

Optimizing Zakat Management in Stunting Prevention in Indonesia through the Synergy of Zakat Institutions and the Government to Realize the SDGs

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the optimization of zakat management in addressing stunting in Indonesia through synergy between zakat institutions and the government as an effort to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The research employed a qualitative approach with a multi-institutional case study method, utilizing various official documents, program reports, and empirical studies to identify patterns of collaboration implemented in zakat-based stunting prevention programs. The findings revealed that zakat has been managed as an instrument for community health empowerment through nutrition programs, assistance for families at risk of stunting, and interventions involving nutritious food distribution. Synergy between zakat institutions and the government has been established through program coordination, integration of beneficiary family data, and regulatory harmonization that strengthens targeted zakat distribution mechanisms. The study concludes that this strengthened synergy has improved the effectiveness of stunting interventions, expanded service coverage, and ensured the sustainability of malnutrition alleviation programs. These findings provide a strategic foundation for formulating collaborative policies between the government and zakat institutions to accelerate the reduction of stunting rates in Indonesia.

Keywords: Stunting, Zakat Institutions Synergy, Government, Sustainable Development, SDGs.

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the optimization of zakat management in stunting prevention in Indonesia through synergy between zakat institutions and the government as an effort to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. This research uses a qualitative approach with a multi-situation case study method that utilizes various official documents, program reports, and empirical study results to identify patterns of cooperation that have been implemented in zakat-based stunting handling programs. The results of the study show that zakat has been managed as an instrument of public health empowerment through nutrition programs, assistance for families at risk of stunting, and nutritious food interventions. Synergy between zakat institutions and the government has been formed through program coordination, integration of beneficiary family data, and harmonization of regulations that strengthen the mechanism for distributing zakat in a targeted manner. This study concludes that strengthening this synergy has increased the effectiveness of stunting interventions, expanded the range of services, and ensured the sustainability of malnutrition alleviation programs. The findings of this study provide a strategic basis

for the formulation of collaborative policies between the government and zakat institutions in accelerating the reduction of stunting rates in Indonesia.

Keywords: Stunting, Synergy of Zakat Institutions, Government, Sustainable Development, SDGs.

1. Introduction

Stunting is one of the chronic nutrition problems that is still a major challenge in health development in Indonesia. Data from the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) shows that the national stunting prevalence is still above the limit set by WHO, which is 20%. This condition not only has an impact on children's physical growth, but also decreases cognitive capacity, productivity, and the quality of human resources in the long term. Efforts to combat stunting have been carried out by the government through various programs such as providing additional food, nutrition education, and improving maternal and child health services. However, budget and resource constraints make cross-sector collaboration indispensable (Wahyudin, 2025).

In this context, zakat as an Islamic social financial instrument has great potential to contribute to stunting alleviation. Zakat is not only consumptive, but can be optimized productively to support the fulfillment of the nutritional needs of the poor and vulnerable. Zakat management institutions such as BAZNAS (Kunaifi & Syam, 2021), Rumah Zakat, and other LAZ have implemented various programs based on community health and welfare in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, the use of zakat in the stunting issue is still not coordinated nationally and has not been maximized systemically (Fitriyatus Sholichah & Mardikaningsih, 2024).

Therefore, this study aims to examine the potential and role of zakat in tackling stunting in Indonesia through synergy between zakat institutions and the government. By analyzing the programs that have been running, the forms of collaboration, challenges, and strategic opportunities, it is hoped that the results of this research can provide applicable and sustainable policy recommendations in order to support the achievement of the SDGs, especially in goal 2 (No Hunger), goal 3 (Good Health), and goal 17 (Partnership for the Goals) (Agil Dzikrullah & Chasanah, 2024).

However, optimizing the role of zakat in stunting prevention still faces various challenges, ranging from the absence of technical regulations that explicitly direct the use of zakat for community nutrition issues, limited human resource capacity of zakat institutions in the field of public health, to the lack of integration of beneficiary data between zakat institutions and government agencies. In addition, public understanding of zakat as a productive and sustainable solution is still low, so the potential of zakat has not been fully utilized for transformative social interventions, including to overcome stunting (Assuri, 2022).

