

Correlation of Alms Infaq Zakat (ZIS) and Economic Growth on Poverty in West Java

Hasbi Abdul Al-Wahhab KH^{*1}, Muhammad Hasbi Zaenal²

^{1,2}UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia

Author's Correspondence: hasbi.abdul22@mhs.uinjkt.ac.id^{*1}

Abstract

Society as a whole is affected by poverty, which is an important issue that needs to be addressed by the international community. Distributing zakat, regarding infaq, sedekah, and encouraging strong economic growth are some of the variables that can reduce poverty. To better understand how the Direct Cash Transfer Program (BLT) and economic growth can affect poverty in West Java from 2015 to 2022, this study will look at their impact individually and combined. The methodology of this article is based on a quantitative approach. The findings show that poverty is significantly affected by Zakat (ZIS) distribution, which accounts for 52% of the observed variance. In contrast, only 2% of the observed gap is due to the effect of economic growth on poverty. Together, ZIS and economic growth impact poverty by 11.9%.

Keywords: ZIS; economic growth; poverty.

A. Introduction

Poverty is significantly affected by the Zakat distribution (ZIS), which accounts for 52% of the observed variance. In contrast, only 2% of the observed gap is due to the impact of economic growth on poverty. Taken together, ZIS and economic growth have an impact on poverty with a total of 11.9%, and another 88.1% is caused by other things outside the subject of this study. (Murobbi & Usman, 2021).

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, as of September 2022, 26.36 million people live below the poverty line, or 9.57% of the population. This poverty rate is lower than September 2021 (9.71%) but slightly higher than March 2022 (9.54%). The poverty line increased by 5.95% from IDR 505,468 in March 2022 to IDR 535,547 in September 2022. (BPS, 2022).

The government has made various efforts to develop poverty alleviation plans. These efforts include establishing social security measures and setting up assistance programs. However, these programs are still fragmented and require extensive government efforts to adequately support them. Unfortunately, attention given to those living in poverty is still lacking. When assistance is provided, it is often in the form of

cash, products, clothing, and food, and is often motivated by good intentions rather than a clear concept or vision (Buntoro et al., 2022).

Several studies have found that Islam has various tools to help alleviate the problem of poverty. Zakat is also one of the tools. Islam uses zakat as a tool to fight poverty and maintain the distribution of money among members of society (Murobbi & Usman, 2021).

The Qur'an also has 27 verses that explain how the obligations of zakat and prayer are interrelated. Verses related to zakat are: (Hasan, 2017).

Meaning: "Take zakat from some of their property, with that zakat you clean and purify them and pray for them. Truly your prayers (become) peace of mind for them. and Allah is All-Hearing, All-Knowing" (Q.S At-Taubah [9]: 103).

From the verse above, Zakat is a form of worship by setting aside part of one's assets and bringing wisdom and benefits to the Zakat giver (Muzaki) and Zakat recipient (Mustahik). The Muzaki believe that the donation given will earn Allah's blessing, while the Mustahik, who are struggling to fulfill their needs, receive assistance through Zakat. Promoting the welfare of the people and combating economic disparities in society, especially the problem of poverty, are the two main objectives of zakat. This goal is achieved through the implementation of the distribution of Zakat, Infak, Alms (ZIS). (Afa Rosfalita Nur Alifia, 2020).

To combat inequality and poverty, zakat donations must be collected and distributed in a fair and orderly manner, according to Kardawi. Chapra also believes that equal distribution of income is important to eradicate poverty and improve welfare. According to Chapra, CIS (Zakat, Infak, Alms) is a means for equitable distribution of wealth. (Ramadhani & Dahliana, 2022).

Apart from poverty alleviation, BAZNAS (National Amil Zakat Agency) plays a key role in fighting extreme poverty in Indonesia. Presidential Instruction No. 4 of 2022, which emphasizes accelerating the eradication of extreme poverty, which was announced on June 8, 2022, strengthens this function. The financial resources used to fund this acceleration initiative include the state revenue and expenditure budget, regional revenue and expenditure budget, village revenue and expenditure budget,

and other legal and binding budgets in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Includes non-binding financial resources. As a non-structural government institution, BAZNAS is responsible for the management of zakat and seeks to maximize its contribution in improving people's welfare and reducing poverty and inequality. (City et al., 2022).

