

## **Zakat Fund Model In Developing Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises (Msmes) In Ponorogo Through Capital, Human Resource And Religiosity As Mediating Variable**

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### **Abstract**

*Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play an important role in the Indonesian economy. MSMEs account for nearly ninety percent of all Indonesian businesses. MSMEs, which account for nearly half of all businesses in Indonesia, have enormous potential to boost the Indonesian economy. However, MSMEs, particularly micro enterprises, face challenges in running their businesses. Capital is an issue that always occurs in MSMEs. Access to capital loans has always been a barrier in the operation of small businesses, particularly Micro Enterprises. To Adress this productive zakat funds are one type of Instrument can assist MSMEs in facing barrier acces to fund. This study attempt to examine the effect of productive zakat on developing MSMEs and what factors can affect MSMEs' growth. The quantitative approach is used in this study, and the research method is SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) used as analysis of techniqal. The results of this study indicate that the variables of capital and human resources have a significant and positive effect on the development of MSMEs. while zakat funds have a significant and negative effect on mustahik capital and religiosity. This shows that if the productive zakat increases, mustahik capital and mustahik religiosity will decrease. The suggestion from this research is that monitoring of productive zakat distribution needs to be improved and it is hoped that it will be more selective in giving to mustahik.*

**Keywords:** Zakat, MSMEs, SEM

### **Introduction**

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have always been described as a sector that has an important and strategic role in the development of the national economy. According to Law No. 20 of 2008 on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), MSMEs are business activities that can expand employment and provide broad economic services to the community, and can play a role in the process of equity and increase in people's income, encourage economic growth, and contribute to national stability.<sup>3</sup> As a result, MSMEs have emerged as one of the most important pillars of the economic system's development.<sup>4</sup>

According to the Office of the State Minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises, small businesses, including household or micro enterprises (enterprises with a total annual sales (turnover) of less than 1 billion), accounted for 98.7 percent of all businesses in Indonesia in 2018. Medium-sized businesses (those with total annual sales ranging between Rp. 1 billion and Rp. 50 billion) account for only 1.3 percent of all businesses. This means that the potential of SMEs as a whole accounts for 98.7 percent of all businesses in Indonesia.<sup>5</sup> In other side, the number of micro businesses in Indonesia

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<sup>4</sup> Adnan Husada, "Peran UMKM dalam Pembangunan dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat kabupaten Blora" , *Jurnal Analisa Sosiologi*. Vol 5. No 2 Oktober 2016, P.3

<sup>5</sup> Kementerian Koperasi dan Kecil dan Menengah, sandingan ata UMKM tahun 2017-2018,

reached 57,19 million units in 2013, accounting for 98 percent of all micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and large businesses (UB). In the meantime, according to data cited in the journal According to the prevailing price in 2014, the contribution of MSMEs to national GDP in 2016 was 5.40 percent, which increased to 6.46 percent in 2015 and 6.86 percent in 2016.<sup>6</sup>

The role of MSMEs in the economy can be seen from a variety of perspectives, including the number of businesses and job creation, as well as an environment that can support and involve many parties in the planning, implementation, control, monitoring, and evaluation processes.<sup>7</sup>

The business of MSMEs, especially Micro businesses, is always in a condition that can rapidly change. In a period there are new businesses that are born or just starting a business, while other businesses suffer losses or out of business. However, in the same period there were a number of businesses that experienced an increase in business and some were stagnant.<sup>8</sup>

The contribution of MSMEs has an impact on the national economy, but this sector still has plenty of very basic issues. MSMEs are still lacking in business management capabilities, the quality of human resources (HR) is still limited, and access to capital to financial institutions remains difficult.<sup>9</sup>

MSMEs must increase their production capacity in order to grow their businesses, which, of course, they need a significant investment. MSMEs are unable to keep up with changing consumer tastes and are not yet globally competitive due to a lack of capital and a lack of human resources (HR) ability and knowledge in managing the business.<sup>10</sup>

As a result, the government has taken many steps to assist MSME problems, one of which is to use zakat funds as financing for MSMEs as a potential new financing source.<sup>11</sup> According to Article 27 of Law No. 23, zakat management can be used as financing for new entrepreneurs in the context of dealing with the poor and improving people's quality of life. However, it should be noted that zakat can only be used for productive business if the mustahik's basic needs have been met.<sup>12</sup>

Indonesia has a lot of potential in using the zakat fund instrument as one of the government's poverty-reduction programs. According to Central Baznas Indonesia data, total zakat funds in 2018 recorded to 8,117.60 billion Rupiah.<sup>13</sup> With the potential for zakat

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[http://www.depkop.go.id/uploads/laporan/1580223129\\_PERKEMBANGAN%20DATA%20USAHA%20MIKRO,%20KECIL,%20MENENGAH%20\(UMKM\)%20DAN%20USAHA%20BESAR%20\(UB\)%20TAHUN%202017%20-%202018.pdf](http://www.depkop.go.id/uploads/laporan/1580223129_PERKEMBANGAN%20DATA%20USAHA%20MIKRO,%20KECIL,%20MENENGAH%20(UMKM)%20DAN%20USAHA%20BESAR%20(UB)%20TAHUN%202017%20-%202018.pdf), (diakses pada tanggal 4 november 2019),

<sup>6</sup> Bank Indonesia, "Pemetaan Strategi Peningkatan Daya saing umkm Dalam menghadapi Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA)", accessed from [www.bi.go.id](http://www.bi.go.id) at 4<sup>th</sup> September 2020.

