

CHARITY AS A PROGRAM TO ENHANCE THE PROSPERITY OF AN ELDERLY AT PADUKUHAN KLEPU PLANJAN SAPTOSARI GUNUNG KIDUL REGENCY

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Abstrak – *Some elderly at Padukuhan Klepu Planjan Saptosari Gunungkidul are still actively working as farmers, while others are no longer able to work. Limitations in activity, declining physical abilities, and vulnerability to illness are common challenges faced by the elderly, impacting their ability to earn a living for their daily needs. This phenomenon has drawn the attention of students from UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung featuring UIN Sunan Kalijaga that assemble in program Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) to collaborate with the National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) of Gunungkidul Regency, which runs a social assistance program aimed at improving the welfare of the elderly. This program is implemented using a qualitative analysis approach, supported by various information and data collected through observations, documentation, and direct interviews. The results showed that this program contributed to ensuring the ongoing provision of basic needs, thereby improving the quality of life for the elderly.*

Keywords: *BAZNAS, Social Assistance, Government Attention, Community Prosperity.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Gunungkidul has a high poverty index in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Here is the data from the *Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)* for 2023-2024 regarding the percentage of poverty in each regency in D.I. Yogyakarta and the poverty indicator in Gunungkidul Regency

Table 1. The BPS data on the percentage of poverty in Yogyakarta

Regency/ City	Percentage of Poverty Population (Percent)	
	2023	2024
Kulon Progo	15,64	15,62
Gunungkidul	15,60	15,18
Bantul	11,95	11,66
Sleman	7,52	7,46
Kota Yogyakarta	6,49	6,26
Prov. D.I. Yogyakarta	11,04	10,83

Table 2: The Poverty Indicator Data of Gunungkidul Regency based on BPS

Poverty	Poverty Indicator of Gunung Kidul	
	2023	2024
Poverty Lines (<i>rupiah/kapita/bulan</i>)	382.249,00	401.208,00
Number of Poverty (IDR)	122,24	120,41
Percentage of Poverty	15,60	15,18
Depth of Poverty Index	2,71	2,56
Severity of Poverty Index	0,60	0,65

The data shows that the percentage of poverty in Gunungkidul Regency reached 15.18% or 120.41 thousand people out of a total of 795,408 people in 2024 (BPS, 2024). The percentage has decreased from the previous year, but it is still considered insignificant and needs to be addressed. Poverty is a dangerous thing for humans because it can damage faith, morals, mind, and family. Therefore, in this case, poverty must get a solution through fiscal policy in the form of zakat (Qardhawi, 2005). Islam has a way to pay attention and overcome poverty so that the poor and the poor are free from poverty. In addition, Islam has a concept to alleviate poverty and build social rules by

helping each other. The concept in question is that the rich should set aside their small assets to be given to the poor and underprivileged. This gift is in the form of zakat, infaq, and shadaqah.

At the beginning of Islamic history, zakat served as the largest source of state income compared to other sources of income such as ghanimah, kharaj, fai', jizyah. If zakat is managed effectively and efficiently, it can benefit the poor who are entitled to get their rights to meet primary needs. As a result, zakat has succeeded in becoming an instrument that can release people from poverty and can be a solution to the economic equality of the poor and encourage the nation's economic development (Aris, 2021). Every Muslim who is prosperous must fulfill the obligations determined by Islamic law by issuing zakat as perfecting the fourth pillar of Islam. Zakat has effective potential as a means of empowering the people's economy so that zakat is expected to have a role in alleviating poverty, overcoming poverty carried out to the poor, especially those who need attention from all parties (Kambali & Rahman, 2021).

Distribution is the distribution of zakat funds to mustahik which is short-term and aimed at meeting urgent needs (Pausther et al, 2021). Zakat can be developed through business capital financing and empowerment of the poor which aims to enable the community to have capital and experience so that it can be useful to make life better (Suryani & Fitriani, 2022). Zakat has a functional correlation in solving humanitarian, such as the problem of poverty and social inequality due to differences in wealth ownership (Wahyu & Anwar, 2020). Zakat is one of the Islamic financial instruments that involves various aspects ranging from religious, social and economic so that it can be a solution for empowering people and alleviating poverty. Zakat focuses on being channeled to the poor and needy in the social, humanitarian and educational fields so that it can optimize welfare in the economic sector in Indonesia (Nurwati & Hendrawati, 2019)

The establishment of zakat management institutions is very important since the majority of Indonesia's population is Muslim. Indonesian people, especially Muslims, they lack awareness of paying zakat because there is distrust of BAZNAS which is a zakat management agency related to the lack of clean governance. Zakat management institutions must be able to handle their function as *amil zakat*. While, *Amil zakat* has a function as a target in zakat which must plan zakat for the future, collect zakat funds from people who are obliged to pay zakat, carry out zakat management, supervise the management of zakat. *Amil zakat* in managing zakat must have trustworthy, professional, and transparent. Those characteristics must be applied in the performance of collecting and distributing zakat as a form of public trust in channeling their wealth (Putri, 2021).

