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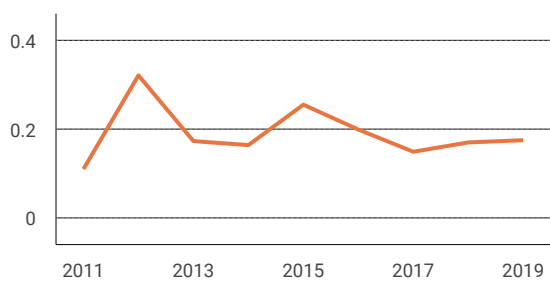
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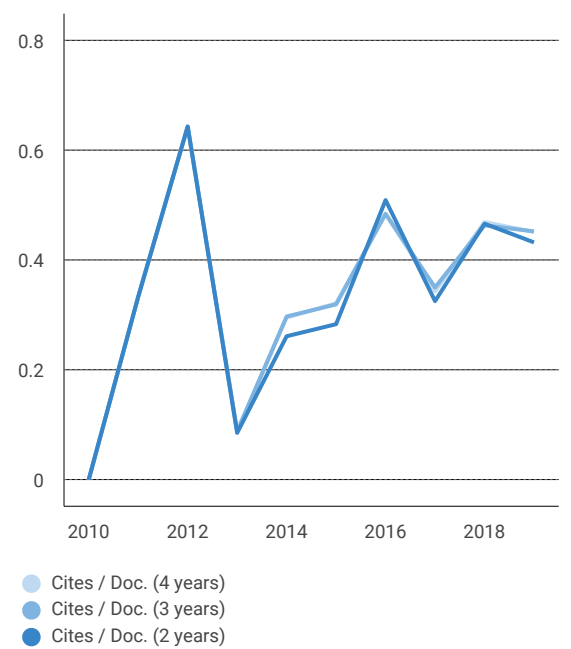
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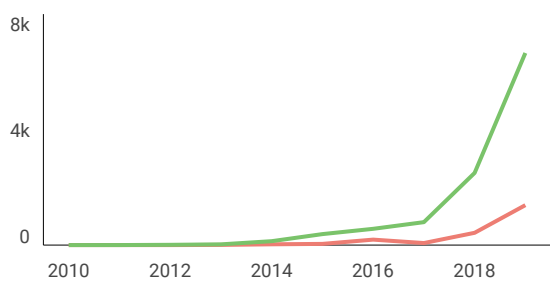
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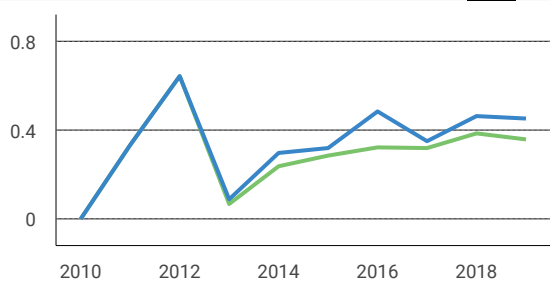
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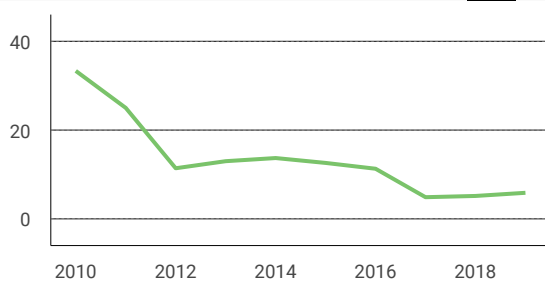
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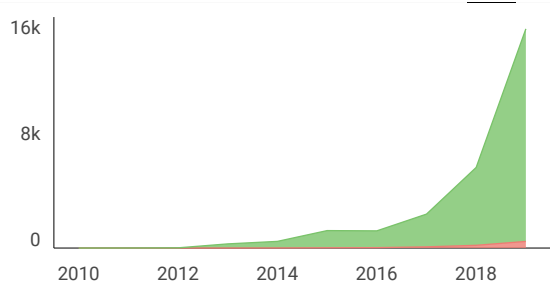
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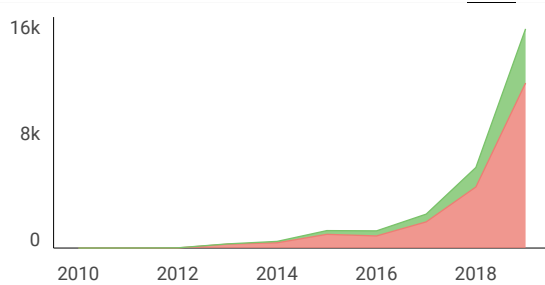
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## **International Conference on Frontiers of Sciences and Society (ICFSS-2017)**

