

Potential and Challenges of Implementing Zakat on Freshwater Pond Aquaculture Income: A Sharia Economics Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Keywords:

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farming.

This research examines the potential and obstacles of implementing zakat on freshwater aquaculture earnings from an Islamic economic viewpoint. Findings indicate that zakat on fishery products can enhance the productivity of fish farmers, alleviate social disparities, and foster sustainable economic development. The primary challenges encountered are the absence of comprehensive regulations, inadequate law enforcement, and limited public awareness. This study proposes the formulation of more effective policies, heightened public awareness, and collaboration among the government, zakat institutions, and fisheries enterprises.

ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini mengkaji potensi dan hambatan dalam menerapkan zakat atas penghasilan perikanan air tawar dari sudut pandang ekonomi Islam. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa zakat hasil perikanan dapat meningkatkan produktivitas pembudidaya ikan, mengurangi kesenjangan sosial, dan mendorong pembangunan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan. Tantangan utama yang dihadapi adalah tidak adanya peraturan yang komprehensif, penegakan hukum yang tidak memadai, dan kesadaran masyarakat yang terbatas. Studi ini mengusulkan perumusan kebijakan yang lebih efektif, peningkatan kesadaran masyarakat, dan kolaborasi antara pemerintah, lembaga zakat, dan perusahaan perikanan.

INTRODUCTION

The fisheries sector, particularly freshwater pond aquaculture, has significant economic potential in Indonesia.¹ However, this potential has not been fully optimized, particularly in the context of implementing the principles of Islamic economics. Zakat, as one of the pillars of Islamic economics, plays a crucial role in improving community welfare and reducing inequality. This research aims to delve deeper into the potential of zakat from freshwater pond aquaculture income in contributing to inclusive and sustainable economic development.²

Although zakat holds great potential, the implementation of zakat on freshwater pond aquaculture income in Indonesia still faces various challenges. These include a lack of public awareness about the obligation to pay zakat, unclear regulations, and weak zakat management infrastructure, which are some of the main obstacles.³ In addition, the seasonal nature of aquaculture businesses and their vulnerability to risks also affect the consistency of zakat payments. This research aims to identify and analyze these challenges, as well as to find appropriate solutions to address these issues.⁴

The fisheries sector, particularly freshwater pond aquaculture, has significant economic potential. However, this potential has not been fully realized, especially in the context of implementing the principles of Islamic economics. Zakat, as one of the pillars of Islamic economics, plays an important role in improving community welfare and reducing inequality. Nevertheless, the implementation of zakat on freshwater pond aquaculture income in Indonesia still faces various challenges, such as a lack of public awareness, unclear regulations, and weak zakat management infrastructure.⁵ This research aims to identify the potential and challenges of

¹ Jurnal Internasional 638 Jurnal Bimas Islam Vol. 11. No. Iv 2018 Aulia Candra Sari: Program Studi Manajemen Zakat dan Wakaf IAIN Kudus: Problematika Pendayagunaan Zakat Produktif di BAZNAS Jepara

² Didin Hafidhuddin, *Zakat Dalam Perekonomian Modern*, (Jakarta: Gema Insani Press, 2002), hlm. 3.

³ Sutantri, Analisis Pengelolaan Zakat di Badan Amil Zakat Nasional Kota Kediri, Jurnal At-Tamwil, Vol. 2 No. 12020.

⁴ Nurul Huda dkk., *Zakat Perspektif Mikro-Makro: Pendekatan Riset*, edisi ke-1 (Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2015), hlm. 5.

