

BANGKA BELITUNG PROVINCE BAZNAS PROGRAM IN EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE COMMUNITY ECONOMY (CASE STUDY OF SORGHUM ZAKAT VILLAGE IN BERUAS VILLAGE)

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Abstract: The declining level of the economy of the Bangka community in terms of declining selling prices of people's livelihoods that are not comparable to the purchase price of the basic needs of the community has caused many complaints from the public about this. Therefore the BAZNAS of the Province of Bangka Belitung has released a community empowerment program to improve the economy of the community through the zakat sorghum village program. The research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The objects in this study were the deputy chairman of two BAZNAS in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, a field facilitator (third party) and mustahik who ran the sorghum zakat program. While the method in collecting data used is descriptive from the results of interviews of researchers to the speakers. The results of the study were through interviews with the deputy chairmen of two BAZNAS in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, field assistants (third parties), and mustahik who carried out the sorghum zakat village program. first implementation of the program, *third*, parties submitted proposals to BAZNAS, *secondly*, village and mustahik determination, *third*, field survey, *fourth*, submission of BAZNAS funds, and *fifth*, mentoring process. For the impact of the implementation, the impact is not very significant for the mustahik because this program is new and is still in the process of testing, of course there are many things that mustahik do not understand in running the program. As for the obstacles faced in implementing the sorghum zakat village program are constraints on land, sparrows, and mice.

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Introduction

The economic sector has an important role in the development of a country. One of the reasons for its success is in the economic sector. Therefore, the economic sector is a top priority in development. One proof that the economy is an important

element in development and can influence other sectors is when Indonesia was hit by total decline, namely due to the economic crisis. In planning for economic empowerment programs, more emphasis is placed on the concept of assistance. In the concept of empowerment,

it can be interpreted as an effort to help the weak or incapable to become capable, in order to achieve improvement in the economy of a country or society. The government has done many things to improve and empower society. One of the institutions that operates in the field of empowerment and improving the community's economy is BAZNAS. Namely, it operates in the field of collecting funds through zakat and distributing them through established programs.

There are several previous studies that examined the role of BAZNAS in improving and empowering society, including:

The poverty alleviation program run by the government has not yet had a significant impact on reducing poverty levels. It needs support from other sub-systems including zakat. Zakat is one of the Islamic fiscal instruments which has played a significant role in the Islamic economic system. The potential of zakat will be able to cover various aspects, including poverty alleviation programs in the form of a social security system. Zakat can be used in various forms of social security systems, such as employment insurance, pension insurance and life insurance. As well as to overcome various problems such as housing, access to capital and education for the poor which can be done through maximizing the management and utilization of zakat (M Nur Rianto Al Arif, 2013).

Zakat is one of the pillars of Islam that must be carried out by every Muslim throughout the world. One of the upright pillars and the collapse of the Islamic religion is related to the enforcement of the zakat law. Because zakat functions in alleviating and eradicating the problem of poverty so that the abundance of wealth does not circulate in the realm of wealth owners alone. With zakat, at least poverty can be minimized and even eliminated, because the danger of poverty often leads to the abyss of disbelief. Apart from that, the expression that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer no longer pervades life. To create a prosperous society, free from poverty, it is necessary to optimize productive zakat. In this area, government and private intervention in terms of establishing zakat institutions, management,

utilization, empowerment and distribution are determining factors in the success of establishing zakat law. If the collection of zakat assets is managed productively by paying attention to the welfare of the mustahiq, the problem of poverty will be resolved (Yaqin, 2015).

This research aims to determine the role of the North Sumatra National Zakat Amil Agency (BAZNAS SU), an official zakat institution in North Sumatra owned by the government, in empowering mustahiq by utilizing productive zakat and analyzing the influence of productive zakat funds on mustahiq income. This research uses descriptive methods and the Paired T-Test method to identify and analyze data obtained from interviews based on questionnaires. Paired T-test results show that there is a difference between mustahiq income, before and after receiving zakat productive funds. Descriptive analysis shows that BAZNAS SU distributes zakat productive funds in the form of interest-free loans or revolving funds for small businesses, in order to empower mustahiq. Apart from distributing productive zakat, BAZNAS SU also supervises and guides mustahiq in using productive zakat funds (Siti Halide, 2014)

The Regional Zakat Amil Agency (BAZDA) of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province was established in 2004 based on Law no. 38 of 1999 concerning zakat management. The BAZDA Bangka Belitung management was first formed by Decree of the Governor of the Bangka Belitung Islands No. 188.44/20/IV/2004 of 2004 then updated with Governor's Decree No. 188.44/390/II/201 and Revision of Governor's Decree No. 188.44/193/II/2011. In accordance with Law no. 23 of 2011 concerning Zakat Management and Government Regulation Number 14 of 2014, in that year BAZDA officially changed to the National Zakat Amil Agency which is now known as BAZNAS based on the Decree of the Minister of Religion No. 118 of 2014. The enactment of Law Number 23 of 2011 concerning Zakat Management further strengthens the role of BAZNAS as an institution that has the authority to manage zakat nationally. In this law, BAZNAS is declared an independent government

institution and is responsible to the President through the Minister of Religion.

In distributing funds to the community, BAZNAS often takes the form of zakat, infaq and alms (ZIS) so that these funds can be utilized and allocated to people who really need them, besides that the distribution of zakat, infaq and sadaqah (ZIS) can be well directed, so that these funds are allocated more optimally and effectively. This is so that the community's economic system can be conceptually focused. Public awareness of zakat through the role of BAZNAS is increasing. This can be seen by the increase in BAZNAS funding, especially in Bangka Belitung. In 2016 IDR 1.5 billion was collected, while in 2017 IDR 7.2 billion. The public's trust in BAZNAS is clearly visible for the management of zakat funds so that they can support the economy of the people of Bangka Belitung in a clear and more planned manner.

