

ABSTRACT

Poverty is an economic problem that must be eliminated. Zakat is an obligation for every Muslim who is able to pay it. Zakat also has the potential as an instrument for poverty alleviation by channeling funds to empower productive economies. This study aims to analyze the effect of productive zakat conducted by LAZISMU Sragen Regency.

This study uses a quantitative method of different tests (Paired T-Test), using poverty indicator analysis consisting of headcount index (P0), recovery gap index (P1), income gap index (I), cent index (P2) and FGT index (Foster, Greer and Thorbecke) and OLS (Ordinary Least Square) regression analysis of the Cobb Douglas production function. In collecting data, this study took the entire population as the object of research, namely a number of 31 respondents, who were the recipients of business capital assistance in the LAZISMU productive economic empowerment program in Sragen Regency. The data analysis process was carried out with the help of the SPSS program ver. 25.

The results of the analysis based on different tests (Paired T-Test) there are significant differences in the indicators of poverty mustahik. The results of the study based on the analysis of poverty indicators show a decrease in the value of mustahik poverty indicators consisting of headcount index (P0), recovery gap index (P1), income gap index (I), cent index (P2) and FGT index (Foster, Greer and Thorbecke), after getting productive zakat assistance. The results of the research based on OLS (Ordinary Least Square) regression analysis of Cobb Douglass's production function showed that the factors of production of venture capital, productive zakat, raw materials of production and labor were significant, while the level of education and business monitoring was not significant.

Keywords: Productive Zakat, Poverty, Mustahik, Poverty Index.