THE INFLUENCE OF MOTIVATION, TYPE OF JOB AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE UNDERSTANDING OF PROFESSIONAL ZAKAT IN MUARA ENIM DISTRICT

Selvi Dwi Indriyani[1], Mismiwati[2], Fakhrina[3], Helisia Krisdayanti[4], Riduwansah[5]

[1]Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang, Email: selvidwiindriyani@gmail.com
[2]Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang, Email: mismiwati_uin@radenfatah.ac.id,
[3]Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang, Email: Fakhrina_uin@radenfatah.ac.id,
[4]Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang, Email: Helisiakrisdayanti77@gmail.com,
[5]Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang, Email: riduwansah_uin@radenfatah.ac.id

Abstract

Research entitled The Influence of Motivation, Type of Work and Social Environment on Understanding Professional Zakat in Muara Enim District. Understanding is the ability of the community in Muara Enim District to understand and comprehend professional zakat. The aim of this research is to analyze motivation, type of work and social environment of society towards understanding professional zakat. In this study, the population used was people who work in Kepur Village, Muara Enim District. The research sample was taken from 100 of 361 people who work using a non-probability sampling technique using the formula Hair et al. In this research, a quantitative approach was used using data collection techniques by distributing questionnaire data. Data analysis techniques use SPSS 26.0 software tools. The results of this research are that the motivation variable influences the understanding of professional zakat with a t-count of 2.263 and a t-table of 1.661, the type of work influences the understanding of professional zakat with a t-count of 4.170 and a t-table of 1.661, the social environment influences the understanding of professional zakat with a t-count of 2.636 and a t-table of 1.661 and motivation, the type of work and social environment together influence the understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim District.

Keywords: *level of education, type of work, social environment, understanding*

INTRODUCTION

Islam is a religion that was revealed to mankind to regulate various problems and affairs of worldly life and to prepare for the afterlife. Islam is known as a kaffah (comprehensive) religion because every detail of human affairs is discussed in the Qur'an and hadith. When someone is Muslim, it is their obligation to complete the requirements to become a Muslim or what are known as the pillars of Islam. The pillars of Islam are divided into five parts, namely reading the creed, performing prayers. Paying zakat, fasting and performing Hajj for those who are able.

As time goes by, the types of zakat objects continue to develop. Fiqh experts continue to conduct studies and carry out ijtihad to determine the assets of zakat objects that were not known at the time of the Prophet. Imam Syafi'i, Imam Maliki, Imam Hambali and Imam Hanafi provided many additional assets for zakat objects. In the time of Umar bin Abdul Azis, income zakat was developed, namely zakat on employees' wages.

This professional zakat is very important to understand, considering that in today's society the potential for professional zakat is quite large in volume, especially due to the development of several types of work in today's society such as doctors, notaries, technical consultants, legal advisors/legal

consultants/advocates, management consultants, accountants, actuaries, and so on.

Professional zakat is a religious concept that is in accordance with Islamic law and the foundation of the Islamic religion. It is not based on your own will or desire and interest in zakat. Therefore, the conditions that have been determined by Islamic law in relation to the types of assets that must be given zakat, haul and nissab as well as the concept of workmanship must be based on the provisions of the law that have been specifically and completely stipulated in the Al-Qur'an and Sunnah.

Comprehension is a level of ability that expects someone to be able to understand/comprehend the meaning, which they know in the process of understanding, they are not only required to memorize but also have to understand. Most people think that learning is memorizing but in reality people who memorize do not necessarily understand but people who understand definitely understand.

Motivation is a psychological drive that individuals have to achieve certain goals. Currently, there are still many people in Muara Enim District who do not understand about professional zakat. The public knows more about zakat fitrah which is paid during the holy month of Ramadan. This is because people do not understand professional zakat so they are not motivated to pay zakat.

Understanding of professional zakat based on research from consulting institutions with main activities in the fields of training, research and consulting/ IMZ in 2010 only 16.7 percent of the public knew about the existence of professional zakat. Based on brief interviews with people in Muara Enim District, they did not know that professional zakat existed, they only knew that zakat fitrah was paid out in the holy month of Ramadan. In other words, the people in Muara Enim District currently only know about zakat fitrah and do not yet understand about professional zakat.

