

ANALYSIS OF ZAKAT, INFAQ AND SHADAQAH MANAGEMENT METHODS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF MICRO BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN THE INDONESIAN ZAKAT INITIATIVE (IZI) BENGKULU REPRESENTATIVE

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Abstract: *This research is a qualitative research, which aims to find out the management of zakat, infaq, and shadaqah funds at LASNAZ Zakat Initiative (IZI) Bengkulu Representative, strategies for improving the management of zakat, infaq, and shadaqah in developing micro-enterprises, and how the benefits of zakat funds are channeled to mustahik for development of micro-enterprises in economic welfare. The objects of this research are the Head of the Indonesian Zakat Initiative (IZI) Bengkulu Representative, the Head of the Zakat Empowerment Utilization Sector, the Head of the Zakat Education and Partnership Sector, as well as several mustahik micro business actors receiving zakat. The results of this study can be concluded that the management of zakat, infak, and shadaqah funds at the Indonesian Zakat Initiative (IZI) collects funds from muzakki through services provided by IZI such as zakat pickup services, bank accounts, zakat pedia, IZI Point. The strategy carried out by the Indonesian Zakat Initiative (IZI) in increasing the development of micro-enterprises is verifying mustahik are entitled to receive funds in the form of carts and business capital, to increase income. This program is called lapak Berkah.*

Keywords: *Zakat, Infaq, Sadaqah, Micro Enterprises, and Indonesian Zakat Initiative (IZI)*

Introduction

In Indonesia, zakat has greater potential to be used in various socio-economic policies in the country, such as reducing poverty levels, equalizing people's incomes, reducing unemployment, and increasing economic growth. With this great potential, Indonesia has regulated the management of zakat in Law Number 23 of 2011 and Government Regulation (PP) Number 14 of 2014 concerning the implementation of the Zakat Management Law. These two regulations form the basis for receiving and managing zakat so that it is well organized and able to provide benefits for human development.

Zakat management organizations in Indonesia are divided into two types, namely the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) and the Amil Zakat Institution (LAZ). The main task of BAZNAS/LAZ is to collect, distribute and distribute zakat according to the provisions. Zakat is one of the sharia social financial instruments and plays an important role in national economic recovery. As a country with the largest Muslim population in the world, namely 237.53 million people or 86.9% of Indonesia's total population (Ministry of Home Affairs 2021). Indonesia is estimated by the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) to have zakat potential of up to IDR 327 trillion.

The potential of the zakat funds themselves are spread throughout Indonesia, one of which is the Sumatra region, in Bengkulu province to be precise. According to the measurement results of the implementation of the Bengkulu Province National Zakat Index, it obtained a value of 0.43 in the fairly good category. While the 2020 Zakat Literacy Index value shows the zakat literacy level for Bengkulu Province is at an index value of 68.34 which indicates that people's understanding of basic knowledge about zakat is in the medium category. (Strategic Research Center - National Zakat Amil Agency (Puskas BAZNAS), 2020)

In Law no. 23 of 2011 Article 27 paragraph 1 Distribution of zakat can be in the form of consumptive or productive. Productive distribution by Amil Zakat Institutions is highly recommended. Because, the role of zakat for today is not only limited to alleviating poverty, but also overcoming other societal problems. This is intended to increase the community's economy, especially for micro-businesses. In this way, zakat can become business capital to improve the recipient's economy, with the aim of changing people who were originally zakat recipients (mustahiq) to become people who have the obligation to pay zakat (muzakki) through the provision of venture capital.

Through this Government Regulation (PP), new criteria have been established for a business to be classified as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Provisions in PP No. 7 of 2021 is a further provision in accordance with the mandate of Article 87 point 1 of the Job Creation Law which changes the provisions of the MSME criteria from Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UM UMKM). With the criteria for Micro Business capital, having business capital of up to a maximum of IDR 1 billion, excluding land and buildings for business premises and the Criteria for Annual Sales Results Micro Businesses have annual sales results of up to a maximum of IDR 2 billion. (Government of Indonesia regulations, 2021).

The main problems in the development of micro-enterprises are related to capital, lack of production techniques and weakening of marketing and production management capabilities. This requires support from all parties, both banking and related institutions, whose function is

to improve the capabilities of micro-entrepreneurs, especially in terms of creating jobs and increasing the economy in Indonesia (Mariroh & Anwar, 2020).

Difficulties in terms of finance for micro businesses are a factor in their choosing to borrow from moneylenders to continue their business. Given these obstacles, the government is trying to encourage the entry of capital for micro businesses through zakat, infaq, and shadaqah funding. This method is a solution that can reduce economic problems such as poverty. Zakat, infaq, and shadaqah have great potential if used for the welfare of the people.

