



## Weak Culture Of Zakat Literacy in North Sumatra

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### ABSTRACT

*Literacy is one of the instruments to measure the extent of the progress of zakat in northern Sumatra, where the dimensions of culture and alms cannot be separated in Islam and life. This study aims to obtain empirical evidence related to the weak culture of zakat in northern Sumatra with the ANP method. The results of this study explained that the most priority problem is. Awareness of tithe is weak, minimal education, minimal socialization, the role of a half-hearted government. The conclusion is that strengthening between zakat literacy must be cultivated into a lifestyle and not a dichotomy between religious and state affairs.*

**Keywords: Literacy, Culture, Zakat**

### INTRODUCTION

Zakat is one of the foundations of the pillars of Islamic economics, where the role of zakat is very large in the economy of the people from the time of the apostles to the present. The very large dimension of zakat is changing the mustahiq economy into muzakki, that the role of zakat is phenomenal, where in the time of the caliph umar bin abdul aziz the funds of zakat were very abundant so it was difficult at that time to find mustahiq, even the abundant zakat funds had to be transferred to other regions .

According to Didin Hafidhuddin (2011), there were four reasons that made the zakat funds abundant at that time and were able to prosper the people and break the chain of poverty, among others: Amil (zakat officer) who is trustworthy, professional and fair and responsible leader.

According to Manurung (2005) there are two. the reason why zakat in North Sumatra is still small nominal is the low awareness of Muslims in North Sumatra in fulfilling the obligation of zakat, zakat management in the national amil zakat body is not optimal. According to Aan Zainul Anwar and Selli (2019) in their research that the level of education greatly influences the level of zakat literacy. Literacy is one of the most important items in the progress of a civilization, and therefore it is necessary to increase zakat literacy in northern Sumatra, so that it can progress and develop rapidly. Literacy is a very extraordinary homework for us all, even in the research of Indry and Lucky and Tettet and Citra (2019) that the imbalance between the potential of zakat and the realization of zakat is because people do not fully trust the amil zakat institutions and there are still many people who distribute the zakat is independent and has not been through the official zakat institution.

Even the National Amil Zakat Agency's strategic study center (Puskas Baznas 2019) has released the most important instruments in the zakat literacy index namely there are 2 most

important components, namely the basic management of zakat and further knowledge about zakat.

## **METHOD**

The methodology used in this research is to use the ANP method or commonly called the Analytic Network Process. AHP or commonly called the Analytic Hierarchy Process is the basis of developing the Analytic Network Process method. ANP is a decision making tool for a problem (Tanjung & Devi, 2013) In this study the selection of respondents was conducted by purposive sampling by assessing the understanding of respondents related to a problem of the weak culture of zakat literacy in North Sumatra. The total number of respondents related to this study were seven people by considering their expertise and understanding the essence of zakat literacy. In the Analytic Network Process methodology the number of respondents is not used as a benchmark for validity. Legal participant requirements in the Analytic Network Process are that participants are those who are experts in their fields. Therefore, there were 7 selected participants in this study consisting of Zakat Experts and Researchers and Practitioners working in the Zakat World.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

After completing in-depth interviews or in-depth interviews with research respondents and library research studies through the search of literature related to research studies, a decomposition of problems constructed in a model is made in order to provide convenience for researchers or participants in understanding solutions to problems of weak culture zakat literacy in northern Sumatra. After the problem decomposition has been completed, a problem analysis model framework has 6 (six) cluster forms, including: nAspects have three elements, including the BAZNAS problem and the community problem and the government problem. The problem of BAZNAS has three elements, namely the problem of not carrying out the essence of literacy, management and human resource management and is not yet formally and financially independent. The problem of society has three elements, namely the issue of socialization and education Literacy, accountable and transparent, and there must be sharia control over BAZNAS. The problem of the government has three elements, namely lack of supporting policies, lack of intensive funds and lack of synergy between zakat management organizations and the government. The solution has four elements, namely an increase in understanding of the essence and implementation of literacy, improved management of management and human resources and formal and financial BAZNAS independently, literacy education and socialization to the public and, regulatory revisions. To be more complete, the framework identifies several clusters, including: aspects, problems, solutions, problems of weak zakat culture in North Sumatra

### Analysis of Synthesis Aspect Results

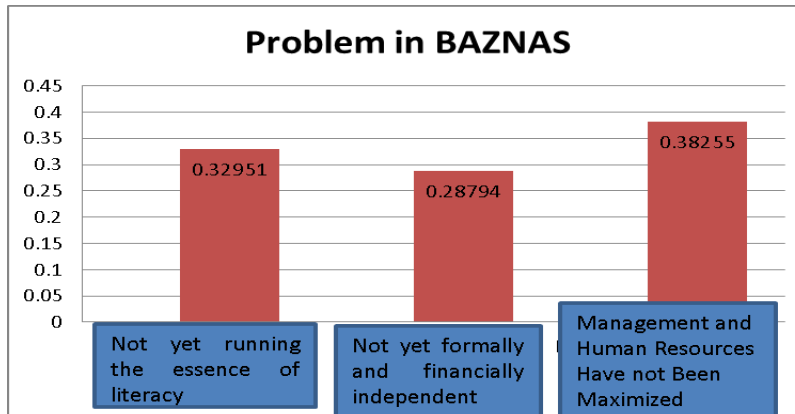


Figure 3: The value of all respondents Baznas cluster problem

The picture above illustrates that based on the combined opinion of the respondents, the problem of Baznas which is the most priority in making Solutions The weak culture of zakat literacy in North Sumatra is the problem of lack of management and human resources management by 38.2%, followed by the problem of not yet running the literacy essence of 32.9% and which ranks last is not yet formally independent and financially at 28.7%. The result of the acquisition of the rater agreement value of all respondents is 9%

the level of agreement of respondents related to the order of priority issues lack of education and outreach, less accountable and transparent, there is no sharia control and no priority is 2%

