Implementation of Zakat Village Index method in Bolang Village

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Article history: Received November Accepted December **Keywords** *Welafare, Village Zakat Index (IDZ)*	The title of this research is "Implementation of the Village Zakat Index Method in Measuring the Level of Community Welfare in Bolang Village, Alla District, Enrekang Regency". This title aims to answer the question of whether or not Bolang Village, Alla District, Enrekang Regency is eligible to receive zakat funds from BAZNAS. The type of research used in this study was conducted in Bolang Village, Alla District, Enrekang Regency. Enrekang Regency. The data collection method used is through questionnaires, interviews and documentation given directly to stakeholders in Bolang Village, namely the local government. Then the data was analyzed using quantitative descriptive methods. The results of the study showed that the index value of each variable where the value of the Economic Dimension (0.26), Health Dimension (0.78), Education Dimension (0.73), Social and Humanitarian Dimension (0.48), Empowerment Dimension (0.48), and Social and Humanitarian Dimension (0.48). (0.48), Da'wah and Advocacy Dimension (0.81). Then the calculation of the accumulated value of the Village Zakat Index (IDZ) in Bolang Village, Alla District, Enrekang Regency, obtained an IDZ value of 0.58. And if categorized into the Score Range, Bolang Village is included in the Fairly Good category. Which means that Bolang Village can be said to be worthy of assistance, especially in the economic dimension of the village in order to improve the welfare of its people. The Bolang Village Government is expected to be able to implement programs that can improve the welfare of its people, such as the formation of creative economic activists.

1. Introduction

Poverty is a social problem that is being faced by developing countries, including Indonesia. countries, including Indonesia. Poverty is caused by many factors, one of which is one of which is caused by limited access to education and employment. available. Community empowerment in Indonesia is important when poverty is still an problems in the lives of Indonesian people, both at the city and village levels. at the village level. The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded fluctuating poverty percentages in Indonesia. Poverty in Indonesia reached 25.90 million people or 9.36% of the total population. population in the March 2023 period, a decrease of 0.46 million people, compared to the March 2022 period. March 2022, the number of poor people decreased by 0.26 million of the total population of Indonesia. Indonesia's total population. The high poverty rate in Indonesia is distributed in various provinces in Indonesia. various provinces in Indonesia, one of which is the province of South Sulawesi. South Sulawesi Welfare in the economic sphere is a familiar problem in Indonesia. in Indonesia, it has become a phenomenon that has always existed and even seems inseparable from the reality of life in Indonesia. inseparable from the reality of life in Indonesia. Poverty is still a problem in every developing country. Indonesia is no exception, which is still has not been able to get out of poverty, which will certainly have an impact on the equitable distribution of the Indonesian economy. economy of the Indonesian people. In South Sulawesi Province itself, especially in Bulukumba Regency, the

population. Based on data obtained in 2023 the poverty rate in South Sulawesi Province was 788.85 people with a poverty percentage of 8.705% of the total population. South Sulawesi was 788.85 people with a poverty presentation of 8.705% of the total population in South Sulawesi Province (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023). total population in South Sulawesi Province (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023). Total The number and percentage of poor people in South Sulawesi province fluctuates every year (Tahir, 2023). fluctuates (Tahir et al., 2021). The number and percentage of poor people poor in Enrekang Regency.

Table 1. 1 Number and Percentage of Poor People

Year	Total Poor Population (Thousand)	Percentage Total Poor Population
2020	25,25	12,17
2021	26,13	12,47
2022	26,15	12,39
2023	26,97	12,69

Sumber: (BPS Enrekang Regency 2024)

Based on the results of the March 2023 susenas of Enrekang district in the period March 2020-March 2023, the poverty rate in Kabupaten Enrekang has increased every year. every year. The data shows that the number of poor people in Enrekang Regency in the period of March 2020 amounted to 25.25 thousand people with a percentage of 12.17%, this figure increased until it reached 26.97 thousand people. This figure increased until it reached 26.97 thousand people with a percentage of 12.69% in the period of March 2023 (BPS Kab. Enrekang, 2024).Poverty is not only an individual problem, but also a problem that involves the community, the central government and the government. problem that involves the community, central government and local government. Many factors that cause poverty, such as high population growth, education, unemployment, poor infrastructure constraints, complicated public service systems and lack of income. and lack of income. Badan Amil Zakat Nasioanal (BAZNAS) is one of the institutions that manage zakat nationally. institution that manages zakat nationally contributes to overcoming the problems of poverty and inequality that occur. poverty and inequality that occur. Enrekang Regency Amil Zakat Agency is a ZIS management agency in Indonesia, one of which is by conducting a program of Zakat Community Development (ZCD / Community or Village Based Zakat Program). This ZCD program aims to improve the economic as well as social and spiritual conditions of the beneficiaries. the beneficiaries. Determination of the eligibility status of a village to receive zakat in the implementation of Zakat Community Development (ZCD) has a special measuring tool called ICD.