From the explanations above, this time the author will discuss professional zakat which has mushroomed in this modern era. Because during the time of the Prophet Muhammad. only discusses sources of income from agriculture, animal husbandry and trade. Meanwhile, sources of income from work were not widely known in previous generations. However, this does not mean that income from work is free from zakat, because zakat is essentially a levy on the wealth of groups that have excess assets to give to groups in need.

specially in the Muara Enim District area, there are many office buildings, companies, and also residents who work outside the area in various types of work such as medical, military, police, educators, civil servants, and other jobs. Therefore, many residents in Muara Enim District have jobs with high incomes. In general, the population understands more about zakat fitrah.

LITERATURE REVIEW
1. **Abraham Maslow's Theory of Motivation.**

In this theory, Maslow assumes that needs are the reason for the formation of motivation in an individual to carry out all activities that can support the individual in an effort to fulfill their needs and. This theory is known as Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory and human needs can be classified into five hierarchies of needs.
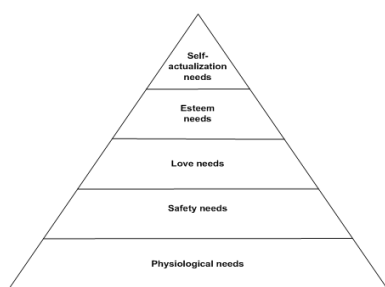
Gambar 1. Diagram Hierarki Maslow

a. Basic or Physiological Needs.
    Basic needs are things that must first be met so that humans can survive and continue their lives. Physiological needs are human needs for oxygen, water, food, normal body temperature, sleep, homeostasis, sexual needs, and so on.

b. The need for security.
    To move to the next level, an individual must meet the needs at this level. Maslow explained that the need for security includes a sense of physical and emotional security. Needs at this level depend on the age of the individual.

c. Social Needs (Love, Affection, and Ownership Rights).
    At this level, an individual needs love, affection, and has ownership rights to something. Apart from that, an individual can obtain needs at this level by making friends with other individuals, forming a family, socializing with a group, adapting to the surrounding environment, and being in a community environment.

d. The need for appreciation.
    The meaning of appreciation for Maslow is self-esteem. Every individual has the right to their own dignity. Self-esteem can come from oneself or others. According to Maslow, self-esteem is divided into two forms, namely self-respect and respect from others.

e. The need for self-actualization.

Needs at this level are the highest needs. Self-actualization can be interpreted as a true manifestation of reflecting an individual's hopes and desires for himself.

2. **Needs from an Islamic Perspective**

    The use of conventional economics and capitalism in terms of needs and wants is all that is necessary for malnutrition in the widening of the natural world of life. The need reflects the nature of the unreal nature of the transaction and the lack of awareness of the fraudulent self that one wishes to promote. People need something in terms of mental and physical function that is very small in themselves.

    According to Muhammad (1996), desires are a strong desire or desire to satisfy specific needs. From the definition of needs and desires, it can be concluded that needs and desires are everything that is needed by humans with the aim of maintaining and prospering their lives. Needs are a reflection of feelings of dissatisfaction or lack in humans who want to be achieved.

    Imam Al-Ghozali (1327 H) argued that needs are human desires to obtain something that is necessary to maintain their survival and carry out their functions. Namely carrying out his duties as a servant of Allah by worshiping to the maximum, because worshiping Allah is obligatory. So trying to fulfill the needs so that these obligations are carried out well, the law becomes obligatory as well, according to the applicable rules

    Albu Ishalq all-Syaltibi (1975) the most important requirements for the three levels are:

a. Dharuriyat needs
    Dharuriyat (primary) is the most important and most important

need, this need must be fulfilled so that humans can live a decent life. These needs include, khifdu din (guarding religion), khifdu nafs (guarding life), khifdu alq (guarding reason), khifdu nasl (guarding offspring), and khifdu mall (guarding wealth).

b. Hajj needs

Hajiyat (secondary) is a need after the Dharuriyat need. If the Hajiyat need is not met, it will not threaten the safety of human life. However, these humans will experience difficulties in carrying out an activity.

c. The need for Tahsiniyat

Tahsiniyat is a need that does not threaten the five main things, namely khifdu din (guarding religion), khifdu nafs (safeguarding life), khifdu alq (guarding reason), khifdu nasl (guarding descendants), and khifdu mall (guarding wealth). And does not cause human difficulties, this need arises after the Dharuriyyat and Hajiyat needs are met. This need is a complementary need.

