



Integration of Zakat in the National Economic System Strategy and its Implications for Community Welfare

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Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the integration of zakat into the national economic system and its implications for public welfare. Zakat, as a sharia economic instrument, has significant potential to support economic development, particularly in poverty alleviation and equitable income distribution. However, the realization of zakat collection in Indonesia is still suboptimal compared to the existing potential. This study uses a qualitative approach with library research methods, where data is obtained from various sources such as scientific journals, books, and relevant official reports. The results show that zakat management in Indonesia has experienced positive developments in terms of institutions, regulations, and digitalization. However, the integration of zakat into the national economic system still faces various obstacles, such as low public literacy, lack of trust in zakat institutions, and suboptimal coordination and integration of policies. Possible strategies include strengthening regulations, increasing the professionalism of zakat institutions, optimizing digitalization, and reorienting zakat distribution toward productivity. Effective integration of zakat has been proven to have positive implications for poverty alleviation and equitable distribution of income, so that zakat has the potential to become a strategic instrument in realizing a just, inclusive, and sustainable economic system.*

Keywords: *Zakat, Sharia Economics, Economic Integration, Community Welfare, Poverty Alleviation*

Introduction

Zakat is a crucial instrument in the Islamic economic system, encompassing both spiritual and socio-economic dimensions. Zakat serves not only as a religious obligation for Muslims, but also as a wealth distribution mechanism aimed at creating social justice and reducing economic disparities within society. In the context of a predominantly Muslim country like Indonesia, the potential for zakat is considered enormous and could serve as an alternative source of funding to support national economic development. However, reality shows that zakat management in Indonesia is not yet fully optimized. The potential for zakat, which reaches hundreds of trillions of rupiah annually, remains largely untapped, both in terms of collection and distribution. This is due to various factors, such as low public awareness of paying zakat through official institutions, a lack of integration between zakat management institutions and the national economic system, and the suboptimal use of technology in zakat management.

On the other hand, the country faces various challenges in improving public welfare, such as high poverty rates, income inequality, and limited fiscal budgets. In these conditions, zakat actually has strategic potential to be a complementary instrument to the state's fiscal policy, particularly in poverty alleviation and economic empowerment efforts. Integrating zakat into the national economic system is expected to create synergy between government policies and Islamic economic principles. Furthermore, the development of digital technology in the modern era opens up new opportunities for more transparent, accountable, and efficient zakat management. The digitalization of zakat through Islamic fintech platforms

and technology-based information systems allows for increased fundraising and more targeted distribution. However, challenges in terms of regulation, inter-institutional coordination, and public trust remain obstacles that need to be overcome.

Table 1.1 Potential and Realization of Zakat Collection in Indonesia

Year	Zakat Potential (Trillions of Rupiah)	Collection Realization (Rp Trillion)	Percentage of Realization (%)
2019	233	10.2	4.38
2020	327	12.4	3.79
2021	327	14.0	4.28
2022	327	22.0	6.73
2023	350	26.0	7.43

Based on the data in Table 1, it is clear that the potential for zakat in Indonesia is very large and tends to increase from year to year. In 2019, the potential for zakat was estimated at IDR 233 trillion, increasing significantly to IDR 327 trillion between 2020 and 2022, and again to IDR 350 trillion in 2023. This increase reflects the significant potential for zakat as a sharia economic instrument that can be utilized to support national development and improve public welfare. However, when compared to the actual zakat collection, there is a significant gap between potential and actual zakat collection. In 2019, zakat realization only reached IDR 10.2 trillion, or approximately 4.38% of the total potential. This condition even decreased in 2020 to 3.79%, although nominally it increased to IDR 12.4 trillion. This decline in percentage may be influenced by various factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has affected the community's ability to pay zakat through formal institutions.

Furthermore, from 2021 to 2023, there was a fairly positive upward trend in zakat collection realization. In 2021, realization reached IDR 14.0 trillion (4.28%), then increased significantly in 2022 to IDR 22.0 trillion (6.73%), and continued to grow in 2023 to IDR 26.0 trillion, or approximately 7.43% of the total potential. This increase indicates improvements in the zakat management system, including institutional strengthening, increased zakat literacy in the community, and the use of digital technology in zakat fund collection. However, the realization percentage, which remains below 10%, indicates that zakat management in Indonesia is not yet optimal. The large gap between potential and realization indicates various structural challenges, such as low trust among some communities in zakat management institutions, a preference for distributing zakat directly to those entitled to receive it, and the lack of comprehensive integration of the zakat system with national economic policy.

