



The Influence of Zakat Fund Management and Zakat Fund Distribution on Poverty Levels at Baznas Palembang City

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the influence of zakat fund management and zakat fund distribution on poverty levels in BAZNAS Palembang City. Zakat as an Islamic economic instrument has significant potential in reducing poverty if managed and distributed effectively. The method used in this study is quantitative through the distribution of questionnaires aimed at mustachio baznas Palembang city. The sample used was 99 respondents from the calculation of the Slovin formula and using purposive sampling technique, the data obtained were then processed using the SPSS version 26 application, the types of data in this study were primary data and secondary data, data analysis used included validity testing, classical assumption testing, multiple linear regression testing and hypothesis testing. The results of the study indicate that the zakat fund management variable (X1) has an effect on the poverty rate at BAZNAS Palembang City with a significant value of the zakat fund management variable of $0.00 < 0.05$ with a calculated t value $< t$ table ($-9.802 < 1.660$). The zakat fund distribution variable has an effect on the poverty rate at BAZNAS Palembang City with a significant level of the zakat fund distribution variable of 0.00 smaller than 0.05 with a calculated t value $< t$ table ($-10.004 < 1.660$). The results of the study are expected to provide benefits for BAZNAS Palembang City mustahik in using zakat funds with the management and distribution of zakat funds

Keywords: Distribution Of Zakat Funds; Management of Zakat Funds; Poverty Level

Introduction

The problem in developing countries like Indonesia is poverty that occurs in social life and is always present. Problems faced by developing countries include development, unemployment, poverty, inequality in income distribution, and population growth are all interrelated, and in this context, they reflect the existence of disparities and conditions of social welfare. in Indonesia, this has an influence so that there is a slowdown in economic development.¹

The problem of poverty is not new, poverty is present in almost all development instruments. Poverty is the low quality of food, low quality and health services, low

¹ Nurfitri Martaliah Anita, Efni Rahman, Fuad Naufal Ramli, Luthfi, 'The Effect of Zakat Fund Distribution and Human Development Index on Poverty in Jambi Province in 2010-2021', Indonesian Journal of Islamic Economics and Business, 8.2 (2023).

quality of education services, low employment and business opportunities, limited access to housing, limited access to clean water, deteriorating environmental conditions, natural resources and the rise of criminal behavior.²

Economic problems are issues that frequently arise in everyday life, whether in the context of buying and selling, bargaining, or export-import activities. Currently, especially in Indonesia, there are various economic challenges faced, such as unemployment, poverty, price fluctuations, profits, inflation, economic systems, political economy, welfare, and economic growth. Essentially, the core of economic problems lies in the imbalance between human needs that are always abundant or unlimited and resources to satisfy those needs that are limited.³The number of poor people in Indonesia was recorded at 25.22 million. Compared to March 2023, this figure decreased by 0.68 million people. Furthermore, Looking at data from September 2022, the number of people living in poverty has decreased by 1.14 million. In March 2024, the percentage of the population living in poverty was recorded at 9.03 percent, a decrease of 0.33 percentage points compared to March 2023 and a decrease of 0.54 percentage points compared to September 2022.

In terms of location, between March 2023 and March 2024, the number of poor people in urban areas decreased by 0.1 million, while in rural areas, the decline reached 0.58 million. The poverty rate in urban areas decreased from 7.29 percent to 7.09 percent. Meanwhile, in rural areas, the poverty rate also fell from 12.22 percent to 11.79 percent.

Poverty in Indonesia is a problem that cannot be ignored and presents a challenge to the government in its efforts to develop the economy. If people lack skills and income, their purchasing power declines, and they fall into a cycle of poverty, impacting the economic growth of a region or country.⁴According to the Palembang Statistics Agency (BPS), the poor population in Palembang City fluctuated between 2020 and 2022. A significant decline occurred in 2023, reaching 10.22% and 2024, reaching 9.77%. Ninik Sudarwati (2009) stated that the significant decline in poverty rates was likely due to increased economic growth.⁵One strategy to overcome poverty is to use tools based on zakat funds because the majority of

² Yesi Triani, Maya Panorama, and Rinol Sumantri, 'Analysis of Poverty Alleviation in Palembang City', *Al-Infaq: Journal of Islamic Economics*, 11.2 (2020), p. 158, doi:10.32507/ajei.v11i2.635.

