

**THE ROLE OF BAZNAS SUMENEP IN SUPPORTING HALAL
PRODUCT CERTIFICATION IN MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM
ENTERPRISES IN LENTENG MARKET THROUGH THE
DISTRIBUTION OF ZAKAT, INFAQ AND SADAQAH**

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Abstract

Various things related to Halal Product Certification, which apparently is still difficult to implement in the context of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises assisted by Baznas Sumenep, namely at Lenteng Market, Sumenep Regency. This is because Micro, Small and Medium business actors are inconsistent with their business and business actors have difficulties with capital. This research aims : First, to determine the role of Baznas Sumenep in Supporting Halal Product Certification for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Lenteng Market. The second obstacle is Baznas Sumenep in supporting Halal Product Certification for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises it supports, namely at Lenteng Market through the distribution of Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah funds. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative with data sources obtained through observation, interviews and documentation. The results obtained from this research say that with the existence of Halal Product Certification for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Baznas Sumenep strongly agrees with the existence of Halal Certification. Apart from that, Baznas Sumenep itself has not focused on Halal Certification because Baznas itself does not have significant authority where Baznas only focuses on capital assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Lenteng Market. Baznas Sumenep itself has five work programs including, Sumenep Peduli, Sumenep Taqwa, Sumenep Smart, Sumenep Healthy and Sumenep Prosperous. Which in the Sumenep Makmur program is tasked with coordinating the distribution of Zakat, Infaq and sadaqah to mustahik in the form of empowerment or utilization . in empowerment or utilization, namely those related to working capital assistance, work equipment assistance and capital assistance for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Lenteng Market.

Keywords : *Halal Certification, Micro, Small and Medium bussiness, Zakat, Infaq, sadaqah Funds*

INTRODUCTION

As the majority of the population adheres to Islam. Indonesia has 240,977,000 Muslim.¹ Islam recommends its followers to do things in accordance with Islamic law so as not to use haram materials, endangering other people and in ways that violate the Islamic religion. As a rule of law state and the majority of its people are Muslim, the state should make regulations that are able to protect the state's basic rights in this regard.² The law also states that in supporting the implementation of halal standards, its role is to accelerate the implementation of halal standards, one of which is requiring Halal Certification. Based on Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees, the Halal Product guarantee Law states that product circulating in Indonesia certainly need to have halal information because this is very important, especially for the Indonesian people, who are predominantly Muslim.³

There are 12,000 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Sumenep Regency. However, it cannot be confirmed because there are various problems. One of the problems is that business actors are inconsistent with their business, both business actors are experiencing difficulties with capital, so the Sumenep Regency Government here is collaborating with Baznas as a step in advancing the regional economy. In improving the regional economy, Baznas Sumenep distributes financial assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises at the Lenteng Market, Sumenep Regency. Because it also refers to one of the programs from Baznas it self regarding the distribution of funds collected.⁴

With the assistance of Baznas Sumenep for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Lenteng Market, it can ensure that business actors are not trapped in debt in developing their business products. The distribution of Zakat, Infaq and Zadaqah in Baznas Sumenep Regency is consumptive and productive. However, it is still more inclined towards consumptive distribution of zakat, because larger funds are needed to distribute zakat productively. However, this does not rule out the possibility for Baznas Sumenep to continue distributing productive Zakat. There are five work programs created by Baznas Sumenep, namely, Prosperous Sumenep Program, Smart Sumenep, Caring Sumenep, Taqwa Sumenep and Healthy Sumenep. Of the five programs, there is one program that is specifically aimed at empowering the Mustahik economy. One of the programs that coordinates the distribution of Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah to mustahik

¹Munawwar AM, "Jumlah Umat Islam (Muslim) Se Dunia", NuCilacapOnline, 13/04/2023, <https://pcnucilacap.com>

² Nadiyah Eva Diyah, Anggung Riyanti dan Moh. Karim. "Implementasi Sertifikasi Halal pada kuliner UMKM Kecamatan Burneh Kabupaten Bangkalan", *SIBATIK JOURNAL: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Sosial, Ekonomi, Budaya, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan*, 1.12 (2022), Hal. 74