From a macroeconomic perspective, optimizing zakat collection has the potential to significantly contribute to poverty reduction and social inequality. If zakat can be maximally collected, the funds collected can be used for various economic empowerment programs, such as micro-enterprise development, improving education quality, and improving access to healthcare for the underprivileged. Thus, zakat serves not only as a religious instrument but also as a strategic solution to strengthen the social security system and support inclusive economic development.

Table 1.2 Distribution of Zakat Funds Based on Program

Zakat Program	Percentage (%)	Main Impact
Consumptive (Direct Assistance)	40%	Fulfillment of basic needs
Productive (MSMEs, Business Capital)	30%	Community economic empowerment
Education	15%	Improving the quality of human resources
Health	10%	Access to health services
Social-Humanitarian	5%	Disaster and other social assistance

Based on Table 3, the distribution of zakat funds in Indonesia shows a dominant tendency toward consumptive programs, with 40% allocated for direct assistance to those entitled to receive the benefits. This allocation reflects the continued focus of zakat on meeting basic community needs, such as food, clothing, and other urgent needs. This approach is crucial, particularly in emergencies or when poverty levels remain relatively high, as it can have a rapid impact on maintaining the livelihoods of zakat recipients. However, a distribution pattern that is too dominant in the consumptive sector has the potential to create dependency if not balanced with long-term empowerment programs. Furthermore, 30% of zakat funds are allocated to productive programs, such as providing business capital and developing MSMEs. This distribution demonstrates an effort to shift the paradigm of zakat management from merely consumptive assistance to economic empowerment. Productive zakat programs play a strategic role in increasing the independence of those entitled to receive the benefits, as they encourage them to have a sustainable source of income. Thus, those entitled to receive the benefits are not merely recipients but also have the potential to transform into future zakat payers. This aligns with the primary goal of Islamic economics to create sustainable justice and prosperity.

In the education sector, the 15% allocation demonstrates a focus on improving the quality of human resources. Zakat programs in the education sector, such as scholarships and educational assistance, have a significant long-term impact on breaking the cycle of poverty. By improving access to and the quality of education, the next generation of zakat recipients is expected to have greater opportunities to improve their standard of living in the future. Meanwhile, the 10% allocation of zakat funds to the health sector plays a crucial role in increasing public access to healthcare services. Assistance in this sector can include financing medical treatment, providing healthcare facilities, and providing preventive programs. Good health is a key prerequisite for increasing community productivity, so zakat contributions in this sector have direct implications for improving welfare.

Social-humanitarian programs, which receive a 5% allocation, are generally used for disaster management and other social activities. Although the percentage is relatively small, this program plays a crucial role in emergency situations, such as natural disasters, social conflict, or other crises. In this context, zakat serves as a rapid response instrument capable of directly assisting affected communities. Overall, the distribution pattern of zakat funds in the table shows a balance between short-term (consumptive) and long-term (productive and empowerment) approaches. However, to increase zakat's effectiveness in promoting community welfare, an increased proportion of productive programs and economic empowerment is needed. Thus, zakat serves not only as a temporary aid but also as an instrument of socio-economic transformation capable of creating independence and sustainable community welfare.

Formulation of the problem

1. What is the actual condition of zakat management and collection in Indonesia in supporting the national economic system?
2. What are the factors that cause the less than optimal integration of zakat in the national economic system?
3. What strategies can be implemented to integrate zakat effectively into the national economic system?
4. What is the role of zakat as a sharia economic instrument in improving community welfare?
5. What are the implications of zakat integration for poverty alleviation and equal distribution of income in society?

Relevant Concepts and Theories

2.1 The Concept of Zakat in Islamic Economics

Zakat is a fundamental instrument in the Islamic economic system, serving not only as a religious obligation but also as a social and economic function. According to research by Muslimah and Akbar (2021), zakat plays a strategic role as a means of income redistribution that can improve community welfare and reduce poverty. This demonstrates that zakat is not merely a religious obligation but also an economic instrument that contributes to social development. Similarly, Canggih and Indrarini (2021) state that zakat has a dual value: as a form of worship (ilahiyyah) and as a socio-economic activity (muamalah), allowing it to be used as a tool to improve welfare and reduce social inequality. Thus, zakat is a crucial pillar in realizing economic justice from a sharia perspective. Furthermore, Irsyamuhammad et al. (2021) emphasize that zakat serves as a means of community economic empowerment, where optimal zakat management can increase the economic capacity of the community and encourage inclusive economic growth. This demonstrates that zakat plays a significant role in creating a just economic system.

