

INVESTMENT CAN MODERATE THE EFFECT OF ZAKAT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

Taufik Ibnu Karim¹, Ludfi², Putri Nur Baiti³, Khairil Anas⁴, Jaenudin⁵

Pascasarjana UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia¹³⁴ Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam AI Mujtama Pamekasan, Indonesia² Sekolah Tinggi Teknologi Wastukencana, Indonesia⁵

Correspondensi Author Email : rieemchaa79a@gmail.com

Abstract

This research is a quantitative study with an explanatory approach. The data used in this study were obtained from credible data and of course also respondents who were responsible for the questions asked. The data were analyzed using the smart PL 4.0 analysis tool as the hypothesis below. The result in this article show that the researcher built from the introduction and formulated in the research methodology section can be proven. This is because the P-Values in this article point towards a positive relationship and have a significant effect because the P-Values point towards positive and are below the significance level of 0.05, namely 0.002. In the next row, the second hypothesis of the third table in this article can be proven because of the same thing, namely the P-Values point towards positive and are below the significance level of 0.05, namely 0.000, which is more significant than direct testing of 0.002.. Thus, the first and second hypotheses in this article can be accepted.

Keywords: *Investation, Economic Growth, Zakat*

1. INTRODUCTION

In Islam, fiscal policy is one of the tools or means to achieve sharia goals, as explained by Imam Al-Ghazali that the goal of sharia is to improve welfare by maintaining faith, honoring life, maintaining intellectuality, wealth, and ownership (Nasrudin and Solehudin 2022). According to (Rozalinda 2016) fiscal policy itself in the Islamic concept aims to develop a society based on a balanced distribution of wealth by placing material and spiritual values at the same level. This is related to the zakat system that brings together the Muslim surplus with the Muslim deficit with the hope of a projection of income equality, so that the mustahik group transforms into muzaki. Zakat itself is not an activity that is solely intended for the worldly, but has implications for the life of the hereafter. As Allah says in surah At-Taubah verse 103, "Take zakat from some of their wealth, with that zakat you cleanse and purify them, and pray for the peace of their souls, and Allah is All-Hearing, All-Knowing" (Fitria 2015).

(Hasanah 2022) his theory includes zakat into a simple macroeconomic model and analyzes the role of zakat in determining national income. The reduced form aggregate consumption function shows that the determinants of consumption are zakat expenditure, taxes, income and individual ownership assets. In the Zakat Multiplier Effect which is further explained by (Fitria 2015) in his study, clarifies the Zakat Multiplier Effect theory which assumes that zakat funds are distributed to mustahik in the form of consumption. The use of

this consumption will increase the purchasing power of mustahik for goods and services that are needed by mustahik. The impact of the increase in purchasing power of an item is that the production of a company will also increase, the effect of the increase in production certainly increases production capacity which gives the understanding that with this the company will employ more workers or employees (Anggun 2019).

Meanwhile, increasing the production of a company will also increase the taxes paid to the state, so that this increases state revenue, so that the state will be able to provide facilities and infrastructure for development and be able to provide public facilities for the community. From the description above, it can be seen that the payment of zakat can produce a multiple effect in the economy, which in the end will indirectly have an impact on the community. If zakat is given in the form of productive assistance such as working capital or revolving funds, then of course the multiplier effect obtained will be even greater in an economy (Rozalinda 2016).

Based on the above explanation, researchers believe that Zakat can have a positive relationship direction and significant influence on Economic Growth. Economic growth can be explained as the process of changing the economic conditions of a country by placing it in a better condition for a certain period of time. The economic growth of a country requires three basic components; (1) continuous increase in supplies; (2) advanced technology is a major factor in determining the growth rate of the provision of various commodities to the population; (3) Widespread and efficient use of technology requires institutional and ideological adjustments to make innovations brought by human science and technology can be utilized rationally (Nenotek, Hahuly, and Simamora 2021).