³Samuel Banurea, "The Indonesian Economy and Its Problems," *Journal of Civil Management Accounting*. Vol. 7, No. 1 (March 2021)

⁴Nurfitri Martaliah et al., "The Effect of Zakat Fund Distribution and Human Development Index on Poverty in Jambi Province 2010-2021," *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Economics and Business* 8, no. 2 (2023):

⁵Dra. Ninik Sudarwani, MM., *Poverty Alleviation Policy Reduces Poverty Alleviation Failure*, (Malang, Intimedia April 2009), p.15.

Indonesia is Muslim, according to BPS, 87.2% of Indonesia's population adheres to Islam therefore, zakat is an obligation for Muslims, so the power of zakat can be utilized economically to contribute to life.⁶

Zakat, the third pillar of Islam, is believed to address social problems, including poverty and reducing income inequality. Zakat, infaq, and sedekah are specific forms of social assistance used by the wealthy to support the poor and neglected who lack the means to help themselves.⁷

Through zakat, it is hoped that every individual can contribute to creating prosperity for humanity. The role of Muzakki is expected to bring a positive influence. In the life of mustahik or people who receive zakat funds, the process of distributing zakat consists of two main parts, namely: collecting and distributing zakat by giving zakat funds can be used by mustahik to change their economy so that they are no longer dependent on zakat funds and can become Muzakki to help them or mustahik in need, Management of zakat funds with the aim of economic empowerment is expected to change the level of poverty in the community.⁸

National ZIS Collection Based on Zakat Management Type. Total national collection in 2022 exceeded IDR 22.4 trillion, and in the first semester of 2023, it had reached more than IDR 14.7 trillion. The types of funds collected by BAZNAS/LAZ listed in Table

1.3 include zakat funds consisting of 1) zakat mal, 2) zakat fitrah, 3) infaq/sadaqah funds, 4) CSR, and 5) socio-religious funds (DSKL).

The zakat funds are given to entitled parties (mustahik) and if directed towards beneficial activities, the zakat funds can be used to support the improvement of the community's economy (mustahik).⁹ The distribution of zakat to the poor (mustahik) aims to eliminate the sources of poverty and misery so that they do not need zakat funds and instead turn from mustahik to muzakki (Qardhawi).

When we talk about zakat, we must remember that the role of zakat collectors is also the role of amil zakat, as the trustees in managing zakat funds. However, if amil zakat does not effectively manage their zakat funds, then hopes for prosperity or the

⁶ Yunila Dwi Putri, Rayna Kartika, and Riyadi Aprayuda, 'Can Zakat Funds Reduce Poverty Levels?: A Case Study of West Sumatra Province', *Jurnal Tabarru': Islamic Banking and Finance*, 3.2 (2020), pp. 248–61, doi:10.25299/jtb.2020.vol3(2).5818.

⁷ Intan Suri Mahardika Pertiwi, "The Influence of Income Level, Zakat Literacy, and Trust on Public Interest in Paying Zakat at the Lampung Province Baznas," *Journal of Management and Accounting Science*, Vol. 8, No. 1, (2020). Pages 1-9

⁸ Sumarni, 'Empowering the People's Economy Through Optimizing ZISWAF Management', *Maps Journal (Islamic Banking Management)*, 7.2 (2023), p. 03.

⁹ Rayyan Firdaus irdaus, Mukhlis Muhammad Murtala, Murtala Usman, Amru, 'The Impact of Productive Zakat Distribution in Improving the Welfare of Mustahiq in Zakat Management at Baitulmal Aceh Utara', *E-Mabis: Journal of Economics, Management and Business*, 23.1 (2022).

other seven asnaf will remain mere dreams. In other words, the most important thing in zakat is how to manage and administer it.¹⁰

Palembang City Baznas has 5 flagship programs, namely: Palembang Taqwa, Palembang Cerdas, Palembang Sejahtera, Palembang Sehat and Palembang Peduli. The Palembang Prosperous Program is one of the programs that aims to improve the economy of the poor by providing business capital to small traders (street vendors), an initiative to provide assistance to underprivileged residents to build their own lives, but in implementing the empowerment program there should be two parts, namely strategy and objectives.¹¹