The poverty rate of the population (people who are below the poverty line) in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province for the period September 2017 was recorded at 71.07 thousand people (5.04%), compared to the poor population in March 2016 which amounted to 72.76 thousand people (5.22%), meaning that the number of poor people decreased by 1.69 thousand people or a percentage decrease of 0.18 percentage points compared to the March 2016 period (BPS, 2018). Based on this amount of data, it can be seen that the distribution of zakat funds has an impact on improving the economy of the people of Bangka Belitung. The impact caused by the distribution and utilization of zakat is a positive impact. This can be seen from the reduction in poverty levels in society.

BAZNAS Bangka Belitung seeks to improve the community's economy with several programs including MSME-based productive zakat, scholarships for the underprivileged and high achievers and other freelance assistance. Now BAZNAS has launched a new program, namely an agribusiness-based program in the form of a sorghum zakat village. The sorghum plant itself is like corn and wheat, the period from planting to harvest takes three months. The sorghum harvest period occurs in 3 harvests, from a period of three months to

the first harvest, and the next two harvests over a period of two months, meaning that the productive period for this sorghum harvest can be three harvests in a period of 7 months. BAZNAS Bangka Belitung Islands Province, with the realization of this agribusiness program, hopes that the community can manage it well and become a sustainable patent business in this environment, with the economy in Bangka Belitung, where initially the majority survived on palm oil, rubber, pepper and tin, the prices of which now continue to increase. decreased and was exacerbated by the decline in the price of palm oil sold. As a result, many grocery store operators also complain about people's lack of purchasing power. Due to this impact, the community really needs new businesses so that people can earn income that can improve the economy of the people of Bangka Belitung which is currently deteriorating.

The worsening economy of the people of Bangka Belitung cannot be separated from the condition of the national economy, as stated by the Governor of Babel Erzaldi Rosman Djohan (Babelprov, 2018):

"World oil prices and global food prices are increasing. On the other hand, the challenge of controlling inflation cannot be separated from the domestic economy which is greatly influenced by the availability of supplies and the smooth distribution of food... In June 2018 inflation in Bangka Belitung was 1.63%, on an annual basis inflation in Bangka Belitung was 2.55%. "And inflation in Bangka Belitung is lower than national inflation of 3.12%... When the price of the rupiah weakens, it really affects local commodities that have export value, such as pepper, rubber and palm oil."

The weakening of local commodities is exacerbated by surplus harvests of these commodities, such as abundant palm and pepper harvests not being accompanied by increasing selling prices, so that local Bangka farmers experience significant losses. It was at that time that BAZNAS Bangka Belitung Islands Province came to the community to offer the Sorghum Zakat Village program. To date, there are two villages that have received this assistance, namely Beruas Village, Kec. Coconut District

West Bangka and Air Itam Village in Pangkalpinang (Interview, 2019).

BAZNAS Bangka Belitung Islands Province collaborates with field assistants (LPKPN) from the beginning of the process of distributing agricultural seeds to purchasing agricultural products so that people are not confused about selling their agricultural harvests. Before the harvest period, the BAZNAS team and companions supervise and monitor the progress of implementing the BAZNAS program so that it is more focused and optimal.

Literature Review

Previous research related to this research is: Abdullah Sahroni (2018) researched the Rejang Lebong Makmur Program, a Solution to Reducing Poverty Rates (Study at Baznas Rejang Lebong District), the results of his research showed that the mechanism for distributing zakat funds was problematic in the Rejang Lebong Makmur program in the form of assistance for productive business development for mustahik with an interest-free loan system and the factors causing misorientation of this productive assistance, lack of trustworthiness of mustahik, minimal socialization about productive assistance and lack of knowledge of the people of Rejang Lebong Regency about economic business opportunities or the businesses they run as well as strategies carried out by BAZNAS Rejang Lebong Regency in overcoming problematic distribution of zakat funds in the Rejang Lebong Makmur program through coaching and understanding regarding productive assistance.

Ismail (2017) researched the empowerment of mustahik by the national zakat amil agency (BAZNAS) in Cilegon City. The results of this research showed that the management of zakat, infaq and alms (ZIS) funds by BAZNAS in Cilegon City appeared to be in accordance with the principles of transparency and accountability. This is indicated by the availability of activity reports and financial reports periodically through the mass media. The lack of socialization has resulted in muzakki (zakat distributors) at BAZNAS Cilegon City still being dominated by Civil Servants (PNS), not reaching much of the general public. The distribution of ZIS funds is also still

dominated by consumptive rather than productive purposes. Efforts to empower mustahik to become muzakki initiated by BAZNAS Cilegon City also appear to have not gone well. The main factor is the absence of mentoring activities to ensure that the empowerment program can run effectively.