So in this study, economic growth is the development of economic activities that cause goods and services produced by the community to increase continuously and are marked by an increase in gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in a region in a certain period. The level of economic growth in this study is calculated by gross regional domestic product (GRDP) at constant prices. According to Todaro in (Tiffani 2023) there are three main factors that influence economic growth, namely: 1. Capital accumulation, including all forms or types of investment, including physical equipment and human resources 2. Population growth, which will increase the workforce in the coming years 3. Technological progress, with technological progress new ways can be found to increase production capacity, and problems that cannot be solved by old methods can be solved (Arifin 2019).

Several previous studies (Anggun 2019); (Fitria 2015); (Hasanah 2022) & (RATU NINGSIH 2022) show a positive relationship towards Economic Growth. Different from the five studies mentioned above, in this article the researcher adds the Investment variable as a moderating variable.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

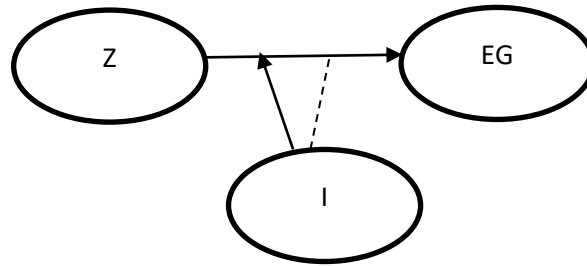


Figure 1
Model

Noted:

Z: Zakat

EP: Economic Growth

I: Investation

The first image of the research model above shows that the main objective of the article is to analyze the effect of Zakat on Employee Performance with Investment as a moderating variable. This study is similar to several previous studies, namely research (Anggun 2019); (Fitria 2015); (Hasanah 2022) & (RATU NINGSIH 2022). The striking difference from the four studies mentioned above lies in the moderating variable used in this article, namely the Investment variable (Jonathan Sarwono 2016). The Investment variable is believed to be able to strengthen the influence of the Zakat variable on Economic Growth (Sugiyono 2019). This research is a quantitative study with an explanatory approach (Abdurahman 2016). The data used in this study were obtained from credible data and of course also respondents who were responsible for the questions asked (Manzilati 2017). The data were analyzed using the smart PL 4.0 analysis tool as the hypothesis below.

Hypothesis:

H1: The Influence of Zakat on Economic Growth

H2: Investation Can Moderates The Influence of Zakat Economic Growth

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Background Analysis

In Islam, fiscal policy is one of the tools or means to achieve sharia goals, as explained by Imam Al-Ghazali that the goal of sharia is to improve welfare by maintaining faith, honoring life, maintaining intellectuality, wealth, and ownership (Nasrudin and Solehudin 2022). According to (Rozalinda 2016) fiscal policy itself in the Islamic concept aims to develop a society based on a balanced distribution of wealth by placing material and spiritual values at the same level. This is related to the zakat system that brings together the Muslim surplus with the Muslim deficit with the hope of a projection of income equality, so that the mustahik group transforms into muzaki. Zakat itself is not an activity that is solely intended for the worldly, but has implications for the life of the hereafter. As Allah says in surah At-Taubah verse 103, "Take zakat from some of their wealth, with that zakat you cleanse and purify them, and pray for the peace of their souls, and Allah is All-Hearing, All-Knowing" (Fitria 2015).

(Hasanah 2022) his theory includes zakat into a simple macroeconomic model and analyzes the role of zakat in determining national income. The reduced form aggregate consumption function shows that the determinants of consumption are zakat expenditure, taxes, income and individual ownership assets. In the Zakat Multiplier Effect which is further explained by (Fitria 2015) in his study, clarifies the Zakat Multiplier Effect theory which assumes that zakat funds are distributed to mustahik in the form of consumption. The use of this consumption will increase the purchasing power of mustahik for goods and services that are needed by mustahik. The impact of the increase in purchasing power of an item is that the production of a company will also increase, the effect of the increase in production certainly increases production capacity which gives the understanding that with this the company will employ more workers or employees (Anggun 2019).