A Zakat Institution is an organization that manages zakat funds received from zakat payers, both individuals and businesses, in accordance with Islamic sharia principles. This organization acts as a zakat collector, receiving various types of zakat, including zakat fitrah (alms), zakat on wealth, and other forms of zakat. Zakat institutions play a crucial role as intermediaries, channeling funds from those who can afford it (muzakki) to those in need (mustahik).¹²

The National Zakat Collection Agency (BAZNAS) is the sole official institution established by the government based on Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8 of 2001. Law No. 23 of 2011 concerning Zakat Management further emphasizes the role of an independent institution that is accountable to the President through the Minister of Religion.

The Palembang City Baznas is a non-structural government organization established to manage zakat in the Palembang City area. This organization is also known as BAZDA, which stands for Regional Zakat Collection Agency.

In 2023, the National Zakat Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BAZNAS RI) recorded significant achievements in zakat management and distribution. With total assets reaching Rp5,715,399,586,417, consisting of Rp982,595,609,305 in the Balance Sheet and Rp4,732,803,977,112 in the Off-Balance Sheet, BAZNAS RI demonstrated a strong commitment to ensuring the sustainability of zakat programs across various sectors. This success reflects the effectiveness of the zakat fund management strategy in providing a positive impact for communities in need.

Productive distribution of zakat is expected to boost the economic activity of those entitled to receive zakat. Empowerment efforts are expected to transform them into

¹⁰ Andika Zia Ulhak, Tarmizi Tarmizi, and Syahril Ahmad, 'Analysis of Zakat Fund Management on Improving the Economy of the Jambi City Community (Case Study of Baznas Jambi City)', *Scientific Journal of Management, Business and Entrepreneurship*, 3.3 (2023).

¹¹ Rachmania Anggi Dhita Lestari, Hilda, 'The Influence of Management and Distribution of Productive Zakat Funds on the Economic Empowerment of Mustahik in the Palembang Makmur Program at the National Zakat Agency (Baznas) of Palembang City', *Journal of Islamic and Socio-Religious Studies* Vol.2.No.1 (2024), pp. 132–37.

¹² Intan Suri Mahardika Pertiwi, 'The Influence of Income Level, Zakat Literacy and Trust on Community Interest in Paying Zakat at Baznas Lampung Province' *Journal of Management and Accounting Science* Vol. 8, No. 1, (2020). Pages 1-9.

business assets capable of meeting their daily needs and providing opportunities for the poor to live decently. Then, a business can be developed from zakat capital to reduce poverty and unemployment, thus becoming a spearhead of economic growth in Indonesia.¹³

Based on previous research data, it indicates a research gap regarding the management of zakat funds and the distribution of zakat funds to the poverty level at BAZNAS Palembang City.

The influence of zakat fund management as researched by Shida Halimatussadiyah (et al.),¹⁴ This indicates that zakat fund management has an impact on poverty levels. This differs from the results of research conducted by Anggi Masyasari Lubis (et al.),¹⁵ which shows that the management of zakat funds has no effect on poverty levels. The influence of zakat fund distribution as studied by Risma Lealy Septiani et al.,¹⁶ This indicates that the distribution of zakat funds has an impact on poverty levels. This differs from the results of research conducted by Eris Munandar et al.¹⁷ which shows that the distribution of zakat funds does not affect the poverty level.

Theoretical Basis

Zakat Fund Management

Zakat management encompasses a series of activities, including planning, implementation, and coordination in the collection, distribution, and utilization of zakat. Transparent and regular reporting of zakat collection and distribution performance is essential to ensure widespread, targeted, and measurable effectiveness. The goal of zakat management is to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of zakat services and to enhance the benefits of zakat for improving community welfare and alleviating poverty.¹⁸ Zakat management is regulated by several principles, which are in Islamic law, Amanah (zakat managers must be trustworthy), Benefit (zakat management is

¹³ Rachmania Anggi Dhita Lestari, Hilda, 'The Influence of Management and Distribution of Productive Zakat Funds on the Economic Empowerment of Mustahik in the Palembang Makmur Program at the National Zakat Agency (Baznas) of Palembang City', *Journal of Islamic and Socio-Religious Studies* Vol.2.No.1 (2024), pp. 132–37.

