

The Effect of Zakat Institute Collaboration on Productive Zakat Management Capacity Building

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Abstract

Background: Indonesia has enormous zakat potential, zakat has an important role in the economy and development in Indonesia. Most of the impact of zakat has helped improve the economic and social life of the Indonesian people.

Purpose: The large potential of zakat in Indonesia affects the growth of zakat institutions in Muslim countries, so it is the responsibility of the government and zakat management organizations in optimizing the potential of zakat. This study aims to analyze the effect of collaboration between zakat institutions or collaboration with the government on increasing the capacity of productive zakat management.

Methodology: The methodology section is usually the core section in the abstract. Contains sufficient information for the reader to understand what has been done, and answers to important research questions through the methods used.

Results: The findings section is the most important part of the abstract and nothing should interfere with its reach and quality. The originality, limitations, and novelty achieved from the whole research process, should be sharply described in this section. Note the maximum word limit of up to 500 words for the entire abstract, including keywords.

Keywords: Collaboration, Zakat Institute, Capacity Building, Zakat Management.

I. INTRODUCTION

Zakat is an obligation for all Muslims. The obligation of Muslims to pay zakat has been regulated in the holy book of the Quran and in it details the person who is entitled to pay zakat and the person who is entitled to receive zakat.

Terms of paying zakat QS At Taubah verse 103

خُذْ مِنْ أَمْوَالِهِمْ صَدَقَةً تُطَهِّرُهُمْ وَتُزَكِّيهِمْ بِهَا وَصَلِّ عَلَيْهِمْ إِنَّ صَلَاتَكَ سَكَنٌ لَهُمْ وَاللَّهُ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ

"Take zakat from some of their possessions, with it you cleanse and purify them, and pray for them. Indeed, your prayers become peace of mind for them. And Allah is All-Hearing and All-Knowing."

Apart from being an obligation for Muslims, zakat has an important role in the wheels of economy and development in Indonesia. Most of the impact of zakat has helped improve the economic and social life of the Indonesian people. The Muslim population in Indonesia is estimated at 237.56 million. This shows that Indonesia is a Muslim country. Not only that, Indonesia has enormous zakat potential. Based on data obtained from Puskas BAZAS, it shows that the potential for zakat in Indonesia in 2022 will reach IDR 233.8 trillion in one year from sharing sectors. The company's zakat sector amounted to 6.71 trillion, income zakat 139.7 trillion, agricultural zakat 19.79 trillion, livestock zakat 9.51 trillion and savings or

deposit zakat reached 58.76 trillion. Based on these data, it is proof that Indonesia is a Muslim country that has great potential in zakat management (BAZAS, 2022)

The large potential of zakat in Indonesia is a factor in the growth of zakat institutions in Muslim countries is the responsibility of the government and zakat management organizations in optimizing the potential of zakat. Each zakat management organization (OPZ) has a role in collecting zakat funds, distributing zakat funds and reporting zakat funds. Management and distribution of zakat funds requires proper zakat management so that it can affect the productive zakat implementation system. (Hayatika et al.) Productive zakat is zakat that is distributed to mustahik not as a whole, but the zakat fund is developed to help mustahik by means of guidance or in the form of assistance for their business, so that it is able to meet the needs of mustahik life continuously. Zakat institutions have a role in determining the concept of appropriate productive zakat management (Khomsatun).

So far, based on the calculation of the IZN (National Zakat Index) in 2020 by measuring 34 provincial BAZNAS and 213 District/City BAZNAS, the IZN value has reached the fairly good category with a value of 0.49%. When viewed based on two dimensions, namely the micro dimension and the macro dimension, the IZN value of the macro dimension is included in the good category (0.46%) while the IZN value of the micro dimension is included in the fairly good category (0.47%). This indicates that most have received support from local governments regarding zakat management but there are still obstacles in the micro dimension, namely institutional capacity development and the impact felt by mustahik. This productive zakat concept is able to realize the purpose of zakat, namely to prosper the community, realize social justice and alleviate poverty (Khomsatun) (BAZAS.2020).

Zakat management management does not only focus on planners but must pay attention to the distribution aspect, because zakat funds are funds belonging to the people that must be distributed to those who are entitled to receive them appropriately. The distribution of zakat funds is carried out not only in the form of consumptive but the distribution of zakat is needed in productive form. Productive zakat is zakat that is distributed not in its entirety, but the zakat fund is developed to help mustahik by means of coaching or business assistance.