### **PROFILE OF INDONESIAN LECTURER FORUM (ILF)**

Indonesian Lecturer Forum (ILF) has been established for about five years after long discussion among Indonesian lecturers across the nation in a facebook group, known as Dosen Indonesia. It is interesting that a cyberspace discussion group turned into a real time working group uniting thousands of lecturers across the nation having one vision to promote Indonesian education. Officially the ILF was declared on August, 24th, 2013 in Bandung, West Java and was notarized on January 8th, 2014.

The ILF is independent organization having no direct association with the office of its member, as any member of this association represent him/herself. The main objective of this organization is to improve the quality of Indonesian lecturers and that of the higher education nationwide. In order to achieve the objective, the ILF has carried out a wide range of scientific activities, such as seminar, workshop, and conference. In addition, the ILF has also encouraged her members to work together conducting community services at the regional, national, as well as international level. At this point, the ILF has successfully publish scientific journals for various field of studies. Since the member of the ILF are coming from a very diverse field of study, geography, and background because of which it becomes possible to have multidisciplinary partnership and collaboration in every activity being held.

As an independent organization, the ILF has the freedom to use and manage the fund collected either from an individual member or from non-committed sponsorship. The ILF headquarter is in Bandung and right now it has 20 branches across the nation, with nearly 1000 active members. Anyone who wish to know more about the ILF feel free to visit [www.fdi.or.id](http://www.fdi.or.id) or contact the ILF at this email address: [sekretariat@fdi.or.id](mailto:sekretariat@fdi.or.id).

### **About Conference**

***International Conference on Frontiers of Sciences and Society (ICFSS-2017)***  
**Indonesia Lecturer Forum**

**Thema : Empowering Nation's Maritime Uniqueness to Enrich Global Future**

**Venue : Makassar, Indonesia, November, 3-5, 2017**

### **Background**

Indonesian maritime perspectives came up into public discourse again after the presidential election of 2014 ended. The newly installed President, His Excellency Joko Widodo (known as Jokowi) has stated in his vision statement submitted prior to election, then adopted as his presidential political manifesto, to: "(1) focus on strengthening Indonesia's maritime security, (2) expand the canvas of regional diplomacy to cover the entire region of the Indo-Pacific, and (3) project the Indonesian navy as a respected regional maritime power in East Asia" (Liow & Shekhar, 2014). During presidential campaign, Jokowi repeatedly announced his willingness to transform Indonesia into a "global maritime axis" (*poros maritim dunia*). In a minute after his inauguration as the 7<sup>th</sup> President of Republic of Indonesia, Jokowi clearly instructed his newly establish cabinet to adopt the maritime vision into policy.



Indonesian Lecturer Forum organized the International Conference on Frontiers of Sciences and Society 2017. This conference is a moment as the Indonesia's visions to focus on strengthening Indonesia's maritime security simultaneously to broaden the Uniqueness of region. The conference take place in Makassar, Indonesia, November, 3-5, 2017. The conference is hosted by Indonesian Lecturer Forum (ILF) Makassar chapter in collaboration with Universitas Lancang Kuning, Indonesia, and Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

The mission of ICFSS 2017 conference is to provide a forum for collaboration and experience exchange as well as invites academia, researchers, professionals and decision makers from all parts of society and all regions of the world to share their knowledge, experiences, concepts, examples of good practice, and critical analysis with their international peers.

