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DEVELOPMENT OF ZAKAT, INFAQ, AND SHODAQOH APPLICATION SYSTEMS IN MOSQUES IN THE COMMUNITY

Hani Fitria Rahmani
Universitas Nasional Pasim Bandung
hanifr18@gmail.com

Febri Dolis Herdiani
Universitas Nasional Pasim Bandung
dolsfebri@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Continuing the previous research with the title "The Influence of Trust and Application of Zakat Application Technology on Community Interest in Zakat", the background of the current research is based on the results of previous research which states that the application of zakat application technology has a greater influence on zakat interest than trust. The next step is the process of developing zakat application technology, it is hoped that it can collect people's funds more easily, especially in mosques that are more spread out in public and have high levels of flexibility in cash flows. It is hoped that the development of the zakat application in this research will make it easier for muzakki to distribute their zakat, infaq, and sodaqoh funds and provide transparency for the distribution of community funds received by Mustahik in mosques, especially mosques in the wider community. This research method begins with research and development of application users in this case Muzakki and Mustahik, then system design, system development, testing, and then documenting. The results of this study are the formulation of technology concepts and their applications which serve as literature material for the government and interested parties for decision making on the development of the zakat application system as well as reference material for further research to carry out updates on zakat information technology that have an impact on the welfare of the people.

Keywords: *Application System, Technology, Zakat, ZIS*.

A. PRELEMINARY

The development of information technology has now penetrated into all lines of people's lives, both of the business sector, the public sector, the private sector and the social sector.

The ease of access and application of technology in society has made developments in the world of information systems and applications growing rapidly.

This is shown by the financial.bisnis.com article sourced from GoPay Managing Director Budi Gandasoebrata which states that there is a two-fold increase in digital donations.

According to him, public transactions have shifted to the digital realm during the Covid-19 pandemic, so that it has the potential to accelerate the adoption of digital zakat.

Thus, it can be said that future business trends and social transaction processes will move into the digital realm so that zakat fund collection institutions must adapt to this digital system which will become an alternative for the community in distributing their zakat, both individually and in institutions and groups.

The current phenomenon in the field is that several zakat institutions have transformed in raising funds through digital platforms, but their management is both official and unofficial private institutions under the supervision of Baznas.

However, many institutions are also doubtful in terms of licensing and distribution of community zakat funds.

This is one of the authors' motivations to develop a zakat application system for the mosque environment, because socially the mosque is one of the institutions whose ownership is directly owned by the community.

This People's Mosque is not owned by private individuals or institutions. It is hoped that the mosque will become one of the institutions that collect zakat funds that is more transparent and directly accountable.

In addition, the potential for large mosque funds that are managed can be a solution for the community to directly address social inequality, or help people who are still in need in the community around the mosque.

Continuing the previous research entitled "The Influence of Trust and Application of Zakat Application Technology on the Interests of the Zakat Community" (Hani Fitria Rahmani and Wala Erpurini, 2020) has research results which state that the application of zakat application technology has a greater influence on zakat interest than subsequent trust.

The process of developing zakat application technology is expected to be able to collect people's funds more easily, especially in mosques scattered in the community that have high cash flow levels so that they are more transparent in managing people's funds.

So that the development of the zakat application in this study will be able to facilitate muzakki in distributing their zakat, infaq, and sodaqoh funds and provide transparency in the distribution of public funds received to those entitled by mustahik in mosques, especially mosques in the wider community.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Slamet Hariyanto (2016) "Management Information System (MIS) is a system that processes and organizes useful data and information to support the implementation of tasks within an organization".

> Meanwhile, according to George M. Scott in Jogiyanto, (2014:14) "Management Information System is a collection of interactions of information systems that provide information for both managerial needs and operating needs".

Therefore, with the existence of an information system, data processing becomes more organized and the organization will not take much longer to make more appropriate decisions.

Susi Susilowati (2017) states in her research that zakat is a name given to assets issued by a human being as a right of God that is handed over to the poor.

Zakat has several benefits that are very useful for Muslims including religious benefits (dinniyah), morality (khuluqiyyah) and social benefits (ijtimaiyyah).

The command to give zakat is also contained in verses of the Qur'an, one of which is the letter Al-Qarah which means "and establish prayer, pay zakat and bow down with those who bow" (2:43)".

Ziswah Management Information System (Zakat, Infaq, Sodaqoh, Waqaf, and Grants) is very necessary to see the increasing rapid development of technology and the importance of zakat as well as to facilitate muzakki in obtaining information about zakat, paying zakat, and as an alternative media in Islamic symbols.