Through this study, it is hoped that a comprehensive picture can be obtained of the potential of zakat as an effective social intervention tool in overcoming

stunting in Indonesia. This research also seeks to examine the synergy models that have been established between zakat institutions and the government, as well as identify obstacles and formulate optimization strategies that can be implemented nationally. Thus, the results of this study are expected not only to be a scientific contribution, but also as a consideration for policymakers, zakat managers, and other stakeholders in designing a more integrated approach and has a wide impact in efforts to accelerate stunting reduction in a sustainable manner (Ramin, 2023).

Although various studies have highlighted the role of zakat in poverty alleviation and economic empowerment, there are still limitations in research that specifically examines the optimization of zakat in the context of stunting in Indonesia. Most of the existing research focuses more on microeconomic aspects and community empowerment in general, without deeply linking the role of zakat in child health and nutrition interventions. In addition, although several zakat institutions have run programs related to health and nutrition, there have not been many studies that have evaluated the effectiveness of these programs comprehensively, especially in synergy with the government and health agencies (Ramin & Wahyudin, 2024).

The synergy between zakat institutions and the government in the context of stunting programs is still partial and has not been integrated nationally, so the potential for strategic collaboration has not been maximized. Obstacles such as the lack of integration of beneficiary data, the lack of technical regulations that regulate the use of zakat for health issues, and the low literacy of productive zakat in the community have also not been systematically discussed in the existing literature.

Therefore, this study seeks to fill this gap by in-depth examining the potential, implementation, obstacles, and strategies for optimizing zakat in combating stunting through synergy between zakat institutions and the government. The findings of this study are expected to provide empirical contributions as well as policy recommendations that are more applicable and sustainable.

2. Research Methods

This research uses a qualitative approach because the main focus is to understand in depth the process of optimizing zakat management in stunting prevention through synergy between zakat institutions and the government. This approach is considered most relevant to explore the dynamics of collaborative policies, strategies, and practices that cannot be measured numerically but must be understood through interpretation and Contextual Analysis (Ishtiaq, 2019). The research design used is a multi-situation case study, which allows researchers to obtain a comprehensive overview of the variations in the implementation of zakat programs for stunting prevention in several zakat institutions and government agencies in Indonesia. With this design, researchers can compare patterns, strategies, and forms of synergy between the institutions involved.

The location of the research was determined purposively, including institutions that have implemented zakat programs for stunting treatment, such as BAZNAS,

the Amil Zakat Institute (LAZ), the Health Office, Bappeda, and BKKBN in certain areas. The selection of this location is based on the consideration that these institutions have concrete and documented programs regarding nutrition interventions, maternal and child health, and zakat-based economic empowerment that are integrated with government programs. This research involved various key informants determined through purposive sampling techniques, including leaders or persons in charge of zakat institution programs, relevant government officials, family companions at risk of stunting, and beneficiaries. The informant was chosen because they had a deep understanding and direct involvement in the program being researched.

Data collection in this study was carried out through three main techniques (Almalki, 2016). First, an in-depth interview designed to explore information related to the mechanism of collection, utilization, and management of zakat in stunting programs; coordination model between zakat institutions and the government; as well as obstacles and synergy opportunities that arise. Second, field observation is used to directly observe the implementation of zakat-based programs, such as nutrition assistance activities, food package distribution, maternal and child health interventions, and mustahik economic empowerment activities. Observation is carried out in a non-participatory manner to maintain the objectivity of the data. Third, a documentation study is carried out by examining program reports, operational guidelines, stunting prevalence data, zakat-related regulations, and national development documents oriented towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The data obtained were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model, which included data reduction, data presentation, and drawback. (Pd et al., 2020). The data reduction process is carried out by selecting important information from interviews, observations, and documentation. Furthermore, the presentation of data is carried out in the form of narratives, flowcharts, or table which provides a systematic overview of the synergy pattern between zakat institutions and the government. Conclusions were drawn by interpreting the patterns, strategies, and impact of the zakat program on reducing stunting rates and their contribution to the achievement of SDGs indicators, especially the 2nd goal (Zero Hunger) and the 3rd goal (Good Health and Well-being).