Siti Maghfiroh (2015), researched the strategic management model of economic empowerment of the people through zakat, infaq, alms (case study on lazis qaryah thayyibah Purwokerto). The results of this research are that the strategic management model carried out by LAZIS Qaryah Thayyibah starts from the first, Environmental Observation which consists of external analysis (in the form of opportunities and threats) and internal analysis (in the form of strengths and weaknesses). This observation is not carried out directly but is flexible and as needed. All of these factors come together in a series of strategic management models implemented by Lazis Qaryah Thayyibah. Second, Strategy Formulation, in this stage is more about strengthening the vision and mission, as well as how to utilize opportunities, threats, strengths and weaknesses to form a strategy in managing and understanding the public about ZIS knowledge. Third, Strategy Implementation, after several strategies have been formed, the next step is to put them into various programs. And as a superior program, namely scholarships and economic empowerment of the people through goat rolling. Fourth, Evaluation and control, as a form of evaluation and control, LAZIS conducts evaluations after each joint program implementation and to improve subsequent programs.

Andika Ramadhanu and Tika Widiastuti (2017), researched the model of economic empowerment of Muslim converts by amil zakat institutions: a case study of the BMH laz among Tengger tribe converts. The results of this research indicate that BMH has a role in the economic empowerment of the Tengger Muslim people. This can be seen through their revived Islamic rituals, their still good relations with their neighbors, and their success in meeting their needs. Not only are they economically empowered, Tengger Muslims have also become a stronger religion.

Desi Ariani and Moch. Khoirul Anwar (2018) researched the zakat empowerment program for MSMEs at zakat houses in the city of Surabaya. The results of the research show that the empowerment model at Rumah Zakat is in the form of data collection on potential beneficiaries, business feasibility surveys and interviews, assistance to beneficiaries which includes business consultation and business evaluation, as well as involving third party partners. Overall, the achievement of the MSME empowerment program at Rumah Zakat has been optimal.

Aab Abdullah (2013) researched strategies for productive use of zakat. The results of his research show that the zakat management strategy carried out by Sukabumi City BAZ is in the form of capital "loans" and revolving funds for zakat mustahik, namely the poor in the Sukabumi City area. This program received an enthusiastic response from the weaker sections in this region. From the results of the observations made, it was concluded that this productive zakat model is very useful for zakat mustahiq so it is hoped that it can continue to be developed in the future.

Mukhamat Saini (2016) researched the economic empowerment of the ummah through productive zakat (a critical study of the governance of the national zakat amil agency BAZNAS in Nganjuk district). The results of the research show that distribution of zakat in terms of its form can be done in two ways, namely: First, instant and mustahiq form of productive zakat formation, mustahiq in this category are mustahiq from the eight ashnaf who have the ability, potential and strength to work. Second, the distribution of forms of empowerment is the distribution of zakat that accompanies the target of changing the condition of mustahiq into the muzakki category.

Armas Pailis, et al (2016) researched the influence of maqashid sharia on mustahik empowerment and welfare (Study of Productive zakat and Welfare (Study of Productive zakat Recipients in Baznas Riau). The results of the research show that religious understanding, knowledge, and family-caring have an influence on empowerment mustahik. Self-care and

wealth do not affect mustahik empowerment. In addition, mustahik empowerment affects individual booths and community welfare. Religious understanding, knowledge, and family-caring are important factors that indicate the success of community empowerment programs. Self-care and wealth are factors important, but in this research, both have no effect because there is a lack of will to develop a bigger business and a lack of funds for developing mustahik businesses. The influence of maqashid sharia on the empowerment of productive zakat mustahik in Baznas Riau is 40.6%, while the rest is influenced by factors other. In a theoretical context, other researchers must dig deeper into the review of welfare based on al-syariah maqasid indicators.

Rina Murniati and Irfan Syauqi Beik (2012) researched the Effect of Zakat on the Human Development Index and Mustahik Poverty Level: Case Study of the Utilization of BAZNAS in Bogor City. The research results show that giving zakat to mustahik has a real influence on their income level. Likewise, the HDI value of mustahik has increased from 47 before the distribution of zakat to 49 after distribution of zakat, and the results of the study show a decrease in the poverty level of mustahik based on the four poverty indicators used, namely headcount ratio index (H), poverty gap index (P1), income gap index (I), and Sen index of poverty (P2).

Method

In this writing the author took the research location in Beruas Village, Kelapa District, West Bangka Regency. Beruas Village, Kelapa District is located 67 KM from the center of Pangkalpinang city, or where the BAZNAS Office for Bangka Belitung Islands Province is located.

The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative, namely research aimed at describing and analyzing phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, thoughts of people individually and in groups (Sugiyono, 2006). Using qualitative descriptive methods, researchers examined the BAZNAS Program for the Bangka Belitung Islands Province in Efforts to Improve the

Community's Economy (Sorghum Cultivation Case Study).

The reason the researcher chose the qualitative method was because there were several reasons. Firstly, the program that the researcher wanted to examine was the first time it had been implemented and was still in its trial period, of course there was more emphasis on the implementation of the program. Second, this approach is able to determine the boundaries of the research that will focus on the study.

Research Subject

Research subjects are sources where research information can be obtained (Arifin, 1998). In this case, the research subjects are the head of BAZNAS Bangka Belitung Islands Province or those concerned, sorghum assistants who collaborate with BAZNAS, mustahik who receive the sorghum zakat village program.

Research Object

The research object is what is the focus of attention of a study (Suharsimi, 1989). In this case, the object of research is Beruas Village, Kelapa District, West Bangka Regency.