The primary library source is a study entitled "The Influence of Trust and Application of Zakat Technology on Community Interest in Zakat" (Hani Fitria Rahmani and Wala Erpurini, 2020) which states that partially each variable has a relationship and influence, but in this study , the variable application technology has the greatest influence on people's interest in tithing, which is 28.1% while the trust variable has an influence of 6.4% on people's interest in tithing.

According to Gufroni, et al (2014) the level of trust and lack of knowledge of the mechanism as well as the existence of UPZ (Zakat Management Unit) are factors that affect the collection of zakat funds in Indonesia so that an information system is needed that can regulate zakat management. In accordance with research conducted by Indriyanti (2017), calculating zakat manually is not easy for that an application was built to calculate the type and amount of zakat that must be issued.

Furthermore, in the research of Anofrizen and Wati (2016), explaining the process of calculating, distributing, and supervising zakat still uses a manual system so that it allows manipulation and makes it difficult for officers to make reports, an application that is integrated with the database is made so that data management is more structured and produces relevant reports.

Supported by research statements by Fintri Indriyani and Abdullah. G. Wahyu (2018) that creates an online zakat payment information system, it can save time and does not interfere with work activities because payments can be made anywhere and help provide information on programs or activities to the

wider community by easily accessing the website online , and being able to view information on zakat income reports that are always updated so that they can be viewed at any time through the website.

Such a large potential of zakat requires professional management, both in terms of human resources and organization. Zakat funds do not only stop at receiving and distributing zakat, but there must be a form of accountability such as financial reports that will become a bridge of information for all interested parties. Some users of information related to zakat institutions include muzakki, government, amil management, the general public, mustahiq. (Nur Hisamudin, 2016)

C. METHOD

The method used in this research is research and development of application users in this case Muzakki and Mustahik, then system design, system development, testing, and further documenting the development of web-based zakat applications for zakat management with the objects being sub-district mosques in the city of Bandung. and around.

Following are the stages of this research:

1. The first stage is Research and Development of users by conducting needs analysis, function analysis, data analysis of users lasts for 1 month
2. The second stage is to design the system design that will be made, for 2 months.
3. The third stage is to build a system that will be used in mosques, for 6 months. In this stage, it will involve programmers in the IT field to carry out development.
4. The fourth stage is testing the system that has been built and gradually implementing it in mosques.
5. The fifth stage, documenting in the form of a user manual program

D. RESEARCH RESULT

According to Slamet Hariyanto (2016) "Management Information System (MIS) is a system that processes and organizes useful data and information to support the implementation of tasks within an organization".

Meanwhile, according to George M. Scott in Jogiyanto, (2014:14) "Management Information System is a collection of interactions of information systems that provide information for both managerial needs and operating needs". Therefore, with the existence of an information system, data processing becomes more organized and the organization will not take much longer to make more appropriate decisions. The following are the results of the coding that has been done for the system that has been developed.

When entering the application, the first page that appears is the login page, as shown in the image on the following page:

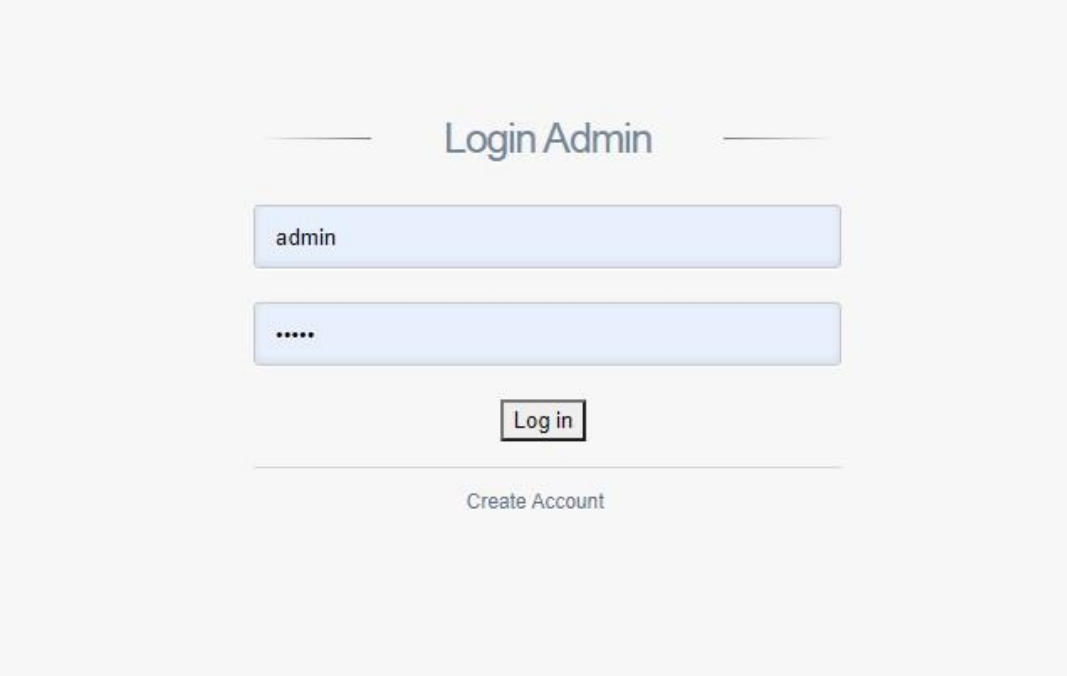

Image 1: *Login Admin Menu*
Source: *Researcher*

On the login page there is a login and create account menu, this create account function is to create a new account so that you can login as admin.

This is what the register looks like, as shown in the image on the following page:

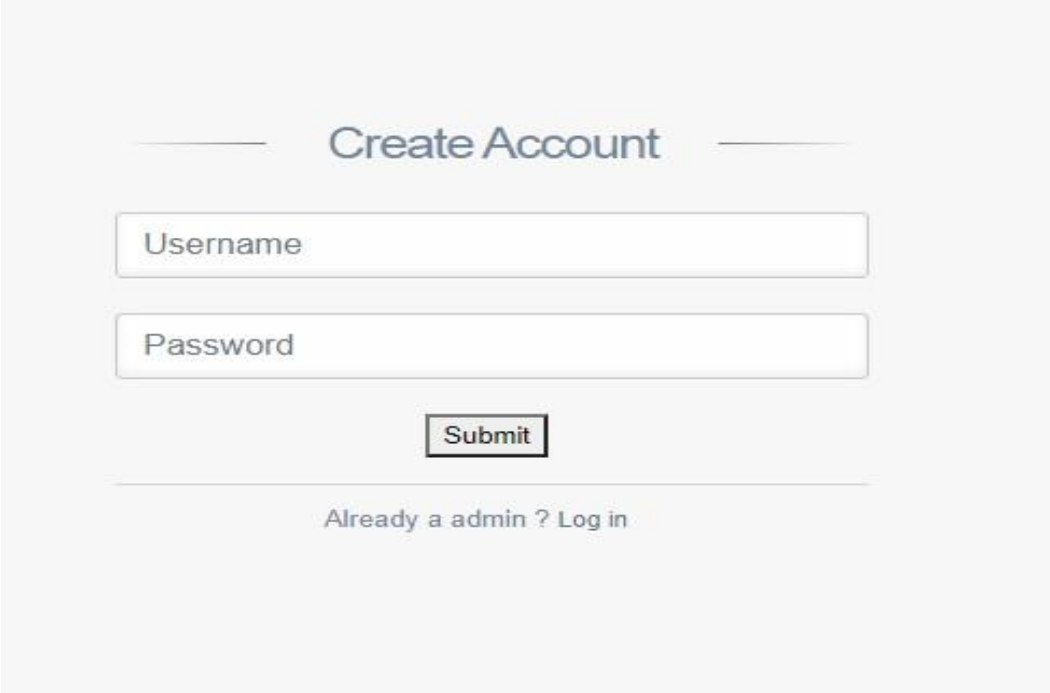

Image 2: *Create Account Menu*
Source: *Researcher*

Enter the username you want to use and enter the password you want.

After registering, you will return to the login page and ask to enter the registered username and password.

After clicking the login button, it will move to the dashboard page, as shown in the image on the following page.