2.2 Theory of Zakat Management and Distribution

Effective zakat management is a key factor in optimally achieving zakat goals. Yuliasih, Juliana, and Rosida (2021) explain that the effectiveness of zakat distribution can be measured through the Zakat Core Principles (ZCP) approach, which emphasizes targeting accuracy, distribution speed, and equity among mustahik. This research shows that appropriate zakat distribution can increase program effectiveness and have a real impact on society. Furthermore, Rohman and Widiastuti (2020) emphasize the importance of the intermediary function in zakat management institutions, such as BAZNAS, which acts as a liaison between muzakki and mustahik. This function includes the collection, management, and distribution of zakat funds in a professional and transparent manner. In the context of economic empowerment, Salam and Nisa (2021) found that the distribution of productive zakat can significantly improve the welfare of mustahik, both materially and spiritually. This indicates that productive zakat has a long-term impact compared to consumptive zakat.

2.3 Integration of Zakat in the National Economic System

The integration of zakat into the national economic system is an important strategy for increasing the effectiveness of zakat. According to Yahya (2020), zakat management in Indonesia has a strong legal basis through Law Number 23 of 2011, in which the state, through BAZNAS, has the authority to manage zakat

nationally. This demonstrates the state's legitimacy in making zakat part of the national economic system. Furthermore, the integration of zakat with state economic policy can strengthen zakat's function as an alternative fiscal instrument. From an Islamic economic perspective, zakat plays a role in the redistribution of wealth, which can reduce inequality and improve public welfare. With synergy between the government and zakat institutions, zakat management can be more optimal and focused. However, challenges in zakat integration remain significant, such as low zakat literacy, lack of public trust, and suboptimal coordination between institutions. Therefore, a comprehensive strategy is needed to effectively integrate zakat into the national economic system.

2.4 Zakat and Community Welfare

Zakat is closely linked to improving social welfare. Research by Salam and Nisa (2021) found that zakat can improve the welfare of those entitled to receive it by more than 50%, as indicated by a reduction in material poverty levels. This demonstrates that zakat has a tangible impact on improving people's quality of life. Furthermore, zakat also plays a role in creating social justice through a more equitable distribution of wealth. Through zakat, underprivileged groups can gain access to basic necessities, education, and healthcare, thereby improving their standard of living. From a macroeconomic perspective, zakat also contributes to economic stability by reducing income inequality and increasing purchasing power. Therefore, optimizing zakat is a strategic solution to support inclusive and sustainable economic development.

Implementation Method

3.1 Types and Approaches of Research

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive approach. The qualitative approach was chosen because this study aims to deeply understand the phenomenon of zakat integration within the national economic system and its implications for community welfare. According to Fadli (2021), qualitative research is a research method that aims to uncover phenomena holistically and contextually, where data is obtained not through statistical procedures but through a deep understanding of social reality. This aligns with the opinion of Busetto et al. (2020) who stated that qualitative research is used to understand complex phenomena and answer the questions "why" and "how" an event occurs. Thus, a qualitative approach is considered relevant for examining the role of zakat in the national economic system, which is not only quantitative but also related to social, institutional, and policy aspects.

3.2 Data Sources and Types

The data in this study utilizes secondary data obtained from various sources, such as scientific journals, books, zakat institution reports, and official government documents relevant to the research topic. According to Nugraha (2020), secondary data in qualitative research can be obtained through literature review, which includes previous research, scientific articles, and documents supporting the research analysis. The use of secondary data aims to gain a comprehensive understanding of the concept, strategy, and implementation of zakat in the national economic system.

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

The data collection technique in this study employed library research. Data were collected by reviewing various sources of literature relevant to the research topic, such as journals, books, and previous research. Fadli (2021) explains that in qualitative research based on library research, data collection is

carried out by identifying, reviewing, and interpreting various relevant literature sources to develop an analytical framework. Qualitative methods can also utilize interviews or observation techniques, but this study focused on document analysis as the primary data source.