The National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) is one of the institutions that manages zakat nationally and plays a role in overcoming the problems of poverty and inequality that occur (Harahap et al., 2022). The Enrekang Regency Zakat Agency is a ZIS management agency in Indonesia, one of which is by implementing the Zakat Community Development (ZCD/Community or Village-Based Zakat Program). This ZCD program aims to improve the economic, social and spiritual conditions of its beneficiaries.

Determining the eligibility status of a village to receive zakat in the implementation of Zakat Community Development (ZCD) has a special measuring tool called the Zakat Village Index (IDZ). The Zakat Village Index (IDZ) is a research measuring tool used to assess the condition of a village being studied so that it can be known whether the village is eligible or not eligible to

receive zakat funds from BAZNAS). The Zakat Village Index (IDZ) is present as a solution to overcome the problem of distributing zakat funds which are feared to be off-target. Measurement using the Zakat Village Index (IDZ) in measuring the eligibility of a village to receive zakat funds has not been applied to Bolang Village, the author is interested in conducting research to examine the eligibility status of Bolang Village in receiving zakat funds because so far the community in Bolang Village has rarely received zakat funds from BAZNAS Enrekang Regency, therefore the author is interested in conducting research by taking this topic.

1.2 Problem Statement
1. How is the implementation of the Zakat Village Index in the economic dimension community of Bolang Village, Alla Sub-district, Enrekang Regency?
2. How is the implementation of the Zakat Village Index in the health dimension community of Bolang Village, Alla Sub-district, Enrekang Regency?
3. How is the implementation of the Zakat Village Index in the Education dimension community of Bolang Village, Alla Sub-district, Enrekang Regency?
4. How is the implementation of Zakat Village Index in Social and Humanity in the community of Bolang Village, Alla Sub-district, Enrekang Regency?
5. How is the implementation of the Zakat Village Index in the dimension of Da'wah in the Community of Bolang Village, Alla Subdistrict, Enrekang Regency?

1.3 Objectives and Scope
1. To find out the implementation of the Zakat Village Index in the economic dimension in the community of Bolang Village, Alla District, Enrekang Regency.
2. To find out the implementation of Zakat Village Index Health dimension in the community of Bolang Village, Alla Subdistrict, Enrekang Regency.
3. To find out the implementation of Zakat Village Index in the dimension of Education dimension in Bolang Village Community, Alla Subdistrict, Enrekang Regency.
4. To find out the implementation of Zakat Village Index in social dimension and humanity in Bolang Village Community, Alla Subdistrict, Enrekang Regency.
5. To find out the implementation of Zakat Village Index in the dimension of Da'wah on the community of Bolang Village, Alla Subdistrict, Enrekang Regency.

2. Literature Review
Zakat
Zakat according to language means blessing, growing, clean and good, It is said to be a blessing and growing because it is believed that by paying zakat you will get a reward from Allah SWT. Zakat is an important part of the main worship in Islam, because zakat is one of the pillars of Islam. So that zakat is normatively an obligation that is inherent in every Muslim. This has been carefully regulated in the Qur'an, where the wealth for which zakat is paid must be blessed, grow, develop and increase as well as pure and good.

Zakat is a worship that has two dimensions. On the one hand, zakat is a worship that functions as a purification of the owner's wealth and self, on the other hand, zakat contains a high social meaning. Simply put, zakat is a worship that has a socio-economic dimension, because in its implementation zakat is used as a form of means to help members of society who experience socio-economic difficulties.

Zakat village index
The Zakat Village Index or abbreviated as IDZ is a tool mechanism used to measure (assess) the condition of a village so that it can be said to be worthy or unworthy of being assisted by zakat funds. IDZ can not only be used to determine the eligibility of a village but IDZ can also be used as a tool to evaluate a village development program that has previously been running. The Zakat Village Index is compiled based on the Process Oriented which is obtained and implemented by

the zakat management institution to see the development of its program. Therefore, IDZ is not only used as a test of eligibility but can also be used as a tool to monitor or evaluate the process of managing zakat funds that have been distributed.