3. Employee Performance Theory

Performance is the work performance that is achieved by the company in accordance with the performance in the company's performance. Performance in an organization is a process of achieving success and not realizing organizational goals that have already been set in motion.

According to (Balbin & Boles, 1998) Job performance is the level of productivity of an employee, relative to colleagues, influenced by work-related variables including role-stress and work/non-work conflict. Meanwhile,

Robbins (1996: 259) says that performance is the amount of effort an individual expends on their work.

Performance is the result of work or real behavior displayed by each person as a work achievement produced by employees in accordance with their role in the company. Performance in an organization is the answer to the success or failure of the organizational goals that have been set.

Factors that influence performance include:

a. Mental attitude (work motivation, work discipline, work ethics)

The mental attitude possessed by a supervisor can also have an influence on his or her performance. The mental attitude that really affects the employee's performance includes work motivation, work discipline, and the work ethics that a teacher has.

b. Educationn

The education an employee has influences the employee's performance. The higher an employee's education, the higher his or her performance is likely to be.

c. Skills

Employees who have skills will have better performance than employees who do not have skills.

d. Leadership

The manager's leadership has an influence on the performance of his employees. Managers who have a good leadership style will be able to improve the performance of their subordinates.

e. Income level

Employee income levels influence employee performance. Employees will be motivated to improve their performance if they have an appropriate income.

f. Work environment

A good work environment has a fairly spacious work space, perfect lighting and an air temperature that is appropriate to the work space of reliable employees. If one of these facilities is damaged, repair it immediately so that their performance does not decrease and they remain comfortable at work.

g. Communication.

Employees and managers must always create harmonious and good communication. Having good communication will make it easier to carry out company duties.

h. Infrastructure

Companies must provide facilities or facilities and infrastructure that can support employee performance.

i. Opportunity for achievement

Having opportunities for achievement within the company can provide motivation for employees to always improve their performance.

j. Bonus

Most employees will work happily if the work they do is appreciated by the company. Rewarding employees can start with something as simple as praise from a superior or even a bonus. This bonus can be given to your employees who are truly able to work well according to your expectations

4. Profession Zakat

Professional zakat is zakat imposed on each specific job or professional skill, whether carried out alone or jointly with other people/institutions. Those who generate income (money) that meets the nisab (minimum limit for giving zakat), for example, are doctors, consultants, advocates, lecturers, artists, etc.

According to Yusuf Qordawi, one of the things that is important to get the attention of Muslims today is income or income earned through their skills, whether done individually or together, this kind of income in ushul fiqh is called al-mal al-mustafad If all income through professional activities reaches the nisab, zakat must be paid, which is the basis for this provision.

Professional zakat is zakat paid from the results of a halal business that brings in relatively large results (money) in an easy way, through a certain skill. From the definition above, it is clear that there are points that need to be underlined regarding the professional work in question, namely:

a. Halal type of business
b. Make relatively a lot of money
c. Obtained in an easy way
d. Through a certain skill

A person is said to be obliged to pay zakat on his income if his income has reached the zakat income nishab of 85 grams of gold per year. This is also confirmed in BAZNAS Decree Number 01 of 2023 concerning the nisab of zakat on income and services, that; The zakat income/income nisab in 2023 is worth 85 grams of gold or the equivalent of Rp. 81,945,667 per year or Rp. 6,828,806 per month.

In practice, zakat on income can be paid every month with the monthly nisab value being equivalent to the value of one twelfth of 85 grams of gold with a grade of 2.5%. So if your monthly income exceeds the monthly nisab value, then you must pay zakat of 2.5% of your income.