<sup>7</sup> Adnan Husada, "Peran UMKM dalam Pembangunan dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Kabupaten Blora", *Jurnal analisa sosiologi*, Vol. 5 No. 2 Oktober 2016.

<sup>8</sup> C. Liedholm and D. Mead, "The Dynamics of Micro and Small Enterprises in Developing Countries," *World Dev.*, vol. 26, no. 1, 1998, p. 156

<sup>9</sup> Adiningsih, *Regulasi dalam Revitalisasi Usaha Kecil dan Menengah di Indonesia*, dari <http://jurnal.unikom.ac.id/vol4/art7.html>, accessed on 20<sup>th</sup> october 2020

<sup>10</sup> Rita Diana, "Analisis aksesibilitas Permodlan Usaha Mikro Kecil Pada Lembaga Keuangan Formal di Provinsi Sumatera Barat", *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Pembangunan* Vol. 27 No. 1 tahun 2019. p. 24

<sup>11</sup> Menteri Koperasi dan UKM, *Pengembangan skema pembiayaan bagi penumbuhan wirausaha baru melalui pendayagunaan zakat dan wakaf oleh koperasi simpan pinjam dan pembiayaan Syariah (KSPPS)*, Deputi bidang Pembiayaan tahun 2015. p. 21

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.* P. 28

<sup>13</sup> <https://pid.baznas.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Statistik-Zakat-Nasional-2018.pdf> accessed on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2020.

funds in Indonesia, distributing zakat funds to mustahik in a productive way will help the development of MSMEs so that problems for MSMEs in access to capital can be resolved in line with the development of mustahik. One example that productive zakat has succeeded in helping MSMEs is the amil zakat agency YDSF Surabaya, which has run the KUM (Komunitas Usaha Mandiri) Program for small businesses to develop.<sup>14</sup>

As a result, the current problem for MSMEs is that the government must continue to encourage the development of MSMEs. Zakat funds with good empowerment are required to encourage MSMEs, with the enactment of Article 27 of Law Number 23 concerning zakat management, making zakat can be used for productive efforts to address the poor and improve the quality of society.<sup>15</sup> Seeing the potential for zakat funds and laws that have been made by the government in the distribution of zakat, the researcher wants to examine how the zakat fund model is in developing MSMEs and what factors can influence the development of MSMEs.

## DISCUSSION

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are defined differently in each country, depending on the concept used. According to Article 1 of Law No. 20 of 2008, The definition of MSME are:

- 1) A Micro Business is a productive business owned by a private and/or individual business entity that meets the Micro Business criteria outlined in this Law.
- 2) Small Business is a productive economic business that operates independently and is carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branch companies and are owned, controlled, or become a part of, either directly or indirectly, Medium Enterprises or Large Enterprises that meet the Business criteria Small as defined in this law.
- 3) Medium Business is a productive economic business that operates on its own and is carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branch companies and are owned, controlled, or become a part of, either directly or indirectly, Small Business or Large Business as defined by law.<sup>16</sup>

Small business is a productive business; however, when measured in terms of wealth and net worth, the criteria for MSMEs under Law No.20 of 2008 are:<sup>17</sup>

1. A Micro Business is defined as having a maximum asset of Rp. 50 million and a maximum turnover of Rp. 300 million.
2. Small businesses have assets ranging from Rp. 50 million to Rp. 500 million and a turnover ranging from Rp. 300 million to Rp. 2.5 billion.
3. A medium business has assets ranging from Rp. 500 million to Rp. 10 billion and a turnover ranging from Rp. 2.5 to 50 billion.

The definition of UMKM, according to Bank Indonesia, is a productive business that meets business criteria with certain limits on net assets and annual sales results<sup>18</sup>. On the other hand, the definition of SME, according to Badan Pusat Statistik, is an economic unit that carries out activities with the goal of producing goods / services to be sold or

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<sup>14</sup> <https://ydsf.org/berita/ydsf-salurkan-modal-usaha-kecil-bagi-23-ukm-EgLu.html> accessed on 10<sup>th</sup> Januari 2020.

<sup>15</sup> UU. No. 23 pasal 27 tentang pengelolaan Zakat.

<sup>16</sup> Undang-undang Republik Indonesia No. 20 Tahun 2008

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.bi.go.id/id/umkm/kredit/data> accessed on 5 November 2019

exchanged for other goods and there is someone or more who is a shareholder.<sup>19</sup>

SME Definition and, in addition, the definition of SMEs in other countries differs, and the definition of MSMEs in other countries differs, varies among researchers. Some companies use capital assets, while others rely on labor skills and turnover rates. Others define SMEs based on their legal status and manufacturing methods. Van der Wijst defines small and medium enterprises as privately owned businesses employing 1 - 9 and 10 - 99 people, respectively. Jordan defines a SME as a company with fewer than 100 employees and a turnover of less than € 15 million. Michaelas defines a small independent private limited company as one with fewer than 200 employees, while López and Aybar define a small company as one with sales of less than € 15 million.<sup>20</sup> Storey identified the risks of using size to determine company status by stating that in some industries, all firms can be considered small, whereas in others, no firms can be considered small.<sup>21</sup>