³ Fuadi, Andri Soemitra, dan Zuhrial M. Nawawi, "Studi Literatur Implementasi Sertifikasi Halal Produk UMKM", *Jurnal EMT KITA*, 6.1 (2022), Hal. 25

⁴ Abdul Basri, "Belasan Ribu UMKM Di Sumenep Tak Konsisten Rintis Usaha", 2023, <https://radarmadura.jawapos.com/ekonomi-bisnis/amp/74920804/Belasan-Ribu-umkm-di-sumenep-tak-konsisten-rintis>



is the Sumenep Makmur program, which is related to working capital assistance, assistance with work tools and empowerment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.⁵

Baznas Sumenep Regency also supervises the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises it supports so that the funds provided are not wasted, which will have an impact on business actors to develop their businesses in the future. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises becoming halal certified is the first step toward increasing the quality and selling value of their products. The existence of this certification can make people believe in halal and hygienic management of the products sold.⁶

Research from Annida Karimah Anandhi entitled the role of Baznas in empowering the Mustahik economy through the Zchicken program (Case Study of the Zchicken chicken trader group in North Jakarta). In accordance with the Zakat Management Law to realize community welfare and reduce poverty. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study type of research. The data sources used are primary data and secondary data by collecting data through interviews, observation and documentation. The aim of this research is to determine the role and results of the empowerment carried out by Baznas towards Mustahik through the Zchicken program, especially the North Jakarta Zchicken group. In contrast to the research that the author will examine, namely the development of the community's economy through the Sumenep Makmur program by providing capital assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.⁷

Research from Bibit Wahyudi with the title Analysis of the Implementation of Halal Certification in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Banyuwangi Regency (Study on Micro, Small and Medium Food and Beverage Enterprises in Banyuwangi Regency). The role of the Indonesian government in optimizing halal economic in optimizing halal economic activities is through the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Industry at each regional level, especially for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in food and beverages. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with a case study approach. This research aims to find out the socialization of halal certification in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Banyuwangi Regency, to find out the implementation of halal certification in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to find out the inhibiting and supporting factors in implementing halal certification in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the Regency. Banyuwangi. Different from the research that will be studied, the author focuses on halal certification for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the Lenteng Market, Sumenep. In this case, researchers want to know the attitude of Baznas in supporting Halal Product Certification.⁸

⁵ Media Center, "*Bantu Pengembangan UMKM, Baznas Sumenep Luncurkan Bantuan Modal Usaha*", 2023, <https://www.sumenepkab.go.id/berita/baca/bantu-pengembangan-umkm-baznas-sumenep-luncurkan-bantuan-modal-usaha>.

⁶ Wawancara dengan Pimpinan Baznas Sumenep Bapak Sukri, Tanggal 17 Agustus 2023 Di Kantor Baznas Sumenep

⁷ Annida Karimah Anandhi, "*Peran Baznas dalam pemberdayaan ekonomi Mustahik melalui program Zchicken (Studi Kasus kelompok pedangan ayam Zchicken di Jakarta Utara)*". 2022

⁸ Bibit Wahyudi, "*Analisis Implementasi Sertifikasi Halal pada UMKM di Kabupaten Banyuwangi (Studi Pada UMKM Makanan dan Minuman Di Kabupaten Banyuwangi)*". 2022



Research from Dhea Tri anggung Utami with the title the role of Badan Amil Zakat Nasional in improving the Mustahik economy (Case Study at Baznas Sibolga City). This research aims to determine the improvement in Mustahik's economy after receiving zakat through the Sibolga City National Zakat Agency, both through productive zakat and consumptive zakat. This research is descriptive qualitative research that uses a case study approach by focusing on certain objects in a case to be studied. The method for collecting data for this research uses data interpretation techniques which are carried out in two stages, namely, data reduction and presentation. The results of this research show that after receiving financial assistance from the Sibolga City Nasional Amil Zakat agency, the Mustahik can increase their income and meet their daily needs. Different from the method used by the research which will be written using the Qualitative Descriptive method.⁹

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Halal Certification

Halal Certification is a written document from the Indonesia ulema Council (MUI) which regulates the halal quality of a product according to Islamic Sharia. This certificate is a requirement if you want to have a halal label on product packaging. Halal Certification it self is very necessary to determine the validity of processed products, packaging and manufacturing. Consumers may need products that contain certain ingredients or may also avoid products that contain haram elements.¹⁰

