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The Influence Of Zakat, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), And Inflation On Poverty In West Nusa Tenggara Province 2016–2025

B. Malikah Salsabila[1], Akhmad Jufri[2]

[1]Development Economics, University of Mataram
[2]University of Mataram

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of zakat, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and inflation on poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province during the 2016–2025 period. This study employs a quantitative approach using secondary data in the form of time series data. The analytical method used is multiple linear regression with the assistance of EViews 12 software. The results show that zakat, GRDP, and inflation simultaneously have a significant effect on poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Partially, zakat has a negative effect on poverty, GRDP also has a negative effect on poverty, while inflation has a positive effect on poverty. These findings indicate that increasing GRDP and optimizing zakat management can support poverty reduction, whereas high inflation tends to increase poverty due to the declining purchasing power of low-income communities.

Keywords: *zakat, GRDP, inflation, poverty, West Nusa Tenggara*

INTRODUCTION

Economic development is essentially a systematic effort to improve people's welfare by increasing income, expanding employment opportunities, equitable distribution of development outcomes, and poverty reduction (Purba et al., 2021; Alim, 2025). Development success is measured not only by economic growth but also by the ability to reduce poverty rates, improve quality of life, and reduce socioeconomic disparities at both the national and regional levels (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2025; Alim, 2025). Globally, poverty eradication is positioned as one of the main objectives in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which emphasize that poverty reduction must be a top

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priority in the sustainable development agenda (UNDP, 2021; Wulandari, 2025). In Indonesia, poverty remains a multidimensional problem related to limited access to income, education, health, and infrastructure, even though the national poverty rate has decreased from 10.86 percent in 2016 to 8.47 percent in 2025 (BPS, 2025; Harahap, 2024).

West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province is an example of a region still facing relatively high poverty pressures compared to the national average. Based on 2016–2025 data, the number of poor people in NTB decreased from 804.45 thousand people (16.48 percent) to 654.57 thousand people (11.78 percent), but there are still fluctuations indicating the vulnerability of the community's welfare status to economic shocks such as pandemics and inflation (NTBProv data, 2016–2025; Alim, 2025). On the other hand, NTB's GRDP increased from around IDR 94.5 trillion in 2016 to IDR 112.9 trillion in 2025, while poverty reduction was relatively slow, indicating weak distribution of growth benefits to the poor (UNRAM, 2023; Mubarokah & Pimada, 2024). In development economics studies, this condition is consistent with the concept of growth without equity, where economic growth does not always have a direct impact on poverty reduction if the distribution of development outcomes is not inclusive (Todaro & Smith, 2021; Hakiki, 2025).

The poverty problem in NTB is influenced by a number of interrelated macroeconomic and socioeconomic factors. First, despite increasing GRDP, research shows that economic growth does not always have a significant impact on poverty reduction because its benefits tend to be channeled to certain groups, thus reinforcing inequality and slowing poverty reduction (Miftahussalam & Rofiuddin, 2021; Wulandari, 2025). Second, high inflation can suppress the purchasing power of the poor because a large portion of their income is used for basic necessities. Empirical research shows that inflation has a significant effect on poverty, although some studies find an insignificant effect, making price stability a key factor in poverty control (Cantika, 2024; Akbar, 2019). Third, structural factors such as low access to education and limited infrastructure also strengthen the poverty trap, making poverty reduction more difficult to achieve even though macroeconomic indicators appear to be improving (Alim, 2025; Mubarokah & Pimada, 2024).

Zakat offers an additional dimension as a socioeconomic instrument that can help reduce poverty through income redistribution and empowerment of mustahik. From an Islamic economic perspective, zakat plays a strategic role in economic equality by channeling wealth from the wealthy to the poor, thereby reducing inequality, which is one

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of the main causes of poverty (Hafidhuddin, 2002; Pramanik in Wulansari, 2013). In NTB, zakat distribution increased significantly from approximately IDR 6.4 billion in 2016 to approximately IDR 29.5 billion in 2020 and approximately IDR 52.9 billion in 2025, with a shift in pattern from short-term charitable assistance to long-term productive economic and educational programs (NTBProv data; Hakiki, 2025). However, previous research findings show mixed results, where some studies found zakat to have a significant negative effect on poverty, while other studies reported an insignificant effect, so that the effectiveness of zakat is highly dependent on the quality of management and distribution orientation (Nurhalim et al., 2022; Harahap, 2024).