Based on IZN (National Zakat Index) data in 2020, it reached a value of 0.49 with a fairly good category based on measurements of 34 Provincial BAZNAS and 213 District/City BAZNAS. The value of IZN in the micro dimension in the good category is 0.46 and the IZN in the micro dimension is included in the fairly good category of 0.47. The data shows that the majority of provincial BAZNAS are in the fairly good category, meaning that they have received support from local governments in zakat management. However, there are constraints in the micro dimension, namely in the development of institutional capacity and the impact felt by mustahik (BAZNAS, 2020).

This indicates that the lack of collaboration between zakat institutions or between other organizations is a factor in the inability to optimize the potential of zakat and productive zakat management to be in line with zakat regulations, namely Law No. 23 of 2011. Indirectly in the collaboration process, zakat institutions are able to develop capacity in zakat management. Through collaboration, an organization is able to maintain the sustainability of its organization. The process of collaboration in organizations has an important role to find innovations obtained from individual organizations and outside the organization (Geiyono et al).

Capacity building has a great influence in an organization, a series of capacity building is carried out to increase the effectiveness, efficiency and responsiveness of a performance. Capacity building is not done from the ground up but capacity development is done from the ability of each individual (Bunyamin et al.; Lia).

Based on data reported by BAZNAS in 2020, there is a gap between the realization of a large amount of zakat fund collection and existing potential. There are at least three main factors between the realization and potential of zakat in Indonesia, namely problems regarding the management of the zakat system, internal problems that occur within zakat institutions, and external problems that occur in the community. Internal factors that influence zakat management are the ability and expertise of human resources (HR) and

effective management in zakat institutions. This is very necessary because it is the key to the success of zakat institutions to increase muzaki trust in channeling funds to zakat institutions (Brier and lia dwi jayanti).

II. METHODOLOGY

This research applies statistical descriptive methods with the type of field research. This study uses Likert scale angke, this aims to get information about the collaboration that has been carried out by the Zakat Institute. The target of the questionnaire was the amils at the Jabodetabek zakat institution. The analysis was performed using a simple linear regression method. The data obtained in this study are primary data and secondary data. The primary data used were observations to one of the provincial zakat institutions, interviews with one of the leaders of zakat institutions and the distribution of questionnaires to 14 informants, namely the amils of zakat institutions. While the secondary data used is a source of data obtained from other parties indirectly, such as books, articles, and related studies.

The focus of the study lies on the variables that are the main concern in this study, namely the collaboration of zakat institutions (X1) and Productive Zakat Management Capacity Building (Y1). To determine the effect of Zakat Institute Collaboration on Capacity Building, Productive Zakat Management uses simple linear regression analysis with SPSS to make the results more accurate.

The hypothesis to be used in simple linear regression is as follows:

Ho = Collaboration of Zakat Institutions does not affect the Capacity Building of Productive Zakat Management.

H1 = Collaboration of Zakat Institutions affects Capacity Building Productive Zakat Management Decision Making:

T count and T table :

- If t counts > t table then the independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable
- If t counts < t table then the independent variable has no effect on the dependent variable Significance with probability 0.05
- If < 0.05 (the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable).
- If > 0.05 (the independent variable has no significant effect on the dependent variable).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of a simple linear regression statistical test showed positive and there was a significant influence between the collaboration of zakat institutions on the capacity building of productive zakat management. The following hypothesis testing is done through SPSS.

Tabel 1 Table Summary

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,646 ^a	,417	,369	3,104
a. Predictors: (Constant), Collaboration of Zakat Institute				

Sourch : SPSS 25

Based on the coefficient of determination (R) test, the correlation value or level of relationship between zakat institution collaboration variables (X) is 0.646. While the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.417. This shows that the effect of zakat institution collaboration on productive zakat management capacity building is 41.7%. Based on the T test states that the results of the simple linear regression above, a simple liner regression equation can be written, namely: $Y = 0.418 + 0.965X$. The

equation shows that the regression coefficient of the Zakat Institute Collaboration variable is positively signed. This means that the collaboration scheme of zakat institutions can affect the capacity building of productive zakat management. The value of the institutional collaboration constant of 0.418 shows that every time the value of the zakat institution collaboration variable (X) increases by 1 unit, the value of the capacity building variable increases by 0.965.

Then this study used a T-test. Test the hypothesis using the Probability Test shows that a sig value of $0.013 < 0.05$ is obtained, then, H_0 is rejected, so variable X (Collaboration of Zakat Institutions) affects Variable Y (Capacity Building of Productive Zakat Management). The amount of influence is 41%. So that the accepted hypothesis is that the collaboration of zakat institutions affects the *capacity building* of productive zakat management partially. Then if calculated by the table t, then obtained $2.767 > 1.782$. This shows that the collaboration of zakat institutions affects the capacity building of productive zakat management.