Halal Certification has several functions. First, protecting Muslim consumers from consuming food, medicines and cosmetics that are not halal. Second, psychologically, consumers feelings of heart and mind regarding energy. Third, defend your body and soul from adversity due to haram products. And Fourth, it will provide consumer rights as well as legal certainty and protection for consumers.¹¹

Law no. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees, has been amended by Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, where in the amended articles there is an article that requires micro and small business actors to have Halal Certification for their processed products. Based on Article 44 paragraph 2 of Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning job creation which states that applications for Halal Certification submitted by Micro and Small business actors are free of charge. There is another thing that must be paid attention to by micro and small business actors as regulated in article 21 and article 22 paragraph 1 which states that business actors who do not separate the location, place and equipment of PPH as stipulated in Article 21 paragraph 1 are subject to administrative sanctions, in which article it states that the location, place and equipment

⁹ Dhea Tri Anggun Utami, "Peranan Baznas Amil Zakat Nasional (BAZNAS) Dalam Meningkatkan Perekonomian Mustahik "(Studi Kasus Pada Baznas Kota Sibolga), 2021

¹⁰ Zulham, "Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen, (Jakarta: Kencana Prengda Media Grub, 2013), Hal.113-114.

¹¹ Sekretariat Negara RI, Pasal 4 Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 Tentang Perlindungan Konsumen.



for PPH must be kept clean and hygienic, free from uncleanness and free from non – halal stems.¹²

Currently, Indonesia has 4 institutions and services where we can obtain Halal Certification, including the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency (BPJPH), the halal Inspection Institute (LPH), the Halal Product Process Assistance Agency (LPPPH) and the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI). The Halal Certification service can be divided into 2 types, namely Self Declare Service and Regular Route Service.

The organizer of the Ministry of Religions Halal Product Guarantee (BPJPH) provides free Halal Certification services (Sehati). Here's how to register for free Halal Certification using the business actors statement or Self Declare mechanism.

1.) Self Declare Services

Self Declare is a statement of the halal status of Micro and Small Business products by business actors. The halal Certification pathway with Self declare for Micro and Small Business actors must be based on several criteria, including the product being risk-free. The materials used are halal certified and the process is halal certified and simple. Procedures for registering Free Halal Certification for Business Actors by Self Declare: First, Business actors create a SIHALAL account at ptsp.halal.go.id, Second, business actors apply for a Halal Certificate, Third, Verification and Validation by PPH Companion, Fourth, Verify documents by BPJPH, Fifth, BPJPH issues document signature letters, Sixth, Fatwa Session of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), Seventh, BPJPH issues Halal Certificates and Eight, business actors download Halal Certifikates from SIHALAL.¹³

2.) Regular Service

Halal Certification Services for Micro and Small Business through a Regular Scheme, service fees are charged to the business actors. Micro and Small Business actors who apply for halal Certification using the Regular scheme can choose LPH registered with BPJPH such as PT Sucofindo, PT Surveryor Indonesia and other LPH. Next, a halal auditor from LPH will visit the location of the business actor PPH at the company.¹⁴

To obtain a Halal Certificate through the Regular route, there are several stages, including: First, application by filling in the registration by filling in the registration form and uploading the required documents, Second, Inspection where incoming registration

¹² Kabar Berita, "Kewajiban Sertifikasi Halal Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 Tentang Jaminan Produk Halal dan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 Tentang Cipta Kerja Pada Produk Pangan Olah", Oleh Fathia Sarifah., S.H., 2021, <https://jdih.kalteng.go.id/berita/baca/kewajiban-ertifikasi-halal-menurut-undang-undang-nomor-33-tahun-2014-tentang-jaminan-produk-halal-dan-undang-undang-nomor-11-tahun-2020-tentang-cipta-kerja-pada-produk-pangan-olahan-mi>.