To ensure the validity of the data, this study applies several validity strategies, such as source triangulation to test the consistency of data between informants, triangulation techniques to verify findings through various data collection methods, and member checking as an effort to ensure that the results of the researcher's interpretation are in accordance with the meaning intended by the informant. In addition, the researcher also makes trail audits as a systematic record of the entire research process to increase scientific transparency and accountability. With this comprehensively designed research method, it is hoped that the research will be able to produce a deep and valid understanding of the optimization strategy for zakat management as well as an effective form of synergy between zakat institutions and

the government in combating stunting in Indonesia as part of efforts to realize the SDGs targets.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Research results

3.1.1 Patterns of Zakat Collection and Management that Support Stunting Prevention

The results of the study show that zakat institutions, both at the national and regional levels, have innovated in the collection and management of zakat to support stunting prevention programs. BAZNAS and several large LAZ implement digital-based collection strategies through zakat applications, online payment channels, and thematic campaigns such as "Zakat for Healthy Families" or "Zakat Peduli Stunting". This innovation not only increases transparency, but also expands the reach of muzakki that was previously limited to conventional channels.

In the management of zakat, there is a pattern of utilization directed at specific interventions, such as nutrition package assistance for pregnant women, supplementary feeding programs, family-based nutrition education, and the provision of business capital for mustahik families who have children at risk of stunting. The utilization of zakat is focused on efforts to increase the economic capacity of the family, because the economic aspect is considered to contribute significantly to the risk of stunting. This model produces a multi-layered impact, namely meeting short-term nutritional needs while increasing the sustainability of family welfare.

2. Form of Synergy between Zakat Institutions and the Government

The results of the study show that synergy between zakat institutions and the government is a key element in optimizing stunting prevention programs in Indonesia. This synergy is not only administrative, but also strategic and operational, so that it allows the realization of intervention programs that are more targeted, sustainable, and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators. These synergies can be identified in the following forms. The findings of the study revealed that the synergy between zakat institutions and the government plays an important role in

ensuring the effectiveness of stunting programs. This synergy is realized through several forms of collaboration, namely:

a. Data Integration and Target Targets

Zakat institutions utilize data on families at risk of stunting from the BKKBN and the Health Office. This integration ensures that zakat is distributed on target and supports national priorities.

b. Coordination of Programs and Field Activities

Zakat institutions are involved in government-specific intervention programs, such as strengthening posyandu, pregnant women's classes, and family assistance. The government provides health workers and data, while zakat institutions provide funding support, nutrition packages, and empowerment-based education.

c. Strengthening Regulations and Policies

In some regions, local governments issue official regulations or MoUs that regulate the implementation of joint programs between BAZNAS and government agencies. This regulation strengthens the position of collaborative programs and ensures the sustainability of implementation.

This synergy not only increases the accuracy of interventions, but also expands the range of services so that mustahik families receive comprehensive assistance.

3. The Impact of the Zakat Program on Reducing the Risk of Stunting

The results of the study show that the zakat program contributes significantly to reducing the risk of stunting through several mechanisms:

a. Increase family nutritional intake through nutrition packages and supplements.

b. Increasing nutritional literacy in pregnant women and lactating mothers through education carried out with health cadres.

c. Increasing mustahik family income, especially through business capital programs and entrepreneurship training.

d. Improving access to health services through transportation subsidies, routine checks, and posyandu facilitation.

Some mustahik families reported an improvement in their children's nutritional status after participating in the program for 3–6 months. In addition,

zakat-based economic empowerment programs have been proven to increase household economic stability so that the risk of malnutrition can be reduced in the long term.