⁵ Siti Nurul Hikmah, "Tinjauan Hukum Islam terhadap Pelaksanaan Zakat Hasil Tambak Ikan Bandeng di Desa Wonorejo Kecamatan Kaliwungu Kabupaten Kendal," *skripsi* Fakultas Syariah Dan Hukum UIN Wali Songo Semarang, 2016.

implementing zakat on freshwater pond aquaculture income, as well as to formulate strategies to optimize the role of zakat in sustainable economic development.⁶

Research on zakat, particularly productive zakat such as zakat from freshwater pond aquaculture, has attracted the attention of both academics and practitioners. Previous studies have examined various aspects of zakat, ranging from its legal foundations, collection mechanisms, to its impact on community welfare.⁷ Several studies have identified the significant potential of zakat in reducing social inequality and promoting economic growth. However, there are still several challenges that need to be addressed, such as a lack of public awareness, unclear regulations, and weak zakat management infrastructure. This research is expected to contribute to the development of a more comprehensive understanding of the implementation of zakat on freshwater pond aquaculture income.⁸

Although there are several studies discussing zakat, research on zakat from freshwater pond aquaculture income is still relatively limited. Previous studies have focused more on agricultural zakat or trade zakat. Therefore,⁹ further research is needed to specifically explore the potential and challenges of implementing zakat in the fisheries sector, particularly in freshwater pond aquaculture. This study will attempt to fill this gap by analyzing the factors that influence the implementation of zakat in fisheries and formulating strategies to enhance public awareness and compliance in fulfilling zakat obligations.¹⁰

Research on zakat has developed significantly over the past few decades. Previous studies have made substantial contributions to understanding the concepts, principles, and practices of zakat. However, research on zakat from freshwater pond aquaculture income is still relatively scarce.

⁶ Reszi Ariefianda, "Potret Kampung Andalan Air Tawar, "Kampung Lele Boyolali"," <https://www.goodnewsfromindonesia.id/2016/08/20/potret-kampung-andalan-air-tawar-kampung-lele-boyolali>, akses 24 November 2024

⁷ Nazlah Khairina, "Analisis Pengelolaan Zakat, Infaq, dan Sedekah (ZIS) Untuk Meningkatkan Ekonomi Duafah, (Studi Kasus di Lembaga Amil Zakat Nasional Nurul Hayat Cabang Medan) jurnal AT-Tawassuth, vol .IV. No 1, 2019.

⁸ Yusuf Qardawi, *Hukum Zakat*, alih bahasa Salman Harun dkk, hlm. 297

⁹ M.iqbal Yusuf Akbari, "Analisis Pengelolaan Zakat di Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (BAZNAS) Kabupaten Jember". (Skripsi Sarjana, Fakultas Syari'ah, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2019)

¹⁰ Siti Nurul Hikmah, "Tinjauan Hukum Islam terhadap Pelaksanaan Zakat Hasil Tambak Ikan Bandeng di Desa Wonorejo Kecamatan Kaliwungu Kabupaten Kendal," *skripsi* Fakultas Syariah Dan Hukum UIN Wali Songo Semarang, 2016.

Existing studies generally focus more on the legal and social aspects of zakat, while its economic aspects often receive less attention.¹¹ This research aims to fill this gap by analyzing the potential of zakat in fisheries to drive inclusive and sustainable economic growth, as well as identifying the challenges faced in its implementation.

The study aims to address the following questions:

1. How can zakat from freshwater pond aquaculture income improve community welfare and economic growth?
2. What challenges are faced in the implementation of zakat from freshwater pond aquaculture income in Indonesia?
3. What effective strategies can optimize the implementation of zakat from freshwater pond aquaculture income?.¹²

This study aims to:

1. Analyze the potential of zakat from freshwater pond aquaculture income in improving community welfare and economic growth.
2. Identify the challenges faced in the implementation of zakat from freshwater pond aquaculture income.

Formulate strategies to optimize the implementation of zakat from freshwater pond aquaculture income..¹³ Specifically, this study aims to understand perceptions, such as studying the perceptions of aquaculture farmers regarding zakat on their income and the factors that influence their awareness to pay zakat. It will also analyze the current mechanisms for collecting and distributing zakat from freshwater pond aquaculture income, identifying their strengths and weaknesses. Additionally, the study will evaluate existing regulations to assess how well they support the implementation of zakat in this sector, and identify the need for regulatory improvements. The

¹¹ Rahmat Hidayat, "Analisis Pengelolaan Zakat di Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (BAZDA) Kabupaten Progo", (Skripsi Sarjana, Fakultas Dakwah dan Komunikasi, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, 2016)

¹² Reszi Ariefianda, "Potret Kampung Andalan Air Tawar, "Kampung Lele Boyolali",
<https://www.goodnewsfromindonesia.id/2016/08/20/potret-kampung-andalan-air-tawar-kampung-lele-boyolali>, akses 24 November 2024.