Based on these phenomena and problems, this study aims to analyze the influence of zakat, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and inflation on poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province during the 2016–2025 period simultaneously and partially. Theoretically, this study is expected to fill the gap in previous research that still produces inconsistent results and tends to examine these variables partially, as well as enrich the study of development economics and Islamic economics regarding the role of zakat as an instrument for income redistribution and poverty alleviation (Purba et al., 2021; Hakiki, 2025). Practically, the research results are expected to provide an empirical basis for local governments and zakat management institutions in NTB to formulate more inclusive policies, including strengthening productive zakat management, improving the distribution of growth benefits, and controlling inflation appropriately (UNRAM, 2023; Alim, 2025). The novelty of this research lies in the integration of three factors—zakat, GRDP, and inflation—in one empirical model in one province with relatively high poverty characteristics, so that it can provide a more comprehensive picture of the dynamics of poverty in NTB from a macroeconomic and Islamic economic perspective (Mubarokah & Pimada, 2024; Harahap, 2024).

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach with a secondary data analysis design based on time series data from 2016–2025 (Sugiyono, 2022; Emzir, 2023). This approach was chosen to examine the causal relationship between zakat, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and inflation on poverty, thus allowing for numerical measurement and statistical hypothesis testing (Sudaryono, 2025; Creswell, 2022).

The research instrument consists of secondary data measured in numerical form, namely the number of poor people, total zakat distributed by BAZNAS NTB, GRDP at constant prices, and NTB inflation (UNRAM, 2024; Hakiki, 2025). The analysis was

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carried out using multiple linear regression using EViews 12 through the model, after checking the classical assumptions (normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation) so that the estimated results meet the BLUE criteria (Ghozali, 2022; Irrawati & Mukaramah, 2024). Hypothesis testing was carried out using the t-test (partial), F-test (simultaneous), and coefficient of determination (R-squared) to measure the influence and accuracy of the model (Sudaryono, 2025; Creswell, 2022).$Y_t = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{Zakat}_t + \beta_2 \text{PDRB}_t + \beta_3 \text{Inflasi}_t + e_t$

The research population is time series data of poverty, zakat, GRDP, and inflation indicators in West Nusa Tenggara Province during the period 2016–2025, which is considered to represent the dynamics of poverty and its macroeconomic factors (UNRAM, 2024; Indrasetianingsih, 2024). Because it uses secondary time series data, this study does not use a probabilistic sample, but rather all annual observations during that period (Sugiyono, 2026; Emzir, 2023).

The research procedure began with the development of a theoretical framework and operational definitions, followed by the identification and collection of data from BPS NTB, BAZNAS NTB, and Bank Indonesia (UNRAM, 2024; Hakiki, 2025). The data were then cleaned, processed, and analyzed using descriptive statistics, classical assumption tests, and multiple linear regression. Then, they were interpreted to answer the research question regarding the influence of zakat, GRDP, and inflation on poverty in NTB (Irrawati & Mukaramah, 2024; Creswell, 2022).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Multiple Linear Regression

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to estimate the effect of several independent variables on poverty (Y) as the dependent variable. This model aims to measure the simultaneous relationship between zakat, GRDP, and inflation on poverty. Based on the estimation results, the following regression equation is obtained:

LOG(Y) = 16.57571 - 0.069528*LOG(Zakat) - 0.115198*LOG(GRDP) + 0.009990*LOG(Inflation)+ e

The constant value is16.57571shows that if all independent variables (Zakat, GRDP, and inflation) are assumed to be zero, then poverty is estimated at16.57571person.

Zakat has a coefficient-0.069528shows that every increase in Zakat collection of 1 billion rupiah will reduce poverty by0.069528 thousandpeople or as many as 70 people.

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Theoretically, this aligns with the concept of redistribution in Islamic economics, which positions zakat as an instrument for poverty alleviation.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) The GRDP coefficient of -0.115198 indicates that every 1 billion rupiah increase in GDP will reduce poverty by 0.115198 thousand people or by 115 people. This negative relationship is in accordance with the theory of economic growth which states that increasing national output has the potential to reduce poverty through increased employment opportunities and income.

The inflation coefficient is0.009990This means that every 1 percent increase in inflation will increase poverty by0.009990 thousandpeople or as many as 9 people. Theoretically, the relationship is in line with the theory that inflation tends to increase poverty through a decrease in purchasing power.

Classical Assumption Test Results

Normality Test

A normality test is a test performed to assess whether the distribution of data in a data group or variable is normally distributed. This study used the Jarque-Bera test. Data are normally distributed if the probability value is >0.05.