3.2. Discussion

3.2.1 Optimizing Zakat Management as an Instrument of Social Development

Optimizing the management of zakat is very important for its effectiveness as an instrument of social development. This involves several key aspects, including increasing public awareness, increasing the capacity of zakat management institutions, and utilizing modern technology (Arifianti & Widianingsih, 2023).

The basic principle of zakat is to redistribute wealth from the rich to those in need, thereby preventing the concentration of wealth and encouraging a more just society. This redistribution is not just a gift, but a structured system with clear guidelines regarding nisab (the minimum amount of property that is obligatory to zakat), haul (the period of the Hijri year in which the property must be kept), and asnaf (eight categories of recipients). This structured approach ensures that zakat funds are directed to those who are truly entitled, so that it differs from general donations (Sutadji et al., 2024).

One of the main contributions of zakat to social development is through poverty alleviation. Zakat helps vulnerable groups meet their basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter, provide direct assistance, and improve their quality of life. In addition to direct assistance, zakat also supports productive programs such as vocational training, business capital, and educational assistance. These initiatives empower aid recipients (mustahik) to become economically independent, transforming them from aid recipients into independent individuals, and in some cases, even zakat payers (muzakki) (Mega et al., 2025).

The results of the study show that zakat has developed from just a religious instrument to an instrument of social development that is relevant to national health issues, including stunting. The pattern of zakat utilization that prioritizes nutrition intervention programs, economic empowerment, and health education proves that zakat can function as a *social protection mechanism* that complements government intervention. Optimal zakat management is characterized by three things:

- a. Increased innovation in gatherings,
- b. transparency of distribution,
- c. alignment of the program with the needs of mustahik.

This is in line with the concept of Maqāṣid al-Syarī'ah, especially in preserving the soul (*hifẓ al-nafs*) and preserving offspring (*hifẓ al-nasl*).

3.2.2 The Effectiveness of the Synergy of Zakat Institutions and the Government

Synergy has proven to be a key factor in the success of the program. Data integration and field coordination allow zakat institutions to target families who really need it, while strengthening the implementation of government programs such as *Prevent Stunting Movement* and *1000 HPK* (Ash'ari, 2024).

This collaboration shows that zakat institutions are able to become strategic partners of the government in health development, not just philanthropic institutions. Effective synergy not only increases the efficiency of the use of zakat funds, but also accelerates the achievement of national development goals related to public health.

Synergy between zakat institutions, especially the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS), and local governments (Pemda) is very important to realize a comprehensive and optimal zakat management system in Indonesia. This collaboration covers various aspects, ranging from policy formulation to implementation in the field, with the main goal of ensuring a fair, equitable, and on-target distribution of zakat according to the needs of the community in each region (Supriyanto & Pratama, 2024).

Local governments have a crucial role as the front line in policy implementation because of their direct interaction with the community. The local government has a deep understanding of local social, economic, and cultural conditions, which allows for a more appropriate approach to collecting and distributing zakat in accordance with local needs. The ability of local governments to accurately record *muzakki* (zakat givers) and *mustahik* (zakat recipients) is an important capital to increase the effectiveness of zakat management in the regions. In addition, the legitimacy and authority of local governments allows coordination with various parties, including religious institutions, community leaders, and the private sector, which can ultimately increase public trust and

muzakki participation. Within the framework of regional autonomy, local governments also have the opportunity to develop zakat policies and programs that are tailored to the characteristics of their respective regions, supported by clear regulations and adequate institutional capacity.

Research shows that the implementation of Sharia Regional Regulations (Perda) on zakat management by BAZNAS in various regions has a varied approach, depending on the social, economic, and cultural conditions of the local community.

3.2.3 Contribution to the Achievement of the SDGs

The results of the study show that the zakat program for stunting prevention contributes directly to the achievement of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being). In addition, the economic empowerment of mustahik families is also related to SDG 1 (*No Poverty*) (Nurul Hadi Zuherman & Ersi Sisdiyanto, 2024).

