

THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL AMIL ZAKAT AGENCY OF AGAM REGENCY IN RAISING AWARENESS OF MUZAKI IN NAGARI BAYUA TO PAY AGRICULTURAL ZAKAT

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the tendency of farmers not to pay agricultural zakat, as for the community factors that do not want to pay zakat, lack of knowledge, farmers feel a lack of paying agricultural zakat, lack of awareness of farmers, therefore the role of the amil zakat agency has informed and has also gathered the Nagari Bayua farmer community at the sub-district office, but only a few farmers were present. Until now, only a few farmers have paid their agricultural zakat to BAZNAS, it's just that farmers who have reached their nisab pay their agricultural zakat directly to people who are entitled to receive zakat and there are also farmers who pay zakat to relatives who are not entitled to zakat. Public awareness about the obligation to pay zakat for agricultural products (rice) in Nagari Bayua, Agam Regency is very lacking, awareness regarding the obligation to pay zakat for agricultural products, especially rice, is an indication that the community is not yet aware of the importance of paying zakat for agricultural products (rice). The majority of the work of the people of Nagari Bayua, namely farmers, sometimes has difficulty meeting their daily needs, thus the existence of the Agam district national Amil Zakat Agency so that the people of Nagari Bayua can pay Zakat from rice paddy farming to BAZNAS and distribute it by BAZNAS to asnaf 8 (fakir, poor, amil, converts, riqab, gharim, fisabilillah, ibnu sabil).

Keyword: National Amil Zakat Agency, Increasing awareness of muzakki, agricultural Zakat.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini di latar belakangi kecendrungan petani tidak adanya membayar zakat pertanian adapun faktor masyarakat yang tidak mau membayar zakat dan kurangnya ilmu pengetahuan, petani merasakan kekurangan untuk membayar zakat pertanian , kurangnya kesadaran petani, maka dari itu peran badan amil zakat sudah menginformasikan dan juga sudah mengumpulkan masyarakat petani nagari bayua di kantor kecamatan akan tetapi hanya sedikit petani yang hadir. Sampai saat ini hanya sedikit petani

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yang membayar zakat pertaniannya ke baznas, hanya saja petani yang sudah mencapai nisabnya itu membayar zakat pertaniannya langsung ke orang yang berhak mendapatkan zakat tersebut dan ada juga petani yang membayar zakatnya ke saudaranya yang tidak berhak mendapatkan zakat. Tingkat pemahaman masyarakat tentang kewajiban membayar zakat hasil pertanian masih rendah di Nagari Bayua Kabupaten Agam, khususnya terkait pembayaran zakat padi. Ini adalah bukti bahwa penduduk setempat belum menyadari pentingnya kewajiban ini. Mayoritas pekerjaan masyarakat Nagari bayua yaitu petani terkadang ada yang kesulitan dalam memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-harinya dengan demikian adanya Badan Amil Zakat nasional kabupaten Agam agar supaya masyarakat Nagari Bayua bisa untuk membayar Zakat hasil pertanian padi sawah kepada BAZNAS dan di distribusikan oleh BAZNAS kemudian disalurkan Baznas Kepada asnaf yang 8(fakir, miskin, amil, muallaf, riqab, gharim, fisabilillah, ibnu sabil).

Kata Kunci: *Badan Amil Zakat Nasional, Meningkatkan kesadaran muzakki, Zakat pertanian.*

INTRODUCTION

To collect and distribute zakat, infak, and alms at the national level, the government established the "National Amil Zakat Agency" (BAZNAS) in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 8 of 2001. It is common knowledge that wealthy Muslims are obliged to practice amaliyah zakat because most of the wealth possessed by the rich is a manifestation of God's favor over the spiritual pursuit of sages and mystics. Muslims have the obligation to pay zakat, as stipulated by the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and the ijma' of the scholars.

Therefore, in order for zakat money given to the poor to be utilized as much as possible, it needs to be used effectively. Hafidhuddin advocated zakat because of the many benefits it provides, the first is the expression of gratitude to God for His mercy and mercy through gratitude (gratitude) and the expulsion of evil (morals) from one's own soul through the feeling of exalted humanity (humanity) which is powerful enough to eradicate irrational thought processes. You can both work together to help the mujahideen live happier and healthier lives. Third, as a joint charity between the rich and those whose lives are dedicated to jihad in the cause of Allah. Fourth, as one of the tools to increase income stability.(Febrianti et al., 2023) Given the magnitude of the benefits and wisdom of zakat, it is appropriate for us to form a tax management body called the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS).

Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (BAZNAS) is a non-structural government institution that reports directly to the President through the Minister of Religious Affairs, as stated in Article 5 Paragraph 3 of Law Number 23 of 2011 concerning Zakat Administration. Thus, Baznas is one of the government agencies responsible for managing zakat as a whole, starting from the collection and ending with the

distribution of zakat funds to the poor and poor (mustahik). To achieve maximum efficiency in administration

Many problems arise and occur in the context of society as a result of inconsistencies between theory and practice, which have an impact on people's understanding of law and its consequences, especially with regard to fundamental values such as religious tolerance and the common good. While a large part of the population is aware of this obligation, there are still many people who do not understand it.

Only a small percentage of farmers actually practice zakat on agricultural profits, because harvest time is very important to them. There is a widespread belief among them that a simple confession of guilt or infraction is sufficient to absolve them of their responsibility to carry out God's commandments. While there seem to be "many" religious and community figures (such as mayors and teachers) who have a significant influence on the daily lives of their constituents, this is not the case.