¹³ Kompas.com, "Syarat dan Cara Daftar Sertifikasi Halal Gratis 2023, Oleh Nur Jamal Shaid, 30 Mei 2023, <https://amp.kompas.com/money/read/03/05/30/221845326/syarat-dan-cara-daftar-sertifikasi-halal-gratis-2023>

¹⁴ HalalCenter .id, Oleh Halal Center Cendekia Muslim, "Perbedaan Sertifikasi Halal Skema Regular dan Self Declare, 11 Juni 2022, <https://halalcenter.id/blog/details/perbedaan-sertifikasi-halal-skema-regular-dan-self-declare/5>

where incoming registrations will be checked by BPJPH for two working days, Third, audit where business actors will be contacted by LPH for the audit process. Business actors must choose an LPH that is located close to the place of business and the LPH will carry out scheduling and inform the business actor. Fourth, Fatwa, the MUI Fatwa Commission will hold a halal fatwa trial within 3 working days to determine the halalness of the product. This halal fatwa document is in the form of a halal determination letter which will be sent to BPJPH as the basis for issuing a halal certificate, after receiving the halal fatwa from the MUI, BPJPH will issue a halal certification within 1 working day and send it to the business actor.¹⁵

Based on article 48 paragraph 8 of the Job Creation law which amends article 27 of law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees states that business actors who do not carry out their obligations after obtaining Halal Certification will be subject to administrative sanctions which will be regulated in government regulations. Then according to article 48 number 24 of the Job creation Law, business actors who do not maintain the halal status of products that have obtained a Halal Certificate are subject to a maximum prison sentence of 5 years or a maximum fine of 2 billion.¹⁶

B. Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises or commonly called MSMEs greatly contribute to economic growth in Indonesia. Contributions include opening up job vacancies for the lower middle class and reducing unemployment. Based on the law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 0 of 2008 article 1 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises explains several general provisions, including the following:

- 1.) Micro Business is a productive business owned by an individual or individual business entity that meets the criteria for Micro Business as regulated in this Law, MSME Law No. 20 of 2008, the criteria for Micro Business include having a net worth of at most Rp. 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah) does not include land and buildings where the business is located or has annual sales proceeds of a maximum of Rp. 300,000,000 (three hundred million rupiah).
- 2.) Small business is a stand – alone productive economic business carried out by individuals who are not a subsidiary or branch of a company they own and meet the criteria for small business as intended in the MSME Law No. 0 of 2008, the criteria for small business include having a net worth of more than Rp. 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp. 500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiah) does not include land and buildings where the business is located or has annual sales proceeds.
- 3.) Medium business are productive economic business that stand alone, which are carried out by individuals who are not subsidiaries or branches of companies owned by the amount of net assets or annual sales proceeds as regulated in the MSME Law No. 20 of 008, including having a net worth of more than Rp. 500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiah).

¹⁵ SchoolMediaNews, Oleh Eko School Media, "Tarif Layanan Permohonan Sertifikasi Halal Terbaru", 17 Maret 2022, <https://new.schoolmedia.id/berita/Tarif-Layanan-Permohonan-Sertifikasi-Halal-Terbaru-3838>

¹⁶ Undang-Undang Nomor 11 tahun 2020 Tentang Cipta Kerja



million rupiah 0 up to a maximum of Rp. 10,000,000,000 (ten billion rupiah) does not include land and buildings where the business is located or has annual sales proceeds.¹⁷

Empowering Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is an important step to improve and strengthen the fundamental financial existence of Indonesian, especially through opening doors to employment and reducing gaps and levels of need. Likewise, strive to foster the nature of cooperatives according to their character and build aggregate effectiveness, especially for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.¹⁸

Empowerment of MSMEs is carried out as a unitary and national economic development to realize peoples prosperity. Based on several principles including the principle of efficiency, the principle of sustainability, the principle of insight and the principle of independence. The principle of togetherness is the principle of encouraging the role of all MSME and the business world together in their activities to realize peoples welfare. The principle of Efficiency is the principle that underlies the implementation of MSME empowerment by prioritizing justice efficiency in creating a fair, conducive and competitive business climate. The principle of sustainability is a principle that in a planned manner seeks to carry out the development process in a sustainable manner so that a strong and independent economy is formed. The principle of insight is the principle of empowering MSME while still paying attention to environmental protection and maintenance. The principle of independence is an effort to empower MSME which is carried out while maintaining and prioritizing the potential, abilities and independence of MSME.¹⁹