The pillars of the elements that must be fulfilled in issuing zakat are:
1. People who pay zakat (Muzzaki)
2. Assets that must be given zakat, and
3. Zakat recipients (mustahiq)

Apart from the three elements

above, other zakat conditions are also required. Zakat conditions are all the provisions that must be fulfilled in the three elements above.

This condition is explored and explained from the hadiths of the Prophet SAW. in detail, namely as follows:

1. Requirements for people who pay zakat
   a. Islam
   b. Coming of age, and
   c. Have assets that meet the requirements
2. Conditions for the assets to be given zakat
   a. Ownership is certain, halal and good
   b. Develop
   c. Exceeds basic needs
   d. Clean from debt
   e. Reaching the nisab
   f. Reaching the haul period

METODE PENELITIAN

The methodology of this research is categorized as qualitative descriptive, which is in line with the previous research analysis. In this way, the method carries out the collection of data in the form of many different types of information, then continues to process and analyze these methods in order to create an informational information through the digital information.

In compiling this research, the author provided a questionnaire to respondents and analyzed the population that tends to be the most likely to complete this research data. The purpose of aldallalh dallalm ralngkal is to collect data about Valrialbel. This research used a questionnaire that was distributed directly to Malsyalral Kalt who work in Kepur Village, Mualral Enim District.

The population in this study is the number of residents based on the type of work in Kepur Village, Muara Enim District. Namely, there are 361 residents who work as TNI, Police, and Doctors, Civil servants, private employees, BUMN employees, honorary employees, teachers, Midwives, Nurses. The sample in this research consisted of 100 samples, namely people in professions whose income had reached the nishab. The analytical tool used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis with the SPSS version 25 program.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. **Classical Assumption Test**
   a. **Normalitas Test**
   The normal litals test is used to test non-palralmetic Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S). In the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test, if the value of probalbilitals is greater than 0.05, the value of probalbilitals is normally distributed, but if the value of probalbilitals is smaller than 0.05, the malkalal value is not normally distributed. You can look at the paldal talbel below:

Table. 1
Normalitas Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	,53932050
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,067
	Positive	,067
	Negative	-,037
Test Statistic		,067
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source: processed SPSS output, 2023

Based on the output in the table above of the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method above, we can see that where the alsymp.sig value is 0.200 > 0.05, it is in accordance with the basis for decision making in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, so in this regression model the residual value is standardized. normally distributed.

b. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test can be carried out by looking at the tolerance value and VIF (Variance Inflation Factor), where the tolerance value must be > 0.100 and VIF < 10.00.

Table. 2
Multicollinearity Test

Variable	Tolerance	VIF
Motivation	0, 988	1, 013
Type Of Work	0, 614	1, 629
Social Evironment	0, 613	1, 632

Source: processed SPSS output, 2023

Based on the table, it is known that all variables have a tolerance value of >0.100 and a VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value of <10.00, so it can be concluded that multicollinearity does not occur.

c. Heterokedastisitas Test

This test is carried out to determine whether the regression model has unequal variance between residual observations. A good regression model is a regression model that does not have heteroscedasticity problems or disturbances. Where the Heteroscedasticity test in this regression uses the Spearman test.

Table. 3
Heteroskedastisitas Test

			Motivasi	Jenis-Pekerjaan	Lingkungan-Sosial	Unstandardized Residual
Spearman's rho	Motivasi	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	-,017	,101	,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,864	,316	,997
		N	100	100	100	100
	Jenis-Pekerjaan	Correlation Coefficient	-,017	1,000	,504**	,010
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,864	.	,000	,920
		N	100	100	100	100
	Lingkungan-Sosial	Correlation Coefficient	,101	,504**	1,000	-,158
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,316	,000	.	,116
		N	100	100	100	100
	Unstandardized Residual	Correlation Coefficient	,000	,010	-,158	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,997	,920	,116	.
		N	100	100	100	100

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

variable (X1) is 0.977, the type of work variable (X2) is 0.920 and the social environment variable (X3) is 0.116. The total value of the third independent value (X) is greater than the value of 0.05 so that it can be concluded that it is not the most common result of the heteroscedal stituition. This means that the regression model developed for this research is ready to be implemented.

2. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table. 4
Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1,790	,614		2,914	,004		
	Motivasi	,288	,127	,263	2,263	,026	,472	2,199
	Jenis-Pekerjaan	,400	,096	,422	4,170	,000	,614	1,629
	Lingkungan-Sosial	,293	,111	,267	2,636	,010	,613	1,632

a. Dependent Variable: Pemahaman

Y = 1,790 +0,288 X1+ 0,400 X2+ 0,293 X3 + 0,781 e

3. Hypothesis Testing
1. Parsial Test (t Test)

In order to find out whether the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable, the t test is used. The t test was used to partially find out motivation variables (X1), type of work (X2), and social environment (X3) on the understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim District. The following table summarizes the results of the research t test.

Table. 5
T Test

Coefficients^a								
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1,790	,614		2,914	,004		
	Motivasi	,288	,127	,263	2,263	,026	,472	2,199
	Jenis-Pekerjaan	,400	,096	,422	4,170	,000	,614	1,629
	Lingkungan-Sosial	,293	,111	,267	2,636	,010	,613	1,632
a. Dependent Variable: Pemahaman								

Source: processed SPSS output, 2023

Knowing that = 0.05 and dk= N (N-k or (100-3) = 97, the t table number can be used to determine the result of the previous calculation. This gives us the t table value, namely 1.661, which tells us that each variable is as follows:

1. Motivation and understanding based on the calculated t table is 2.263, t table is 1.661, and also the significance is 0.026 > 0.05. This means that motivation influences understanding.
2. Type of work and understanding based on the calculated t table is 4.170 and the t table is 1.661, and the significance is 0.000 < 0.05.

This means that the type of work influences understanding.

3. Social environment and understanding based on the calculated t table is 2.636 and the t table is 1.661, and the significance is 0.010 > 0.05, thus, it can be concluded that the social environment has an influence on understanding.

2. Simultaneuos Test (F Test)

In this study, the f test was used to observe whether motivation (X1), type of work (X2), and social environment (X3) had an influence on the understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim District. If the calculated f value exceeds or is equal to table f, a variable is said to be influential because it has influence and no influence on the dependent and independent variables at the same time. On the other hand, if the calculated f is below or equal to the table f, then the variable is said to have no influence at all. The following table displays the test results from this research:

Table. 6
F Test

ANOVA^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18,903	3	6,301	21,007	,000^b
	Residual	28,796	96	,300		
	Total	47,699	99			
a. Dependent Variable: Pemahaman						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Lingkungan-Sosial, Motivasi, Jenis-Pekerjaan						

Source: processed SPSS output, 2023

The calculated f test obtained was 21.007, as seen in table 4.15 above. and to determine the degrees of freedom and the F table, the significance level is 0.05. df = (n-k-1) or (100-3-1) and (k-1) or (3-1), df = (100-3-1 = 96) and the resulting number for table F is 3,091. As a result of this, the calculation

results obtained are Fcount > Ftalbel (21.007 > 3.091) which has a sig value (0.000 < 0.05). Thus, the conclusion is that understanding is influenced simultaneously by motivation, type of work and social environment.

3. Determinal coefficient test (R2)

The coefficient of determination is used to determine the level of relationship between understanding and the 3 independent variables of motivation, type of work and social environment. The following table displays data from testing:

Table. 7
Koefisien Determinan

Model Summary[b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,630[a]	,396	,377	,54768
a. Predictors: (Constant), Lingkungan-Sosial, Motivasi, Jenis-Pekerjaan				
b. Dependent Variable: Pemahaman				

Source: processed SPSS output, 2023

Based on the table, the adjusted R square value is 0.377. motivation, type of work, and social environment influence understanding by 37.7%. while other variables that were not included when researching had an effect of 62.3%.

DISCUSSION

1. **The Influence of Motivation on Understanding Professional Zakat in Muara Enim District.**

   Based on the t test between motivation variables, t is calculated as 2.263 > 1.661 with a significance value of 0.026 > 0.05. So H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected, which means that the motivation variable influences the understanding of professional zakat in Muaral Enim District. This research refers to Needs Theory according to Maslow, motivation arises due to a

person's understanding of something. The higher a person's knowledge, the greater the knowledge and understanding they will gain.