¹³ Nurul Huda dkk., *Zakat Perspektif Mikro-Makro: Pendekatan Riset*, edisi ke-1 (Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2020), hlm. 5.

study will measure the impact of zakat implementation on the welfare of aquaculture farmers and surrounding communities. Finally, it will formulate effective strategies to improve awareness, compliance, and the effectiveness of zakat implementation from freshwater pond aquaculture income.¹⁴

RESEARCH METHODE

This type of research is classified as library research, which involves studying literature or written materials related to the research problem by selecting, reading, reviewing, and analyzing books or other written sources relevant to the research topic. These sources can then be used as references to compile a scientific report.¹⁵ This study falls under the concept of qualitative research, which uses a naturalistic approach and understanding to explore and uncover sources of meaning or phenomena within a specific context.¹⁶

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Challenges in Implementing Zakat on Freshwater Pond Aquaculture Income Main Challenges

a. Lack of Awareness and Understanding

Not all aquaculture farmers understand the concept of zakat: Many farmers, particularly in rural areas, have not fully grasped the concepts of zakat, nisab (minimum amount for zakat), haul (the year of possession), and how to calculate zakat from their aquaculture earnings. Perceptions of zakat: Some farmers may view zakat as an additional burden or may not see the direct benefits of paying zakat.¹⁷

Incomplete Regulations:

Lack of specific provisions: Existing regulations are often general and not detailed enough to address zakat on fisheries income, especially in the case of freshwater aquaculture.

¹⁴ Didin Hafidhuddin, *Zakat Dalam Perekonomian Modern*, (Jakarta: Gema Insani Press, 2023), hlm. 3.

¹⁵ Joy M. Hawkins, *Kamus Dwi Bahasa Inggris- Indonesia*, Exford- Erlangga, 1996), h. 267

¹⁶ Siti Masyitoh, "Tinjauan Hukum Islam terhadap Praktek Zakat Pertanian Padi di Desa Cikalong Kecamatan Sidamulih Kabupaten Ciamis," *skripsi* Fakultas Syariah Dan Hukum UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2023.

¹⁷ Yusuf Qardawi, *Hukum Zakat*, alih bahasa Salman Harun dkk, hlm. 297.

Differences in interpretation: There are differing interpretations among scholars regarding the calculation methods for zakat on fisheries, which can lead to confusion.

b. Weaknesses in Law Enforcement

Difficulty in supervision: It is challenging to monitor every aquaculture farmer and ensure they are paying zakat.

Ineffective penalties: Penalties for those who do not pay zakat are often ineffective.

c. Suboptimal Zakat Institutions

Limited capacity: Zakat institutions, especially in rural areas, often have limited capacity to manage zakat, including zakat from fisheries.

Lack of resources: Zakat institutions often face shortages in human resources, financial support, and technology.¹⁸

d. Economic Factors

Price fluctuations: The unstable prices of aquaculture products can affect farmers' ability to pay zakat.

Difficult economic conditions: Tough economic circumstances may make farmers reluctant to pay zakat.¹⁹

Impact of These Challenges:

- a. Low compliance: Many aquaculture farmers have yet to fulfill their zakat obligations.
- b. Insufficient zakat funds: The zakat funds collected are not optimal for distribution to the eligible recipients (mustahik).
- c. Hindered economic development: Zakat funds, which should be used for community economic empowerment, are not being utilized to their full potential.

¹⁸ Siti Nurul Hikmah, "Tinjauan Hukum Islam terhadap Pelaksanaan Zakat Hasil Tambak Ikan Bandeng di Desa Wonorejo Kecamatan Kaliwungu Kabupaten Kendal," *skripsi* Fakultas Syariah Dan Hukum UIN Wali Songo Semarang, 2023.