### **Keynote Speaker**

Zulfikar Mukhtar, M.Sc (Ministry of Fisheries and Marine, Republic of Indonesia)  
 Dr. Phil. Timo Marcus Dulle, Bonn University, Germany  
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# Implementation of Zakat on Income Management for Coastal Community Empowerment

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**Abstract:** The purpose of the research is to explain the substance of zakat on income regulation, to examine the government role in the management, utilization, and the importance of zakat on income management. Furthermore, the study aims to determine and analyze the constraints that obstruct the management of zakat on income in Gorontalo. The research is a socio-legal research, which uses a qualitative analysis technique. The data is comprised of primary and secondary data. This research used the legislation, law concepts or theories, and case approach. Moreover, the research employed literature review, observation, and interview as the data collecting techniques. The results showed that the management of the zakat on income in Gorontalo is still low. There is a substantial weakness in the management of zakat on income, as the existing regulation has not accommodated the interest of Islamic community, especially those who are obligated in giving zakat. Meanwhile, there are a lot of professional groups who are not aware on the obligation of giving their zakat on income. Hence, there is a necessity to penalize those who did not obey the regulation to raise awareness in the importance of paying zakat. Other factors that affect such phenomena are the lack of reliable and professional human resources as well as less supervision from the government. In addition, lack of community awareness of zakat on income culture and government role in zakat distribution also result in low attention on the management of zakat on income. Zakat on income can empower the less fortunate people by underlying the importance of zakat on income management and by doing a proper administration of the process of collecting, distributing, utilizing, as well as enhancing the process of zakat on income. In addition, the management of zakat on income must be done as professional, transparent, and proportional as possible. Therefore, it can give a positive contribution to the local government especially National Zakah Board or *Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (BAZNAS)* of Gorontalo Province.

**Keyword:** Zakat on income; regulation; management; professional; empowerment.

## 1. Introduction

The management of zakat is based on the Act No. 38 of 1999 about the Management of Zakat which is considered to be no longer appropriate in accordance with the times and legal needs in society and therefore needs to be replaced. Act No. 23 of 2011 about the Management of Zakat which replaces the former act has become a good basis for managing zakat in Indonesia. Today, the development of zakat is quite dynamic and hopefully zakat can play a role in increasing the economy of the society and the poverty alleviation in the future.

In the modern era, the progress of human civilization has given diverse impact on the human livelihood. Agricultural occupations were abandoned and considered less attractive. The most visible form of today's income is the income that is obtained through one's professions. The professions may be in the forms of employment (private or public), or occupations that do not depend on others (professionals), such as doctors, advocates, tailors, artists, and so on. This type of jobs earns income either in the form of salary, wage, or even honorarium.



Zakat on income or sometime also known as profession zakat as well as zakat on salary is a term that emerges nowadays which the *Salaf cleric*<sup>1</sup> calls by the term *al-mal al-mustafad*, which is zakat included *inal-mal al-mustafad*. This type of zakat is taken from income generated from professions such as salaries of employees, consultants, doctors, and others or unexpectedly generated sustenance such as sweepstakes and a quiz prize. Zakat on income has been a debate since a long time. Those who oppose zakat on income argued that there is no clear or vigorous argument and no specific concrete example from the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. However, those who agree and support the zakat on income assume that the actual zakat on income is not a new thing in Islam, in which the source is so clear and vigorous from the Quran[1].

In the early twentieth century, the existence of zakat on income has become widely recognized. This is marked by the emergence of a great contemporary scholar and highly prolific writer of *Egyptian masyhurasal*, Yusuf al-Qaradawi [2]. His books became the relevant references of Muslims in the world and gave a significant influence on the development of discipline related to zakat, including zakat on income.

The distribution of zakat property can be done privately or regularly through the aid of amil zakat institutions that have the authority to conduct activities in collecting and distributing the zakat property to the groups who deserve to receive it. The use of institutional zakat authority is to achieve its ethical objectives for social justice purpose based on the ideals of spirituality[3].

The potential of zakat will continue to grow along with the increasing number of employees of state-owned enterprises, along with private and civil servants, so that the benefits of zakat can be felt by the poor community and thus the economic independence can be raised. The point is that zakat can help the government in alleviating poverty. This is aligned with the purpose of zakat management that is professional, responsible, and legal conducted by the government with the community.