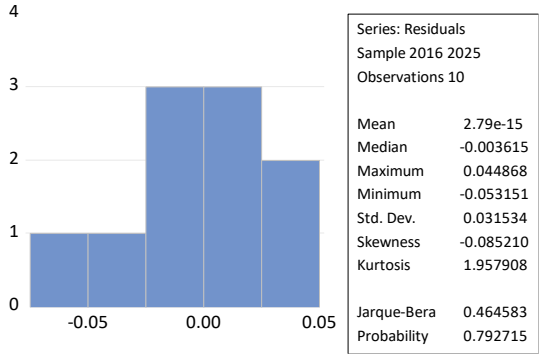


Figure 1. Normality Test Results

Source: Data processed 2026

Based on the histogram of the data in the image, the probability value is 0.792715. The probability value is greater than 0.05, namely (0.792715>0.05) so it can be concluded that the residuals are normally distributed.

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Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to determine whether a correlation exists between the independent variables in the regression model. Multicollinearity can be tested by checking for a correlation value of 0.8. A correlation value <0.8 indicates a good regression model and no multicollinearity problem.

Table 1. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variables	Centered VIF
LogZakat	2.039171
LogPDRB	1.937316
LogInflation	1.107625

Source: Data processed 2026

Based on the table above, it shows that all independent variables have a VIF value smaller than 10. This means that all variables do not have multicollinearity problems.

Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is used to determine whether there is a correlation problem among the observed data. The autocorrelation test in this study uses the Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test.

Table 2. Autocorrelation Test Results

F statistic	0.377042
Obs R-Squared	1.586180
Chi-Square Prob.	0.4524

Source: Data processed 2026

Based on the table above, it shows the Chi-Square Prob. value (0.4524> 0.05) is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation problem.

TestHeteroscedasticity

The heteroscedasticity test assesses whether there is inequality in the variance of the residuals of an observation in a regression model. To test for heteroscedasticity in this

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study, the Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey test was used. The criterion for this test is that if the Chi-Square probability value is greater than 0.05, heteroscedasticity is not present.

Table 3. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

F statistic	0.856349
Obs R-Squared	2.998055
Chi-Square Prob.	0.3919

Source: Data processed 2026

Based on the table above, it shows the Chi-Square Prob. value (0.3919> 0.05) is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem.

Hypothesis Testing

Partial test (t-test)

The t-test essentially shows how much influence one independent variable individually has in explaining the variation of the dependent variable. Decision-making on the t-statistical test can be done by looking at the significance value at a 5% confidence level if the significance value of t <0.05. In addition, decision-making on the t-statistical test can be done by looking at the significance value of 0.10 t <0.1 then the hypothesis will be accepted, and if the significance of t > 0.05 or 0.10 then the hypothesis is not accepted (rejected).

Table 4. Partial Test Results

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	16.57571	7.181340	2.308164	0.0604
Zakat	-0.069528	0.030852	-2.253575	0.0651
GRDP	-0.115198	0.238388	-0.483238	0.6461
Inflation	0.009990	0.030585	0.326616	0.7551

Source: Data processed 2026

Based on the regression results in the table above, it can be concluded:

a. The Zakat variable (LOG(X1)) has a coefficient value of-0.069528with a t-statistic value of-2.253575and the probability value is0.0651. The probability value is greater than 0.05 (0.0651>0.05), so that H01 is accepted and Ha1 is rejected, meaning that

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zakat partially has a negative but not significant influence at the value of α = 5% onpoverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2016–2025. However, if the significance value is 0.10 and the probability value is smaller (0.0651<0.10), then Ha1 is accepted and H01 is rejected, meaning that zakat partially has a significant influence on poverty in West Nusa Tenggara in 2016–2025.

b. GRDP Variable (LOG(X2))has a coefficient value of-0.115198with a t-statistic value of-0.483238and the probability value is0.6461. The probability value is greater than 0.05 (0.6461>0.05), so that H02 is accepted and Ha2 is rejected, meaning that GRDP partially has a negative but not significant influence onpoverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province 2016–2025.
c. The inflation variable (LOG(X3)) has a coefficient value of 0.009990with a t-statistic value of0.326616and the probability value is0.7551. The probability value is greater than 0.05 (0.7551>0.05) and greater than α= 10%, so H03 is rejected and Ha3 is accepted, meaning that inflation partially has a positive and insignificant influence onpoverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province 2016–2025.