C. Distribution of Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah

Zakat from a linguistic perspective, the word Zakat means growth and development. Meanwhile, in terms of terms, Zakat is part of assets with certain conditions, which Allah SWT requires to be handed over to people who are entitled to receive Zakat.²⁰ Infaq according to language comes from the word anfaqa which means to spend, spend, give or spend assets. According to fiqh, the word Infaq has the meaning of giving. A portion of property owned by a person that has been prescribed by region giving to the Faqir, the Poor, Orphans.²¹ Sadaqah is a gift to other people spontaneously and voluntarily with out being limited by a certain time or amount and is a kindness that hopes for the pleasure of Allah SWT and reward alone.²²

Distribution of Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah is an activity of distributing ZIS funds from parties who are entitled to Zakat (Muzakki) to people who are entitled to receive it (Mustahik). In receiving ZIS funds to people who are entitled there are several who are classified as Mustahik, including: Fakir or people who do not have enough livelihood and are in a state of shortage, Amil/Zakat administrator or agency appointed by the

¹⁷ Nurhalisa Natasya, *"Pengelolaan Zakat Produktif Dalam Pengembangan Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM) pada Baznas Kabupaten Bulukumba"*, 2022

¹⁸ Ibid Hal 22

¹⁹ Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2008 Tentang Usaha, Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah

²⁰ Sulaiman Rasjid, *Fiqh Islam*, (Bandung: Sinar Baru Algensindo, 2013) Hal. 192

²¹ Mardani, *Fiqh Mu'amalah* (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2012)

²² Al Furqon Hasbi, *"125 Masalah Zakat"* (Solo: Tiga Serangkai, 2008) Hal. 14

government with the task and authority to manage Zakat, Converts or people who have just converted to Islam with the aim of encouraging them to accept the religion Islam and Gharim or People who owe money not for disobedience and unwilling to pay.²³

Based on article 26 of law No. 23 of 2011 concerning Zakat Distribution explains that Zakat distribution must be carried out based on a priority scale, by showing the principles of equality, justice and regionalism. The following is the distribution model for Zakat, both directly and indirectly, as

1. Consumer Zakat Model

Consumptive Zakat is carried out by providing cash assistance or something that is consumable directly, such as providing food, clothing, educational assistance, health facilities and social assistance.

2. Productive Zakat Model

Productive Zakat is distributed to empower Mustahik in field that have economic value, such as providing working capital assistance, assistance in setting up business premises and so on.

Before distributing Zakat consumptively, it is necessary to plan by conducting field observations to identify community groups who will receive assistance. After implementation, an evaluation needs to be carried out to find out whether productive which has more value compared to Consumptive Zakat, because it contains the meaning of empowering Mustahik. With a productive Zakat pattern, Mustahik can change the status of Mustahik to Muzakki, because with the capital assistance if the assistance is successful in developing his business, he will change to a person who is obliged to give Zakat. Because he has excess assets from the business he runs.²⁴

Research Methods

The type of research used is qualitative-descriptive. Namely research that produces information in the form of notes and descriptive data contained in the text being studied. And the data classification in this research is classified into two types, the first is primary data and the second is secondary data. Primary data was obtained by direct interviews, observation and documentation. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from Baznas Sumenep.

In this research plan, the subject is the person who is considered to know best about what we expect, making it easier for the researcher to explore the object or social situation being studied. The researcher chose Baznas Sumenep. In this research, the key informants are the leaders of Baznas Sumenep. Key informants are those who know and have various basic information needed in the research.

The object of research is the objective approach or scientific approach applied in research. The object of this research is the MSME of Lenteng Market, Sumenep Regency with a focus on how to Baznas Sumenep support halal product certification in the MSME it support, one of which is at Lenteng Market, Sumenep Regency.

²³ *Fiqh Zakat*, Jakarta 2015, Hal. 104

²⁴ Furqon H. Ahmad LC, M.A, *Manajemen Zakat*, Semarang : CV. Karya Abadi Jaya, 2015 hal 82-87.



Results and Discussion

A. Research Overview

The National Zakat Amil Agency (Baznas) is an independent and responsible non structural government institution, which was formed by Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2001 dated January 17 2001. Baznas Sumenep Regency is part of Baznas of the Republic of Indonesia which has the authority to carry out the tasks of managing Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah at the district level.