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used in this study was qualitative descriptive analysis with an inductive approach. The analysis was conducted in several stages, namely:

1. Data reduction, namely selecting and simplifying data that is relevant to the research
2. Data presentation, namely arranging data in a systematic narrative form
3. Drawing conclusions, namely interpreting data to answer the problem formulation

According to Malahati et al. (2023), data analysis in qualitative research is conducted inductively, emphasizing the meaning of the data and the interpretation of the phenomena being studied. Furthermore, qualitative research emphasizes the process and meaning rather than the final result, ensuring in-depth and continuous analysis.

3.5 Data Validity

To maintain data validity, this study employed source triangulation, which involves comparing data from various literature sources. According to Hansen (2020), validity in qualitative research can be enhanced through triangulation, the use of multiple data sources or methods to ensure the accuracy of information. Thus, the research results are expected to have a high level of credibility.

Results and Discussion

The actual condition of zakat management and collection in Indonesia in supporting the national economic system

The current state of zakat management and collection in Indonesia shows significant progress, although it still faces various structural challenges. Institutionally, national zakat management has been well organized through the role of the National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS), as a state institution authorized to collect and distribute zakat nationally. The existence of this institution is an indicator that zakat has been formally integrated into the national economic system, particularly as part of a sharia-based socio-economic instrument. In terms of performance, zakat management in Indonesia shows an upward trend. This is reflected in the National Zakat Index (IZN), which reached 0.57 in 2025 and is in the stable category, and has increased compared to the previous year. This increase indicates that zakat governance in Indonesia is improving, both in terms of collection, distribution, and reporting. Furthermore, zakat management has also been proven to have a real impact on poverty alleviation, where zakat has been able to help more than 300,000 people escape the poverty line. This fact strengthens the position of zakat as a relevant instrument in supporting national economic policies, especially in the aspect of social welfare.

However, in terms of zakat collection, there remains a significant gap between zakat potential and realization. Data shows that national zakat collection has only reached approximately 10% of the total potential. This condition indicates that the optimization of zakat as a source of national economic financing is still not optimal. In fact, if zakat potential can be collected optimally, its contribution to economic development, particularly in poverty alleviation and community economic empowerment, will be much greater. On the other hand, the government and zakat institutions continue to make various efforts to

increase zakat collection, one of which is through setting national targets. For example, the target for zakat, infaq, and alms (ZIS) collection in 2025 is set at IDR 50 trillion. The setting of this target demonstrates a strong commitment from the government and related institutions to making zakat a supporting instrument in the national economic system.

Furthermore, the development of digital technology is also a crucial factor in increasing the effectiveness of zakat management. Digital transformation in zakat management promotes transparency, accountability, and ease of access for the public in paying zakat. In fact, the government, through the integration of ZISWAF data within the One Data Indonesia framework, is striving to strengthen the synergy between zakat and national development policies, particularly in providing more accurate poverty data. This demonstrates that zakat is beginning to be directed towards becoming part of a more integrated and data-driven economic system. However, the main challenges in zakat management remain related to low public awareness of distributing zakat through official institutions, a lack of zakat literacy, and the suboptimal integration between zakat institutions and state fiscal policy. Furthermore, some people still tend to distribute zakat directly to mustahik, thus not being recorded in the national system and reducing the effectiveness of centralized management. Overall, the actual condition of zakat management and collection in Indonesia shows a positive direction with improved performance, institutional strengthening, and support from digital technology. However, to make zakat a truly optimal instrument in supporting the national economic system, more comprehensive efforts are needed, especially in increasing collection, strengthening policy integration, and building public trust and literacy in institutional zakat management.

What are the factors that cause the integration of zakat in the national economic system to be less than optimal?

The suboptimal integration of zakat into the national economic system is a complex issue influenced by various interrelated factors, including societal, institutional, and policy aspects. From a social perspective, low literacy and public awareness of the importance of paying zakat through formal institutions are among the main causes. Most muzakki (recipients of zakat) still prefer to distribute zakat directly to mustahik (recipients of zakat) because it is considered faster and more targeted. This pattern, while having social value, actually hinders the systematic recording and management of zakat, making it difficult to integrate into the national economic framework. Furthermore, public trust in zakat management institutions is also suboptimal. Although institutions such as BAZNAS and various Zakat Collection Institutions (LAZ) have shown improvements in transparency and accountability, unequal public perception leaves some people hesitant to distribute zakat through formal institutions. Centralized and professional zakat management is essential to support integration into the national economic system.