MSMEs' characteristics are factual characteristics or conditions inherent in business activities, as well as the behavior of the entrepreneurs involved in running their business. This characteristic distinguishes business actors based on the size of their operations. According to the World Bank, MSMEs are classified into three types:

1. Microbusiness (fewer than ten employees);
2. Smallbusiness (fewer than thirty employees);
3. Medium Enterprises (number of employees up to 300 people).<sup>22</sup>

MSMEs are classified into four categories from a business standpoint:

1. Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in the informal sector, such as street vendors.
2. Micro MSMEs are MSMEs with sufficient abilities in production, but lack the entrepreneurial spirit to develop their business.
3. Dynamic Small Business is a group of capable MSMEs who are pursuing entrepreneurship through collaboration (accepting subcontracting) and exports.
4. A Fast Moving Enterprise is a business that has competent entrepreneurship and is ready to grow into a large business.<sup>23</sup>

Other characteristics of MSMEs, in addition to the ones listed above, are as follows:

1. The types of goods / commodities are not always fixed; the quality of the goods can change at any time and is not always standard. Because the majority of MSMEs lack adequate technological capabilities. Products are typically handmade, resulting in a wide range of quality standards.<sup>24</sup>
2. In general, micro enterprises have not performed basic financial administration and do not separate family finances from business finances.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> <https://www.bps.go.id/subject/35/usaha-mikro-kecil.html> accessed on 7 November 2019

<sup>20</sup> Joshua Abor, "Issues in SME Development in Ghana and South Africa", *International Research Journal of Finance and Economics*, ISSN 1450-2887 Issue 39 (2010)

<sup>21</sup> Joshua Abor, "Issues in SME Development in Ghana and South Africa", *International Research Journal of Finance and Economics*, ISSN 1450-2887 Issue 39 (2010)

<sup>22</sup> IFC Advisory Services in the Middle East and North Africa, *Executive Summary Islamic Banking Opportunities Across Small And Medium Enterprises In Mena*. P. 11

<sup>23</sup> Sektor UMKM Idi Indonesia: Profil, Masalah, dan Strategi Pemberdayaan *Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi dan Bisnis OIKOS-NOMOS*. Volume 2, Nomor 1/ Januari 2009. ISSN 1979-1607. LPPEB FIS – UNG p. 43

<sup>24</sup> Singgih, "Peran Lembaga Keuangan Syariah dalam Pemberdayaan UMKM di Indonesia", *Jurnal Muqtasid Ekonomi dan Perbankan Syariah*, Vol 8 No. 1 tahun 2017 p. 69

<sup>25</sup> Layyinaturobbaniyah, "Pendampingan Pengelolaan Keuangan Usaha Mikro di Desa Purwadadi Kabupaten Subang", *Jurnal Pekbis*, Vol. 9 No. 2 Juli 2017. P. 92

3. Human resources (entrepreneurs) lack the necessary entrepreneurial spirit. The majority of entrepreneurs have a relatively low average level of education.
4. In general, banks do not provide access to capital, but some do have access to non-bank financial institutions.<sup>26</sup>
5. Product continuity is not guaranteed and is imperfect; raw materials are obtained from a variety of different sources and not in accordance with standards, resulting in irregular production and a lack of consistency in the products produced.<sup>27</sup>
6. In general, they do not have a business license or any other legal requirements, such as NPWP. Businesses do not always stay in the same location; they may relocate from time to time. Trading businesses, such as street vendors and market traders, are an example.

### **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Problems**

Despite the importance of MSMEs in the Indonesian economy, the UMKM business does not always run smoothly; there are still many internal and external factors that MSME actors must consider. As a result, the following internal and external factors must be considered:

#### **Internal Factors:**

##### 1. Capital

Capital is one of the things that most MSMEs do not have access to, as are banking financing, the cause, geographical barriers, and the fact that few banks can reach remote and remote areas. Then there are administrative constraints; MSME business management, particularly financial management, is still managed manually and traditionally. Managers have been unable to divide funds for household and business operations.<sup>28</sup>

##### 5. Human Resource

Human Resources is an important factor because it is one of the guidelines for the business's direction. Most MSMEs are still unqualified in human resources due to a lack of managerial knowledge and ability; additionally, they are unable to read the market's needs carefully and have not considered long-term goals or strategic plans for their business.<sup>29</sup>

##### 6. LAW

In general, MSME business actors continue to be separate legal entities.<sup>30</sup>

##### 7. Accountability

The majority of SMEs still lack a financial administration and management system.<sup>31</sup>

#### **External Factors:**

##### 1. The business environment is unfavorable.

Coordination among MSME stakeholders is still a work in progress. Government,

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<sup>26</sup> Sudati, *UMKM Sebagai Pilar Membangun Ekonomi Bangsa*, Jurnal Riset Ekonomi Pembangunan Vol. 4 No. 2 2019, p. 143

<sup>27</sup> Sidiq Permono, "Karakteristik Usaha Kecil Di Indonesia: Perencanaan Pemasaran Usaha Kecil Rumahan". *Jurnal Benefit*, Vol. 14 p. 34

<sup>28</sup> Rita Diana, "Analisis Aksesibilitas Permodalan Usaha Mikro Kecil Pada Lembaga Keuangan Formal di Provinsi Sumatra Barat", *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Pembangunan*, Vol 27, No. 1 2019, p. 68

<sup>29</sup> Hanung Eka, "Pentingnya Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia Untuk Meningkatkan Usaha Kecil Menengah", *Jurnal Riset Ekonomi Manajemen*, p. 24