¹⁴ Shida Halimatussadiyah; Lilis, 'THE EFFECT OF ZAKAT AND WAKAF MANAGEMENT ON POVERTY REDUCTION IN CIANJUR REGENCY', *Journal of Accounting and Sharia Business* Volume IV/ Number 01/ January 2022, 2014.

¹⁵ Anggi Mayasari Lubis, Yenni Samri Juliati Nasution, and Nurwani, 'The Influence of Zakat Fund Management and Utilization on the Income Level of Mustahik at Baznas North Sumatra Province', *Wawasan: Journal of Management, Economics and Entrepreneurship*, 1.4 (2023).

¹⁶ Risma Laely Septiani, Ayub Wijayati Sapta Pradana, 'The Effect of Zakat Fund Distribution on Poverty Levels with Zakat Management as an Intervening Variable at Baznas East Lombok Regency', *Journal of Sharia Economic Law Studies*. Vol. 2 no. 21 June, 2021.

¹⁷ Saprel, Nanda Pratama, Ineke Stasia Vanela, 'Distribution of Zakat, Infaq, Alms and Gross Regional Domestic Product Funds on Poverty Levels in Kerinci Regency.)', *Jurnal Devmn TpISSN*. VOL. 12 NO. 2 DECEMBER 2024

¹⁸ Fadrika Hening Mangesti, Neriza Apriani, and Okta Trifiana, 'The Role of Zakat Collection Institutions in Prospering the Economy of the Community' *Scientific Journal of Economics and Management*, vol. 1. no. 4 (2023).

carried out to maximize the benefit of mustahik) justice (zakat managers distribute zakat funds fairly), legal security (there is a guarantee of legal security for those entitled to receive zakat), honesty (Zakat administration is carried out in steps to increase the benefit for those entitled) Contribution Accountability (Zakat management can be accounted for and accessible) to the community). Therefore, to increase the utilization of zakat, it is necessary to manage zakat by zakat organizations that have strong knowledge and strategic zakat management (according to hakam).¹⁹

Zakat collection at BAZNAS Palembang City uses methods, including: The National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) of Palembang City collaborates with banks to collect zakat. Muzakki's assets in banks, muzakki can ask for help from BAZNAS Palembang City to calculate the muzakki's zakat obligations. There are two types of Zakat Management Organizations (OPZ) in Indonesia, namely BAZNAS and the Zakat Amil Institute (LAZ). BAZNAS is managed by the government, while LAZ is managed by the community.

Management is the second job after collecting zakat funds, the management section is considered an important part in the zakat fund management effort. The administration of zakat funds collected by the administrators from accounts, charity funds and directly to the secretary is channeled to the head office for sustainable management. Furthermore, the Palembang City BAZNAS administrators record the data of prospective mustahik who are entitled to receive zakat fund assistance. As well as the distribution of zakat in the city of Palembang is carried out by various government and private institutions. The National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) and other zakat institutions play an important role in the collection and distribution of zakat, the issue of distribution is very important to pay attention to because distribution is a means to achieve prosperity or prosperity together.²⁰

Zakat Fund Management Indicators

According to Fitri Ana Siregar,²¹ and Wahyu Kurniangsish,²² Zakat fund management has the following indicators:

a. Collection

The activity of collecting zakat funds from muzakki to zakat management organizations.

b. Distribution

¹⁹Drs. Hamka M. Ag, Practical Zakat Guide, (Jakarta: July 2013)

²⁰ Iwan Henri Kusnadi, Anggia Hermawati, and Taharuddin Taharuddin, 'Zakat Fund Collection Procedures at the National Zakat Agency (Baznas) of Subang Regency', The World of Financial Administration Journal, 2.2 (2020).

²¹ Angger Hidayat Fitri Ana Siregar, 'Optimizing Zakat in Efforts to Alleviate Poverty in Indonesia', PROFJES: Prophetic Journal of Islamic Economics, 3.1 (2024).

²² Wahyu Kurniangsish, 'Management of Zakat, Infak, and Alms Funds Based on Mosques from the Perspective of Sharia Economic Law', Journal of Sharia Economic Law, 5.2 (2022).

The activity of distributing zakat funds to people who are entitled to receive them (mustahik).

c. justice

Justice in zakat management in Indonesia is reflected in the principles adopted, such as trust, benefit, and legal capacity.