Results and Discussion

1. Implementation of the Sorghum Zakat Village Program

It is understood that zakat is an important thing that must be carried out by all Muslims, especially as it is part of the third pillar of Islam. Zakat greatly influences community utilization, especially as this utilization is managed by the National Zakat Amil Agency (BAZNAS). The management of zakat money carried out by BAZNAS can make people more aware of the importance of zakat, especially those who have reached their reckoning. In this way, there is greater hope for BAZNAS to manage and distribute the zakat funds as they should. Therefore, poor people will be greatly helped by the existence of zakat funds and it will probably change people who were initially economically weak and below average and who were previously unable to become capable. It is known that BAZNAS has many programs to help poor people. among them is the sorghum zakat village program, which has only been running for almost a year. Just like this program was implemented in

Beruas Village, Kelapa District, West Bangka Regency.

It is important to realize that the sorghum zakat village program is a program that is not solely an idea from BAZNAS, but this program is endorsed by the Ministry of Religion. This was conveyed by Muhammad Samsir (Deputy 2 of BAZNAS Bangka Belitung: 2019), where he stated:

"The zakat village itself is a program promoted by the ministry of religion which was conveyed to BAZNAS. The zakat village is a village where the role of economically capable people then they give zakat either through BAZNAS, or at the UPZ (Zakat Collection Unit) in the village itself. Then their zakat money is managed for the poor in the village itself, the management is through BAZNAS, then the farmers get the benefits and hopes that later from agricultural programs, trade, and so on, with the hope that farmers or those who receive the program can give zakat too. Initially it came from muzakki in the village itself and for mustahik in the village itself as well and was backed up by BAZNAS until the village was above the poverty line. Meanwhile, the sorghum zakat village itself is a sorghum-based zakat village program. Sorghum itself is the name of the type of plant that will be planted by farmers who have become recipients of zakat assistance from BAZNAS."

It can be understood from the above statement that the sorghum zakat village program was initially instructed by the Ministry of Religion to BAZNAS. In this program, people who earn more or can be said to be economically capable are obliged to pay zakat, either to BAZNAS or to the Zakat Collection Unit (UPZ) in their respective regions. The zakat money they give to agencies is managed as well as possible, as an effort to improve the economy of economically disadvantaged people. The hope is that with the management of zakat money by BAZNAS, whether through trade, agriculture or other alternatives, it can be managed or distributed well and optimally by BAZNAS itself. Not only that, it is hoped that this program will produce abundant results, so that those who are initially disadvantaged economically can contribute to help others. The term means that those who were

initially unable to pay zakat (mustahik) with this program hope that they will be able to pay zakat (muzakki). The program offered by BAZNAS is sorghum plants. This plant itself is a plant similar to rice, wheat and corn.

This program was chosen by BAZNAS not without reason, as stated by Muhammad Syamsir as follows:

"This program is something new for BAZNAS, previously there have been many programs run, such as capital for trade or family businesses, skills training, such as sewing. For the sorghum program itself, it is a new thing that wants to be developed and according to the third party or companion in this program, it is good for future business, so in this case BAZNAS is interested in developing this program by collaborating with third parties or field assistants who understand and know more about the sorghum plant. And BAZNAS also considers this because in terms of harvesting sorghum is faster than other plants, then one planting can produce three harvests. In terms of maintenance, it doesn't require a lot of money, and the land also doesn't require more land management because this plant is easy to grow on land that is usually used by farmers. Then the results of this plant, from the stem to the fruit, have potential that can be utilized by all, the fruit produces many benefits, such as being able to make rice, processed flour, and food ingredients that can be developed by the mustahik. "And the stems can also be fed to livestock such as cows and the stems can also produce sugar by pressing them and can also be made into fertilizer."

From the interview above, it can be understood that BAZNAS has many zakat fund distribution programs, such as capital ventures, family trading businesses, skills training such as sewing which have been carried out by BAZNAS. The sorghum zakat village program itself is the first time it has been carried out in collaboration with a third party or program assistant who understands more about sorghum cultivation. The reason for choosing sorghum cultivation over other crops is because the sorghum plant does not take a long time from planting to harvest, and one planting of this plant can yield three harvests. The first harvest is in the 3rd

month after planting, and the second and third harvests are only two months apart. And in terms of maintenance, it's not too complicated, you don't have to have a large and special land, but land that farmers usually use to grow crops. Then from the harvest of this plant, from the fruit to the stem, there is economic value, from the fruit you can make rice, flour, sorghum popcorn, and can be used as food for livestock, such as chickens. The stems can be fed to livestock such as cows, horses and goats, can be pressed to produce sugar and can be made into fertilizer. This shows that this sorghum plant has extraordinary advantages because it all contains economic value and this is why BAZNAS chose this sorghum cultivation program.

The aim of the sorghum zakat village program itself was conveyed by Deddy Hartadi (3rd Party) as follows:

"The aim is to improve the community's economy, the right program for now is the empowerment of sorghum zakat. Sorghum is a plant that supports food security and is also a plant that is able to live in dry and critical areas with minimal nutrients and also has great economic value. All the fruit and stems can be used and sold."

This program is intended as an effort to improve the community's economy. The choice of this program is felt to be very appropriate for the current era considering that sorghum is a form of support for food security. The advantage of this plant is that it can grow on dry, even critical land and has minimal nutrients, and this plant has great economic value. From this plant it is certain that everything can be used or produced, such as the fruit and stems can be sold and are useful.

In implementing this program, there are at least several steps that must be taken to fulfill the program, as stated by Deddy Hartadi (Third Party: Field Assistant, 2019).