Meanwhile, increasing the production of a company will also increase the taxes paid to the state, so that this increases state revenue, so that the state will be able to provide facilities and infrastructure for development and be able to provide public facilities for the community. From the description above, it can be seen that the payment of zakat can produce a multiple effect in the economy, which in the end will indirectly have an impact on the community. If zakat is given in the form of productive assistance such as working capital or revolving funds, then of course the multiplier effect obtained will be even greater in an economy (Rozalinda 2016).

Based on the above explanation, researchers believe that Zakat can have a positive relationship direction and significant influence on Economic Growth. Economic growth can be explained as the process of changing the economic conditions of a country by placing it in a better condition for a certain period of time. The economic growth of a country requires three basic components; (1) continuous increase in supplies; (2) advanced technology is a major factor in determining the growth rate of the provision of various commodities to the population; (3) Widespread and efficient use of technology requires institutional and ideological adjustments to make innovations brought by human science and technology can be utilized rationally (Nenotek, Hahuly, and Simamora 2021).

So in this study, economic growth is the development of economic activities that cause goods and services produced by the community to increase continuously and are marked by an increase in gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in a region in a certain period. The level of economic growth in this study is calculated by gross regional domestic product (GRDP) at constant prices. According to Todaro in (Tiffani 2023) there are three main factors that influence economic growth, namely: 1. Capital accumulation, including all forms or types of investment, including physical equipment and human resources 2. Population growth, which will increase the workforce in the coming years 3. Technological progress, with technological progress new ways can be found to increase production capacity, and problems that cannot be solved by old methods can be solved (Arifin 2019).

Several previous studies (Anggun 2019); (Fitria 2015); (Hasanah 2022) & (RATU NINGSIH 2022) show a positive relationship towards Economic Growth. Different from the five studies mentioned above, in this article the researcher adds the Investment variable as a moderating variable.

Validity Test

Although the data used in this study is primary data that researchers obtained from the National Zakat Collection Agency, the validity of which is certainly no longer in doubt, it must still go through the validity test stage first because basically scientific articles must provide argumentative reasons based on strong data in each of their questions. The following are the results of the validity test in this article (Sarstedt et al. 2014):

Table 1
Validity Test

Variable	Loading Factor	Noted
Zakat	0.857	Valid
Economic Growth	0.849	Valid
Investation	0.941	Valid

Valid > 0.70

Reliability Test

The validity test stage does indeed function to validate each data used in each study regardless of where the source comes from. The validity test stage is the initial door that must be passed before going through the reliability test door, and the Path Coefficient. Therefore, the results of the reliability test can be seen in this article (Hair 2010):

Table 2
Reliability Test

Variable	Composite Reliability	Cronbach Alfa	Noted
Zakat	0.882	0.841	Reliable
Economic Growth	0.899	0.852	Reliable
Investation	0.945	0.902	Reliable

Reliable > 0.70

Path Coefisien

The last door in every article that uses the smart PLS 4.0 analysis tool is the Path Coefficient. The Path Coefficient door can be achieved if the researcher has gone through the validity test stage and the reliability test stage. The following are the results of the Path Coefficient derived from the data collected and then validated and the variables formulated and then tested for reliability with the results below (Ghozali 2016):

Table 3
Path Coefisien

Direct Influence	Variable	P-Values	Noted
	Z->EG	0.002	Accepted
Indirect Influence	I* Z->EG	0.000	Accepted

Significant Level < 0.05

Both hypotheses that the researcher built from the introduction and formulated in the research methodology section can be proven. This is because the P-Values in this article point towards a positive relationship and have a significant effect because the P-Values point towards positive and are below the significance level of 0.05, namely 0.002. In the next row, the second hypothesis of the third table in this article can be proven because of the same thing, namely the P-Values point towards positive and are below the significance level of 0.05, namely 0.000, which is more significant than direct testing of 0.002. The results of the first hypothesis are in line with research (Anggun 2019); (Fitria 2015); (Hasanah 2022) & (RATU NINGSIH 2022). Thus, the first and second hypotheses in this article can be accepted.