Distribution of Zakat Funds

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), zakat distribution is the distribution of zakat funds, which is an economic activity carried out by those entitled to receive it. Therefore, zakat distribution is one effort to alleviate poverty through socio-economic empowerment programs. The allocation of contributions is directed towards activities that are beneficial in the long term and free the poor from economic dependence on assistance from others.²³

In the current distribution of zakat funds, it is known as zakat collection and zakat distribution. Almost all zakat management institutions use this method. In general, these two aspects of zakat are divided according to the nature of zakat and the appropriate use of zakat funds. Thus, this collection and useful needs are divided into two categories: traditional consumption and creative consumption, and the useful ones are divided into useful and useful methods to be explained in four forms of zakat distribution, as follows.

- a. Traditional Consumptive distribution is the direct distribution of zakat for daily needs to the most able, for example the distribution of zakat fitrah in the form of rice and money to the poor on Eid al-Fitr or the distribution of zakat in kind directly by the poor to those who are entitled to receive it due to food shortages or due to experiencing a disaster, those in need. This example is a short-term plan to solve human problems.
- b. Creative Consumptive Distribution: Zakat is distributed in the form of consumer goods and used to help the poor overcome social and economic challenges. These donations include school supplies and scholarships for students, mosque assistance such as Sarafon and Meknas, agricultural equipment such as paddles for farmers, and shopping baskets for small traders.
- c. Conventional Productive Distribution is zakat given in the form of manufactured goods whose zakat can create businesses, such as assistance for goats, cow's milk for plowing rice, carpentry tools, sewing machines.
- d. Productive and Creative Distribution is zakat known as working capital, for investment in social projects, such as social development, such as the construction of schools, health facilities, or places of worship, and

²³ Monica Harahap, Delima Sari Lubis, and Rini Hayati Lubis, 'Implementation of Zakat Fund Distribution at BAZNAS North Padang Lawas Regency', *Journal of Islamic Social Financial Management* 5 (2024), pp. 11–19.

commercial capital. Assistance or business development for small business owners or entrepreneurs.²⁴

Zakat Fund Distribution Indicators

According to Rifqi Chairul Umam²⁵ and Sasti Anjana Widhyasti²⁶ The distribution of zakat funds has the following indicators:

- a. Target Accuracy
To measure the accuracy of zakat targets, a field survey can be conducted to ensure that the data submitted by the mustahik is in accordance with actual conditions.
- b. Economic Improvement
A change from a weak economic condition to a positive one. Economic improvement can take the form of increased production of goods and services or increased public income.
- c. Utilization of Funds Use of funds to finance planned activities

Definition of Zakat Fund Management and Distribution Institution

Before the enactment of the Zakat Management Law, the practice of collecting, managing, and distributing zakat already existed in society. These activities were carried out by the community itself, both individually and in groups. With the enactment of this law, these existing institutions will be formalized. The official designation of this institution has been decided as the Zakat Collection Institution (LAZ).²⁷

In addition, to become an LAZ or institution authorized to administer zakat, institutions that previously existed informally in the community must first go through formal administrative procedures and then obtain approval from the authorized party as proof of their authority.

Therefore, according to Law Number 38 of 1999, not all parties involved in the collection, management, and distribution of zakat, both organizations and individuals, can be considered zakat institutions. Zakat institutions are bodies that control the sources of zakat received from zakat, both individuals and commercial entities that receive zakat according to applicable Islamic law, or agents or recipients of zakat, including zakat fitrah and zakat on wealth and zakat. Others in Indonesia are

²⁴Risa Rahmah, Rafi Dwi Yanto, Nur Alvi Dina Maulida, Deti Sulistiani, "The Role of Productive Zakat Fund Distribution at Rumah Zakat as an Effort for Economic Recovery Post-Covid-19 Pandemic", *Journal of Proceedings of Islamic Economics, Business, and Philanthropy*, Vol.2, No.1 (2023).

²⁵Rifqi Chairul Umam, "Effectiveness of Zakat Distribution at the Darussalam Mosque in Cibubur Tourism City," *Journal of Islamic Philanthropy and Disaster (JOIPAD)*, Vol. 1 No. 2 (2021).