"At the start of the implementation, the third party met with BAZNAS to propose a community empowerment program for the zakat money that had to be distributed. BAZNAS wants a productive program to improve the community's economy, and a third party created a program, namely a sorghum-based zakat village. In this case,

the 3rd party and BAZNAS have worked together to run this program and the third party as a companion in the program, the first village that became mustahik or that received this program was a village in the Kelapa sub-district, with a total of 28 mustahik people for 7 hectares of land. , and each hectare is managed by 4 mustahik. And the second village is in Air Itam Pangkalpinang with a number of mustahik of 7 people for 1.5 hectares of land, this is due to limited land. Administratively, to determine whether the villages and mustahik are eligible or not to receive full BAZNAS assistance, here the 3rd party only acts as a companion in the land processing, planting, harvesting process and teaches how to process sorghum seeds into food and the 3rd party is also ready to buy and accommodate the harvest of sorghum farmers. BAZNAS here hands over funds according to the draft budget to a 3rd party, and the 3rd party provides everything needed for this program, starting from renting tools for cultivating the land, seeds, fertilizer, all of which will later be handed over to the heads of the sub-district villages for the community. accept. After that, the third party accompanies the mustahik who run the program, the third party distributes what is needed and what is expected in this program according to the agreement with BAZNAS. This program started running in 2017 and the process of planting and determining villages began in mid-2018. Because the land and mustahik survey process was carried out by BAZNAS before selecting the villages and mustahik so that they really met BAZNAS standards in determining mustahik, the planting process began can run in mid-2018"

From the results of the interview above, it can be understood that the process of implementing this program can be divided into several steps, namely:

Program Submission

Initially the formation of this program was proposed by a third party or as a field assistant, offering a program to improve the community's economy. The program itself was the first to be carried out in Bangka Belitung. The application for this program was the result of an agreement between a third party and BAZNAS in which both

parties had collaborated and agreed that the program would be compatible with the sorghum zakat village cultivation program.

Determination of Impossible

This mustahik is determined by submitting a proposal from the village itself, which in this case is a village in the sub-districts of Kelapa and Air Itam Pangkalpinang. As stated by Muhammad Syamsir (Deputy 2 of BAZNAS)

"The determination of villages for this program is through submissions from the villages concerned, because this program is new and for testing, the selection is not too strict. "When there is an application from a village where there are many mustahik, then we evaluate and survey it and then determine that the village is entitled to receive benefits from the sorghum program."

The results of determining mustahik in this village are that there are 28 mustahik for 7 hectares of land in Beruas village, Kelapa District, and there are 7 mustahik for 1.5 hectares in Air Itam Pangkalpinang.

Field Survey

After determining the mustahik, BAZNAS then directly surveyed the mustahik regarding the readiness and availability of land for the implementation of the program. The goal is that this program can be implemented optimally. This survey was carried out only to ensure the community's readiness to collaborate in implementing this program. The survey was carried out simply, with BAZNAS assessing that the readiness was not too strict. Because this program is the first to be initiated, the survey process does not burden the community, as long as they have land, and there is a statement of inadequacy from the village, then the financial assistance is distributed.

Delivery of Zakat Fund Assistance

The distribution of funds for this program comes entirely from BAZNAS to the mustahik. But on the other hand, BAZNAS collaborates with a third party as a field assistant for the program, the funds given to the community are fully managed by the third party, because here the third party is not only a field assistant, but they also provide all the needs for the program. Starting from seeds, fertilizer, rental of tools for working on land and everything the

community needs to run the program. This means that people buy seeds, fertilizer, and even rent tools to work on land from third parties, this is to make it easier for farmers to carry out the program. Apart from that, the third party has made an agreement that they will be ready to store or buy the community's harvest so that the community is not confused about where to sell the harvest. This program started running in mid-2017, but field implementation or sorghum planting began in early 2018. This is because the survey process from BAZNAS takes a long time, so that the process of determining mustahik is in accordance with BAZNAS operational standards so that funds are distributed appropriately to those who need them.

During the field assistance process, starting from land cultivation or land preparation, planting, to harvest, this is carried out by a third party or companion. As stated by Muhammad Syamsir (Deputy chairman 2 of BAZNAS):

"In terms of this program, we at BAZNAS collaborate with a third party, where the distribution of funds is entirely from us, but for field assistance we completely trust the third party. "Here we only ask for reports and documentation of their field activities, but in this case of course we don't just let go of supervision, sometimes we also go to see firsthand the process of the program running."

It cannot be denied that to run the program there must be someone who is an expert in the field of the program or who has more understanding and experience, so in this case BAZNAS collaborates with a third party, namely as a field assistant. BAZNAS confirmed that it was true that all the funds distributed came from them, but in terms of technical matters in the field they gave their trust to the field assistants. However, they still control the running of the program, and it is not uncommon for them to go to the field as a form of supervision and ask for accountability reports by documenting every activity that takes place. This was done to see the extent of success and seriousness in implementing the sorghum zakat village program.

Efendi (Mustahik, 2019) added that:

"For supervision from BAZNAS, they only ask for reports from third parties, and go into the field when they want to see the travel process and harvest time. Because supervision in the field is the responsibility of a third party and they only provide activity reports according to the initial agreement. "Meanwhile, supervision carried out by third parties is very intentional or responsible, from the process of land clearing, planting, maintenance and harvesting processes, they always supervise and provide solutions to every problem or obstacle for farmers."

Supervision carried out by BAZNAS only takes the form of making reports by field assistants. If possible, BAZNAS also goes into the field to see the significance of implementing the sorghum zakat village program in the field. However, the duties of village assistants are different. So in this case, the entire responsibility falls on the field assistant. For this reason, field assistants are very intensive in supervising the implementation of this program in the field, starting from land acquisition, planting, maintenance, and harvesting. Not only that, these field assistants often act as mediators in problems faced by the community in the field.