The development of a country as a whole can be used to measure the level of poverty in that country. When a country is developing and developed, the prevalence of poverty tends to decrease. A highly developed economy has the potential to reduce unemployment and poverty, and is an important indicator of development success. (Zuhdiyaty & Kaluge, 2018).

According to Sadono Skirno, economic growth is the development of economic activity by increasing goods and services produced by a society to create community prosperity. (Afa Rosfalita Nur Alifia, 2020). Along with the faster rate of economic growth, which indicates an increase in demand for goods and services, so does the public's need for these goods and services. This indirect effect helps reduce poverty levels, because the inability to meet basic needs is often associated with poverty.

Economic growth is one of the main prerequisites for fighting poverty. However, successful poverty alleviation requires quality growth. The macroeconomic framework and key fiscal policies set by the Ministry of Finance reflect Indonesia's strong economic growth, which has averaged 5.64% over the past decade. Despite this impressive increase, the poverty rate has not decreased significantly. (Wulandari & Pratama, 2022).

Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) developments can be used to measure a country's economic growth. Regions with a high GDP indicate a strong and prosperous economy, while regions with a low GDP reflect negative economic conditions. The goal is to secure livelihoods and build an economy that can end poverty before it occurs. (Damanik & Sidauruk, 2020).

Departing from the problems above, the author wants to examine the correlation of ZIS distribution and economic growth to poverty rates in West Java 2015-2022.

B. Literature Review

Poverty

According to this theory, poverty is someone who is still lacking in meeting even the most basic needs. The operational definition of poverty provided by the World Bank includes the inability to meet food needs, housing, access to health services, education, employment, sanitation and political empowerment. However, Indonesia has its own definition of poverty, especially in the method of measurement measured by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). In this context, poverty is characterized as the inability to meet basic non-food needs and basic food needs (minimum 2,100 kcal per person per day). (Santoso, 2019).

Conceptually, there are two basic categories of poverty. Absolute Poverty and Relative Poverty. The precise poverty line, threshold or limit used to define absolute poverty. The emphasis is on determining whether an individual's or family's income or standard of living is below a set threshold.

In contrast, comparative poverty looks at poverty based on other measures, such as income distribution and income levels. According to this view, when a family or individual has a relatively lower income and access to goods and services compared to the majority of the economy, they are said to be poor or live in poverty. Poverty can also be seen as the minimum acceptable standard of living, or the absolute level of income. (Rini & Sugiharti, 2017).

According to Adisa Mita, a number of indicators are commonly used to determine poverty. The indicators are wages, income, consumption patterns, child mortality, immunization, child malnutrition, fertility, maternal mortality, life expectancy, school enrollment, government spending on essential community services, food adequacy, access to clean water, level of population growth, literacy rate, urbanization rate, per capita income, and income distribution.

Adisasmita believes that measuring food scarcity and income levels alone is not enough to describe poverty levels. We also need to pay attention to things like fair treatment, education, and health. (Febrianti, 2022).

According to Dowling and Valenzuela, people who have little access to education, training and skills development are more likely to live in poverty. We often do not

have sufficient material capital. Even with sufficient human and material resources, discrimination can prevent them from getting a job ((Rini & Sugiharti, 2017).

The World Bank's approach to poverty alleviation has evolved over time. In the 1950s and 1960s, infrastructure and physical development were the main means of driving development. In the 1970s, the importance of health and education increased. In the 1980s, efforts were made to increase the income level of the poor. In the 1990s, the focus shifted to meeting basic needs and redistributing income. Meanwhile, the World Bank's latest poverty agenda is:

According to Dowling and Valenzuela, people live in poverty because:

- a. The existence of labor-intensive projects that increase the productivity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and small farmers can provide viable economic options for those living in poverty.
- b. Invest in human capital, especially through improving health and education programs.
- c. Build safety nets to protect livelihoods and prevent vulnerable people from falling into poverty (Mikkelsen, 2003). In addition, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) provides poverty reduction initiatives. These tactics include reducing economic poverty, removing barriers to entry arising from economic, social and cultural issues, and minimizing inequalities in the distribution of power and knowledge.

Zakat Infak and Alms

In language, the word "zaka", which is also called zakat, means "to grow" or "to increase". According to its etymology, the word "zakat" means purity, development and blessing. Zakat is defined in Islamic law as something that is holy, develops, grows and is blessed. Islamic teachings imply that when this idea is applied to wealth or property, the property in question is considered pure and blessed and grows, develops, and brings good to those who possess it. (Buntoro et al., 2022).