Simultaneous Test

The F test is often used to see whether there is model feasibility or simultaneous influence between the independent variables and the dependent variables used in research with criteria.ρ >0.05 then shows that this model test is not suitable for use andρ <0.05 then shows the testThis model is worth using.

Table 5. Simultaneous Test Results

F statistic	4.781166
F-Statistic Prob.	0.049494

Source: Data processed 2026

Based on the data results above, the F-statistic value obtained is4.781166with a Prob (F-statistic) value of0.049494. The probability value is less than 0.05 (0.049494< 0.05) thus, H04 is rejected and Ha4 is accepted. These results indicate that Zakat, GRDP, and Inflation simultaneously have a significant effect on poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2016–2025.

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Test of coefficient of determination (R2)

Determinant coefficient (R2) is used to measure the extent to which the model is able to explain variations in the dependent variable.

Table 6. Results of the Determination Coefficient Test

R Squared	0.7050
Adjusted R Squared	0.5575

Source: Data processed 2026

Based on the table above, the R-squared value obtained is0.7050The results show that 70.50% of poverty can be explained by the variables Zakat, GRDP, and Inflation in the research model. Meanwhile, the remaining 29.50% is explained by other variables outside the model that were not included in this study, such as population, human development index, and unemployment.

DISCUSSION

The influence of zakat on povertyin West Nusa Tenggara Province 2016–2025.

Based on the results of the partial test (t-test), it shows that the zakat variable has a t-statistic value of -2.253575 with a probability value of 0.0651, which means it is smaller than the 10% significance level. This indicates that zakat has a significant effect on poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province. The regression coefficient value of -0.069528 indicates that zakat has a negative relationship with poverty. This means that every 1 billion rupiah increase in zakat will reduce poverty by 0.069528 thousand people or 70 poor people less, assuming other variables remain constant.

Scientifically, these findings demonstrate that zakat not only functions as a religious obligation, but also has a real role as an economic instrument in reducing poverty through income distribution mechanisms. From an Islamic economic perspective, zakat distribution is based on sharia provisions that determine eight categories of recipients (asnaf), as explained in the Qur'an Surah At-Taubah verse 60, namely the poor, the needy, the amil, the converts, the riqab (slaves), the gharimin (debtors), the fi sabilillah, and the ibn sabil. One of the main groups of zakat recipients is the poor and needy, who are directly targeted for distribution to improve their welfare. Through this mechanism, zakat can increase the purchasing power of the poor and encourage economic activity at the micro level, thus impacting the reduction of the number of poor people.

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Theoretically, the results of this study align with the Islamic economic concept, which states that zakat is a crucial instrument in the income distribution system for creating social welfare. According to Yusuf Qardhawi, in Islamic economic theory, zakat functions as a mechanism for redistributing wealth from wealthy to less fortunate groups, thereby helping to reduce social inequality and poverty. Furthermore, according to(Hafidhuddin, 2002:6)Zakat has a strategic role in improving community welfare because zakat funds can be used not only for consumptive needs, but also for productive activities such as providing business capital, skills training, and economic empowerment programs for the poor.

The results of this study align with several previous studies (Nurhalim et al., 2022; Azzam Akbar, 2019; Baihaqi & Puspitasari, 2020; and Wibowo, 2023), which stated that zakat has a negative and significant impact on poverty. These studies indicate that effective zakat management can help improve the welfare of those entitled to receive zakat and reduce the number of poor people. However, the results of this study differ from those of other studies (Nurhalim et al., 2022).(Muna et al., 2025)And(Fitriyanti, 2019)which shows that zakat does not have a significant effect on poverty, which indicates that the success of zakat in reducing poverty is greatly influenced by the effectiveness of management, the accuracy of distribution targets, and the proportion of productive use of zakat.

Thus, the results of this study indicate that zakat can be an effective instrument in poverty alleviation efforts in West Nusa Tenggara Province if it is managed optimally and on target through zakat management institutions such as the National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS).

The influence of GRDP on povertyin West Nusa Tenggara Province 2016–2025.

Based on the partial test results (t-test), the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) variable has a t-statistic value of -0.483238 with a probability value of 0.6461, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05. This indicates that GRDP does not have a significant effect on poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province during the study period. However, the regression coefficient value of -0.115198 indicates that GRDP has a negative relationship with poverty. This means that every increase in GRDP of 1 billion rupiah will reduce poverty by 0.115198 thousand people or 115 poor people reduced assuming other variables are constant. However, this decrease is not statistically significant, so the increase in GRDP cannot be determined in real terms in reducing poverty.

