

Zakat on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2016-2030)

S Harianto
{syawalharianto@pnl.ac.id}

Politeknik Negeri Lhokseumawe, Aceh, Indonesia

Abstract. Zakat has an important role in poverty alleviation, there is research conducted Institution on Manajemen Zakat (IMZ) on the performance of zakat 16 zakat managers (BAZ and LAZ include BAZNAS) on 2011, 2012, and 2013. As a result, the amount of poverty mustahik can be reduced by 21,11 %. Blessing of zakat is seen from the time of poverty alleviation, ie without zakat program, it takes 7 years, but with the intervention of zakat to 5.1 years That is, zakat programs can speed up the time to alleviate poverty 1,9 years. Although new around 1 % funds raised from that potential Rp217 trillion, the zakat has been felt by the benefits 9% the poor in Indonesia. When the awareness movement to pay zakat continue dilakukan so that the potential of a large zakat, which is about Rp 217 trillion per year can be achieved, then so many benefits of the people (community) that can be realized with the wealth of zakat. This is certainly very much in line with the idea *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2016-2030)* actually a continuation of *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs 2000-2015)*. he SDGs have 17 goals and 6 goals in line with the purpose of zakat among others (no poverty, zero hunger, Good Health and well-being, Quality Education, Clean Water and Sanitation, Reduced inequalities).

Keywords: Zakat, Proverty, Sustainable Development Goals.

1 Introduction

BAZNAS on January 17, 2018 the age of 17 years. There have been many works that have been produced and this is a solid foundation for struggling to overcome various problems of people, such as ignorance, unemployment and poverty. There is one strong determination that the next five years BAZNAS seeks to alleviate poverty by 1% per cent. Poverty alleviation or solving poverty problems are becoming an important issue worldwide today especially in low-income countries.

The poverty rate in Indonesia is increasingly alarming, according to Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) data, in September 2017, the number of poor (people with per capita expenditure per month below the Poverty Line) in Indonesia reached 26.5 million people (10.31 percent) with a population of 257.9 million people in 2017. The number of poor people of that number was the majority of Muslims.

The government's plan to target zakat for development programs is apparently not just a discourse. Previously, the Head of National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) Bambang Brodjonegoro said that the discourse was re-affirmed by Finance Minister Sri Mulyani. Later the plan became more clearly directed towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The use of zakat funds for development programs is increasingly clear, in order

to succeed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed upon by the world. "The implementation of SDGs as a tool to achieve the National Development Agenda can be complemented by the support of the implementation of zakat.

The SDGs are a change from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), ratified by 193 UN member states in the 70th general assembly in September 2015. Enacted for 15 years, the goal of Sustainable Development is expected to change the world in 2030.

SDGs have 17 goals (goals) set, Each has target, with a total of 169 targets. The first goal (7 targets) ends any form of poverty anywhere. The second goal (8 targets), ending hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition, and encouraging sustainable agriculture have 8 targets. The third goal (13 targets), ensuring a healthy life and encouraging welfare for all people of all ages. The fourth objective (10 targets), ensuring inclusive and just education and encouraging lifelong learning opportunities for all, focuses on these four objectives on the grounds that these four goals are very much aligned with the concept of empowerment of people with the use of zakat funds.

2 Methods

This study uses a qualitative-quantitative approach. Sugiyono [1] while qualitative study Kuncoro [2] is a complex process or effort, through information reported from informants and done in natural situations. While the qualitative study is the decision-making process that departs from the data.

3 Discussion

3.1 Zakat

The law of zakat is mandatory which is a religious command set out in Surah Al-Hadid verse 7: "Have faith in Allah and His Messenger and spend some of your treasure that Allah has made you satisfy. Then those who believe among you and spend (some) their wealth earn a great reward. Surah Al-Baqarah verse 43: "And establish a prayer, make zakat and ruku'lah beseta the people who ruku." [3]. Sabiq, A.S. [4] zakat is the name for the property issued by a Muslim from God's right to be channeled to the rightful group. Zakat comes from the word az-zakah which means to grow, holy, and blessing as Quranic verse of Quran. At Taubah (9: 103) Meaning: "Take alms from some of their possessions, with that charity you cleanse and purify them. Verily, your prayer is the peace of their souls. And Allah is Hearer, Knower. " [3]

Al-Qardawi [5] notes that some Muslim scholars claim that the Qur'an mentions zakat in 82 places, whereas according to Al-Qaradawi himself, the word is said about 30 times, while 27 events affirm together the order of prayer or fasting. This is evidence of the importance of zakat in the teachings of Islam.