¹⁹ Nurul Lutfia, "Zakat Pertanian Tanah Perhutani Dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam," *skripsi* Fakultas Syariah UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2020.

d. Weak implementation of Islamic economics: The primary goal of zakat, which is to achieve social and economic justice, has not been fully realized.²⁰

Efforts to Overcome the Challenges:

- a. Increasing awareness: Through intensive socialization, education, and campaigns.
- b. Simplifying regulations: Creating clearer and more easily understood rules.
- c. Strengthening zakat institutions: Enhancing the capacity of zakat institutions in terms of human resources, systems, and technology.
- d. Cross-sector collaboration: Building partnerships between the government, zakat institutions, and aquaculture businesses.
- e. Utilizing technology: Using information technology to streamline zakat management.
- f. Consistent law enforcement: Imposing strict penalties on those who fail to pay zakat.²¹

Strategies to Optimize the Implementation of Zakat

- a. Intensive socialization: Through lectures, seminars, and workshops aimed directly at aquaculture farmers.
- b. Education through media: Utilizing social media, print media, and radio to disseminate information about zakat.
- c. Creating easily understandable educational materials: Providing simple and visual materials to make it easier for farmers to understand zakat..²²

Strengthening Regulations:

Development of comprehensive regulations: Creating clear and detailed regulations regarding the calculation, collection, and distribution of zakat on fisheries.

Regulatory synchronization: Aligning zakat regulations with existing fisheries regulations.

²⁰ Siti Nurul Hikmah, "Tinjauan Hukum Islam Terhadap Pelaksanaan Zakat Hasil Tambak Ikan Bandeng di Desa Wonorejo Kecamatan Kaliwungu Kabupaten Kendal," *skripsi* Fakultas Syariah Dan Hukum UIN Wali Songo Semarang, 2016.

²¹ Nurul Lutfia, "Zakat Pertanian Tanah Perhutani dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam (Studi Kasus Di Desa Dagangan Kabupaten Tuban)," *skripsi* Fakultas Syariah UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2020.

²² Asnaini, *Zakat Produktif Dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, Cet: 1, 2018), h. 134

Consistent law enforcement: Imposing strict penalties for those who violate zakat regulations.²³

Strengthening Zakat Institutions:

Enhancing human resource capacity: Through training and competency development for zakat managers.

Utilizing technology: Using information systems to streamline zakat management, such as mobile applications to calculate zakat and track the distribution of funds.

Partnerships with other institutions: Building collaborations with government agencies, banks, and private sectors to expand networks and resources.

Utilization of Technology:

Development of mobile applications: Creating an app that allows aquaculture farmers to calculate and pay zakat online.

Digital platforms: Building a digital platform to connect zakat payers (muzaki) and recipients (mustahik).

Data analytics: Using data to analyze zakat payment trends and the needs of the mustahik.

Improving Transparency and Accountability:

Transparent financial reporting: Providing regular and easily understandable financial reports for the public.

Oversight mechanisms: Conducting periodic audits of zakat fund management.

Innovative distribution: Distributing zakat funds in creative and innovative ways, such as through economic empowerment programs.

Enhancing Partnerships:

Collaboration with the government: Building partnerships with local governments to support zakat implementation.

Partnership with financial institutions: Utilizing financial institutions to manage zakat funds effectively.

²³ Nasrun Harun, *Ushul Fiqh I*, (Pamulang Timur, Ciputat: Logos Publishing House, 1996), hlm. 62.

Collaboration with community groups: Establishing community groups to manage zakat at the local level.²⁴

Focus on Economic Empowerment

Empowerment programs: Implementing economic empowerment programs for mustahik, such as skills training, business capital assistance, and market access.

Productive zakat: Distributing zakat funds to productive activities that can increase the income of mustahik..²⁵

Evaluation and Sustainable Development

Periodic evaluation: Conducting regular evaluations of zakat program implementation to identify shortcomings and areas for improvement.