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of Research

The research is qualitative, meaning that it is based on methods that investigate human social phenomena and problems; theoretical frameworks are used to guide the investigation so that it is in line with empirical evidence. Foundation theory is also useful for painting a broad picture of research topics and methods, and for analyzing research findings. This type of research is descriptive; That requires subsequent data collection and analysis. **Location and time of the study**, The research was conducted at the National Amil Zakat Bureau of the Agam Provincial Government and at the Nagari Bayua Village Community Hall in Tanjung Raya District, Agam Regency **Data Type and Source**, All information collected for this study was collected qualitatively through interviews and surveys. **Data Sources**. Primary data, Information on farmer group members in Nagari Bayua, Tanjung Raya District, is mostly obtained from the chairman and members of the Bayua Farmer Group, as well as from the Bayua Nagari Guardian Office. Secondary Data: In this case, information is found in sources such as books, articles, and journals.

Data collection methods

Literature survey

Information relevant to this study is taken from theoretical texts, factor analysis of farmers' causes not to pay zakat and empirical sources.

Observation

The term observation refers to the practice of gathering information through direct observation of a target. The goal is to get a detailed explanation of why many farmers avoid paying their agricultural zakat.

Interview

A deeper understanding of how participation shapes our interpretations of events and phenomena can be gained through interview research that cannot be "discovered" by simple observation alone. According to information I obtained through a conversation with one of Nagari Bayua's community leaders, he informed me that most of the locals are now required to pay agricultural Zakat because the average annual income of Nagari Bayua residents is more than 1 nisab.

Research Instruments

In this study, the research instruments used were observation, interviews, documentation through cameras, books and using questionnaires.

Data Analysis Methods

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, breaking it down into units, synthesizing, arranging into patterns, choosing which ones are important and which ones will be learned and making conclusions so that they are easily understood by oneself and others.

To answer the problem that the author formulates, the data analysis that forms the backbone of this investigation considers the following steps:

1. Data collection, either through direct observation in the field (or elsewhere) followed by in-depth interviews with experts in their field (or elsewhere) to get results that match expectations or by sifting through relevant literature (or both).
2. Data reduction is the process of selecting and focusing on reducing data records obtained through data collection. The collected information is then presented in a logically arranged summary using the penalization inductive reasoning technique, i.e. drawing conclusions from specific examples to draw broader generalizations.
3. Data presentation is the process of collecting information and presenting it in the form of narratives or network diagrams to improve research understanding of the information presented.
4. The fourth stage is the drawing of conclusions. The process of drawing conclusions is carried out reliably by double-checking the collected data in the form of tally sheets. The methodology used in this study is table-based qualitative analysis, which involves examining information for the purpose of explanation or elaboration, and further linking these findings with theoretical frameworks and guiding principles to draw conclusions about the research problem at hand.

5. Data triangulation is the process of determining the reliability of certain information by comparing information from several sources, such as several documents, several interviews, several observations, or more than one subject that is considered to have different depths of knowledge..

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The role of Badan Amil Zakat and local governments in increasing public awareness of zakat is very important. However, according to research conducted by surveying members of the general public, awareness of the importance of paying zakat for agricultural products is still low in the community.

Nagari Bayua Region, Agam District. This is mainly related to the obligation to pay rice zakat. To increase people's willingness to pay zakat on agricultural produce, it is important that more people be educated on this topic. Here is an example of the agricultural holdings of Ibu Riza, owner of a vast farm known as Nagari Bayau, which covers 0.66 hectares of land devoted to rice cultivation in the Tanami rice region and irrigated using three tons of rice straw. - With Mr. Iwan's harvest of 3 tons = 3000 kg, the amount of zakat has now exceeded nisab and must be distributed. Because Ibu Riza and Pak Iwan use irrigated rice fields, Pak Iwan is obliged to pay zakat 5% of the first 3000 kilograms of harvest. Therefore, the zakat that must be spent by the father of the household is rice as much as 150 kg or equivalent to money. Next is the example of a farm owned by Ibu Rina, a landowner, whose land area in Tanami consists of 0.50 hectares of irrigated rice fields with 2.80 tons of hand-harvested rice. The agricultural zakat nisab is 653 kilograms, and the harvest received by my father is 2.8 tons (2,800 kilograms), so the zakat must be distributed. The zakat to be paid by my father is 140 kilograms since he used irrigation in his irrigation. Thus, the zakat that must be distributed to Rina's mother is 140 kg of rice or the equivalent of money. It is known that Ibu Riza and Ibu Rini as Nagari Bayua people are obliged to pay zakat for their rice harvest because their income has exceeded their needs. However, Riza's mother did not pay the agricultural zakat herself because she did not know how much to pay and because of the lack of guidance from the village government about the obligation to pay zakat for agricultural products.

CONCLUSION

After conducting data analysis and data collection in this study, the study can draw conclusions that: Baznas Agam has not fully informed the farming community about the meeting to convey the importance of paying agricultural zakat to Baznas, Baznas has only conveyed it to a few people and schools so that not all farming communities know about it.

Rice farmers are still not fully aware of the importance of issuing agricultural zakat, where there are still many Muslim farmers who grow rice, issue

agricultural zakat based on religious teachings, make direct zakat payments to mustahiq who they consider entitled to receive it, where the zakat is in the form of rice and some farmers only pay zakat with money and these farmers only know the amount of zakat issued from their neighbors' stories.

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