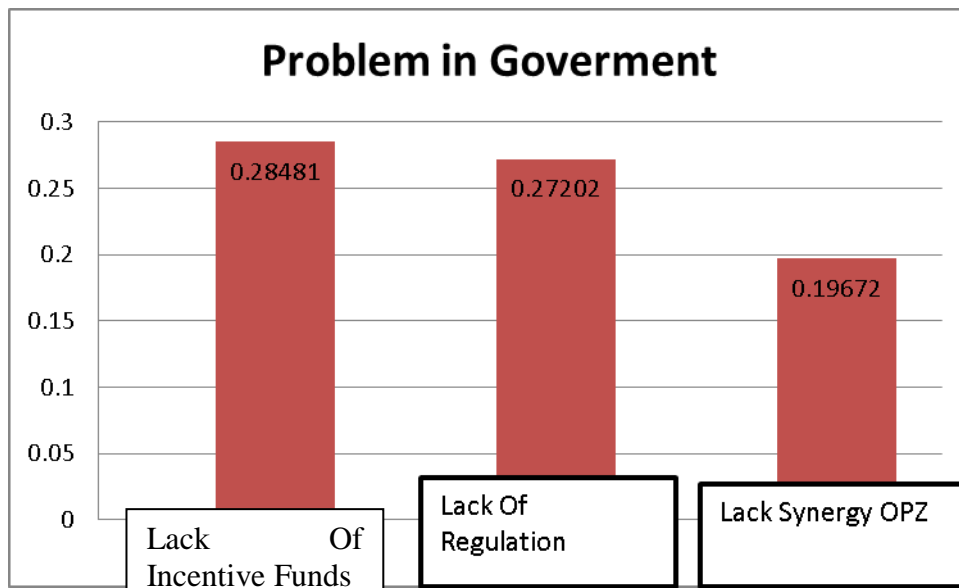


Figure 5: The value of all respondents of the government problem cluster

Figure 5 above illustrates that based on the combined opinion of the respondents, the most priority government problem in shaping the solution The weak culture of zakat literacy in North Sumatra is lack of incentive funds by 28%, followed by the problem of lack of regulation by 27%, after which ranks third with a small portion, namely the problem of lacking the synergy of zakat

management organizations by 19%, the results of the acquisition of the rater agreement value of all respondents is 10%. zakat is low, because its value reaches 10%

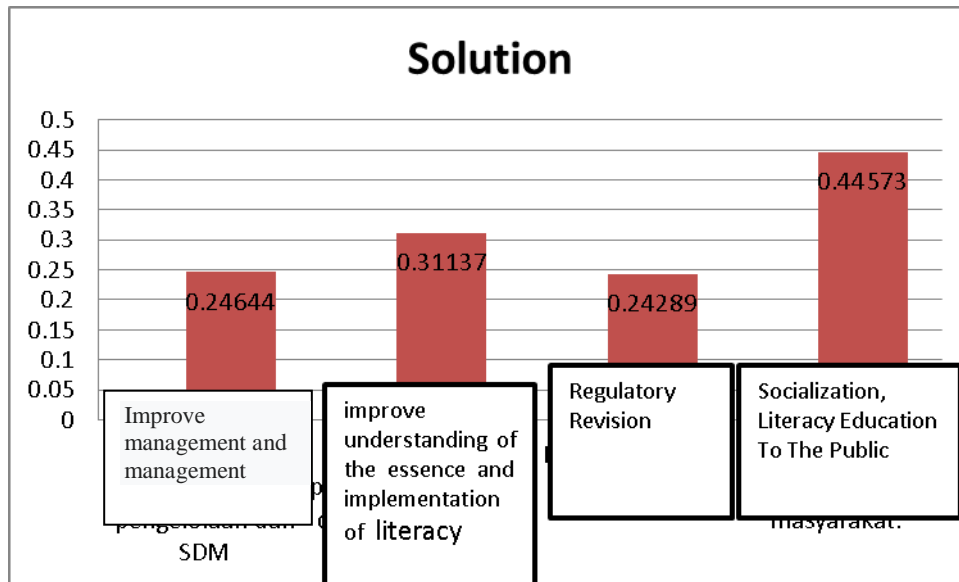


Figure 6: The value of all cluster respondent Solutions

Figure 6 above illustrates that referring to the combined opinions of the respondents, the most priority solution in making the solution to the problem Weak culture of zakat literacy in North Sumatra is the solution of socialization, education of zakat to the community that is equal to 44%, the second priority is occupied by solutions to improve understanding of essence and implementation literacy as much as 31% and which ranks third is the solution to improve management and HR as much as 24.64%, and which ranks last is the solution of regulatory revision as much as 24.28%, The results of obtaining the rater agreement value of all respondents is 34%

## CONCLUSION

Solution to the problem The weak culture of zakat literacy in North Sumatra is that respondents have a high level of agreement (38%) related to management and HR management problems. The most priority solution is in the form of increasing socialization and literacy education continuously to the community. The Kendall coefficient (W) ranges from 0.021812 to 0.343496 meaning that all respondents have varied answers.

Suggestions that researchers can convey based on the analysis that has been done is that this study only uses 7 respondents, it is better for the next research to try to test by adding more respondents and the latest data in order to get better results

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