Fundamentally, zakat can not only fulfill the legal and substance of the Shari'a but it is also relatively easier to promote social faces and alignments to the real sector of shariah itself. That is, zakat must be able to spearhead the fulfillment of existing maqasid shariah. Zakat should "have more right" to use the framework of maqasid syariah thinking in all its processes [6]. Although the recipient of the zakat is determined to (1) the indigent; (2) poor; (3) amil; (4)

converts; (5) Riqab (slave); (6) gharim (the indebted); (7) Fiisabillilah (who fought in the way of Allah, and (8) ibn sabil (who was on the way)

3.2 Maqashid Syariah and the Concept of Islamic Development

The Shariah Maqashid is built on a basic assumption that the Shari'a which Allah the Maker of Shari'ah has established through the main sources of Islamic ontology, namely the Qur'an and Sunnah, is built on the goal of attaining the benefit, not only for the individual but also the social.

Ibn Ashur [7] maqashid is a plural form of maqsid which means intent, purpose, principle or subject, intention, goal, or ultimate purpose. Kamali [8], maqashid Syariah is an objective of the implementation of Shari'a (Islamic law) in everyday life. This concept becomes a conception of thinking inherent in the development of Islamic economic and financial theories and practices. A very comprehensive concept in regulating how Islamic economy should be built both in the micro and macro level.

Although support for the concept of maqashid syariah which focuses on the fulfillment and improvement of 5 (five) aspects of life is very large, but this concept is not spared from the lack. One of the identified deficiencies lies in the restriction of the aspect of maqashid syariah which needs to be met and improved. To ensure the management of zakat in accordance with the fundamental values held by Islamic economics, maqasid syariah should be used as the basis for consideration, at least inspired from the perspective of the maqasid sharia [6].

3.3 The Purpose of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2016-2030)

SDGs become the successors of the MDGs that contain universal goals by considering highly dynamic issues relating to the environment, politics and, of course, the economy. By 2030, it is hoped that the 17 (seventeen) large objectives of SDGs as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. The purpose of sustainable development

Sumber: <http://sdgsindonesia.or.id/index.php/apa-itu-sdgs>

Table 1. Purpose and Target Capacity of SDGs

No	Purpose	Target
1	Without Poverty	7 target
2	Without Hunger	8 target
3	Healthy and Prosperous Life	13 target
4	Quality Education	10 target
5	Gender equality	9 target
6	Water Supply and Sanitation Decent	8 target
7	Clean and Affordable Energy;	5 target
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth;	12 target
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	8 target
10	Reduced Gaps;	10 target
11	Cities and Settlements	10 target
12	Sustainable;	11 target
13	Consumption and Production are Responsible;	5 target
14	Climate Change Handling;	10 target
15	Ocean Ecosystems;	12 target
16	Mainland Ecosystems;	12 target
17	Peace, Justice and Institutional Tough; a global partnership for sustainable development	19 target

Zakah and SDGs will be energized because both have the same goal. Of the 17 points of the SDGs, the zakat movement outlines the 11 issues of poverty eradication, elimination of hunger, improving health quality, providing decent education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, energy, economic growth, reducing inequalities, climate change , and partnerships.

The government and scholars also support the utilization of zakat to support the achievement of SDGs. This is illustrated by one of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) declares that the property of zakat, infaq, alms and waqf can be utilized for the development of clean water and sanitation facilities as one of the objectives of SDGs.

4. Conclusion

Having understood the model and the relationship between Maqashid syariah and SDGs, as well as the model and relationship between the purpose of zakat and SDGs in literature, then for we will see the average proportion of the four goals of SDGs (without poverty, without hunger, healthy and prosperous life, and quality education) based on Weight Eigen Value and perform percentage related analysis based on the weighting.

This is to see how the relevance of zakat's objectives towards achievement of sustainable development goals, as well as what goal goals are prioritized based on the goal of zakat to meet the achievement of SDGs for these four goals.