A treasure that is zakat is a source of blessings, growth, development, growth, purity and virtue. Zakat, on the other hand According to the rules stipulated in Law no. 23 of 2011, "zakat" is defined as property that must be distributed by a Muslim or legal entity to those entitled to receive it. (Harmelia et al., 2020)

Infaq is the act of spending wealth out of respect, love and devotion to Allah SWT. Infaq is an expression of gratitude for the gifts and sustenance given by Allah SWT. On the other hand, the term 'shadhaka' refers to any offering or deed done with the hope of benefiting from Allah SWT. Beyond monetary donations, shadhaka includes a wide range of actions including acts of kindness and generosity towards oneself and others. Unlike zakat, infaq is defined in Law no. 23 of 2011 as assets issued by a person or entity for the public good. Similar to zakat, alms refers to assets or non-properties donated by a person or company for the benefit of society outside of zakat.

From an economic point of view, zakat is important to prevent the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, which requires the rich to donate part of their money to the poor and needy. Therefore, zakat is a potential source of funding for poverty alleviation. Zakat serves as working capital for the poor, so that they can set up their own businesses and generate income to meet their basic needs. (Rozalinda, 2014).

According to sharia law, Muslims are required to distribute a certain portion of their property, zakat, to certain people (eg, the poor and other mustahik). Yusuf Qardhawi stated that: (Murobbi & Usman, 2021).

- a. Zakat is part of the assets that must be handed over by the owner (Muzakki) to those who are entitled to receive it (Mustahik), which has been determined according to Islam. Zakat is a mandatory contribution from Allah SWT.
- b. Zakat is considered as a form of social worship related to property matters. This can be seen from the various commands in the Qur'an and hadith which emphasize the importance of paying zakat and glorifying those who follow these provisions.

The conclusion of this study reveals that although macroeconomic policies are important for reducing poverty, the proper implementation of zakat is very important. (Buntoro et al., 2022). Therefore, zakat, infaq, and alms must be given to those who are entitled to receive it. As stated in the following argument:

"Indeed, the zakat is only for the needy, the poor, the administrators of zakat, the mu'allaf whose hearts are persuaded, to (liberate) slaves, people who are in debt, for the way of Allah and for those who are on his way, as a decree obligated by Allah, and Allah is All-Knowing, All-Wise" (Q.S At-Taubah [9]: 103).

Based on the verse above, there are only eight groups entitled to receive zakat, namely as follows: (Firdaningsih et al., 2019)

- a. A fakir (al hukalla) is someone who does not have enough income to meet his basic needs. They have no family to provide food, clothing, and shelter. A fakir is someone who has no assets or source of income. In Shafi'i and Hanbari thinking, the fakir are considered poorer than the poor because they are unemployed or have a meager income which only covers less than half of their basic needs.
- b. Miskin (Al Maskin) is a person who can work and make ends meet but is not fully independent. The word "Poor" comes from the Arabic "fish", which means quiet and sedentary due to poverty. Most of the people in our country fall into this category. According to the law, a person is considered poor if his income is insufficient to meet basic needs.
- c. Amil Zakat is a person who is responsible for overseeing the collection and distribution of zakat to those in need. He is also responsible for managing the Ministry of Finance, tracking zakat transactions and calculating the amount of zakat. Those who fulfill this obligation are guaranteed to receive rewards from the zakat funds deposited and are prohibited from using them for any purpose other than zakat;
- d. Muallaf came fourth in the group eligible to compete in zakat. Muallaf is divided into two parts by Islamic jurists, Huqah. First, there are people who don't believe in Islam, but should do so with the help of others. Some unbelievers still continue their harmful practices even though they are entitled to the help of converts. Second, there are those who follow Islam, and he is further divided into four groups. Those who are still unsure, those with strong ties, Muslims living in border areas, and those assigned to collect zakat;
- e. Riqab (Slave/Servant). Muallaf came fourth in the group eligible to compete in zakat. Muarraf was divided into two parts by the expert on Islamic law, Huqah. First, there are people who don't believe in Islam, but should do so with the help of others. Some infidels still continue their harmful practices even though they are entitled to Muarraf's assistance. Second, there are those who follow Islam, and he is

further divided into four groups. Those who are still unsure, those with strong ties, Muslims living in border areas, and those assigned to collect zakat;