The zakat is also supported by the Act Number 23 of 2011 on Zakat Management and Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2014 on Optimizing Zakat Collection. Currently, some ministry employees have implemented their zakat obligations according to Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2014. The zakat of the employees is paid by deducting 2.5% of their monthly salary[4]. This is also followed by most of the civil servants in Gorontalo. The zakat requirement is also included in Gorontalo Governor Regulation No. 7 of 2014 on the Collection of Zakat in the Government of Gorontalo Province. Due to the importance of the regulation on the management, the government of Gorontalo province issued a decree in the form of governor's regulations that are binding to the people of Gorontalo, especially the *muzakki*.

It is also explained in the governor regulation that the subject and object of zakat collection is the *muzaki* which consists of the civil servants candidates and officials within the scope of the Government of Gorontalo province. Their calculation of income has fulfilled the obligation to pay zakat, and that the object of zakat is the revenue derived from the profession as civil servant candidates and officials[5].

The zakat collection case is done within the Government of Gorontalo Province and conducted by Local Government agencies spending treasurer with the calculation of 2.5% from the net salary of civil servants candidates and officers' allowance received every month and has been registered on payroll list [5].

The problems often arise in collecting the zakat on income in the Gorontalo Provincial Government and the Regency/ City Government. The problems are resulted from the implementation of collecting the zakat on income of civil servants/ civil servant candidates and officials who have become fixed *muzaki*, which slow down the distribution of zakat funds from local government agencies. The zakat from every institution is forwarded to the Institution of Amil Zakat and distribute it to the *mustahik* or the recipients who must receive the zakat. Along with the increase of poverty rate, the number of zakat or *mustahik*

recipients is also increased. The data obtained by the researchers in the field, for Gorontalo Province with a population of 1.2 million, the *mustahik* number of zakat recipients is 611.274 people.<sup>2</sup> This is a serious issue that the local government must address. Without the help of zakat on income, the poor society (underprivileged) will not be able to scope with their everyday life. In this case, zakat is essential to help them.

## 2. Method

This research will review and analyze the legal issues related to the research on the urgency of on zakat on income management for Gorontalo community empowerment. This study used a statutory, conceptual, and legal theory as well as case approach. The research utilized literature, observation, and interviews as the data collection techniques.

The approach of this research is normative, sociological and philosophical approach. The approaches used in this research are:

First, the statute approach. The use of this approach in normative research is imperative, because by logical law, the focus of normative research is on research on written legal materials (written law).

Second, the conceptual approach. The relevance of this approach is important as it concerns with the regulation, policy strategy, and perception of the zakat on income. Policy-makers need to update the concept, so it will have consequences on the expansion of new theories in Islamic law in order to effectively support the implementation zakat on income in Gorontalo.

Third, the philosophical approach of law. The use of this approach is to seek and analyze the legal principles implicit in the legal arrangement of zakat on income and philosophy which will become the foundation of the scholars in giving the fatwa to realize the welfare of a just and equitable society.

## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1 Zakat Management Based On Act Regulation

It has been discussed previously that zakat is included in a group of religious laws or is called the *diyani* law. However, based on the reality in Indonesia, the regulation does not only regulate the management of zakat, but also enters the substance of the law of zakat itself. This means that zakat worship is not only normative/ serviced, but also formally juridical/ *qadha'i*<sup>3</sup> as the law regulate it. The intended Act is Act No. 23 of 2011 on Management of Zakat.

Act No. 23 of 2011 is the replacement of Act No. 38 of 1999 on the Management of Zakat which is already in effect. In consideration of the Act. No. 23 of 2011 article states that Act No. 38 of 1999 on the Management of Zakat is not in accordance with the development of legal needs in society, so it needs to be replaced. This is the government's consideration to replace the Act No. 38 of 1999 with the Act No. 23 of 2011, to adjust based on the condition and the situation of the people of Indonesia which is always dynamic and evolving along with the times, as a result of globalization and modernization. Therefore, the zakat act must also be changed and updated according to the needs of the Indonesian people nowadays.

Article 1 Sub-Article a of Act No. 23 of 2011 states that: "the management of zakat is the activity of planning, executing and coordinating in the collection, distribution, and the utilization of zakat." While the purpose in article 3 of Act No. 23 of 2011 is as follows:

- a. Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of services in the management of zakat, and
- b. Increasing the benefits of zakat to create the welfare of society and poverty alleviation.