Table 2 Eigen Value Weight

Kreteria	Subkreteria	Bobot
Without Poverty	Comprehensive social protection	0.247
	Financial services	0.253
	Sustainable Livelihood	0.257
	Durability	0.243
Without Hunger	Food security	0.277
	Investment research and technology development	0.253
	Quality of Consumption	0.227
	Welfare of business actors	0.243
Good health	Access to health services	0.270
	Disease Control and Environmental Health	0.257
	HR Health	0.236
	Quality of pharmacy and alkes	0.238
Quality Education	Access to education and training	0.265
	Educational services	0.247
	Learning environment	0.249
	Literacy and counting skills	0.239

Source: Baznas 2017 Strategic Review Center

The first objective of the achievement of SDGs is without poverty, if we examine the criteria without poverty from 4 (four) subcriteria SDGs it can be explained that the first is sustainable livelihood (25.7 percent), both financial services (25.3 percent), Third Social protection comprehensive (24.7 percent), Fourth Endurance (24.3 percent).

The second point of objective achievement of SDGs is Without Hunger, with sub-criteria with weight of the first largest Food Security (27.7 percent), Second Investment research and technology development (25.3 percent), third Welfare of business actors (24.3 percent) , and fourth Consumption Quality (22.7 percent).

The third goal point of the SDGs is good health, with subcriteria with the greatest weight of first access to health services (27 percent), both Disease Control and Environmental Health (25.7 percent), third Pharmaceutical and alkes (23.8 percent), and fourth health human resources (23.6 percent).

The fourth point of the purpose of SDGs is quality education, with subcriteria with the greatest first weight of educational access and training (26.5 percent), both learning environments (24.9 percent), three educational services (24.7 percent), and four literacy skills and calculate (23.9 percent).

In detail can be elaborated from the subcriteria at point one to four with the aim of the SDGs to show that the urgency of the objectives of the SDGs is very relevant to the concept of zakat in making a real contribution to the four points.

The real manifestation of the distribution of zakat in the form of distribution of assistance in the form of consumptive which is intended for the fulfillment of food, clothing, home

renovation, distribution for formal and informal education and for health given to mustahik who is entitled to suit eight asnaf.

In addition to the distribution in the form of consumptive distribution of zakat funds is also in the form of economic empowerment of people (productive zakat), this is done as an effort to open wider access to the mustahik to be independent and encourage mustahik be muzaki environment respectively.

The alignment of objectives to be achieved from maqashid syariah and SDGs becomes highly relevant. The relationship between SDGs and Maqasyid syariah shows that zakat has an important role in the success of sustainable development that has been practiced thousands of years ago. From the first point to four with the subcriteria of the highest points each pointing in harmony with the purpose of the SDGs

The first point with the highest subcriteria is sustainable livelihood (25.7 percent), the second point of the highest subcriteria of food security (27.7 percent), the third point of health service subcriteria (27 percent), and the fourth point of the subcriteria of education and training (26.5 percent). Achieving the goal point 1-4 SDGs is a fundamental issue for every country, especially poor countries and become a humanity problem that currently occurs in various parts of the world.

Zakat which has the role of putting forward direct efforts that can answer the four basic issues of humanity with the effort to optimize the acceptance of zakat (zakat maal) professional management of zakat management, political support and awareness of eating muzakki will make the new power of the ummah in answering the issue. With these powers zakat will become one of the important fiscal instruments in various parts of the world with the condition of management in accordance with the rules of jurisprudence based on the Qur'an and hadith.

The result of zakat relationship analysis in succeeding SDGs is very clear with some conclusions. First, zakat is one of the financial instruments that aims to improve the maqasyid of individual syariah. Second, the purpose of zakat itself is wider when compared with the purpose of SDGs. Thirdly, objectively if examined from the perspective of the purpose of zakat, the goal of SDGs has the highest weight with the order of economic field, education, social humanity, health, and da'wah.

SDGs have 17 objectives that can logically be reviewed and contributed through zakat but not all of them are the responsibility of the zakat management agency. There is a large portion of the responsibility to be the responsibility of the government as a governing organizer who can manage and manage the community because the four criteria that have been described above have not yet fully can be done with zakat funds. Zakat funds currently only limited complementary and has not touched upon all mustaqik in accordance with the provisions of the law.

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