- f. "Gharimin" refers to people who owe money but are unable to pay it off due to poverty. Scholars classify debt into two categories: Debt that arises to meet basic needs and debt that arises due to repairing broken relationships (Al-Utsaimin, 2008: 213). To qualify for zakat funds, a Garimin who is personally in debt must meet certain requirements. According to Qardhawi, the requirements for an individual Gharimin are: First, if Garimin has assets that can be used to pay off debts, zakat funds must be used to pay off unpaid debts. Second, Garimin may not obtain debt in an immoral or unethical manner. Third, Garimin must pay off the debt personally. Muslims who live in border areas and Muslims who are in charge of collecting zakat;
- g. "Sabilillah" refers to a path or path to Allah's pleasure through acts of faith and charity (Shiddieqy, 1997). The term "sabīl" means method or method. Yusuf al-Qardhawi, in his book *Fatwa Fatwa Mutakir*, states that the word sabilillah literally means seeking the pleasure of Allah. Therefore, "Sabilillah" refers to every good deed that draws closer to the Creator;
- h. The majority of scholars associate the phrase "ibn sabil" with travelers, which often refers to people who move from one place to another. "Sabil" is a linguistic term for a road or route. According to Imam Syafii, Ibn Sabil also includes those who run out of food during the trip and those who want to leave but do not have adequate supplies. These two categories of trips are not carried out for immoral purposes, so both of them can take zakat to fulfill their needs. Yusuf Kardawi is of the opinion that not everyone who travels for personal purposes is entitled to receive a share of zakat, even though the trip has a specific purpose.

The contribution and meaning of Zakat Infaq Alms Theoretically and empirically for the welfare of society can be described as follows: (Malahayatie, 2016).

- a. Increasing government revenue is very important to fund efforts to increase human resources (HR), manage natural resources so that they are maintained, and build infrastructure and economic facilities. These activities are very important for

increasing the welfare of society and in line with the Islamic obligation to show compassion to all beings;

- b. Enhancing individual well-being and promoting prosperity by ensuring that the basic needs of the nation are met and minimizing disparities among people, groups, regions and nations is a must. important for reducing poverty. This includes addressing harmful human tendencies such as greed, greed and selfishness, and emphasizing the importance of prioritizing group interests over individual interests;
- c. With the help of zakat, wealth is purified, maintained and enhanced by Allah SWT, and blessed with assurance that it is protected from potential harm and misfortune such as loss, damage, theft, arson and destruction;
- d. This is the main pillar of collecting and procuring community funds, stored in Baitul Maru and distributed as needed to those who need funds for important businesses, in order to advance the community's economy. This is done under the guidance and supervision of Sharia. And increase the number of people who are obliged to pay Zakat (Muzakki);
- e. This encourages a greater awareness of the ownership of wealth among people and a deeper understanding that they are merely custodians of the treasures entrusted to them by Allah SWT. This recognition encourages people to volunteer in socio-economic charities and spend money on community development;

Economic growth

Economists created a theory of economic growth as follows: (Febrianti, 2022)

- a. Often associated with classical thought, Adam Smith believed that a liberal economic system was necessary for a nation's society to reach its full potential. Population growth and productivity increase are the two main components of this system. Economic growth and development is expected as population increases, encouraging market expansion and specialization. Specialization increases worker productivity and ultimately promotes technological development and economic prosperity.
- b. According to David Ricardo's theory, population growth does not have a positive impact on a country's economic development. Conversely, population growth will

have an adverse effect on workers' wages, as they can only afford to pay the minimum wage necessary to survive. This situation plunged the country into stagnation, a condition of economic inertia.

- c. Thomas, C. Thomas Robert Malthus According to Robert Malthus, population growth has an impact on economic expansion. Malthus stated that as the population grows geometrically, the availability of food grows more slowly. Adam Smith, who discouraged the idea of diminishing returns, was opposed by Thomas Malthus. Malthus thought that market expansion would not help the economic development stimulated by population growth.

Adam Smith first proposed the classical theory of economic growth, which was later developed by two prominent economists, Joseph A. Schumpeter and Robert Solow, into what is now known as the neoclassical theory.

- a. Prospects for Economic Growth According to Joseph A. Schumpeter In his book *Theory of Economic Development*, Joseph A. Schumpeter considers the importance of entrepreneurs in the development process. Schumpeter concluded that the pursuit of innovation by these inventors is essential for economic prosperity.
- b. Robert Solow's View on Economic Growth According to Robert Solow's theory of economic growth, there are many activities that depend on four main factors: production, cutting-edge technology, capital accumulation, human resources. These variables play an important role in the course of economic growth, said Solow.