<sup>30</sup> Fahrurrozi, "Mendukung Kemudahan Berusaha Bagi Usaha Mikro kecil, dan menengah Berbahasan Hukum Dengan Gagasan Pendirian Perseroan Terbatas oleh Pemegang Saham Tunggal", *Jurnal Rechts Vinding*, Vol. 7 No. 3 Desember 2018, p. 447

<sup>31</sup> Bank Indonesia, "Profil Bisnis Usaha Mikro, kecil dan Menengah (UMKM)", <https://www.bi.go.id/id/umkm/penelitian/nasional/kajian/Pages/Profil-Bisnis-UMKM.aspx> diakses pada kamis 8 Oktober 2020 p.19

educational institutions, financial institutions, and business associations all frequently operate. Inadequate handling of the legal aspects of business entities and smooth licensing procedures, structuring business locations, high transaction / business costs, infrastructure, and policies pertaining to MSMEs funding.<sup>32</sup>

## 2. Infrastructure

The lack of business facilities and infrastructure is primarily due to a lack of technological tools. The majority of MSMEs make use of simple technology.<sup>33</sup>

## 3. Access

Due to limited access to raw materials, SMEs frequently receive low-quality raw materials. Access to technology, particularly if the market is dominated by a few companies or business groups. Inability to keep up with rapidly changing consumer tastes, particularly for MSMEs that have been able to penetrate the export market, so that they are frequently overwhelmed by companies with larger capital.<sup>34</sup>

## **Zakat Theory in Increasing Income**

In Islamic teachings, zakat is one of the most important pillars. Zakat is derived from the words developing (an-namaa), purifying (at-thaharatu), and blessing (albarakatu). While terminologically, zakat refers to the removal of a portion of assets with certain conditions to be given to certain groups (Mustahik) with certain conditions.<sup>35</sup>

Zakat is the only worship that has special officers to manage it, according to Hafidhudin, as stated explicitly in QS At-Taubah verse 60. There are several advantages to managing zakat through amil institutions:<sup>36</sup>

1. More in line with sharia, sirah nabawiyah, and sirah of friends and subsequent generations
2. Ensure the consistency and discipline of zakat payers.
3. To keep the mustahik from feeling inferior if they come into direct contact with muzakki
4. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of zakat management and utilization.
5. In the spirit of an Islamic government, as a symbol of Islam.

Meanwhile, Qardhawi stated that the fundamental purpose of zakat worship is to solve various social problems such as unemployment, poverty, and others. The Zakat distribution system is a solution to these problems by providing assistance to the poor regardless of race, color, ethnicity, or other worldly characteristics.<sup>37</sup>

According to Syamsuri, Zakat has an economic function, which is how zakat can convert mustahik into muzakki. Zakat is obligatory because it is prescribed in the Qur'an, and failure to pay it will result in a punishment sentence. If zakat is managed properly and optimally, it will be one of the solutions to the country's final goal.<sup>38</sup>

As stated in the preceding explanation, Munawar Iqbal, who is quoted in the Bank Indonesia book, explains how zakat can increase the purchasing power of mustahik. Mustahik first receives zakat funds, and then has purchasing power that can be used for

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<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.* P. 21

<sup>33</sup> Bank Indonesia, "Profil Bisnis Usaha Mikro, kecil dan Menengah (UMKM)", <https://www.bi.go.id/id/umkm/penelitian/nasional/kajian/Pages/Profil-Bisnis-UMKM.aspx> Accessed on 8 Oktober 2020 p.21

<sup>34</sup> Bank Indonesia, "Profil Bisnis Usaha Mikro, kecil dan Menengah (UMKM)".....p.21

<sup>35</sup> Hafidhuddin, *zakat dalam perekonomian modern*, (Gema Insani press Jakarta 2002) p.59

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.* P.60

<sup>37</sup> Qhardawi, *Zakat Role in curing Social and Economic Malaises*, (Economics of Zakat. IRTI – IDB, Jeddah 2002) p. 241

<sup>38</sup> Syamsuri, *Ekonomi Pembangunan Islam*, (Ponorogo :UNIDA Gontor Press, 2018), p. 313

consumption, so that the zakat funds received provide mustahik with purchasing power. Zakat does not simply end in consumption; it is also returned to the muzakki, which is then distributed to the mustahik.<sup>39</sup>

#### 1. Zakat Productive

Productive zakat according to Yusuf Qardhawi is the zakat managed as an effort to improve the economy of the poor by focusing on empowering their resources through training that leads to increasing their skills, which in the end the zakat funds become a capital for business development so that they have income to meet their daily needs and become independent in develop its economy.<sup>40</sup> Zakat can be utilized for productive efforts in the context of handling the poor and improving the quality of the people. The utilization of zakat for productive business as intended can be carried out if the basic needs of the mustahik have been met.<sup>41</sup> Zakat Productive is necessary to have management in order to be productive. Management is derived from the word manage, which means to control or organize. Meanwhile, the management trend refers to the process of carrying out specific activities by mobilizing the energy of others, or it can be interpreted as the process of providing supervision on all matters involved in policy implementation and goal achievement.<sup>42</sup>

Management is concerned with the activity's process. In terms of zakat, this process entails socialization of productive zakat, zakat collection, distribution, and utilization, as well as supervision. Thus, productive zakat management is the process and organization of socialization, collection, distribution, and supervision in zakat implementation.<sup>43</sup>