People in Muara Enim District are motivated to understand professional zakat because there is a sense of willingness to understand professional zakat. After understanding, a feeling of desire to pay professional zakat arises, driven by the fact that as a Muslim, understanding professional zakat can increase your religious knowledge in the field of zakat.

For example, the police, an institution that handles zakat, carries out outreach. From this outreach, the police are motivated to pay professional zakat because they are aware that their income meets the requirements and obligations to be subject to professional zakat. This motivation arose because of the understanding he gained from the socialization carried out by the institution and made him understand about professional zakat. It is proven in the results of this research that motivation influences the understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim District.

2. **The Influence of Type of Work on Understanding Professional Zakat in Muara Enim District.**

   Based on the t test between job type level variables, t is calculated as 4.170> 1.661 with a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05. So H2 is accepted and H0 is rejected, which means that the type of work variable influences the understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim District. This research refers to Needs Theory. According to Maslow, the work done can provide knowledge and added value in understanding something. This theory

is in accordance with the results of this research, that the type of work influences the understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim District.

People in Muara Enim District have various types of work, from which the income earned has reached the nisab required for zakat. People gain understanding of professional zakat from work experience and places of work, one example is civil servants. He gained knowledge about professional zakat from his place of work, namely civil servants at the Ministry of Religion. The knowledge provided by the company provided added value in understanding professional zakat.

Professional zakat can be understood from various types of work, including the types of work in Muara Enim District starting from civil servants, TNI, police, midwives and so on. Professional zakat can be understood anywhere, you don't have to work in a place that exists under the auspices of an institution that deals with zakat. It is evident from the results of this research that the type of work influences the understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim District.

3. **The Influence of the Social Environment on the Understanding of Professional Zakat in Muara Enim District.**

Based on the t test between social environment level variables, the calculated t is 2.636 > 1.661 with a significance value of 0.010 > 0.05. So H3 is accepted and H0 is rejected, which means that social environmental variables influence the understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim District. This research refers to Needs Theory. The social environment

influences a person. If the environment obtained is bad then the information obtained will also be bad and if the information obtained back then the quality of the knowledge received will also be. This is in accordance with the results of this research which shows that the social environment influences the understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim District.

The social environment of the community in Muara Enim District has a direct and indirect environment, the community in Muara Enim District understands professional zakat from lectures, family, peers and co-workers who directly influence their understanding of professional zakat. Many people in Muara Enim District also understand professional zakat through religious books and also through electronic print media, this is proven in this research. The results of this research show that the social environment influences the community's understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim subdistrict.

4. **The Influence of Motivation, Type of Work, and Social Environment on Understanding Professional Zakat in Muara Enim District.**

According to the results of simultaneous tests, it can be concluded that the variables of education level, type of work, and social environment have a simultaneous influence on understanding. This is due to the value of fcount > phtalbel 21.007 > 3.091, whose significance is 0.000 < 0.05. So H4 is accepted and H0 is rejected. On the other hand, the adjusted R square in R^2 in this study is 37.7%, understanding is influenced by motivation, type of work and social environment, while other variables that were not included when researching have an effect on 62.3%.

The results of this research refer to Needs Theory. In this research, need is the reason for the formation of motivation in the community in Muara Enim District. To carry out all activities that can support the people of Muara Enim District in their efforts to meet their needs.

This means that the variables motivation, type of work, and social environment influence understanding simultaneously. So that people in Muara Enim District can understand professional zakat from the level of education they have taken, the job/profession they are in, and the social environment. These are the needs that must be met in understanding professional zakat.

It is proven in the results of this research that motivation, type of work, and social environment together influence the understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim District. Understanding professional zakat can be obtained anywhere and there are many things that can influence a person's understanding, both the work environment and the social environment, this can give rise to motivations within a person.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion discussed in the previous chapter, the author can draw conclusions from the research results as follows:

1. Motivation influences the understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim District.
2. The type of work influences the understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim District.
3. The social environment influences the understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim District.
4. Motivation, type of work, and social environment together simultaneously influence the understanding of professional zakat in Muara Enim District.

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