Capital, labor, and technological progress were the three main determinants of economic growth on which neoclassical thought focused. This thinking states that increased employment can increase per capita income. However, for such expansion to benefit the entire economy of the country, the development and application of the latest technologies must go hand in hand. In contrast, the Neo-Keynesian hypothesis put forward by economists Roy F. Harrod and F.C.D. Dormer emphasizes the impact of investment, demand, and capital on a country's economic growth. These three factors are important in driving the country's production and ultimately contributing to the country's economic development.

Finally, according to the new economic theory of Robert Lucas and Paul Romer, human resources are the most important capital to drive production and the economy as a whole. They argue that professional education alongside a knowledgeable workforce can accelerate industrial and technological development. This will enable faster growth of the country's manufacturing activity. This idea is called the endogenous growth model.

The following are the variables that affect economic growth: (Febrianti, 2022)

a. Supply factor

1. The size and skills of the workforce, commonly referred to as "human resources", are critical to economic progress and expansion. Humans are considered the most important component in the growth process because they have a significant impact on the rate and extent of progress.
2. Having natural resources and land is the main thing for developing economic growth. An abundance of natural resources is essential to economic success, because countries without sufficient natural resources are difficult to progress quickly. In developing countries, natural resources are often neglected, misused, or mismanaged, slowing growth. However, abundant natural resources do not guarantee economic expansion. Correct use is important. All economic products such as oil, timber and other resources derived from the environment are considered natural resources.
3. Capital stocks, including values such as commercial property, land, inventory, and machinery, are essential to enable people to use natural resources efficiently. Humans need capital to process these resources and enable the development of cutting-edge science and technology.
4. Entrepreneurship means finding and implementing creative ideas to overcome inefficiencies. Entrepreneurship contributes significantly to increasing economic efficiency by reducing costs and increasing production.
5. The processes and tools used by workers to produce goods and services are included in science and technology. Rapid advances in science and technology accelerate the building process, turning labor-intensive tasks previously

performed manually into automated processes performed by sophisticated machines.

b. Demand Factor

Growth in a free market economy requires demand for additional goods produced by the economy. When demand falls below supply, investment decreases, reducing the impact of other growth variables. This situation can lead to unemployment, weaken the will to innovate, and ultimately lead to economic stagnation. For the economy to get the stimulus it needs, the corresponding changes in demand must match changes in factor supply. Market size, income levels, consumer preferences and demands all affect demand levels.

c. Non-Economic Factors Para

According to economists, a country's economic growth is strongly influenced by its culture. Social and religious mores can promote or hinder economic development. For example, because cows have a sacred nature, establishing a meat processing sector in India is prohibited by Hinduism.

The process of economic development is only influenced by cultural variables. Culture can be a driver and a catalyst for development, but it can also be a hindrance. Cultures that promote development often emphasize values such as hard work, effectiveness, integrity and perseverance. On the other hand, anarchy, greed, extravagance, corruption and other traits can appear in a civilization that hinder progress.

C. Research Methods

The research method used in this article is a descriptive validation analysis method using a quantitative approach. The research data is taken from secondary sources, especially time series annual financial reports. This statistical data is taken from the official website of BPS (Central Statistics Agency) and BAZNAS (National Amil Zakat Agency) West Java. Studies of related documents and literature also support this finding.

The data analysis process consists of two steps. The first is descriptive statistics. This includes how data is collected, processed, displayed, and represented in numerical or graphical form. Second, this study uses these techniques to assess the correlation and coefficient of determination of personal product moment (PPM).

D. Discussion and Discussion

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Regarding Zakat, Infaq, Alms (ZIS) (X1), Economic Growth (X2), and Poverty (Y) in West Java from 2015 to 2022 are presented in table form:

Table 1. Descriptive statistical analysis

Year	X1	X2	Y
2015	9.241.929.469	9.57	4435.7
2016	14.432.312.425	8.70	4224.3
2017	23.129.964.119	7.17	4168.4
2018	23.327.295.175	9.65	3615.8
2019	32.056.265.677	8.29	3399.2
2020	71.831.626.338	-1.93	3920.2
2021	50.151.151.273	5.89	4195.3
2022	39.227.774.920	9.90	4071.0

Based on the table above, the number of poor people in West Java varies every year depending on the season. The overall number of poor people ranged from 4435.7 in 2015 to 3399.2 in 2019, with 3357.7 being the lowest figure.