One of the zakat, infaq and shadaqah management institutions is the Indonesian Zakat Initiative (IZI). The Indonesian Zakat Initiative Foundation (IZI) was born by a social institution, namely the Post of Justice Cares for People (PKPU). On December 30 2015, the Indonesian Zakat Initiative (IZI) officially obtained permission as a national-scale Amil Zakat Institution through the Decree of the Indonesian Ministry of Religion No.950 of 2020, whose institution is based in Jakarta. The vision and mission of the Indonesian Zakat Initiative (IZI) is to become a professional, trusted zakat institution that inspires, benevolent and empowering movements. As well as, carrying out the functions of education, information, consultation and collection of zakat, infaq and shadaqah (ZIS) funds. IZI's core value in serving the ummah - according to the similarity of the name's pronunciation - is 'easy' (easy). Its tagline is 'make it easy, make it easy'. IZI itself has several programs, one of which is an economic program which is a zakat fund empowerment program in the economic sector, the aim of which is for the community to be independent in the economic sector.

Literature Review

Management is a translation of the word "management" in the Big Indonesian Dictionary that management means organizing. Management is the process of planning, organizing, coordinating and controlling resources to achieve goals (goals) effectively and efficiently.

According to law No. 38 of 1999, the Amil Zakat Institution is a zakat management institution that was fully formed on the initiative of the community and by the community engaged in da'wah, education, social, and the benefit of Muslims. IZI stands for the Indonesian Zakat Initiative. IZI is a National Scale Amil Zakat Institution (LAZNAS) through Decree of the Indonesian Ministry of Religion Number 950 of 2020.

The most important reason why IZI was born is the strong determination to build an authentic zakat management institution. With a focus on managing zakat and other religious donations, it is hoped that IZI will be able to more seriously encourage the great potential of zakat to become a real force and a solid pillar supporting the glory and welfare of the ummah through clear institutional positioning, excellent service, high program effectiveness, efficient business processes and modern, as well as 100% shariah compliance according to sharia ashnaf and maqashid (objectives) targets.

In managing zakat, infaq and shadaqah funds, a good collection system is needed so that the collection process can run as expected. Based on the results of interviews with employees at the Indonesian zakat initiative Bengkulu representatives said there were several methods used in collecting zakat, infaq, and shadaqah funds, namely zakat pick-up services, zakat pedia, izi points,

Types of Research

In the analysis of the management method analysis, zakat, infaq, and alms in the context of developing micro-enterprises, the researcher decided to use qualitative research methods with research models in the field (field research).

This type of research uses interviews. Respondents are asked to answer general questions, and determine perceptions, opinions about the ideas or topics discussed to determine the direction of research. The quality of the findings from qualitative research directly depends on the ability, experience and agreement of the interviewees or respondents.

Research Result

In Law Number 23 of 2011 concerning Zakat Management it is stated that the Amil Zakat Institution was established with the aim of assisting BAZNAS in the process of collecting, recording, and distributing zakat to mustahiq. Based on the results of the research above, the management of zakat, infaq, and shadaqah funds at IZI Bengkulu representatives has carried out with existing SOPs. In accordance with IZI's tagline, namely facilitating and facilitating.

In the distribution of zakat, infaq, and shadaqah funds at IZI the Bengkulu Representative is not arbitrary in giving, but is classified first, then the funds collected will be managed by the zakat empowerment sector to distribute according to the amount of funds that have been collected with the following conditions: applicable terms and conditions, such as application letters, certificates of incapacity by mustahik candidates and conducting surveys by institutions. With the condition that it does not limit mustahik but so that the funds distributed are conveyed to those who are entitled to receive them. Furthermore, for the budget funds that have been collected and will be distributed, IZI Bengkulu representatives set 60% for consumptive needs or direct assistance and 40% for productive or empowerment.

The data in this study were obtained through observation, and data obtained from documentation during the field, as well as data obtained from interviews, while the data obtained were: zakat receipts at the Indonesian zakat initiative (IZI) Bengkulu Representative in 2022 total receipts zakat with Rp.1,732,500,000 planning and funds realized Rp.859,621,232. receipt of infaq and shadaqah funds at the Indonesian Zakat Initiative (IZI) Bengkulu Representative, the plan is IDR 527,500,000 and the realization is IDR 919,924,451. In addition to receiving zakat, infaq, and shadaqah funds, IZI representatives from Bengkulu also receive other social-religious funds, such as grants, vows, heirlooms that do not have heirs, qurban, expiation, fidyah, fines or confiscations from religious courts. In 2022 IZI received other religious social funds with a plan of IDR 50,000,000 and the realization was IDR 21,900,000. It can be concluded that the total receipt of zakat, infaq, and shadaqah at the Indonesian Zakat Initiative (IZI) Bengkulu Representative in 2022 planning Rp.2,310,000,000 and realized Rp.1,801,445,683.