In this case, Deddy Hartadi (3rd party, 2019) also confirmed this, he said:

"Technically, the mustahik do not receive money directly from BAZNAS but they receive goods in the form of seeds, fertilizer and land processing, so the mustahik just need to plant and care for the sorghum directly. Everything has been prepared by a third party. Because BAZNAS collaborates with a third party, BAZNAS hands over funds for the program according to the budget details that have been made by the third party during the one year contract agreement between the 3rd party and BAZNAS. And all the sorghum harvests belong entirely to the mustahik."

It can be understood from the statement above that the distribution of funds provided by BAZNAS is not directly received by the public in the form of money. However, the community received assistance in the form of seeds and fertilizer. Therefore, the community is tasked with cultivating the land, planting and directly caring for the sorghum program. The funds distributed by

BAZNAS are adjusted to the details of the estimated funds submitted by the field assistants, with a contract period of one year. However, the proceeds from the sorghum harvest completely belong to the mustahik.

Muhammad Syamsir also emphasized that:

"From the BAZNAS side, the facilities are in the form of capital. From this capital, facilities are provided such as rental assistance for managing the land, for seeds and for managing the harvest of third parties who have promised to manage the harvest. "So BAZNAS's role is only to maximize the role of capital until harvest, for which the draft budget has been prepared by a third party"

From the explanation above, it confirms that BAZNAS entered into an agreement with a third party with funds provided by BAZNAS to run the program and the third party provided what was needed in the process of running the product. These provisions start from renting equipment for managing land, providing seeds, to managing harvest time. Apart from that, they also make agreements to purchase farmers' harvests which can be purchased directly by third parties. This way, people don't need to worry about selling their crops.

As for the distribution of funds provided by BAZNAS to mustahik, Efendi (mustahik, 2019) emphasized that:

"The assistance from BAZNAS is in the form of money, for 1 mustahik 3 million rupiah, but we did not receive this money in full, because it was managed by a third party or companion. "From these funds, we put it into land processing, seeds, fertilizer, treatment costs in the form of pest poisons or vesticides that are needed, the rest we are given money for the maintenance process and the harvesting process."

The statement expressed by Efendi above provides an understanding that the distribution of funds provided by BAZNAS was initially in the form of money where each mustahik received funds amounting to three million rupiah, but this money was not taken by them. However, this money was entrusted to be managed by a third party for the implementation and needs of the sorghum zakat village program. They

managed this three million by explaining the funds needed for purchasing fertilizer and maintenance up to harvesting, which was directed to field assistants.

And also the assistance process is not only in the planting and harvesting process, but also the assistance process in processing sorghum seeds into food, such as sorghum pop. As Deddi Hartadi said:

"We carry out the assistance process not only from planting to harvest, but also the process of processing sorghum into food ingredients such as sorghum pop which is a food like popcorn and also making cakes from sorghum flour into sponge cakes or something like that"

From the statement above, it can be concluded that the assistance process carried out by third parties is not only assistance on the land, but assistance in processing sorghum into food is also taught to mustahik. Teaching how sorghum seeds can be processed into food called sorghum pop or something similar to popcorn and also teaching how sorghum seeds that have been turned into sorghum flour become cakes, such as sponge cake or the like.

In assisting the processing of sorghum seeds into sorghum pop, Efendi also confirmed this, he stated that:

"Apart from field assistance, we farmers are also taught how to process sorghum seeds into food, namely sogum pop and also processing sorghum flour into sponge cakes and jungkong cakes"

Judging from the explanation above, the mentoring process carried out by third parties also teaches how sorghum seeds become edible food, and how to make cakes from sorghum flour into sponge cakes and jungkong cakes.

2. Impact of Implementing the Sorghum Zakat Village Program

Every business definitely wants a significant impact on the business it runs. But on the other hand, every business definitely has risks, both small and large. Like the sorghum zakat village program which is run in Beruas Village, Kelapa District, West Bangka Regency.

Before the program is implemented, farmers and third parties first target that the business will be 100% successful. By maximizing program implementation as

much as possible, in terms of planting to the maintenance process. As stated by Deddy Hartadi:

"In this case, we are targeting profits from the program of up to 100%. It is estimated that every one hectare of sorghum land can produce 4 tons of sorghum grain, and every one hectare of land is run by four farmers. This means that each farmer will be able to produce 1 ton of sorghum grain for his first harvest. And for the second and third harvests it can increase by 2 tons for each harvest."

From the results of the interview above, it can be seen that the third party has targeted the results of the sorghum zakat village program with details for one hectare of sorghum land managed by four farmers or mustahik. With a yield of 4 tons of sorghum grain per hectare, each farmer can harvest one ton for his first harvest. Meanwhile, for the second and third harvests, there can be an increase of two tons per harvest, this means that for every one hectare of sorghum land, the first harvest is 4 tons and for the second harvest it can reach 6 tons and the third harvest can reach 8 tons. And each farmer can harvest 1 ton for his first harvest, while the second harvest can increase by 1.5 tons and the third harvest can reach 2 tons. This means that one planting of sorghum can produce three harvests.