However, the distribution of Zakat Infak Alms (ZIS) money between 2013 and 2022 has increased dramatically every year. This indicates that apart from people in need, there are also people who are able to donate money to zakat institutions in West Java in the form of zakat infaq and alms. West Java's economic growth rate is also the highest, namely 9.90% in 2022, while the lowest rate is -1.93% in 2020.

Correlation Analysis of Person Product Moment (PPM) and Analysis of ZIS Determination Coefficient on Poverty in West Java

Al-Qurdawi stressed that as part of Islamic teachings, zakat is very important to improve the lives of underprivileged people. The Islamic approach in the Koran addresses social issues and aims to reduce poverty. These tactics include inviting and feeding those in need, sharing food with others, granting rights to the poor and helpless while traveling, zakat, infaq, and alms. This includes donations to charitable causes such as As a result, Islam has shown a great contribution to alleviating the suffering of the poor. (Dwi Putri et al., 2020).

ZIS generally serves the basic needs of the poor and needy, purifies the income of those who pay zakat, promotes harmony (asnaf) between payers and recipients, and reduces poverty, unemployment, debt, and poverty. It aims to tackle social problems such as income inequality. Therefore, the increase in the NIS budget is expected to have a greater impact on poverty reduction. The results of calculations performed using SPSS Windows version 26.0 provide evidence to support our theoretical hypothesis.

The following are the results of the PPM correlation test using the SPSS program:

Table 2. ZIS Correlation Analysis on poverty

		Correlations	
		ZIS	Kemiskinan
ZIS	Pearson Correlation	1	-.227
			.589
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
Kemiskinan	N	8	8
	Pearson Correlation	-.227	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.589	
	N	8	8

Source: SPSS Windows vs 26.0 (data processed 2023)

According to our previous calculations, the relationship between ZIS and poverty is 0.227. Therefore, the correlation is low as the values range from 0.20 to 0.399.

Therefore, there is little relationship between ZIS and poverty. In addition, ZIS contributes to poverty. Can be seen in the table below:

Table 3. ZIS Determination Coefficient Analysis on poverty

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.227	.052	-.106	361.44983
a. Predictors: (Constant), ZIS				

Source: SPSS Windows vs 26.0 (data processed 2023)

Based on the data presented, the coefficient of determination is 0.052, which means that 52% of the total impact is due to the relationship between poverty and NIS. The remaining 48% is caused by other dimensions of poverty.

Correlation Analysis of Person Product Moment (PPM) and Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination of Economic Growth on Poverty in West Java. The theory of the trickle-down effect of improvements made by one group will surely spread to other groups, leading to diverse job opportunities and economic prospects, where the benefits of economic development are readily distributed fairly. According to this hypothesis, economic expansion results in a natural vertical movement of resources from the rich to the poor. The rich are the first to feel the benefits of economic expansion. However, when we start using financial rewards, those who are less fortunate will also reap the benefits. (Soleh, 2015).

Therefore, the impact of economic growth on poverty reduction is a side effect of the redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor. Therefore, poverty reduction becomes meaningless when disadvantaged groups in society receive only a small share of the total benefits of economic development. Calculations with SPSS Windows version 26.0 show that the above ideas are correct.

The following are the results of the PPM correlation test using the SPSS program:

Table 4. Correlation analysis of economic growth to poverty

	Correlations		
		Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	Kemiskinan
Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	Pearson Correlation	1	.046
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.913
	N	8	8
Kemiskinan	Pearson Correlation	.046	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.913	
	N	8	8

Source: SPSS Windows vs 26.0 (data processed 2023)

According to previous calculations, the relationship between economic growth and poverty is 0.46. The figure ranges from 0.40 to 0.599, which is considered moderate by established standards, so it indicates moderate relevance. As a result, there is little correlation between economic growth and poverty. Further research can be conducted to see how economic growth affects poverty. Can be seen in the table below:

Table 5. Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination of Economic Growth on Poverty

Model Summary				
Model 1	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
	.046	.002	-.164	370.75322
a. Predictors: (Constant), Pertumbuhan Ekonomi				

Source: SPSS Windows vs 26.0 (data processed 2023)

The data presented shows a coefficient of determination of 0.046, which indicates a very weak correlation between economic growth and poverty. Economic growth only accounts for 2% (0.002) of the total impact on poverty, while other variables contribute the remaining 98%.