Zakat development is productive by using zakat funds as business capital, for recipients' economic empowerment, and so that the poor can run or finance their lives on a consistent basis. With this zakat fund, the poor will have a consistent income, will be able to expand and develop their businesses, and will be able to save a portion of their earnings.<sup>44</sup>

#### 2. Zakat and Religiosity of Mustahik

Relisiosity, zakat is a manifestation of one's faith in Allah Almighty, that one is grateful for its blessings, that one grows noble morals by having a high sense of humanity, that one fosters peace of mind, that one eliminates stingy and greedy nature. Zakat has great wisdom and benefits for muzakki, mustahik, assets issued, and the community.<sup>45</sup> Zakat as a manifestation of faith in Allah SWT, zakat as a mustahik right, zakat as a common religious pillar in community life in terms of social responsibility, economic aspects, and upholding the soul of the people are among these wisdoms and benefits.<sup>46</sup> The personal spiritual dimension is an implication of one's faith in Allah's provisions; additionally, in relation to the spiritual dimension, zakat is an instrument of wealth purification and

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<sup>39</sup> Bank Indonesia, *Pengelolaan Zakat yang efektif: Konsep dan praktik di beberapa Negara*, (Departemen Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah, Jakarta 2016) p. 39

<sup>40</sup> Yusuf Qardhawi, *Spektrum Zakat dalam Membangun Ekonomi Kerakyatan* (Jakarta : Zikrul Hakim, 2005), P. 8

<sup>41</sup> Undang-Undang No. 23 tahun 2011 tentang Pengelolaan Zakat

<sup>42</sup> Ahmad Thoharul, "Zakat Produktif Untuk Pemberdayaan Umat", *Jurnal ZISWAF*, Vol. 5 No. 1 Juni 2018, p. 46

<sup>43</sup> M. Hasan, *Manajemen Zakat Model Pengelolaan yang efektif* (Yogyakarta: Idea Press 2011) p. 18

<sup>44</sup> Ahmad Thoharul, "Zakat Produktif Untuk Pemberdayaan Umat", *Jurnal ZISWAF*, Vol. 5 No. 1 Juni 2018, p.48

<sup>45</sup> Didin Hafidhuhhin, *Zakat dalam Perekonomian Modern*, cet-7, (Jakarta: Gema Insani, 2008), p. 9

<sup>46</sup> Yusuf Qardawi, *Hukum Zakat*, cet-10, (Bogor: Pustaka Litera AntarNusa, 2007), p. 867

encourages Muslims' work ethic to seek halal sustenance.<sup>47</sup>

Because the mustahik will receive additional income from productive zakat, he will be more self-sufficient in financing his life. Productive zakat is thought to be more beneficial to mustahik than consumptive zakat, which is only available for a limited time. Zakat cannot be separated from the elements of worship and spirituality, so the assistance of productive zakat funds should be able to not only overcome the problem of spiritual poverty, but also improve the spiritual side of mustahik.<sup>48</sup>

### 3. Religiosity and SME Development

In Entrepreneurship The phenomenon of Religiosity associated with Islamic business refers to the awareness of business people that the benefits obtained are not limited to nominal short-term profits in the world, but also the achievement of long-term profits in the hereafter. Companies that base their activities on spiritual values are proven to be able to survive and develop well.<sup>49</sup>

### 4. Zakat and Capital

At the macro level, capital is a big driver to increase investment, either directly in the production process, so as to encourage an increase in productivity and output. Money is a component of capital and an important factor in production, but it is not the most important factor because humans rank higher than capital, followed by natural resources.

Capital is required to continue to develop properly in order for the circulation of money to continue. This is because if the money or capital stops, the property will not be of benefit to others, but if the money is invested and used for business, the money will bring many benefits to others, including absorbing a lot of labor if there is an ongoing business. With the presence of capital, the mustahik party can increase their income through productive efforts, and it is hoped that the structure of the community will change, with the goal of transforming mustahik into muzaki.

The impact of this productive zakat on the mustahik's business growth is significant. The impact of productive zakat on the economy is that it is used as a form of capital from small businesses and thus has a significant impact on people's lives. The management of this productive zakat can also help the community's economy and the government in improving the country's economy.<sup>50</sup>

By providing assistance in the form of cash as business capital, productive zakat can be used as mustahiq business capital. Furthermore, the provision of productive zakat can be intended to support mustahik in their efforts to empower micro-businesses and industrial development aimed at mustahiq through programs aimed at job creation, business improvement, training, and organizational formation.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> Nono Hartono, "Analisis Zakat Produktif Terhadap Indeks Kemiskinan, Nilai Material Dan Spiritual Para Mustahik", *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, Vol. 4 No. 3 2018 p. 188

<sup>48</sup> Ika Susilawati, "Pendayagunaan Zakat Produktif Dalam Penurunan Tingkat Kemiskinan Material dan Kemiskinan Spiritual Berdasarkan CIBEST Model (Studi Kasus Pada LAZ Umat Sejahtera Kabupaten Ponorogo)", *Jurnal Kodifikasi*, Vol. 12 No. 1, 2018 p. 74

<sup>49</sup> Hanifiyah Yuliatul Hijriah, "Spiritualitas Islam dalam Kewirausahaan". *Jurnal Tsaqafah*, Vol. 12 no. 1 Year 2016 p. 189

