

ABSTRACT

This study evaluates the Mustahik Mengaji Peduli (MMP) Program, a zakat-based empowerment initiative designed to enhance the spiritual well-being of its beneficiaries, focusing on the influence of the program's implementation namely curriculum, material delivery, and food assistance on the improvement of religiosity. Religiosity is assessed using the CIBEST indicators, which encompass five dimensions of religious practice: prayer (salat), fasting, zakat infaq sadaqah (ZIS), Qur'an reading, and participation in religious study groups (majelis taklim). A quantitative survey was conducted among 100 beneficiaries of the MMP Program, implemented by Baitulmaal Munzalan Indonesia Semarang in collaboration with YBM PLN UID Central Java. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression. The findings reveal that the curriculum does not have a statistically significant effect on religiosity ($p = 0.197$), whereas material delivery ($p = 0.003$) and staple food assistance ($p = 0.015$) have significant positive effects. These results suggest that zakat empowerment programs that combine religious education with support for beneficiaries' basic needs may provide a more effective pathway to strengthening their religious practices and spiritual well-being. By quantitatively evaluating a spirituality-oriented zakat empowerment program, this study contributes to the growing literature on Islamic social finance by highlighting the complementary roles of religious instruction and material assistance in improving the spiritual dimension of beneficiary welfare.

Keywords: Religiosity, Spiritual Welfare, Zakat Empowerment, Poverty, Zakat