4. CONCLUSION

Both hypotheses that the researcher built from the introduction and formulated in the research methodology section can be proven. This is because the P-Values in this article point towards a positive relationship and have a significant effect because the P-Values point towards positive and are below the significance level of 0.05, namely 0.002. In the next row, the second hypothesis of the third table in this article can be proven because of the same thing, namely the P-Values point towards positive and are below the significance level of 0.05, namely 0.000, which is more significant than direct testing of 0.002. The results of the first hypothesis are in line with research (Anggun 2019); (Fitria 2015); (Hasanah 2022) & (RATU NINGSIH 2022). Thus, the first and second hypotheses in this article can be accepted.

REFERENCES

- Abdurahman, Soejana. 2016. *Metodologi Penelitian*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Anggun. 2019. “Analisis Pengaruh Zakat Produktif Terhadap Kesejahteraan Mustahik Dengan Pertumbuhan Usaha Mikro Sebagai Variabel Interveni.” Uin Malang.
- Arifin, Nur Farida Kurnia. 2019. “Kredibilitas Kebijakan Fiskal Dan Dampaknya Terhadap Kemiskinan (Studi Empiris Pada Kabupaten Kota Di Pulau Jawa).” *Jurnal Ilmiah* 7(2): 1–11.
- Fitria, Mallika Nurwin. 2015. “Analisis Pengaruh Zakat, Infaq, Shadaqah (Zis), Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (Ipm), Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (Tpt), Dan Kemiskinan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Provinsi Sumatera Barat Tahun 2017-2020.” *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 6(11), 951–952. 1(April): 16.
- Ghozali, I. 2016. *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program (Ibm. Spss)*. Diponergoro: Universitas Dipenogoro.
- Hair. 2010. *Multivariate Data Analysis, Seventh Editions*. Prentice Hall: New Jersey.
- Hasanah, Rabiatur. 2022. “Pengaruh Zakat Dan Pendapatan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Melalui Konsumsi Di Negara Asean-3 Tahun 2006-2020.” *Skripsi: Uii Yogyakarta* 3(1): 2–93.
- Jonathan Sarwono. 2016. *Meode Penelitian Kualitatif Dan Kuantitatif*. Bandung: Graha Ilmu.
- Manzilati, A. 2017. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Paradigma, Metode, Dan Aplikasi*. Malang: Ub Press.
- Nasrudin, N, And Ending Solehudin. 2022. “Kontribusi Ekonomi Syari’ah Dalam Pemulihan Ekonomi Indonesia Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19.” *Asy-Syari’ah* 23(2): 317–28.
- Nenotek, Petronella S, Mayavira V Hahuly, And Agnes V Simamora. 2021. “Pengelolaan Hama Dan Penyakit Tanaman Jeruk Di Kelompok Tani Sion Desa Oelbubuk Timor Tengah Selatan.” *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Undana* 15(2): 36–45.
- Ratu Ningsih. 2022. “Efektivitas Penyaluran Dana Zakat Produktif Dalam Meningkatkan Ekonomi Masyarakat Miskin (Studi Pada Badan Amil Zakat Nasional Kabupaten Dompu).” *Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam Universitas Islam Negeri Mataram*.

- Rozalinda. 2016. “Ekonomi Islam, Teori Dan Aplikasinya Pada Aktivitas Ekonomi, Jakarta: Pt.” *Raja Grafindo Persada*: 12–39.
- Sarstedt, Marko Et Al. 2014. “Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (Pls-Sem): A Useful Tool For Family Business Researchers.” *Journal Of Family Business Strategy* 5(1): 105–15.
- Sugiyono. 2019. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D*.
- Tiffani, Ignasia. 2023. “Pengaruh Literasi Keuangan Dan Literasi Digital Terhadap Preferensi Bank Digital.” *Mbia* 22(1): 152–67.