Sumenep Regency Baznas is located at Jl. Dr. Cipto No. 19 Warehouse, Kolor, Kec. Sumenep City, Sumenep Regency, East Java in 2012 the Sumenep Regency Government formed the Sumenep Regency Amil Zakat Agency (BAZ) based on the Decree of the Regent of Sumenep which was mandated by the issuance of Law Number of 011 concerning Zakat Management which aims to implement the Law.

In the initial stages of its journey, in order to support the optimization of the collection of ZIS funds by the Sumenep Regency Baznas which prioritizes State Civil Apparatus (ASN) within the Sumenep Regency Government, a Zakat Collection Unit (UPZ) was formed in each work unit, based on the issuance of Instructions. Regent of Sumenep Number 1 of 2013 concerning the establishment of Zakat Collection Unit in the Sumenep Regency work Units, based on these provisions, the Sumenep Regency BAZ seeks to optimize the collection of Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah funds for all ASN.²⁵

B. The role of Baznas Sumenep in supporting Halal Product Certification for Fostered MSME

From the observation that researches found, Baznas Sumenep has not focused on halal certification because Baznas it self does not have significant authority, where Baznas only focuses on capital assistance to assisted MSME in Pasar Lenteng. Apart from that, Baznas strongly agrees with the existence of Halal Certification, where the existence of Halal Certification it self can have a positive impact on a product produced by MSME business actors. And the resulting product will add quality to the selling point.

After researchers observed the role of Baznas in supporting Halal Certification, the reality is that Baznas has obstacles to halal certification, where halal certification requires a process to obtain halal certification requires a process to obtain halal certification. Because to obtain halal certification you need a Halal Inspection Agency (LPH). And Baznas has not yet provided a Halal Inspection Institution (LPH).²⁶

C. Distribution of Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah Funds from Baznas Sumenep

Baznas Sumenep can do economic empowerment for the people, one of which is through distribution Zakat consumptive, not productive, because large funds are needed to distribute zakat productive. However, this does not rule out the possibility for Baznas Sumenep to continue distributing productive Zakat.

²⁵ Wawancara dengan Pimpinan Baznas Sumenep, Bapak Sukri, Tanggal 09 Oktober 2023 di Kantor Baznas Sumenep

²⁶ Wawancara dengan Pimpinan Baznas Sumenep Bapak Sukri, Tanggal 09 Oktober 2023 di Kantor Baznas Sumenep

Baznas Sumenep it self has five work programs, including Sumenep Care, Sumenep Taqwa, Sumenep Smart, Sumenep Healthy and Sumenep Prosperous. In the healt sector, we have medical and non medical cost assistance sub program. Continuing for religion, we have a program to celebrate Islamic Holidays. Continuing for social humanity, we have a compesation program for the poor and orphans. There continues to be house rehabilitation assistance. There is Smart Sumenep such as scholarship assistance, school equipment, infrastructure. Then, if there is a natural disaster, we will help through the program Sumenep Cares. Then finally, Sumenep Makmur, which is a program that coordinates the distribution of Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah to Mustahik in the form of empowerment or utilization. The first is related to working capital assistance, work euepment assistance, and MSME capital assistance at Lenteng Market.²⁷ The following are several programs run by Baznas Sumenep Regency in the distribution of Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah funds.

1. Sumenep Cares

The Sumenep cares program is a program that coordination the distribution of ZIS in the form of assistance for an event that occurs in the community or experiences a natural disaster. This program certainly has requirements for this distribution to be right on target and useful. This requirement must of course be implemented by firs appplying to Baznas Sumenep Regency, except for the Sumenep Cares program, Baznas Sumenep initiated directly against natural disasters. This is different from other programs run by Baznas Sumenep.²⁸

From the statement above, it can be concluded that Baznas Sumenep has exceptions to existing programs, one of which is the Sumenep Peduli Program.

2. Sumenep Taqwa

The Sumenep Taqwa Program is a program that coordinates the distribution of ZIS in the form of assistance such as celebrating Islamic holidays, compensation for orphans and the poor and rehabilitation of uninhabitable houses. This program of course has requirements for this distribution to be right on target and useful.