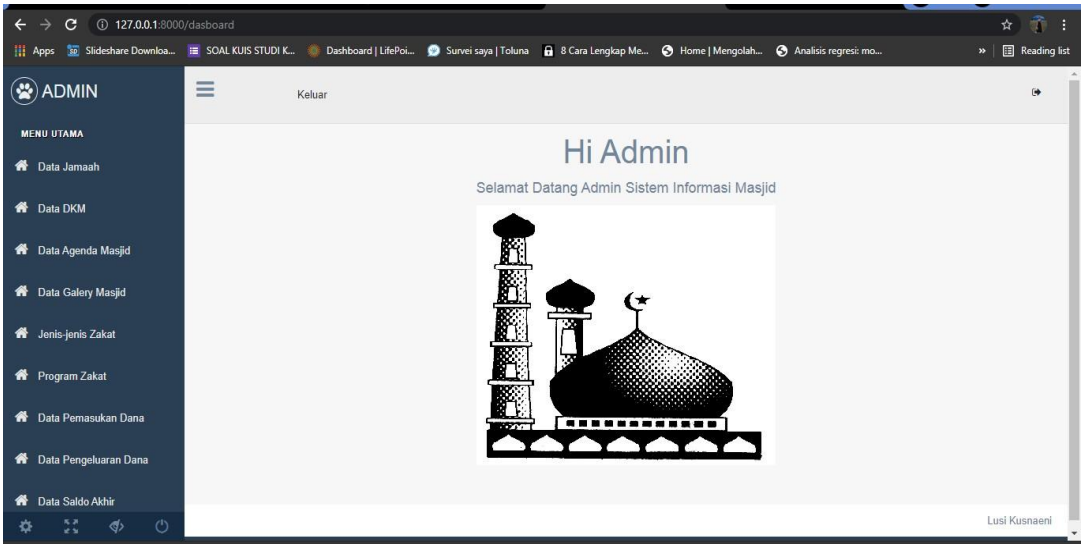

Image 3: *The Dashboard Page*
Source: *Researcher*

Here is the main page after logging in to the mosque information system application, on the left menu there are several menus including:

a. Congregational Data
   Congregational data is a menu to record pilgrims who contribute to the mosque
b. DKM data
   In this menu, the DKM management data is inputted to find out the DKM administrators who are active in the management of the mosque
c. Mosque Agenda Data
   This menu contains the agenda of the mosque which will take place in the near future, as a reminder for the congregation and DKM administrators. On the Mosque Agenda Data page, the agenda name and image are displayed, where for this image is a pamphlet or brochure of activities to be carried out by the mosque.
d. Mosque Gallery Data
   The mosque gallery page contains mosque activities that have passed, then documented and entered in this feature as an archive of the mosque.
e. Types of Zakat
   On the types of zakat page, the types of zakat programs that exist in the mosque are displayed, besides that they can also complement other programs besides zakat such as infaq, shodaqoh, and waqf types.
f. Zakat Program
   The zakat program page displays the name of the congregation, the type of zakat, infaq, shodaqoh, and waqf (ziswaf) and proof of transfer where this

will be filled in by the pilgrims who will carry out ziswaf with a choice of the type of ziswaf as desired.

g. Fund Entry Data
   On the mosque entry data page displays mosque entry data that has been entered by the admin based on proof of transfer that has been entered into the zakat program page by the ziswaf giver.
h. Funding Data
   This page displays the details of the expenditures made by the mosque, as well as proof of the expenditure. This is to encourage transparency in the management of people's funds in mosques.
i. Final Balance Data
   On the final balance page, the final balance remaining in the mosque is displayed, on this page a date filter is also provided so that you can find out the recapitulation of the monthly use of mosque funds.

All listed menus operated by the admin are equipped with add (+), edit (pencil), and delete (trash) menus.

- The plus (+) menu is used to add existing data, in this feature there are two buttons namely reset and submit, the reset button functions to clear the screen and the submit button is to save the input that has been inputted.
- edit menu (pencil) to change the data that has been entered, for the two buttons contained in this feature, namely reset and submit which reset functions to clear the existing input and for submit is to save the changed data.
- Delete menu (trash) to delete data that has been entered by pressing the red button with a picture of trash (trash can) then the message "Are you sure you want to delete data" when pressed ok will automatically delete the selected data automatically.

The plus (+) menu, edit menu (pencil), and delete menu (trash) apply to all menus except the final balance data menu because this menu only displays the final balance data numbers that have previously been inputted in the income data and expenditure data. The final balance data is obtained from income data minus funds expenditure data.

E. CONCLUSION

1. Currently the digital platform has penetrated the realm of collecting zakat funds for the people, but this digital platform is managed by private institutions even though socially the mosque is one of the people's institutions whose ownership is directly owned by the people not owned by individuals or private institutions.
2. It is hoped that the mosque will become one of the institutions that collect zakat funds that is more transparent and directly accountable, in addition, the potential for large mosque funds that are managed can be a solution for the community to overcome social inequality directly or help people who are still

in need in the community, the environment around the mosque is made of the people, by the people, and for the people.
3. Development of a zakat, infaq, and sodaqoh application system that makes it easier for mosques scattered in the community to manage funds collected from the surrounding community, which will provide transparency of data distribution of funds to zakat, infaq, and sodaqoh funders, in this case, called Muzakki .
4. In addition, it provides easy access for Muzakki in providing financial assistance to mosques around the neighborhood.

Suggestion

1. In the future, for the development of sodaqoh, infaq, and zakat applications, further research is needed on the digital sodaqoh, infaq, and zakat applications so that they are more applicable to the Islamic community.
2. It is necessary to socialize the introduction of sodaqoh, infaq, and zakat applications, organizers of sodaqoh, infaq, and zakat.
3. Training and mentoring are also needed for mosques, prayer rooms, and the Muslim community.

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