authenticity. The results indicate that the overall similarity index of this paper does not exceed the mandatory threshold of 20%, and all referenced works, definitions, and data sources have been meticulously and appropriately cited in accordance with academic integrity and global publishing ethics.

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