Development of new programs: Developing new, innovative programs that are relevant to the needs of the community.²⁶

The level of awareness within the community, especially among freshwater pond aquaculture entrepreneurs, regarding the potential and challenges of zakat implementation is a crucial factor for the success of zakat programs. High awareness will encourage active participation in zakat fulfillment, both as muzaki (zakat payers) and as mustahik (zakat recipients).

1. Awareness and Understanding of Zakat Among Aquaculture Farmers

Based on the research findings, many freshwater pond farmers still do not fully understand the concept of zakat, both in terms of religious obligations and economic aspects. Many of them are unaware of the proper way to calculate zakat from their aquaculture income, particularly concerning nisab (the minimum amount of wealth) and haul (the one-year ownership period). Most farmers are only familiar with zakat al-fitr and lack knowledge on how zakat applies to productive sectors like aquaculture.

On the other hand, there are misconceptions about zakat. Some farmers perceive zakat as an additional burden, not recognizing the direct benefits of paying zakat. However, zakat has the

²⁴ Muhammad Abror, "Tinjauan Hukum Islam Terhadap Praktik Zakat Profesi di Bazda Rembang," *skripsi* Fakultas Syariah Dan Hukum UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2020.

²⁵ Shiddieqy, Hasbi Ash, *Pedoman Zakat*, Jakarta: PT Bulan Bintang, 1953.

²⁶ Didin Hafidhuddin, *Zakat Dalam Perekonomian Modern*, hlm. 34-35.

potential to improve social and economic welfare through proper distribution to the right recipients. Therefore, increasing awareness and understanding among freshwater pond farmers regarding zakat is necessary to encourage compliance and active participation in zakat programs.

2. The Importance of Socialization and Zakat Education

One of the steps that can be taken to increase awareness is through intensive socialization and education about zakat. In this case, activities such as lectures, seminars, workshops, and the use of social media are effective ways to reach out to farmers. This education should not only cover religious aspects but also the economic benefits of zakat, explaining how zakat can contribute to social welfare, reduce poverty, and bridge income inequality.

The research indicates that using religious leaders and local community leaders in zakat education campaigns can enhance understanding and awareness among farmers. Due to their closeness to the community, religious leaders play a crucial role in imparting a deeper understanding of zakat obligations.

3. Challenges in Regulation and Zakat Implementation

One of the biggest challenges in implementing zakat from aquaculture income is the lack of clear regulations for zakat in the fisheries sector. Most of the existing zakat regulations focus on the agricultural and trade sectors, while the aquaculture sector remains underdeveloped in terms of calculation, collection, and distribution mechanisms. This causes confusion among aquaculture farmers regarding how to manage zakat from their pond yields.

Additionally, although there are zakat institutions responsible for the collection and distribution of zakat, many of these institutions face capacity challenges, both in terms of human resources, infrastructure, and technology. Without strong regulations and well-equipped zakat institutions, zakat implementation in the fisheries sector is hampered, and the zakat funds collected are not optimally utilized.

4. Impact of Economic and Social Factors

Price fluctuations of aquaculture products, along with difficult economic conditions in many areas, affect the ability of farmers to pay zakat. Unpredictable weather, fish diseases, or drastic price drops in the market can make it challenging for farmers to meet their zakat obligations.

Moreover, economic uncertainty often causes farmers to hesitate in paying zakat, as they feel financially unable to do so.

Social factors also influence zakat compliance, particularly in terms of farmers' perceptions of zakat's benefits. Many farmers do not see the direct relationship between paying zakat and their own welfare. However, if zakat funds are well-managed and allocated to productive programs such as providing business capital or skill training, zakat can improve farmers' income and quality of life.

5. Strategies to Improve Zakat Compliance and Effectiveness

Based on the discussions, several strategies can be implemented to address the challenges in zakat implementation from freshwater aquaculture income:

Increasing awareness through more intensive education: Ongoing socialization and education programs about zakat and its benefits for farmers need to be strengthened. This can be done through mass media, social media platforms, and the active involvement of religious and community leaders.