BAZNAS Gunungkidul as one of the non-structural government institutions that plays a role in the management of zakat. Also, it participates in reducing poverty in Gunungkidul Regency. One of BAZNAS's programs is

Kampung Berkah which aims to optimize the distribution of zakat in a village that are categorized as a placae with high poverty, including Kalurahan Planjan. However, the fact shows that the Kampung Berkah program is not running optimally. According to the explanation of the Head of Klepu, which is one of the 14 people at Planjan, none of them have benefited from the BAZNAS program. Even though there are several residents who are elderly and really need help. Which from the 14 Padukuhan at Planjan, only 9 families received the assistance. Based the problem above, KKN 114 Collaborative Group 120 try to dig deeper information and then apply it to a work program in collaboration with BAZNAS Gunungkidul, thus, that the social assistance program is evenly distributed and right on target. The purpose of this program is the elderly who are classified as fakir and poor as one of the asnaf zakat, especially the elderly who suffer from diseases and are unable to work to meet their daily lives.

2. METODE

The implementation of community service through a social assistance program in collaboration with BAZNAS Gunungkidul uses qualitative methods. Data collection techniques are carried out by means of interviews, observation and documentation as supporting data. The initial stage of implementing this program is to collect data on residents who are classified as poor and needy, the data is obtained through interviews with local residents and recommendations from the Head of Dukuh. Furthermore, conducting an eligibility survey by directly visiting the homes of the residents concerned to match the actual data and facts. After obtaining valid data, then hold an audience with BAZNAS to present the data that has been collected and convey the aims and objectives of the social assistance program in order to cooperate with BAZNAS. After approval, social assistance is distributed to residents once a month in the form of food.

3. RESULT & DISCUSSION

An lderly or old age (elderly) is a concluding period in a person's life span, namely a period when a person has moved away from the previous, more enjoyable period, or moved away from a time that is full of benefits (Akbar et al, 2021). Social assistance has a crucial role for those in need, especially the elderly in Klepu Padukuhan with the various problems they face. The elderly are considered more in need than residents of productive age who are still working to make a living for their daily lives, although statistically the income level of the community in Klepu Padukuhan is still very low. This also has an impact on people who have to take care of elderly parents and require a lot of money so that they have difficulty in balancing the costs of personal life and the costs of taking care of the elderly. As they age, many elderly people experience declining health and physical limitations that require extra help. Social assistance not only fulfills basic needs, but also provides a sense of security and comfort for the

elderly. In addition, social assistance can also ease the burden on families caring for the elderly.

Comprehensively, the implementation of this program went through several stages as follows:



Figure 1: Stages of the Social Assistance Program

Collecting Data

Data collection is the initial stage that aims to determine the number of poor people in Klepu hamlet. Data was collected through interviews and observations. Through interviews and direct observation, a clearer and more comprehensive picture can be revealed. The resource persons who were willing to provide information and data related to the poor in Klepu hamlet were the head of the hamlet and the head of RT.02. The Head of Dukuh also provided thirteen (13) names recommended for social assistance.



Figure 2: Data collection through interview with the Head of Dukuh

1st Feasibility Survey

After obtaining sufficient information, the next step is to conduct an eligibility survey. The purpose of this survey is to determine the condition of prospective beneficiaries by matching the data and information that has been obtained. The eligibility survey is an important process in determining who needs social assistance the most. The eligibility survey also aims to ensure that the social assistance can really be used optimally, right on target and reach those who really need it. Some of the questions asked include daily activities, family size and existence, economic conditions, physical conditions, types of assistance received and civil registration documents.



Figure 3. The Proses of 1st Feasibility Survey

Of the 13 names recommended by the Head of Dukuh, eleven were elderly residents and the remaining two were orphans. The following data was collected after conducting the eligibility survey.