From an institutional perspective, coordination between zakat management institutions and the government is still not optimal. Zakat management, which involves various parties, often faces obstacles in program synchronization, potentially leading to overlapping distribution and inaccurate targeting. Furthermore, the zakat data management system, both for muzakki and mustahik, has not been fully integrated nationally. This limitation makes it difficult to plan data-driven zakat programs and hinders synergy with government-run poverty alleviation programs. Furthermore, from a policy perspective, zakat has not been fully integrated into the country's fiscal system. Despite having a strong legal basis, zakat still tends to be positioned as a complementary instrument, rather than a strategic part of national economic

policy. The lack of harmonization between zakat policy and fiscal policy, such as state budget management and social protection programs, has resulted in zakat's potential not being optimally utilized to support economic development.

On the other hand, the pattern of zakat distribution, which is still dominated by a consumerist approach, also poses a hindering factor. While direct zakat distribution is crucial for meeting the community's basic needs, its impact tends to be short-term. Meanwhile, allocations for productive programs that can promote the economic independence of those entitled to receive zakat remain relatively limited. This situation means that zakat has not yet made a significant contribution to increasing economic productivity and long-term growth. The development of digital technology has opened up significant opportunities for increasing the effectiveness of zakat management. However, the implementation of digitalization remains uneven across all zakat management institutions. Limited infrastructure, human resources, and integrated information systems present challenges in optimizing zakat collection and distribution in a modern and transparent manner. Overall, the suboptimal integration of zakat into the national economic system is caused by a combination of interconnected social, institutional, and policy factors. Therefore, comprehensive and sustainable efforts are needed, ranging from increasing literacy and public trust, strengthening institutions and data systems, to integrating zakat policies with the national economic system. With these steps, it is hoped that zakat can play a more optimal role as a strategic instrument in improving community welfare and supporting inclusive economic development.

Strategies that can be implemented to integrate zakat effectively into the national economic system

Effective integration of zakat into the national economic system requires a comprehensive and sustainable strategy, encompassing regulatory, institutional, technological, and community participation aspects. This is crucial given zakat's significant potential as a sharia-compliant economic instrument that can support national development, particularly in poverty alleviation and equitable distribution of prosperity. One key strategy is strengthening government regulations and policies. Zakat needs to be positioned not only as a religious obligation but also as part of national economic policy instruments. The government can strengthen zakat integration through synchronization with fiscal policy, for example, by making zakat a more optimal tax deduction or integrating it into social protection programs. With strong and comprehensive regulations, zakat management can be more focused and have a broader impact on the economy.

Furthermore, strengthening zakat management institutions is an equally important strategy. Institutions such as BAZNAS and LAZ need to continuously improve their professionalism, transparency, and accountability in managing zakat funds. Public trust will increase if zakat institutions demonstrate good governance, thereby encouraging more muzakki (payers of zakat) to distribute zakat through official institutions. Furthermore, synergy between zakat institutions and government agencies needs to be strengthened so that their programs complement each other and avoid overlap. In the digital era, the use of information technology and the digitization of zakat are highly relevant strategies. The use of digital platforms, zakat payment applications, and data-driven information systems can increase efficiency in zakat collection and distribution. Digitization also allows for greater transparency, allowing the public to monitor the use of zakat funds in real time. Furthermore, integrating zakat data with the national data system will assist in more targeted identification of mustahik (recipients of zakat).

Another strategy is to increase zakat literacy and education among the public. Low public awareness regarding zakat distribution through official institutions is a major obstacle to zakat integration. Therefore, ongoing educational efforts are needed through various media, both formal and informal, to increase public understanding of the importance of zakat as an economic instrument with broad impact. With increased literacy, it is hoped that community participation in zakat collection will also increase. Furthermore, reorienting zakat distribution from consumptive to productive is also an important strategy. Zakat should not only be focused on meeting basic needs but also directed towards economic empowerment programs such as financing MSMEs, skills training, and developing productive businesses. This approach will have long-term impacts by increasing the economic independence of those who mustahik (recipients of zakat), thereby gradually reducing poverty levels.

Equally important is strengthening the data system and integrating information between zakat institutions and the government. With an integrated database, zakat distribution can be more targeted and aligned with national poverty alleviation programs. A sound data system will also support more effective and evidence-based policy planning. Overall, the strategy for integrating zakat into the national economic system must be implemented holistically, involving various parties, including the government, zakat institutions, the private sector, and the community. With the right strategy, zakat will function not only as an obligatory act of worship but also as an economic instrument capable of making a significant contribution to national development, improving public welfare, and creating a more just and sustainable economic system.