In the development of micro-enterprises at the Indonesian Zakat Initiative (IZI), Bengkulu Representatives already have a special program, namely the IZI To Success program, which is an IZI zakat fund empowerment program in the economic sector. In the economic field, it is divided into two, namely training and entrepreneurship. However, the IZI Bengkulu representative focused more on the entrepreneurship program, namely assistance in the form of carts and venture capital which was named the Stalls Berkah program. The lapakkah program is a manifestation of IZI's seriousness in providing additional business capital assistance to micro-entrepreneurs. The management of zakat, infaq and shadaqah funds for this lapakkah

program, in accordance with the provisions of the Bengkulu representative IZI institution, stipulates criteria and conditions for prospective beneficiaries which are part of IZI's strategy so that the funds distributed are on target and not misused, the conditions These are as follows: 1) Have had a business that has been running for at least 1 year 2). Have problems with capital 3). Selling using carts and carts that are used are not suitable for use 4). . There are two types of coaching, namely Islamic coaching and entrepreneurship coaching.

From the explanation of the criteria and conditions above, it can be concluded that IZI, the Bengkulu representative, does not provide assistance for lapak-barah business to people who are just starting their business. Furthermore, in providing assistance to the Labar Berkah program, there are several stages determined by IZI Bengkulu Representatives for prospective beneficiaries, as follows: 1) Submission of documents, such as application letters, ID cards, family cards and certificates of incapacity (SKTM) 2) Selection 3) Survey institutions 4) Interviews 5) Launching programs or providing assistance in the form of business facilities and capital 6) Guidance or assistance

In the distribution of this blessing lapak program, IZI Bengkulu Representatives provide business capital assistance in the range of 1-2 million/person or depending on the amount of funds raised from donors. By providing these funds, the IZI institution continues to supervise so that the funds provided are not misused. Good supervision for the business development of mustahik and its personnel. So that the number of mustahik recipients of assistance from IZI Bengkulu representatives is 35 people.

The role of the lapak blessing program in developing micro-enterprises at the Indonesian Zakat Initiative (IZI) Bengkulu Representative in improving the welfare of mustahik so far has been well implemented in terms of management and distribution, this can be seen in the number of mustahik who have received the lapak blessing business program. In terms of income, it has a significant effect, mustahik's income before and after the assistance has changed. Empowerment of zakat given from IZI Bengkulu representatives has an increasing impact on the success of mustahik businesses. The success of a mustahik's business cannot be separated from the role of the IZI Bengkulu representative who always accompanies and oversees the business he is running. And after the mustahik get this lapakkah business program they are not just let go, instead they are always under the guidance of IZI not only from the economic aspect but from the religious aspect as well. The goal of empowering mustahik is to increase the economy and also self-reliance, so that they are no longer dependent on others

Conclusion

Based on the findings in the results of research that has been carried out through observation, interviews and documentation regarding the analysis of methods of managing zakat, infaq and shadaqah in the context of developing micro-enterprises in the Indonesian Zakat Initiative (IZI) Bengkulu Representative, it can be concluded that:

1. The management mechanism starting from the planning, collection, distribution and monitoring stages of the program carried out by the Indonesian Zakat Initiative (IZI) in Bengkulu City is quite good and implemented as it should. This can be seen from the Bengkulu City Indonesian Zakat Initiative (IZI) institution, which always makes it easier for donors to pay zakat, infaq and shadaqah, thereby facilitating the collection of zakat. The same thing with the distribution is also quite good because the IZI institution always pays attention to mustahik who will receive according to the criteria so that the funds distributed are right on target.

2. The management of IZI productive zakat from the Bengkulu representative has been going quite well. With the lapakkah program in the form of assistance with cart facilities and business capital at the Bengkulu Representative Office of Laznas Zakat Initiative (IZI), the welfare of mustahik in increasing income in managing the business has so far been carried out well in terms of management and distribution, this is seen from the mustahik who experienced success in running their business. And after the mustahik received this lapakkah business program, they were not left alone, they were always under the guidance of IZI. then the problem with the IZI institution itself is that its capital still depends on the funds raised from donors.
3. For the influence of the lapak blessing program on mustahik in the form of cart assistance and business capital as well as coaching, it has been able to provide an economic boost for mustahik in managing their business. The level of business success can be seen from the increase in capital, increase in income, and increase in charity. The mustahik feel a change in the business being run.

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