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Theoretically, an increase in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) reflects increased economic activity, which is expected to reduce poverty through increased income and employment opportunities. The trickle-down effect theory proposed by Arthur Lewis states that economic growth will have an impact on poverty reduction through the distribution of benefits from the top to the bottom. However, in reality, this relationship is not always direct because it is highly dependent on income distribution and regional economic structure. The discrepancy between research results and theory can be rationally explained by the phenomenon of non-inclusive economic growth (growth without equity), as explained by Michael P. Todaro and Stephen C. Smith, namely a condition in which economic growth occurs but is not followed by an equal distribution of income.(Todaro & Smith, 2025:226-230).

The insignificant GRDP indicates that economic growth, reflected in the increase in GRDP, has not been able to directly reduce poverty. This suggests that the increase in regional economic output has not been fully enjoyed by all levels of society, especially low-income groups. Furthermore, this condition may occur because the impact of the increase in GRDP on the income of the poor is relatively small, and therefore not significant enough to encourage a change in their status from poor to non-poor.

The regional economic structure, which is not yet fully inclusive, is also a contributing factor. The economic growth that has occurred has not been able to create equitable employment opportunities or significantly increase the income of poor communities. This indicates that economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara Province tends to be non-inclusive and has not been accompanied by equitable distribution of development outcomes. This condition can be explained through Arthur Lewis's theory of economic dualism, which states that economic growth occurs more in the modern, capital-intensive sector, thus limiting labor absorption from the traditional sector (dominated by the poor). Furthermore, according to Michael P. Todaro and Stephen C. Smith's concept of growth without equity, economic growth that is not accompanied by equitable income distribution will result in the benefits of development being enjoyed only by certain groups, thus having no significant impact on poverty reduction.(Todaro & Smith, 2025:226-230)

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by(Miftahussalam & Rofiuddin, 2021),(Azzam Akbar, 2019), And(Cerelia, 2020)which states that GRDP has a negative and insignificant effect on poverty. However, this differs from the results of the study.(Mubarokah & Pimada, 2024)) shows that GRDP has a significant effect on poverty. This difference shows that the effect of GRDP on poverty is very dependent on the quality

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of economic growth, especially the extent to which this growth is able to improve the welfare of low-income groups.

Thus, the results of this study indicate that the increase in GRDP in West Nusa Tenggara Province has not been fully able to significantly reduce poverty because it has not been followed by equitable income distribution and inclusive economic growth.

The effect of inflation on povertyin West Nusa Tenggara Province 2016–2025.

Based on the partial test results (t-test), the inflation variable has a t-statistic value of 0.326616 with a probability value of 0.7551, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05. This indicates that inflation does not have a significant effect on poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province during the study period. However, the regression coefficient value of 0.009990 indicates that inflation has a positive relationship with poverty. This means that every 1 percent increase in inflation increases poverty by 0.009990 thousand people or 9 more poor people. However, this increase is not significant, so the effect is not statistically strong enough.

Theoretically, this finding is not entirely in line with the macroeconomic theory put forward by(Mankiw, 2006:194)which states that increasing inflation will reduce people's purchasing power, especially low-income groups, thus potentially increasing poverty. From a development economics perspective(Todaro & Smith, 2015:239–242)Inflation can also worsen income distribution and depress the welfare of the poor. However, this study's findings indicate that this relationship is not significantly evident in the empirical context of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

The insignificance of inflation on poverty may be due to its uneven impact. The relatively stable and controlled inflation conditions in West Nusa Tenggara Province during the study period are also important factors. Moderate inflation means the pressure on people's purchasing power is not strong enough to significantly increase poverty. This suggests that the effect of inflation on poverty is determined not only by the direction of the theoretical relationship, but also by the inflation rate itself and the structural conditions of the regional economy.

This finding is in line with research(Amanda & Fathoni, 2023)as well as(Fitriyanti, 2019)which found that inflation had no significant effect on poverty. However, this result differs from the results of research(Cantika, 2024)And(Annas Akbar, 2019) which shows that inflation has a significant effect on poverty. These differences in results indicate that the effect of inflation on poverty is highly contextual and influenced by regional economic conditions, inflation rates, and the structure of community income.

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Thus, the results of this study indicate that inflation in West Nusa Tenggara Province has not become a major factor influencing poverty, because its impact is uneven and relatively small in influencing changes in the economic conditions of the poor in aggregate.