The sorghum zakat village program in Beruas Village, Kelapa District, West Bangka Regency has had a less significant impact. This can be seen from the unsatisfactory harvest results. It cannot be denied that the impact of this program is not 100%, but it could be said to be 40 – 50%. This is in accordance with what was conveyed by Efendi (Mustahik, 2019)

"The impact is not yet very visible in terms of improving the economy, for the sale of sorghum for two harvests, approximately 100 kg, the rest is saved for seeds and processed by the family themselves, and the proceeds from the sale of sorghum can increase my income, which usually only earns to buy daily food and now with this program I can save even though the amount is not large and hopefully in the future the results will be optimal"

From the interview above, it is understood that the impact of implementing the sorghum zakat village program on improving the community's economy has not yet had a positive impact. Because the expected income does not match the desired target. The target for one person should be 1 ton for the first harvest and 1.5 tons for the second harvest, whereas what Efendi got was approximately 150 kg. The 100 kg is for sale and the rest is used as seeds and processed by the family. However, from this program, mustahik whose income usually only covers daily food, from the sorghum harvest they can increase their income and save even though the amount is not much, but in the future they hope to be able to maximize their harvest even more. Therefore, if you look at these results and compare them with the desired targets, it can be ascertained that the program can be said to have had an impact, even if it was small, in improving the community's economy.

Apart from the sale proceeds, another impact is that the sorghum seeds can become family food at home, according to what Efendi explained, namely:

"Another impact that we have is that we can process the sorghum seeds ourselves into food, namely sorghum pop and from the sorghum flour we can make sponge cakes or similar"

Even though the impact is not yet very visible in improving the economy of the mustahik, with the development of processing sorghum seeds into food, at least farmers can reserve sorghum for family meals at home.

In particular, the sorghum zakat village program itself has an impact on individual residents, in terms of employment, they get new jobs or businesses. As expressed by Efendi (Mustahik, 2019):

"There has been an increase, although the impact of the increase is not very visible in terms of improving my economy. "At least what previously we farmers had no business for, with this program it has become available, and the results of the sorghum harvest are bought by BUMDES of the village of Beruas itself at a price of 3,000 rupiah per kg"

The interview above can provide an understanding that it cannot be denied that there is a less visible and significant impact on improving the community's economy. However, if we look at it in terms of work or business, it is clear that the impact is very good, because initially the mustahik had no business, after the emergence of the sorghum zakat village program it appears that they have a new business. Moreover, in terms of production, they have no difficulty, because those who buy the harvest are the BUMDES of Beruas Village with a price per kg of IDR. 3000.

BAZNAS also commented on the impact obtained by the program, which was stated by Muhammad Syamsir (deputy chairman 2, 2019) as follows:

"From this sorghum zakat village program, so far the impact on the community has not been seen to be significant, because there are a number of obstacles that are difficult for farmers to anticipate and also perhaps because this program is just being implemented for the first time, there are many things that farmers don't know yet and cause it to be less than optimal for the result"

From the explanation from BAZNAS, it appears that there is a lack of impact on improving the economy for sorghum farmers due to obstacles that are beyond the expectations of farmers which are difficult to anticipate and also because this program is still being implemented for the first time or is a trial program, therefore there are many things or obstacles. which is not yet known to the public, so that the results obtained are less than optimal.

3. Obstacles faced in the Implementation of the Sorghum Zakat Village Program

In running a business, of course there are no obstacles or obstacles in running it. Because no business can be run without obstacles, both small and large. Likewise in the implementation of the sorghum zakat program in Beruas Village, Kelapa District, West Bangka Regency.

Efendi explained that:

"The constraints faced by the farmers were in the form of land constraints, due to the trials of the sorghum team and the village head, the use of rice fields, because

at that time the rice fields were empty or no longer being planted with rice, therefore through the village head, the sorghum team and BAZNAS tried to plant on the land ricefield. The problem is that during the planting process the rainy season falls and coincidentally the rice fields are next to a river, the river water is high and heavy rain causes the sorghum plants to be flooded with water for a very long time, whereas at that time the sorghum has just been planted of course the roots of the sorghum are still weak and the situation is like this causes abnormal growth of sorghum and causes not all seeds to grow and live. "The solution to this problem is that they move the land to drier land, because the sorghum plant is not optimal if planted on land with strong water."

From this explanation, it cannot be denied that the obstacles that occurred were natural obstacles which were beyond the expectations of the farmers. The natural obstacle in question is rain. Where when it was still in the planting process, the rain had not yet fallen. However, when the seed planting was carried out, not long after that the rainy season hit. Where when the rain falls it is accompanied by an increase in the volume of river water, while the sorghum land is adjacent to the river, as a result the river water overflows into the sorghum land plus rain water, then the land is flooded with quite a lot of water and the sorghum seedlings that are just about to grow are submerged in water and This results in some seedlings dying because their roots are still not strong enough to survive in standing water. Therefore, this obstacle causes the seeds to grow unevenly and grow abnormally, of course this causes farmers to produce less than optimal harvests. The solution to this problem is that farmers have to move to dry land, because sorghum plants cannot survive optimally if they are on watery land, so this requires farmers to move to more conducive land.

This obstacle was also emphasized by Deddy Hartadi

"The first obstacle faced in carrying out this sorghum program is land, because the land used is partly rice fields, because in the process of growing sorghum before it reaches a longer age, the land has been

flooded with water, in this case the sorghum plants cannot grow optimally and there are many seedlings. who loses and dies. Automatically, in this case, if the land is flooded with water, the harvest will certainly fail and will not meet expectations, because when the water appears the plants are not yet strong and the stems rot. "In terms of land problems, this was not due to negligence on the part of Baznas or third parties, because at the time of the survey the land was free of water during the summer and looked dry, but during the rainy season the water was abundant and this problem occurred."