Table 2 Table Coefficients

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,418	11,901		,035	,973
	Kolaborasi Lembaga Zakat	,965	,329	,646	2,931	,013
a. Dependent Variable: Productive Zakat Management Capacity Building						

Sourch : SPSS 25

Based on the results of the hypothesis test that has been carried out through SPSS 25, it shows that there is an influence of zakat institution collaboration on the *capacity building* of productive zakat management. This hypothesis can strengthen the results of Uswatun Khidmatul Ummah's research in 2020 regarding BMT's collaboration with traditional markets. The research is also in accordance with research conducted by Ari Dyah and M. Falikul. that the concept of collaboration can have a positive impact on the competence of an organization and is able to provide sustainable benefits for the organization itself or individuals. Then in a study conducted by Ari Dyah and M Falikul Isbah in 2019 stated that collaboration has a significant positive impact on beneficiaries (mustahik). Mustahik becomes more empowered through the process of coaching and training. Furthermore, research conducted by Tri Wahyuni in 2019 stated that the concept of collaboration has a structured, accountable and transparent nature. So far, the cloudy factor in the continuity of business or government activities lies in the performance of employees who complete their work collaboratively. Multiple collaborative work completions can lead to more effective and efficient work completion. In addition, through collaboration, employees become more accountable (Choirul).

Furthermore, to strengthen the hypothesis test that has been carried out, that through collaboration between zakat institutions or with the government is able to improve zakat management, especially in *fundraising* and the competence of amils. This was obtained from the results of an interview with one of the leaders of the zakat institution who said:

"Through collaboration with the Provincial Government, we are able to increase fundraising for zakat funds" Widya- Manger of BAZNAS Empowerment (BAZIS)

Collaboration schemes can also increase the *capacity building* of amils (human resources). In addition, through collaboration, each individual or organization can have high competitiveness. Employees or members will feel happy and proud because they have been involved in a work process, so that it can increase a sense of loyalty and support to the organization. This is reinforced by the results of interviews which say that

"If from his amils, if he holds an automatic program he has experience becoming a PIC, for example carrying out a program from zero to his output. From the beginning, there was no picture of anything until creating programs that were beneficial to the community. And an amil can carry out the empowerment process starting from coaching-training-utilization."

But in previous research, it was stated that zakat institutions have limited space for movement because the government took over the management under the auspices of BAZNAS, so there is a gap between programs launched by Islamic philanthropy and government programs. According to research conducted by Tri Wahyuni that the collaboration and contestation faced by Islamic philanthropic institutions is caused by state regulations.

Then based on the results of interviews conducted that zakat institutions at the provincial level under the auspices of the government have not collaborated much with zakat institutions, only collaboration with local governments. The form of collaboration carried out is usually only in facilities and infrastructure supporting the program.

Widya as the Manager of BAZNAS empowerment (BAZIS) said that:

"Currently, there is no thought of collaboration with other LAZs, the collaboration is only carried out with the government or social services. But maybe if we collaborate in the form of events we can participate."

Based on the results of the hypothesis test which was later strengthened by the results of an interview with one of the amil zakat institutions, it showed that collaboration can significantly increase the capacity building of productive zakat management from various aspects. Starting from, *fundraising* zakat funds, amil competence (human resources), governance of institutions or organizations and portfolios of institutions or organizations.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND NEWNESS

The results of research on the effect of zakat institution collaboration on productive zakat management capacity building, *it can be concluded that the concept of collaboration between zakat institutions or with the government can have a significant positive impact on productive zakat management capacity building*. So that if every addition of one independent variable will affect the dependent variable in a positive direction. The effect of zakat institution collaboration on productive zakat management capacity building by 417% and 58.3% is found in other factors. So that the accepted hypothesis is that the collaboration of zakat institutions affects the *capacity building* of productive zakat management partially. Then if calculated by the table t, then obtained $2.767 > 1.782$. This shows that the collaboration of zakat institutions affects the capacity building of productive zakat management.

Therefore, capacity building of the institution means that it is needed as an operational support for the institution itself. Through capacity building, it is hoped that zakat institutions will be able to strengthen their existence in Islamic philanthropy nationally and internationally. In addition, capacity building in productive zakat management can optimize the existing zakat potential and assist the government in addressing social problems, especially poverty alleviation.

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