The influence of Zakat, GRDP, and inflation on povertyin West Nusa Tenggara Province 2016–2025.

Based on the results of the simultaneous test (F test), the F-statistic value is 4.781166 with a probability value of 0.049494, which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. This indicates that the variables of zakat, GRDP, and inflation simultaneously have a significant effect on poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

The coefficient of determination R^2 of 0.705065 indicates that 70.5% of the variation in poverty can be explained by zakat, GRDP, and inflation, while the remaining 29.5% is influenced by other variables outside the research model, such as population, the Human Development Index, and unemployment. This indicates that these three variables have a significant contribution in explaining poverty dynamics in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

Theoretically, this finding aligns with the development economics perspective, which views poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon influenced by various economic and social factors. Within the framework of Nurkse's vicious circle of poverty theory, poverty results from low income, investment, and productivity, which are interrelated, necessitating intervention to break the chain. Modern development theory, as proposed by(Todaro & Smith, 2015:239–242)explains that poverty alleviation is determined not only by economic growth, but also by income distribution and equitable distribution of development outcomes. Therefore, zakat, as an instrument of income redistribution, plays a role in increasing the purchasing power of the poor, GRDP reflects economic growth that has the potential to expand employment opportunities, and inflation, as an indicator of price stability, influences people's purchasing power. Thus, these three variables simultaneously become important factors in influencing poverty.

Empirically, the results of this study show that zakat, GRDP, and inflation simultaneously significantly explain variations in poverty. This indicates a relationship and interaction between these variables in influencing poverty. In this case, zakat plays a direct role in poverty reduction through income redistribution, while GRDP and inflation play an indirect role through economic growth and price stability, which influence public welfare.

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The results of this study are in line with research(Karimah & Aisyah, 2023),(Baihaqi & Puspitasari, 2020),(Cantika, 2024), And(Miftahussalam & Rofiuddin, 2021)which states that the variables zakat, GRDP, and inflation simultaneously have a significant effect on poverty. This similarity in results reinforces the idea that poverty cannot be explained by a single variable but rather results from a combination of interacting factors.

These results indicate that poverty alleviation policies cannot focus solely on one aspect, such as economic growth, but require a more comprehensive approach. Increasing GRDP must be accompanied by equitable income distribution, controlling inflation to maintain purchasing power, and optimizing zakat management as a socio-economic instrument. Therefore, synergy between macroeconomic policies and social instruments is key to more effective and sustainable poverty reduction in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

These results indicate that poverty alleviation policies cannot focus solely on one aspect, such as economic growth, but require a more comprehensive approach. From the perspective of modern development theory put forward by(Todaro & Smith, 2015:239–242), economic growth reflected in the increase in GRDP does not automatically reduce poverty if it is not accompanied by an equal distribution of income. In line with this, macroeconomic theory by N. Gregory Mankiw and Boediono emphasizes that price stability through inflation control is important to maintain people's purchasing power, especially low-income groups. Meanwhile, from an Islamic economic perspective, Didin Hafidhuddin explains that zakat functions as an instrument of income redistribution that can reduce inequality and improve the welfare of the poor. Thus, an increase in GRDP needs to be accompanied by an equal distribution of income, inflation control, and optimization of zakat management, so that synergy between macroeconomic policies and social instruments becomes the key to reducing poverty more effectively and sustainably in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study indicate that zakat, GRDP, and inflation simultaneously have a significant effect on poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province from 2016 to 2025. Partially, zakat and GRDP have a negative effect on poverty, while inflation has a positive effect, although not entirely significant at the significance level used. This finding confirms that poverty reduction is not only determined by economic growth, but also by the effectiveness of zakat distribution and price stability. Thus, poverty alleviation in NTB requires an integrated policy between strengthening the role of productive zakat,

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equitable distribution of development results, and inflation control to maintain the purchasing power of the poor.

However, this study has limitations because it only used 10 years of time series data and three main variables. Therefore, other factors may also influence poverty, such as unemployment, the human development index, education, and population. Furthermore, this study did not differentiate in detail the effectiveness of consumptive zakat from productive zakat. Therefore, future research is recommended to expand the observation period, add other relevant variables, and use a more in-depth analytical approach for more comprehensive results. Practically, local governments and zakat management institutions need to strengthen programs for empowering the beneficiaries, expand targeted zakat distribution, and maintain price stability as part of a sustainable poverty reduction strategy.

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