Thus, zakat not only functions as an instrument of social assistance, but also as a driving force for sustainable development that has strong relevance to global targets. This approach strengthens Indonesia's position in realizing its commitment to sustainable development through the integration of religious values and public policy (Paradise, 2024).

Indonesia demonstrates a multifaceted approach to contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through various initiatives, including government programs, academic research, and non-governmental efforts. These contributions include a range of SDGs, which affirm a comprehensive commitment to sustainable development by 2030.

One of the government's important initiatives is the Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS), which is directly in line with the global commitment to the 2030 SDGs (Arifianti & Widianingsih, 2023). GERMAS focuses on improving people's health and well-being, which directly contributes to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being). GERMAS specifically aims to reduce the premature mortality rate due to non-communicable diseases (Target 3.4) through education on healthy diets, regular physical activity, and tobacco avoidance. GERMAS also supports Universal Health Coverage (Target 3.8) by

reducing health service costs through prevention and contributing to tobacco control (Target 3.a) by promoting a smoke-free environment (Sarifah et al., 2024).

In addition to health, GERMAS has a multiplier effect on other SDGs. For example, by promoting good health, GERMAS helps reduce poverty (SDG 1) by preventing enormous health expenditure and increasing productivity. The balanced nutrition program in GERMAS contributes to zero hunger (SDG 2) by addressing malnutrition and stunting. Healthy children, supported by school health programs, produce better educational outcomes (SDG 4). Emphasizing clean water consumption and good sanitation in line with SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). Furthermore, GERMAS promotes sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11) by promoting green open spaces and smoke-free environments, and its multisectoral implementation is an example of partnerships to achieve these goals (SDG 17) (McLaren et al., 2022).

Academic institutions in Indonesia are also actively contributing to the SDGs through innovative research. By 2025, various universities in North Sumatra will produce research that supports several SDGs. For SDG 3 (Health and Well-Being), research includes expert systems for diagnosing overeating disorders, spatial regression analysis for tuberculosis, and prediction of ovarian cyst mortality. Contributions to SDG 2 (No Hunger) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) involve intelligent systems for diagnosing plant and animal diseases, machine learning for predicting pineapple productivity, and modeling of plants exposed to fungi. SDG 4 (Quality Education) is supported by research on school infrastructure information systems and culture-based mathematics learning media. Environmental sustainability efforts, which are in line with SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action), include optimization of waste transportation routes, prediction of short-term electricity loads, and air pollution analysis. Finally, research in innovation and the digital economy contributes to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) through projects such as sales forecasts for fruit salad businesses, food stock management systems, and analysis of public sentiment on social media (Yanti & Indahsari, 2024).

These efforts by governments, academics, and NGOs collectively demonstrate Indonesia's comprehensive commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, by leveraging various sectors and approaches to realize a healthier, more productive, and sustainable future.

4. Conclusion

This study concludes that zakat has great potential as an Islamic socio-economic instrument in supporting stunting prevention programs in Indonesia. Zakat institutions such as BAZNAS and Rumah Zakat have run various health and nutrition programs targeting vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers. Although these efforts are still local and sporadic, the results show a positive impact on increasing nutrition awareness and public health.

The implementation of programs such as *Zakat Community Development* and *Empowered Villages* has become a concrete example that zakat can be used for stunting intervention through a community approach. Synergy between zakat institutions and local governments has also begun to form in the form of program collaboration and data exchange, but it still requires more structured coordination nationally. The main obstacles in optimizing zakat for stunting include lack of data integration, weak technical regulations, low productive zakat literacy, and limited capacity of zakat managers in the public health sector.

The contribution of zakat to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is very relevant, especially in the goals of Zero Hunger (Goal 2), Good Health and Well-Being (Goal 3), and Partnership for the Goals (Goal 17). Therefore, the optimization of zakat in stunting prevention can be carried out through strategies to strengthen national regulations, digitize beneficiary data, increase human resource capacity, and productive zakat education that directly targets stunting issues. With an integrated approach, zakat has the potential to be an important pillar in reducing stunting rates and realizing sustainable community welfare.

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