<sup>50</sup> Abdul basit, "Dampak Zakat Produktif Dalam Penguatan Modal Dan Kinerja Umkm Pada Kelompok Usaha Mandiri Di Baznas Provinsi NTB", *Welfare Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi*, Vol. 1 No. 2 November 2020 p.157

<sup>51</sup> Darmawan, "Zakat Produktif Dalam Keberhasilan Usaha Mustahiq Ditinjau Dari Indikator Peningkatan Modal, Peningkatan Pendapatan, Peningkatan Jumlah Konsumen, Peningkatan Produksi Dan Peningkatan Amal Jariah Mustahiq (Studi Kasus Laz Inisiatif Zakat Indonesia Cabang Jawa Timur)", *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori Dan Terapan* Vol. 6 No. 11 November 2019 p.34



Giving zakat in a productive way is more effective in assisting Mustahiq to move out of poverty and reliance on others. Furthermore, productive zakat is expected to encourage mustahiq who receive zakat assistance to work in order to meet their needs.

Giving productive zakat means giving zakat in the form of working capital, production goods, or work tools that the mustahiq who receive it can use to increase their productivity. With capital assistance in the form of productive zakat for mustahiq business activities, it is also expected that they will have a stronger motivation to provide good and profitable performance, owing to the awareness of mustahiq individuals who recognize that the assistance they receive is from other people who worship Allah SWT. As a result of mustahiq's positive motivation to help fellow Muslims, indirectly productive zakat can stimulate mustahiq to work harder.<sup>52</sup>

#### 5. Zakat and Human Resource

Zakat can be used to improve the quality of human resources. As a result, mustahik have the right to receive training in order to develop MSMEs.<sup>53</sup> They are still of productive age and have a healthy body, so zakat can be distributed productively to them, namely by making zakat as business capital. As a result, mustahik must adopt a proactive attitude in order to devote his abilities to the development of capital from productive zakat.<sup>54</sup>

#### 6. Human Resource and SME Development

The quality of human resources is critical to the performance of SMEs; the majority of SMEs have grown traditionally and are businesses in decline. The low quality of human resources in terms of education, knowledge, and skills has a significant impact on business management. HR must be developed by developing competencies to increase productivity, which must be supported by technological developments, keeping in mind that many SMEs continue to use simple methods, both in terms of technology and marketing, which are still very limited.<sup>55</sup>

### **Result And Discussion**

After analyzing the dimensional level of the tested latent variable forming indicators, the SEM analysis as a whole is performed. The results of data processing using the SEM structural model analysis are as follows:

Figure 1 model structural *T-values*

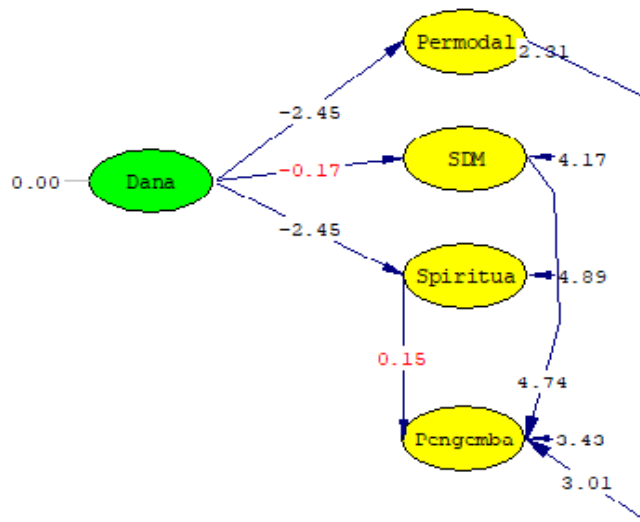
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<sup>52</sup> Bambang Surya Alam, "Analisis Pengaruh Bantuan Zakat Produktif Terhadap Perkembangan Usaha Mikro Mustahik (Studi Pada Yayasan Dana Sosial Al-Falah Malang)", *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Brawijaya*, Vol. 7, No. 2 p.53

<sup>53</sup> Didin Hafidhuhhin, *Zakat dalam Perekonomian Modern*, cet-7, (Jakarta: Gema Insani, 2008), hlm. 12

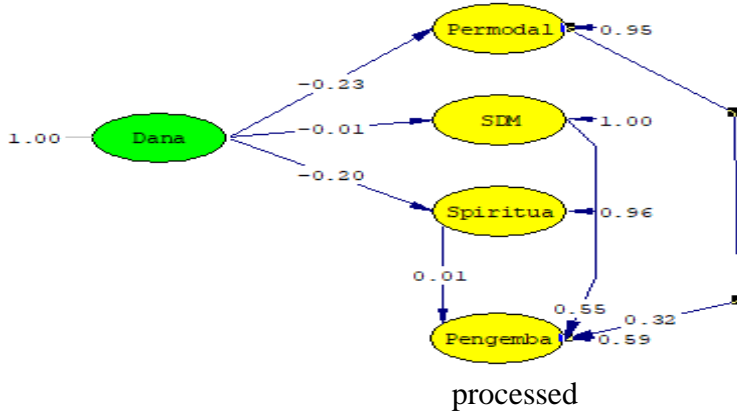
<sup>54</sup> Abdul Basit "Dampak Zakat Produktif Dalam Penguatan Modal Dan Kinerja Umkm Pada Kelompok Usaha Mandiri Di Baznas Provinsi Ntb". *Jurnal Welfare Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi*, Vol. 1 No. 2 November 2020 p. 157