### 3.2 The Implementation Of Zakat On Income For The Community Empowerment

The ups and downs of the implementation of zakat on income in Gorontalo are due to the policy on zakat management regulation that has not been maximized, thus affecting the implementation of its management. The implementation of zakat based on a clear regulation is essential to place public or private employees as the subjects. Civil servants or other professions, who have high income as those who are obliged in the payment of zakat, can be used for the benefit of other people. This is aimed to improve the welfare of the poor [6].

The presence of Act No. 23 of 2011 on the Management of Zakat has given widespread implications for its management institutions. The payment of Zakat is expected to be entrenched in a capable Muslim society and can be functioned optimally as the most important instrument of economic empowerment of people and nation [7]. Similarly, Act No. 38 of 1999 on the Management of Zakat is very relevant to the provisions of Islamic law, where the management of zakat is entirely submitted to the government. Nevertheless, in the implementation of this zakat management, the government is not doing this alone. The government has the power and has the authority to compel the obligatory zakat to give their property and set aside some of their income for the benefit of many people as done by Prophet Muhammad's companions.

Such practices should be undertaken and followed by most civil servants or private employees or people with other professions in Gorontalo so that the management of zakat is more leverage and professional. This is similar to the results of the interview with the Head of Economic Section Zulbahri Yusuf, ST., MT. on April 14, 2017, that the zakat deductions by the local government have been made well. Though there are still obstacles encountered, especially in terms of understanding the obligation to give zakat which is still personal, and the report on zakat funds distribution has not run optimally. The circumstances have encouraged regional Baznas institutions to be more efficient in managing zakat, so there will be no more competition in collecting zakat, and there will be no more overlaps in zakat distribution. Furthermore, there will be no different information to the *muzakki* in depositing their zakat. This will be done as an effort to grow trust and curb the data as the form of accountability.

As the effort for actualizing the proper and professional management of zakat in accordance with the provisions of religion, it requires good and perfect law enforcement with law enforcement officers who have sufficient moral or faith quality, are willing to sacrifice with high dedication, and have a great responsibility to the interests of many people. According to Jeremy Bentham, the purpose of the law is to create the happiness for many. The existence of the state and the law is solely for the sake of the true benefit of people's happiness [8]. Firmly, according to this theory, the ideal society is a society that tries to increase happiness and minimize unhappiness. It also means a society that attempts to give happiness to the people in general, so that the unhappiness can be kept to a minimum. Happiness means pleasure or lack of misery; unhappiness means misery and lack of pleasure.

Therefore, to achieve happiness for many people, it is essential is to fulfill the obligation of zakat for those who are capable. The zakat management should also be supported by a good and professional procedure based on the provisions of sharia. In order to avoid inequality on the implementation of zakat management function, it is expected that National Zakah Board of Gorontalo or *Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (BAZNAS)* institution can channel the right program to the needy and give information related to zakat management, with the hopes that the management of zakat in the future will be improved to fulfill the prosperity of society. In addition, zakat management should be equipped with zakat financial management regulation as well. If the zakat financial management mechanism is guided by the regional financial management model, the financial management can be carried out in proper order. Zakat funds can be managed properly if the managing agency has a solid funding mechanism.

Meanwhile, related to the management of zakat fund, there should be a synergy between the central government, local government, National Zakah Board in advancing and developing the management of this charity from a social institution into a sharia financial institution. This can be done solely to make the management of zakat funds to be more transparent and accountable in accordance with the provisions of sharia.

#### 4. Conclusion

The problem of zakat management especially zakat on income is quite complex, in which it has become the problem faced by all Muslims nowadays, especially for the *muzakki* as the zakat payer. The importance of building Muslim solidarity through zakat on income as its strength in promoting and improving the welfare of society to create awareness that zakat on income is efficient and useful for the community.

The realization of zakat management in Gorontalo does not seem to run effectively because the open management of zakat management is still experiencing a number of difficulties, particularly on the mechanism of collecting and distributing the zakat. Also, those who are obliged of zakat on income appear to be reluctant to pay zakat through National Zakah Board. There are still concerns of the *muzakki* regarding to the distribution of zakat and the lack of information to the public.

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