²⁶Sasti Anjana Widhyasti, 'Qualitative Approach: An Effective Zakat Distribution Model in Zakat Collection Institutions', *Journal of Economics and Business*, Vol.22. No. 1 (2021).

²⁷Jannus Tambunan, "Maximizing Zakat Potential Through Increasing the Accountability of Zakat Management Institutions", *Jurnal Islamic* Vol. 2 No. (June 1, 2021).

considered philanthropists. Zakat institutions are one of the institutions that receive zakat or distribute money from groups that have excess funds (Muzaki) to groups that do not have funds (Mustahak). Zakat institutions in Indonesia in Law Number 38 of 1999 concerning Zakat Management

Research Methodology

This research uses a descriptive quantitative method, which is a research method that aims to describe a situation objectively by using numbers to analyze the influence of management and distribution of zakat funds on poverty levels. The descriptive quantitative research method is research that is based on assumptions, then variables are determined, and then analyzed using valid research methods, especially in descriptive quantitative research.²⁸ According to Juliansyah Noor (2010), population is the entire area consisting of subjects/objects that can be used to be studied or researched and then conclusions can be drawn.²⁹ The population in this study was 8,192 mustahik (January – December 2024) who received aid funds from BAZNAS Palembang City.

A sample is a portion of a population used in a study to represent the entire population. A sample has the same characteristics and traits as the population, and its results are considered to reflect the original population. A sample is a small portion of a population that is considered representative of it.³⁰

The model in this study uses the Slovin model with the following formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Information:

n= Number of Samples

N= Population Size

e = Error Margin

Based on data obtained in 2024, there were 8,192 mustahik recorded, with the allowance or margin of error taken by researchers being 10% of the error sample. Research data sources are sources of data or information related to ongoing research. Data can be obtained using primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques are the methods used to gather the information or data needed for a study. This technique is crucial for determining data quality, which will influence the results and conclusions of the study. The following are several types of data collection techniques.

²⁸ M. Makhrus Ali and others, 'Quantitative Research Methodology and Its Application in Research', *Education Journal*.2022, 2.2 (2022), pp. 1–6.

²⁹ Dr. Juliansyah Noor, *Research Methodology for undergraduate theses, dissertations, and scientific works* (Kensana, Jakarta, December, 2010), p. 147.

³⁰ Asrulla, Risnita, M.Syahrani Jailani, Firdaus, 'Population and Sampling (Quantitative), and Selection of Key Informants (Qualitative) in a Practical Approach' *Tambusai Education Journal*.Volume 7 Number 3 of 2023

In quantitative research, the data analysis process must be effective in analyzing the collected data. Data that has been collected but not yet analyzed is raw data. Data becomes meaningful when analyzed and interpreted to obtain a picture or meaning from all the data obtained. Data analysis plays an important role in research. Many data are collected such as field descriptions, photos, images, articles, reports, biographies, articles, etc.³¹ According to Sugiyono, analyzing data is a task that requires skill and knowledge. Analysis is a challenging task because it requires creativity and high intellectual ability.³² Research Instrument Test, Validity Test, Reliability Test, Classical Assumption Test, Normality Test, Heteroscedasticity Test, Multicollinearity Test, while the Analysis of Research Results uses Multiple Linear Regression while the Research Hypothesis Test uses Partial Test (T Test) and Simultaneous Test (F Test).

Results and Discussion

1. The Impact of Zakat Fund Management on Poverty Levels

Based on the results of the regression equation, the zakat fund management variable has a regression efficiency of -0.817. In addition, the calculated t-value of $-9.802 > t\text{-table of } 1.660$ and a significance value of $0.00 < 0.05$, so it can be said that zakat fund management has a positive and significant influence on the poverty rate. This means that if the zakat fund management variable increases by 1%, the poverty rate will decrease by a significant amount of -0.817.

The results of this study are the same as the research conducted by Shida Halimatussadia (2022)³³ which states that zakat fund management has a positive and significant impact on poverty reduction. Zakat fund management encompasses a series of activities, from planning, organizing, implementing, and monitoring zakat itself. Its primary goal is to improve community welfare and help alleviate poverty.