<sup>55</sup> Muhammad Nizar, "Pengaruh Sumber Daya Manusia, Permodalan Dan Pemasaran Terhadap Kinerja Usaha Kecil Dan Menengah Sari Apel Di Kecamatan Tukur", *Jurnal Iqtishoduna* Vol. 7 No. 1 April 2018, p.53



Source: data processed

Figure 2 Model structural *standardizen solution*



Source: Data processed

The image above is of a structural model that has been processed with LISREL 8.7 tools. The next step is to assess the goodness of fit criteria, specifically the Normed Chi-Square, which is calculated using Chi-Square / DF, GFI (Goofness of Fit Index), and RMSEA (The Root Mean Square Error of Approximation).

Table 1 GOF (Goodness of Fit)

<i>Goodness of Fit Indicates</i>	<b>Model value</b>	<b>Threshold value</b>	<b>Information</b>
Normed Chi-Square	2.156	<3 batas nilai (Joreskog, 1989)	<i>Permissible</i>

RMSEA	0,076	$\leq 0.08$ Good fit $\leq 0.05$ Close fit (Brown dan cudeck 1993)	Good fit
GFI	0,816	$0.80 \geq GFI \leq 0.90$ (joreskog and sorbom 1984)	Marginal Fit

The value of the fit test after modifying the model is explained in the table above. In this test, we find the Normed chi-square value of 2.156 by Joreskog (1989), which is still allowed with a limit of less than 3, for RMSEA to 0.0076 by Brown and Cudeck (1993), which is still in the good fit category, and for GFI of 0.814, which is in the marginal fit category.

Following the testing of models and other analytical steps based on these findings by researchers, the following will be discussed:

Table 2 The results of the estimation of the effect between variables (SEM)

Path	Estimation	t-Value	Information
Zakat Fund – Capital	-0,23	-2,45	significant
Zakat Fund – Human Resource	-0,01	-0,17	not significant
Zakat Fund – Religiosity	-0,2	-2,46	significant
Capital - Development	0.32	0,15	significant
Human Resource - Development	0.55	4.74	significant
Religiosity - Development	0.01	3.01	not significant

Source: Data processed

### 1. The Influence of Zakat Funds on Capital

The Effect of Zakat Funds on Capital As we can see, zakat funds have not been able to assist micro or medium enterprises in encouraging capital, which contradicts previous research, such as the research of Rosi Rosmawati<sup>56</sup>, Milda Dwi Damayanti<sup>57</sup>, Danica Dwi Prahesti<sup>58</sup>, Abdul Basit<sup>59</sup>, and Siti Najma<sup>60</sup> in several cases. in several case, this could be a factor of negligence of the mustahik in using

<sup>56</sup> Rosi Rosmawati, “Pengembangan Potensi Dana Zakat Produktif Melalui Lembaga Amil Zakat (LAZ) untuk Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat”, *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, Vol 1 No. 1, 2014

<sup>57</sup> Milda Dwi Damayanti, “Efektivitas Program Ekonomi Produktif Terhadap Upaya Pembentukan Mustahik Menjadi Muzakki”, *Prosiding Hukum Ekonomi Syariah* Vol. 4, No. 2, 2018.

<sup>58</sup> Danica Dwi Prahesti, “Usaha Kecil dan Mikro Melalui Dana Zakat Produktif”, *Jurnal for Homiletic Studies*, Vol. 12 No. 1 2018.

<sup>59</sup> Abdul basit, “Dampak Zakat Produktif Dalam Penguatan Modal Dan Kinerja Umkm Pada Kelompok Usaha Mandiri Di Baznas Provinsi NTB”, *Welfare Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi*, Vol. 1, No. 2, November 2020.

<sup>60</sup> Siti Najma, “Optimalisasi Peran Zakat untuk Pengembangan Kewirausahaan Umat Islam”, *Media Syariah*, Vol. 16 No. 1 June 2014

zakat funds not as capital. but as a consumption so that zakat funds that should be used for capital are reduced.

## **2. The Influence of Zakat Funds on Human Resources**

The influence of Zakat Funds on Human Resources is insignificant between the two, implying that zakat funds cannot increase mustahik resources, contrary to previous research. Mohammad Ridwan<sup>61</sup>, Molly Mustikasari<sup>62</sup>, and Danica Dwi Prahesti<sup>63</sup> according to several studies and other opinions, There are inhibiting factors such as mustahik which are difficult to develop due to lack of insight so that they are slow to develop, lack of supervision from the Amil Zakat Institute and lack of guidance in running a business.

## **3. The Influence of Zakat Fund on Religiosity**

Spiritual Zakat Funds This study found a negative relationship between zakat funds and spiritual funds, contradicting previous research by Ika Susilawati<sup>64</sup> and Nydia Novira Amalia<sup>65</sup>. In some cases there is dissatisfaction from the mustahik with the amil zakat institution in charge, thus reducing mustahik's religiosity and trust in the amil zakat institution.

## **4. The Influence of Capital on the Development of MSMEs**

The importance of capital in development cannot be overstated. Previous research by Abdul Basit<sup>66</sup>, Danica Dwi Prahesti<sup>67</sup>, Desi Ariani<sup>68</sup>, and Nasri Hamang<sup>69</sup> supports this. so that it is clear that good capital improves the quality of MSMEs.