Correlation Analysis of Person Product Moment (PPM) and Analysis of ZIS Determination Coefficient and Economic Growth on Poverty in West Java

ZIS (Zakat, Infak, Alms) plays an important role in improving social welfare both theoretically and practically. Increasing ZIS funds has been shown to reduce poverty because funds are allocated more effectively. In other words, ZIS increases wealth and reduces poverty by having a positive impact on individual well-being.

Conversely, economic expansion denotes the amount of goods and services produced in the country. If economic growth benefits the poor, then economic growth can contribute to poverty reduction. Economic growth is considered a necessary but not sufficient condition for reducing poverty. Economic development, in order to effectively reduce poverty, needs to be complemented by policies that guarantee a fair distribution of benefits.

The following calculation results performed in SPSS Windows version 26.0 are consistent with this notion:

Table 6. ZIS Multiple Correlation Analysis and Economic Growth on Poverty

Correlations		ZIS	Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	Kemiskinan
ZIS	Pearson Correlation	1	-.834*	-.227
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.010	.589
	N	8	8	8
Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	Pearson Correlation	-.834*	1	.046
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010		.913
	N	8	8	8
Kemiskinan	Pearson Correlation	-.227	.046	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.589	.913	
	N	8	8	8
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).				

Source: SPSS Windows vs 26.0 (data processed 2023)

The calculation above shows that the relationship between ZIS, economic growth and poverty is 0.227. The low correlation between these variables is shown by the correlation values ranging from 0.20 to 0.399. Therefore, based on our calculations, the impact of ZIS and economic growth on poverty is relatively limited.

Furthermore, the contribution of ZIS and economic growth to poverty. Can be seen in the table below:

Table 7. Analysis Coefficient of Determination of ZIS and Economic Growth on Poverty

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.345	.119	-.233	381.58517
a. Predictors: (Constant), Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, ZIS				

Source: SPSS Windows vs 26.0 (data processed 2023)

From the data in the table it is clear that there is a significant relationship between ZIS and economic growth, with an impact of 11.9% on poverty as indicated by a coefficient value of 0.119. It is important to remember that 88.1% of the impact of poverty comes from various sources.

E. Conclusion

The conclusions and analysis above show that when considered individually, ZIS only has a moderate relationship with poverty, which is 52% of the observed variation. However, this relationship is not very strong. The relationship between economic growth and poverty is also weak when viewed individually. Only 2% contributed to the observed variation. This relationship is also considered very weak.

Taking economic growth and ZIS together explains 11.9% of the observed variation in poverty. It is important to emphasize that other factors not addressed in this study account for the remaining 88.1% of the variation.

References

Afa Rosfalita Nur Alifia. (2020). PENGARUH ZAKAT, INFAK, SEDEKAH (ZIS), PENGANGGURAN, DAN PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI TERHADAP KEMISKINAN DI INDONESIA TAHUN 2003 – 2018.