Deddy Hartadi emphasized that this land problem was unexpected, because at the time of the land survey it was still summer, of course the land was still dry and ready to plant sorghum seeds. Of course, this land problem was not only due to negligence on the part of BAZNAS or third parties but the circumstances. natural. Because the land has been inundated with water for quite a long time while the newly planted sorghum plants are not strong enough to survive and this causes the sorghum plants to die and lose or grow abnormally. Of course, this will cause farmers to have failed harvests or less than optimal harvests.

Not only that, the problems that occur in the field are not only land, but in terms of maintenance there are also problems, as emphasized by Efendi:

"There are several obstacles to maintenance here, firstly, mice. The problem with mice is that mice cut young sorghum stalks, resulting in stunted sorghum growth and can cause crop failure. The solution to this problem is that we, the farmers, provide a type of chemical or rat poison so that rats no longer attack and by cleaning the land optimally so that rats do not nest in the sorghum fields. The second obstacle is the perit bird, flocks of these birds eat young sorghum fruit, and flocks of these birds usually flock together, and they can cause crop failure and less than optimal harvests, because when the young fruit is eaten then at harvest time the fruit will only be dregs. and harm farmers. The solution to this problem is that the farmers make a kind of scarecrow and there are also farmers who

stand guard on the land to repel when a flock of fairy birds attack. "But when the sorghum fruit starts to ripen, the flocks of sorghum birds don't like it anymore. When the condition of the sorghum fruit starts to show and the fruit is ripe, the farmers control the land more often to avoid the problem of flocks of birds."

From the interview above, the obstacles that occur in the field in maintenance are pests, and these obstacles can be specified into several types. These pests include:

Rats

Rats are a pest that farmers take into account, because rats can damage the stems of sorghum plants by biting the stems, thus often causing the plant stems to break. Therefore, the presence of rat pests results in farmers' harvests not being optimal or it could be said that they fail to achieve targets.

Sparrows

Not only that, the next pest is also caused by flocks of sparrows. This flock of sparrows should not be underestimated, because a flock of these birds can directly cause crop failure because the flock of birds sucks the starch of the young sorghum seeds. It is known that if this happens, when the time comes, the sorghum seeds sucked by the flock of sparrows will be empty or empty.

The explanation above can provide an understanding that in carrying out the sorghum planting program there are several obstacles in the form of pests. In anticipating this or even minimizing these pests, they also make scarecrows. Not infrequently, they are always on the land to monitor the sorghum plants to avoid flocks of sparrows.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers regarding the sorghum zakat village program (sorghum cultivation) in Beruas Village, Kelapa District, West Bangka Regency, it can be concluded that:

Implementation of the Sorghum Zakat Village Program

- a. The third party submitted a proposal to BAZNAS

Before the formation of the sorghum zakat village program, a third party submitted a proposal for sorghum cultivation activities in collaboration with BAZNAS, in this case BAZNAS as the channel of funds for this activity and the third party as the field assistant.

b. Determination of villages and mustahik

In determining the villages and mustahik, villages in the coconut sub-district, West Bangka Regency were selected to carry out the program. Before the village and its mustahik are selected, the village sends a proposal for assistance to run the program and determines the mustahik who have the right to receive and run the program.

c. Field survey

After determining the village and mustahik, BAZNAS and a third party conducted a field survey with the aim that the process of implementing the sorghum zakat village could run as expected.

d. Handover of BAZNAS funding assistance

To hand over funds from BAZNAS, BAZNAS directly hands over the funds to the mustahik, and then the mustahik hand over the funds to a third party. This is because all the equipment and needs for the program implementation process are provided by a third party and the mustahik just need to prepare the land and carry out planting.

e. Mentoring process

In implementing the sorghum zakat village program, the field assistance process is completely carried out by a third party. Because third parties better understand and understand the process of cultivating sorghum. Meanwhile, BAZNAS only asks for implementation reports and documentation from third parties, and sometimes goes directly into the field to see firsthand the program implementation process.

Impact of Implementing the Sorghum Zakat Village

As for the implementation of the sorghum zakat village, there has not been much impact, especially the impact of improving the economy of the mustahik. Because this program is just a trial, of course there are many things that are not yet understood in running the program. And this program does not yet get maximum results from the harvest, but the mustahik

can save even though the amount is still not optimal and the mustahik can still sell the harvest even though it does not meet expectations and can use it for consumption at home and save half the harvest for seeds for planting. furthermore.

Obstacles in implementing the Sorghum Zakat Village

The obstacles faced in implementing the sorghum zakat village program are as follows:

a. Land

Land is one of the obstacles that causes less than optimal harvest failure in this program. This is because at the beginning of planting the seeds the land was flooded with water for quite a long time and caused the seeds to die and grow abnormally. Of course, during the harvest period, the harvest will be less than optimal and not as expected.

b. Sparrows

Sparrows are pests whose existence must be taken into account. Because a flock of sparrows can thwart the sorghum harvest. A flock of sparrows can suck the essence of young sorghum seeds, so if this happens, you can be sure that the sorghum seeds are not full.

c. Mouse

The next pest is mice. Rats are a pest to avoid because rats can damage sorghum stems by biting the stems. This is very worrying. This is because rat pests can thwart sorghum harvests.

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Conflict of Interest

The author raised this theme because the decline in the economic level of the people of Bangka in terms of the decline in the selling price of people's livelihoods which is not comparable to the purchase price of people's basic necessities has given rise to many complaints from the public regarding this matter. Therefore, BAZNAS Bangka Belitung Province has launched a community empowerment program to improve the community's economy through the sorghum zakat village program.

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