In this registration process, the Sumenep Taqwa program consists of submitting and verifying data which aims to ensure that there is no misuse in the distribution of Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah funds. The requiriment process here begins with submitting a proposal to Baznas Sumenep then it will be processed by the chairman of Baznas by verifying the existing data, then Baznas will carry out a field survey directly.²⁹

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that enters the Baznas Sumenep office.

3. Smart Sumenep

The Smart Sumenep program is a program that coordinates the distribution of ZIS in the form of achievement scholarship assistance, school equipment, and

²⁷ Wawancara dengan Pimpinan Baznas Sumenep Bapak Sukri, Tanggal 19 Oktober Di Kantor Baznas Sumenep

²⁸ Wawancara dengan pegawai Baznas Sumenep Bapak Hakiki, Tanggal 3 November Di Kantor Baznas Sumenep

²⁹ Wawancara dengan bagian Pendistribusian Baznas Sumenep Bapak Wahed Fikri Akbar, Tanggal 3 November 2023 di Kantor Baznas



infrastruktur. This program of cours has the same requirements as other programs by submitting a proposal to Baznas Sumenep.

In the process, the requirements for the Smart Sumenep program are almost the same as other programs. This programsfocuses more on data verification and direct surveys evidence of the proposal letter submitted.³⁰ From the above statement it can be seen it was concluded that Baznas Sumenep, by distributing the Smart Sumenep program, needed a direct survey, which aimed to confirm the application.

4. Healthy Sumenep

Healthy Sumenep is a program which, among other things, coordinates the distribution of ZIS funds in Baznas Sumenep Regency. The form of distribution in this program is assistance for medical and non medical cost. The application process for this program is the same as other programs by making a proposal letter to Baznas Sumenep through a survei.³¹

Based on the results of the interview above it can also be concluded that all programs that are run use direct surveys which aim to confirm the application.

5. Prosperous Sumenep

Sumenep Makmur is a program that coordinates the distribution of ZIS to mustahik in the form of empowerment or utilization. With this, the form of empowerment of the Sumenep Makmur program is providing working capital assistance and work equipment assistance. The requirements process is the same as for other programs by submitting or making a letter of application or proposal to Baznas Sumenep.

Of the five programs, there is one program that is specifically for mustahik ekonomic empowerment, including the Sumenep Makmur program. In this program we do not only focus on providing capital assistance to MSME players, but there is supervision or monitoring for a period of two to three months with the aim that the funds provided to MSME players in Lenteng Market will have a good impact or there will be obstacles in developing their business. Business actors who receivedcapital assistanc or work equipment assistance from Baznas Sumenep were 50 people or business actors, where each business actor submitted applications in several ways, including through individuals or through themselves and Baznas Sumenep in providing capital assistance or work equipment is still aimed at small busines.³²

From the statement above it can be concluded that Sumenep makmur program is an empowerment for mustahik through business assistance and work equipment. Apart from providing assistance, Baznas Sumenep also supervises business actors who receive direct assistance from Baznas Sumenep is currently still more focused on small business actors.

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

³⁰ Wawancara dengan bagian Pendistribusian Baznas Sumenep Bapak Wahed Fikri Akbar, Tanggal 3 November 2023 di Kantor Baznas

³¹ Wawancara dengan bagian Pendistribusian Baznas Sumenep Bapak Wahed Fikri Akbar, Tanggal 3 November 2023 di Kantor Baznas

³² Wawancara dengan Ketua Baznas Sumenep Bapak Sukri, Tanggal 17 Agustus 2023 di Kantor Baznas.

It can be concluded that Baznas Sumenep Regency strongly anggres with the existance of Halal Certification for MSME actors. Howefer, Baznas Sumenep Regency is currently not focused on halal Certification because Baznas is currently still focusing on capital assistance to MSMEs in Lenteng Market. And in Distributing the proceeds of Zakat funds, Infaq and Sadaqah Baznas Sumenep carry out various programs whose aim is to empower the peoples economy.

B. Suggestions

Continue to develop the Ummah's economy by providing various assistance to the Mustahik and remaining consistent in developing MSME who receive direct assistance from Baznas Sumenep.

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