Zakat is a mechanism in Islam that aims to equalize income distribution between the rich and the poor. Furthermore, zakat plays a strategic role in reducing poverty. As an instrument for poverty alleviation, proper zakat management is essential to maximize its contribution to those striving to transform from poverty to prosperity. Islam teaches its followers to overcome poverty through income distribution through zakat, infaq, and sadaqah.

2. The Impact of Zakat Fund Distribution on Poverty Levels

³¹Muhammad Irfan Syahroni, "Quantitative Analysis", Al-Musthafa Journal, Sttt Al-Aziziyah, West Lombok, Vol.3, No.3, (September 2023).

³²Sugiyono, *Qualitative Research Methods* (Bandung: Alfabeta.2022).

³³Shida Halimatussadia; Lilis, "THE EFFECT OF ZAKAT AND WAKAF MANAGEMENT ON POVERTY REDUCTION IN CIANJUR REGENCY", *Journal of Accounting and Sharia Business* Volume IV/ Number 01/ January 2022.

Based on the results of the regression equation, the distribution of zakat funds variable has a regression efficiency of -10.004. In addition, the calculated $t_{-10,004} > t_{table 1.660}$ and a significance value of $0.00 < 0.05$ so it can be said that the distribution of zakat funds has a negative influence on the poverty rate (Y). This is if the zakat fund distribution variable increases by 1% then the poverty rate will decrease by -10.004.

Looking at previous research conducted by Nurfotri Martaliah (2023)³⁴ which explains that the distribution of zakat funds has a negative and significant impact on the poverty rate, meaning that the poverty rate can decrease with economic empowerment through the distribution of zakat funds, because zakat funds are Islamic philanthropy is a form of concern for Muslims based on the implementation of the sunnah, such as infaq and sedekah, as well as the obligation to pay zakat.

The goal is to achieve prosperity both in this world and in the hereafter (falah). The productive use of Zakat contributes to increasing the income of mustahiq, which in turn can gradually encourage a decrease in the poverty rate, with the gradual and targeted distribution of zakat funds is expected to provide more decent income and jobs so that it can improve the standard of living of the community and influence the decline in the poverty rate in the city of Palembang.

3. The Influence of Zakat Fund Management and Zakat Fund Distribution on Poverty Levels

The results of the multiple linear regression analysis shown in the table show that the coefficient of determination indicated by R Square is 0.676, or 67.6%, which indicates that there is a significant influence between the management of zakat funds and the distribution of zakat funds on the poverty level, while the last 32.4% is influenced by other variables besides the variables studied.

The results of the F test show that the calculated F value is 10,144 and the F-table value is 1.985, so the calculated F is greater than the F-table, and the significance probability value of 0.000 is less than 0.005. Therefore, it can be concluded that, simultaneously, zakat fund management has a significant impact on poverty levels. This is in accordance with what was conveyed by Risma Laey Septiani (2022).³⁵ states that simultaneously the variables of zakat fund management and zakat fund distribution have a significant positive influence on the poverty level.

Conclusion

³⁴Nurfitri Martaliah and others, 'The Effect of Zakat Fund Distribution and Human Development Index on Poverty in Jambi Province 2010-2021', Indonesian Journal of Islamic Economics and Business, 8.2 (2023).

³⁵ Septiani and others, THE EFFECT OF ZAKAT FUND DISTRIBUTION ON POVERTY LEVELS WITH ZAKAT MANAGEMENT AS AN INTERVENING VARIABLE AT BAZNAS, EAST LOMBOK DISTRICT, mmxxii.

Based on the analysis and discussion of the previous chapter regarding the impact of management and distribution of zakat funds on the poverty rate at the Palembang City Baznas, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The zakat fund management variable significantly influences poverty levels, with a calculated value of $-9.802 < 1.660$ and a significance value of $0.00 < 0.05$. This means that the better the zakat fund management, the lower the poverty rate.
2. The distribution of zakat funds has a significant effect on poverty levels, with a calculated t-value of $-10.004 < t\text{-table of } 1.660$ and a significance value of $0.00 < 0.05$. This means that if zakat fund distribution increases, the poverty level will decrease.
3. The variables of zakat fund management and zakat fund distribution have a simultaneous effect on the poverty rate. With a calculated F value of 10,144 and significance $0.000 < 0.005$, which means that the management of zakat funds and the distribution of zakat funds have an effect on the poverty level.

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