- Buntoro, F., Pascasarjana, P., Ilmu, M., Ekonomi, F., Bisnis, D. A. N., Lampung, U., & Lampung, B. (2022). LAMPUNG (STUDI KASUS: PETERNAK KAMBING DAN BEBEK) LAMPUNG (STUDI KASUS : PETERNAK KAMBING DAN BEBEK).
- Damanik, R. K., & Sidauruk, S. A. (2020). Pengaruh Jumlah Penduduk Dan Pdrb Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal Darma Agung*, 28(3), 358. <https://doi.org/10.46930/ojsuda.v28i3.800>
- Dwi Putri, Y., Kartika, R., & Aprayuda, R. (2020). Apakah Dana Zakat Dapat Mengurangi Tingkat Kemiskinan?: Studi Kasus Provinsi Sumatra Barat. *Jurnal Tabarru': Islamic Banking and Finance*, 3(2), 248–261. [https://doi.org/10.25299/jtb.2020.vol3\(2\).5818](https://doi.org/10.25299/jtb.2020.vol3(2).5818)
- Febrianti, H. (2022). ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KEMISKINAN DI JAWA BARAT TAHUN 2020. In *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan* (Vol. 2, Issue 2).
- Firdaningsih, F., Wahyudi, M. S., & Hakim, R. (2019). Delapan Golongan Penerima Zakat Analisis Teks Dan Konteks. *Equilibrium: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah*, 7(2), 316. <https://doi.org/10.21043/equilibrium.v7i2.5843>
- Harmelia, Rasmita, & Edriani, D. (2020). Pengaruh Penyaluran Zakat Produktif dan Konsumtif terhadap Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Umat (Study Kasus: BAZNAS Kota Padang). *Batusangkar International Conference*, 127–136. <https://ojs.iainbatusangkar.ac.id/ojs/index.php/proceedings/article/view/2914%0Ahttps://ojs.iainbatusangkar.ac.id/ojs/index.php/proceedings/article/viewFile/2914/1911>
- Hasan, N. (2017). Pengelolaan Zakat Mal Terhadap Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat. Tesis Pascasarjana Program Studi Ekonomi Syari'ah UIN Alauddin Makassar, 123. http://repositori.uin-alauddin.ac.id/4654/1/TEISIS_NUGRAHA_HASAN.PDF
- Kota, P., Dinas, S., Hidup, L., Mustiyorini, D., Kes, A. M., Ling Siva, I., Silvya, S. E. C., Susanto, S. E., Suryanto, Z., Wahyuni, S. T., Dwi, R., Setiyawati, S. S., Kartika Dwi, R., Sari, S. T., & Jimerto, J. (2022). TIM PENYUSUN Penyusun. 0–19.
- Lestari, W. I. (2022). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kemiskinan Per Provinsi Di Indonesia Dalam Perspektif Islam. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 8(03), 3136–3144. <https://jurnal.stieaas.ac.id/index.php/jei/article/view/6208%0Ahttps://jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id/index.php/jei/article/download/6208/2820>
- Malahayatie. (2016). Interpretasi Asnaf dalam Konteks Fiqih Kontemporer (Studi Analisis Fungsi Zakat Dalam Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Umat). *Al-Mabhats*, 1(I), 48–73.
- Miftahussalam, M., & Rofiuddin, M. (2021). Pengaruh PDRB, indeks pembangunan manusia dan zakat terhadap kemiskinan di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. *Journal of Economics Research and Policy Studies*, 1(1), 40–54. <https://doi.org/10.53088/jerps.v1i1.63>
- Muhaddisin, M., & Sartiyah, S. (2019). Pengaruh Zakat Dan Pendidikan Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Aceh. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 1(November 2019), 242–257. <http://www.jim.unsyiah.ac.id/EKI/article/view/15960>
- Murobbi, M. N., & Usman, H. (2021). Pengaruh Zakat, Infak Sedekah, dan Inflasi Terhadap Kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Jesya (Jurnal Ekonomi & Ekonomi Syariah)*, 4(2), 846–857. <https://doi.org/10.36778/jesya.v4i2.390>

- Pratama, Y. C. (2015). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kemiskinan Di Indonesia. *Esensi*, 4(2), 45–53. <https://doi.org/10.15408/ess.v4i2.1966>
- Ramadhani, M., & Dahliana, D. (2022). Dampak Pengangguran dan Penyaluran Dana Zakat Infak Sedekah terhadap Kemiskinan di Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan. *Ecoplan*, 5(2), 150– 158. <https://doi.org/10.20527/ecoplan.v5i2.604>
- Rini, A. S., & Sugiharti, L. (2017). Faktor-Faktor Penentu Kemiskinan Di Indonesia: Analisis Rumah Tangga. *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Terapan*, 1(2), 17–33. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jiet.v1i2.3252>
- Santoso, D. A. dan D. B. (2019). ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KEMISKINAN DI JAWA TIMUR Pendekatan Spasial. *Progress in Retinal and Eye Research*, 561(3), S2–S3.
- Soleh, A. (2015). Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia. *EKOMBIS REVIEW: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 2(2), 197–209 <https://doi.org/10.37676/ekombis.v2i2.15>
- Wulandari, I., & Pratama, A. A. N. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Dana ZIS (Zakat, Infak, Sedekah), Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Angka Harapan Hidup, Rata-Rata Lama Sekolah dan Pengeluaran Perkapita Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan di Indonesia Periode. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 8(03), 3301–3309. <http://dx.doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v8i3.6501>
- Zuhdiyaty, N., & Kaluge, D. (2018). Analisis Faktor - Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kemiskinan di Indonesia Selama Lima Tahun Terakhir. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bisnis Dan Ekonomi Asia*, 11(2), 27–31. <https://doi.org/10.32812/jibeka.v11i2.42>