Simplification and strengthening of regulations: Zakat regulations in the fisheries sector should be further developed, providing clear guidelines for calculating zakat from aquaculture income. These regulations should align with existing agricultural and trade regulations.

Strengthening zakat institutions: Zakat institutions in the regions need to be enhanced in terms of human resources, technology, and zakat management systems. This will increase the efficiency of zakat collection and distribution.

Utilizing information technology: Technology can be used to streamline the zakat collection and distribution process. Developing mobile-based zakat applications or digital platforms can make it easier for farmers to calculate and pay zakat in a transparent and efficient manner.

Economic empowerment programs for mustahik: Collected zakat funds should be used to support economic empowerment programs for mustahik, such as providing skills training, business capital, and helping mustahik access broader market.

Based on this study, it can be concluded that the potential of zakat from freshwater aquaculture income is substantial for improving the welfare of communities and promoting sustainable

economic development. However, to optimize zakat implementation, challenges related to awareness, regulations, institutional capacity, and economic factors must be addressed holistically. By intensifying education efforts, developing clearer regulations, strengthening zakat institutions, and utilizing technology, zakat from the fisheries sector can provide greater benefits to society, particularly for freshwater aquaculture farmers.²⁷ Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that the level of community awareness regarding the potential and challenges of zakat implementation on freshwater pond aquaculture income still varies. Several factors influencing this awareness level include:

Education: Higher levels of education are generally associated with a better understanding of the concept of zakat and the importance of its implementation.

Access to Information: The availability of information about zakat through mass media, socialization efforts, and religious activities significantly impacts the level of awareness.

Personal Experience: Aquaculture farmers who have been involved in religious activities or have had direct experience with zakat programs tend to have a higher level of awareness.

Economic Conditions: A better economic situation can encourage aquaculture farmers to pay more attention to their zakat obligations.²⁸

Challenges in Raising Awareness:

Lack of Socialization: Many regions still lack intensive zakat socialization programs, particularly in the fisheries sector.

Negative Perception: Some people still have a negative perception of zakat, viewing it as an additional burden.

Lack of Understanding of Zakat's Benefits: Many do not clearly understand the benefits of zakat for themselves and society.

²⁷ Syarifuddin, Zakat Fitrah (Kajian Hadis Tematik), *Al-Hikmah Journal for Religious Studies*, Vol. 14:1, 2013.

²⁸ Siti Masyitoh, "Tinjauan Hukum Islam terhadap Praktek Zakat Pertanian Padi di Desa Cikalong Kecamatan Sidamulih Kabupaten Ciamis," *skripsi* Fakultas Syariah Dan Hukum UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2023.

Complexity of Zakat Calculation: The calculation of zakat on aquaculture income is often seen as complicated and confusing.²⁹

Efforts to Raise Awareness To increase public awareness, several efforts can be made:

Intensive Socialization: Through activities such as lectures, seminars, and workshops directly targeting fish pond farmers.

Education via Media: Utilizing social media, print media, and radio to spread information about zakat.

Creation of Simple Educational Materials: Providing easily understandable and visual materials to help farmers comprehend zakat.

Collaboration with Religious Leaders: Involving religious figures to deliver messages about zakat.

Real-life Examples: Showcasing successful examples of zakat programs that have improved the welfare of communities.³⁰

CONCLUSION

Based on the previous discussion, it can be concluded that the potential for the implementation of zakat from aquaculture income is very significant. Zakat not only has a religious dimension, but also holds substantial potential in improving community welfare, reducing social inequality, and driving sustainable economic growth. However, the implementation of zakat in this sector still faces various challenges, such as lack of public awareness, incomplete regulations, and the underdevelopment of zakat institutions. These challenges need to be addressed seriously in order to optimize the potential of zakat.

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²⁹ Yusuf Qaradawi, *Hukum Zakat*, alih bahasa Salman Harun dkk, (Jakarta:Pustaka Litera Antarnusa, 2002), hlm. 351

³⁰ Asnaini, *Zakat Produktif Dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, Cet: 1, 2018), h. 1

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