What are the implications of zakat integration for poverty alleviation and equal distribution of income in society

The integration of zakat into the national economic system has significant implications for poverty alleviation efforts and equitable income distribution in society. As an instrument of Islamic economics, zakat is essentially designed to distribute wealth from the wealthy (muzakki) to the needy (mustahik). When zakat is managed in an integrated and systematic manner within the national economic framework, its role is not only charitable but also becomes a structural mechanism for reducing socio-economic disparities. In the context of poverty alleviation, zakat integration enables more targeted, measurable, and sustainable fund distribution. With the support of an integrated data system between zakat institutions and the government, identification of mustahik can be carried out more accurately so that assistance is provided on target. Furthermore, zakat distributed through productive programs—such as micro-enterprise financing, skills training, and economic empowerment—can increase the economic capacity of beneficiaries. Consequently, mustahik are not only assisted in meeting basic needs but also have the opportunity to gradually escape the cycle of poverty.

Furthermore, the integration of zakat also has implications for increasing the effectiveness of the country's social protection programs. Zakat can complement the government budget in implementing poverty alleviation programs, thereby reducing the country's fiscal burden. The synergy between zakat and government social policies allows for broader and more equitable coverage of assistance, especially for groups not yet fully covered by formal social assistance programs. In terms of income distribution equity, zakat serves as an effective instrument for wealth redistribution. In conventional economic systems, income distribution is often influenced by market mechanisms that tend to produce inequality. The presence of

zakat as a corrective mechanism can help balance this distribution by channeling some wealth from high-income groups to low-income groups. If optimally integrated, zakat can reduce inequality, reflected in a decrease in the Gini ratio and an increase in overall societal welfare.

Furthermore, zakat integration also contributes to increased economic inclusion. Through zakat-based empowerment programs, communities previously without access to capital and economic resources can begin to participate in productive economic activities. This not only increases individual income but also encourages more inclusive and sustainable economic growth. However, these positive implications are highly dependent on the quality of zakat management itself. If zakat management remains partial, uncoordinated, and dominated by consumerism, its impact on poverty alleviation and income equality will be limited. Therefore, zakat integration must be accompanied by institutional strengthening, increased transparency, and a shift in distribution orientation toward more productive ones. Overall, zakat integration into the national economic system has great potential to be a strategic solution to address poverty and income inequality. With optimal management and strong synergy between the government and zakat institutions, zakat can serve as an economic instrument that not only promotes social justice but also supports inclusive and sustainable economic development.

Conclusion

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the discussion, it can be concluded that zakat has enormous potential as a sharia-compliant economic instrument to support the national economic system, particularly in poverty alleviation and equitable income distribution. However, the realization of zakat collection in Indonesia is still far from its potential, so its contribution to economic development is not optimal. Current conditions indicate that zakat management has experienced positive developments, both in terms of institutions, regulations, and the use of digital technology. Nevertheless, the integration of zakat into the national economic system still faces various obstacles, such as low literacy and public awareness, suboptimal trust in zakat institutions, weak coordination between institutions, and the lack of comprehensive integration of zakat with state fiscal policy.

An effective zakat integration strategy requires a comprehensive approach, encompassing strengthening regulations, enhancing the professionalism of zakat management institutions, optimizing digitalization, increasing public literacy, and reorienting zakat distribution toward productivity. With the implementation of this strategy, zakat can play a more significant role in improving community welfare. Furthermore, zakat integration has been shown to have positive implications for poverty alleviation and equitable income distribution. Zakat not only helps meet basic community needs but also increases economic independence through empowerment programs. Thus, zakat can be a strategic instrument in realizing a just, inclusive, and sustainable economic system.

5.2 Suggestions

1. For the Government

The government is expected to strengthen regulations and policies that support the integration of zakat into the national economic system, as well as increase synergy between zakat institutions and state social protection programs.

2. For Zakat Management Institutions (BAZNAS/LAZ)
Zakat institutions need to improve transparency, accountability, and professionalism in managing zakat funds to bolster public trust. Furthermore, they need to expand productive zakat programs focused on economic empowerment.
3. For the Community (Muzakki)
It is hoped that the public will increase awareness of distributing zakat through official institutions so that its management is more focused, measurable, and has a wider impact.
4. For Further Researchers
Further research is expected to examine zakat integration with a quantitative approach or more in-depth empirical studies, as well as develop a more applicable zakat integration model in the national economic system.

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