## **5. The Influence of Human Resources on the Development of MSMEs**

According to previous research, Mohammad Ridwan<sup>70</sup>, Molly Mustikasari<sup>71</sup>, and Ratna Purwaningsih<sup>72</sup>, the influence of human resources on the development of MSMEs has a positive relationship. Human resources are critical in MSMEs in order for them to function properly.

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<sup>61</sup> Mohammad Ridwan, "Pengelolaan Zakat Dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Di Kota Cirebon", *Jurnal Syntax Idea*, Vol. 1 No.4 2019

<sup>62</sup> Molly Mustikasari, "Sinergitas Inter Institusi : Prototype Pengelolaan Zakat Bagi Mustahiq Berkategori Umkm", *Jurnal Fastabiq: Jurnal Studi Islam*, Vol. 1 No. 2 November 2020

<sup>63</sup> Danica Dwi Prahesti, "Usaha Kecil dan Mikro Melelui Dana Zakat Produktif", *Jurnal for Homiletic Studies*, Vol. 12 No. 1 2018.

<sup>64</sup> Ika Susilawati, "Pendayagunaan Zakat Produktif Dalam Penurunan Tingkat Kemiskinan Material dan Kemiskinan Spiritual Berdasarkan CIBEST Model (Studi Kasus Pada LAZ Umat Sejahtera Kabupaten Ponorogo)", *Jurnal Kodifikasi*, Vol. 12 No. 1, 2018.

<sup>65</sup> Nydia Novira Amalia, "Pengaruh Pendayagunaan Zakat Terhadap Usaha Mikro Mustahik", *Jurnal Iqtishodia: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam Republika*, Juni 2016.

<sup>66</sup> Abdul basit, "Dampak Zakat Produktif Dalam Penguatan Modal Dan Kinerja Umkm Pada Kelompok Usaha Mandiri Di Baznas Provinsi NTB", *Welfare Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi*, Vol. 1, No. 2, November 2020.

<sup>67</sup> Danica Dwi Prahesti, "Usaha Kecil dan Mikro Melelui Dana Zakat Produktif", *Jurnal for Homiletic Studies*, Vol. 12 No. 1 2018.

<sup>68</sup> Desi Ariani, " Program Pemberdayaan Zakat Bagi UMKM Pada Rumah Zakat Kota Surabaya", *Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, Vol 1 No. 1

<sup>69</sup> M. Nasri Hamang, "Potensi Zakat, Infak, Sedekah (ZIS) Dlama Pengembangan UMKM (Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah) Di LAZISMU Kota Parepare", *Jurnal Al-Ibrah*, Vol.3 No.1 March 2019.

<sup>70</sup> Mohammad Ridwan, "Pengelolaan Zakat Dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Di Kota Cirebon", *Jurnal Syntax Idea*, Vol. 1 No.4 2019

<sup>71</sup> Molly Mustikasari, "Sinergitas Inter Institusi : Prototype Pengelolaan Zakat Bagi Mustahiq Berkategori Umkm", *Jurnal Fastabiq: Jurnal Studi Islam*, Vol. 1 No. 2 November 2020

<sup>72</sup> Ratna Purwaningsih, "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kinerja Usaha Kecil Dan Menengah (UKM) Dengan Metode Structural Equation Modeling (Studi Kasus Ukm Berbasis Industri Kreatif Kota Semarang)", *Prosiding SNST ke-6 Tahun 2015*.

#### 6. **The Effect of Religiosity on the Development of MSMEs**

Spiritual is not significant in development, this is contrary to previous research, Ika Susilawati<sup>73</sup>, Hanifah Musyahidah<sup>74</sup> and Hanifiyah Yuliatul<sup>75</sup>. This is because the spiritual is still not strong in influencing mustahik in implementing UMKM.

#### **Conclusion & Suggestion**

The Results of this study shows that Zakat funds have significant and negative impact on mustahik capital. This indicate if Zakat productive increase, the capital mustahik will decrease. This may be productive zakat that supposed to be used for productive but it is used for consumption. This results suggest that monitoring of productive zakat distribution need to be increased.

This study also found that Zakat funds affect significantly and negatively to Religiosity. This shows that if Zakat funds increase, religiosity decrease. Rational behind this may be unsatisfied of some mustahik to zakat produktif program provided by Amil Zakat. This results suggest that zakat produktif distribution is expected to be more selective while giving to mustahik.

Additionally, Capital and Human Resource found to have significantly and positive impact on MSME Development.

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<sup>73</sup> Ika Susilawati, "Pendayagunaan Zakat Produktif Dalam Penurunan Tingkat Kemiskinan Material dan Kemiskinan Spiritual Berdasarkan CIBEST Model (Studi Kasus Pada LAZ Umat Sejahtera Kabupaten Ponorogo)", *Jurnal Kodifikasi*, Vol. 12 No. 1, 2018.

<sup>74</sup> Hanifah Musyahidah, "Dampak Pemberdayaan Zakat Terhadap Tingkat Kesejahteraan Material Dan Spiritual Mustahik Berdasarkan Indeks Cibest, Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa", *Studi Syariah, Hukum dan Filantropi*, Vol. 2 No. 2, November 2020

<sup>75</sup> Hanifiyah Yuliatul, "Spiritualitas Islam dalam Kewirausahaan", *Jurnal Tsaqafah*, Vol. 12, No. 1, Mei 2016

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