Table 3. Data from the First Feasibility Survey

Citizen's Name	Description
Mbah Ginem	Elderly people who live alone with an old physical condition so that they are unable to work. In addition, they do not have legal identity documents, so they have never received any assistance.
Mbah Samijah	An elderly person who is bedridden due to a stroke.
Mbah Wonodikromo	An elderly man who lives with his wife and has not received any assistance for a long time. He only has a garden in the yard to fulfill his daily needs.
Mbah Jumiyeem	An elderly person who has aged but is still actively working in the fields and lives with his son because his house was sold by his grandson.
Mbah Wiji	Elderly people who are elderly but still actively working to fulfill their daily needs
Mbah Sutami	Elderly people with illnesses that make them unable to work
Mbah Sadinem	Elderly people who work as casual laborers on a daily basis
Mbah Mitro	Deaf elderly who are no longer able to work
Mbah Sampen	Elderly people who are elderly but still actively working to fulfill their daily needs
Mbah Karyo	Elderly people who are elderly but still actively working to fulfill their daily needs
Mbah Darsono	Elderly people who are elderly but still actively working to fulfill their daily needs
Mbah Tupon	Elderly people who are old and unable to work to fulfill their daily needs

Citizen's Name	Description
Gladys	orphans
Sakha	orphans

Audience with BAZNAS

Holding an audience with the Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) of Gunungkidul Regency is a strategic step that needs to be taken considering that BAZNAS as an official government institution that manages zakat, infaq and alms, has a wide network and has relevant programs in order to improve social welfare and reduce poverty. The hearing was held to explain the data and information that has been obtained related to the social conditions of the community, build cooperation, formulate a mechanism for distributing assistance. In addition, this hearing can provide an understanding of the effectiveness of zakat, infaq and sadaqah management in Gunungkidul Regency.



Figure 4: Audience with BAZNAS Gunungkidul

2nd Eligibility Survey and Collecting of Requirements

The hearing with BAZNAS Gunungkidul resulted in an agreement to hold a social assistance program with the applicable provisions so that there is a need for further surveys to adjust the data and make stricter selection in accordance with the standardization set by BAZNAS Gunungkidul. This standardization is contained in an eligibility form that must be filled in according to the mustahik's circumstances. BAZNAS has a humanitarian social assistance program intended for people who fit the mustahik criteria including the elderly. The purpose of this program is to fulfill the basic needs of mustahik and ease the burden on mustahik because they have to think about living expenses (BAZNAS RI, 2023). Some of the requirements needed to apply for assistance in this program are:

Application Proposal (must be stamped with the village seal) (1) Cost Budget Plan; (2) Sickness Certificate; (3) Documentation; (4) Mustahik Eligibility Survey Form; (5) Certificate of Disability; (6) Photocopy of ID card;

(7) Copy of family card; (8) Arrears Letter After conducting a follow-up survey, there were three (3) elderly people who fit the criteria and requirements set by BAZNAS Gunungkidul, namely Mbah Ginem, Mbah Samijah and Mbah Wonodikromo. After all the requirements are met and collected, then wait for approval from the BAZNAS leadership.



Figure 5. 2nd Feasibility Survey

Distribution of Charity

The distribution of social assistance in the first month was carried out through KKN students, the assistance provided was in the form of foodstuffs and will be provided in stages every month by BAZNAS Gunungkidul. The distribution of social assistance by BAZNAS is an implementation of social policy that aims to reduce social inequality and improve community welfare. Through the mechanism of zakat, infaq, and sadaqah, BAZNAS acts as an intermediary between the rich and the underprivileged. The results of this program show that the distribution of BAZNAS social assistance has a positive impact on reducing poverty and improving the quality of life of beneficiaries, especially the elderly who have many problems both in terms of needs and health. However, there are still challenges in terms of distribution effectiveness, transparency, and accountability. Periodic evaluations and system improvements are needed so that the BAZNAS social assistance program can run more optimally.



Figure 6: Distribution of Social Assistance

4. CONCLUSION

The charity program in collaboration with BAZNAS is a synergy between government and the citizen by students who implement the Tridharma Perguruan Tinggi such as education, research and society services field. The distribution of BAZNAS program has broad social implications. Its not only fulfills the material needs of beneficiaries, but can also increase a sense of social solidarity and strengthen social networks. In addition, the distribution of social assistance can also increase public trust in religious institutions and the government and increase public awareness of the importance of paying zakat, infaq and sadaqah according to the provisions of religious law and positive law.

As a result, for the elderly, social assistance not only fulfills basic needs, but also provides a sense of security and comfort for the elderly. In addition, social assistance can also ease the burden on families who care for them so that the welfare and quality of life of the elderly will improve.

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