The Village Zakat Index has five components of the dimensions that form the IDZ, consisting of economy, health, education, social and humanity, and da'wah. Each dimension is composed of several indicators and each indicator is composed again into several variables. These dimensions will later help zakat institutions or managers to determine the types of programs provided.

3. Methodology

Research Approach

This study uses a quantitative descriptive approach with the Village Zakat Index (IDZ) as a measuring tool. With the aim of determining the eligibility status of Bolang Village in receiving zakat funds from BAZNAS Enrekang Regency using the calculation tool from the Village Zakat Index (IDZ). The conclusion of this study is expected to be able to provide analysis and understanding. How is the process of determining zakat recipients using the Village Zakat Index at BAZNAS Enrekang Regency.the interviewe.

Data source

In this study, the primary data are the results of interviews and questionnaire answers given directly to stakeholders in Bolang Village, namely the local government. This is done to ensure the dimensions, indicators, and variables in the Village Zakat Index (IDZ) so that the resulting components can be calculated, are relevant, and can be applied. The data is used to determine the general condition of the village based on five dimensions, namely the dimensions of economy, health, education, social humanity, and advocacy da'wah. Secondary data is research data obtained through intermediary media or indirectly, this secondary research data is data obtained from zakat institutions such as muistahik data who receive productive zakat funds, research data in the form of research documents, research subject reviews, reports, theses, dissertations.

Population and Sample

Stakeholders in Bolang Village, namely the local government. This is done to ensure the dimensions, indicators, and variables in the Village Zakat Index (IDZ) so that the resulting components can be calculated, are relevant, and can be applied.

Research Instruments

According to Nasution, (2016), an instrument is a tool used to collect, manage, analyze and present data systematically with the aim of solving a problem or testing a hypothesis. The instrument in quantitative research uses a questionnaire (Likert scale) in measuring the poverty of Mustahik rituals and in qualitative research using direct interview instruments with Mustahik who are research respondents.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used in this study is a quantitative analysis approach. The quantitative analysis approach uses the Multi-stage weighted index method. Where measurements are carried out in stages starting from variables, continuing to indicators, and finally dimensions. The Zakat Village Index has five components of the IDZ dimensions consisting of economics, health, education, social and humanity, and preaching. Each dimension is composed of several indicators and each indicator is composed again into several variables.

4. Results and Discussion

1. Index Value of Economic Dimension in Bolang Village Community

The economic dimension has the largest proportion in determining the value of Indek Desa Zakat (IDZ), this is because in the calculation, the weight of the value of the The economic dimension has four variables measured in this dimension, namely, the economic dimension and the economic

dimension. The economic dimension has four variables measured in this dimension, namely productive economic activities, the village trade center, access to transportation and logistics/delivery services, and access to transportation and logistics/delivery services, and access to financial institutions. The variables below below will explain the value of each indicator:

1. Productive Economic Activities

Productive economic activity variables consist of three indicators, namely number of superior products, labor force participation rate, and number of creative industry activists. creative industry activists. The number of productive economic activities in Bolang Village Bolang Village can be seen from the value of each indicator. Superior products as the first indicator received a value of 0.25, indicating that there are 1-2 superior products in Bolang Village. that there are 1-2 superior products in Bolang village. The second indicator second indicator is the level of labor participation with an indicator value of 0.50, which means that the average productive-age villager already has a livelihood. productive age villagers already have a livelihood. and for the indicator of the creative industry activist community with an indicator value of 0.00 means that there is no industrial activist community in Bolang village. Based on the results of the interview, it is known that there is one superior product products in Bolang Village that are the pride of the local community, namely baje. Baje is a specialty made from a mixture of rice and brown sugar. Unfortunately, this village does not yet have a community that actively develops this product industry. actively developing this product industry. The economic condition of the people in the village It is difficult to clearly assess whether they are prosperous or not. Most Most of the residents depend on vegetable farming, which makes the village's economy highly dependent on harvests. This makes the village's economy highly dependent on crop yields. The uncertainty of agricultural yields makes the community's economic condition unstable. economic conditions become unstable. Nevertheless, this village has a fairly high labor force participation rate. labor force participation rate is quite high. The index value of the productive economic activity variable is obtained from the summation after multiplying the index value of each indicator based on the Likert scale with the weight of each indicator. based on the Likert scale with the weight of each indicator. The formula used used to measure productive economic activity variables is the third stage formula as follows:

$IDZ = 0.33 (X1) + 0.35 (X2) + 0.32 (X3)$
$IDZ = 0.33 (0.25) + 0.35 (0.50) + 0.32 (0.00)$
$IDZ = 0.08 + 0.17 + 0.00$
$IDZ = 0.25$

2. Village Trading Center

The village trade center variable consists of two indicators

indicators, namely the existence of markets and trade centers. The existence of markets and trade centers in centers in the village will affect economic activities in the region. the area. The values obtained from each indicator are the existence of a market is 0.00. This is because there is no market in Bolang Village there is no market as a means of trading and providing the needs of the needs of the Bolang village community. While the trade center is 0.25. This is because minimarkets are not yet available in Bolang Village, but there are grocery stalls that serve as shopping centers for the daily needs of residents. grocery stalls that are the center of shopping for the daily needs of residents. Based on the results of the interviews, it is known that although Bolang Village is is rich in agricultural products, it still faces challenges in terms of market access. market access. To date, the village does not have a market that functions as a trading center, where residents can sell their crops. as a trading center, where residents can sell their crops from their farms. from their farms. As a solution, they rely on a market located quite far located quite far from Bolang Village, namely Sudu Market in Kambiolangi Village and Cakke Market in Lak Village. Kambiolangi and Cakke Market in Lakawan sub-village, which are approximately 10 km from the village. This condition is an obstacle for those who still depend on selling produce for their daily needs.The variable index value of village trade center activities is obtained from the summation result after multiplying the index value of each indicator from

the Likert scale with the weight of each indicator. Likert scale with the weight of each indicator. The formula used for measuring the variable of village trade center is the third stage formula as follows as follows:

IDZ= 0.53(X1) + 0.47(X2)
IDZ= 0.53(0.00) + 0.47(0.25)
IDZ= 0.00 + 0.12
IDZ= 0.12

3. Access to Transportation and Logistics/Delivery Services

The transportation and logistics/delivery services variable consists of three indicators, namely indicators, namely road accessibility, public transportation modes, and logistics/delivery services. logistics/delivery services. The index value of the village road accessibility indicator amounted to 1.00. This indicates that access to the village is available. Road access access roads in and out of the village can be categorized as very good, the roads traveled by four-wheeled and two-wheeled vehicles are paved. and two-wheeled vehicles have been paved. Based on the results of the interviews, it can be seen that in recent years recent years, Bolang Village has experienced significant progress in terms of road infrastructure. in terms of road infrastructure. The government repaired and widened the village's main road, and these changes have had a major impact on the lives of the community. community life. With better roads, various activities of the community are easier and more efficient. easier and more efficient. One obvious example of this improvement is access to the market. Residents can now reach the market more quickly, making it easier for them to sell their agricultural products and fulfill daily needs.The public transportation mode indicator received a score of 0.25, meaning that village roads are rarely used by public transport. This means that village roads are rarely bypassed by public transportation. operates more in Kalosi Village, which is adjacent to Bolang Village and is also the axis road of Enrekang Regency. Bolang Village and is also the axis road of Enrekang Regency. Indicator logistics / goods delivery services also get an index value of 0.00 this is because there are no goods delivery facilities available in Bolang Village. Based on Mr. Nasaruddin's explanation, it can be concluded that Bolang Village still faces obstacles in the delivery of goods. Currently, delivery services such as JNT or JNE are not yet available in the village. As a result, residents who want to send goods have to travel quite far, around 15 minutes, to reach the nearest post office. 15 minutes to reach the nearest post office in Kambiolangi Village. post office in Kambiolangi Village. The community has to sacrifice time time and money to reach the post office, which is certainly a challenge. It self.The variable index value of access to transportation and logistics/delivery services logistics/delivery services is obtained from the summation result after multiplying the indicator index based on Likert scale values with the weight of each indicator. indicator. The formula used to measure the transportation access variable and logistics/delivery services is the third stage formula as follows:

IDZ= 0.35(X1) + 0.32(X2) + 0.33(X3)
IDZ= 0.35(1) + 0.32(0.25) + 0.33(0.00)
IDZ= 0.35 + 0.08 + 0.00
IDZ= 0.43

4. Access to Financial Institutions

The variable access to financial institutions consists of three constituent indicators, namely the availability of accessibility of sharia and conventional financial institutions, community involvement in moneylenders, and the level of conventional financial institutions. conventional financial institutions, community involvement with moneylenders and the level of level of service users of financial institutions. The index value obtained from each indicator is 0.00; 0.75; and 0.00. The index value obtained from obtained from the indicator of the availability of sharia and conventional financial institutions is 0.00 which indicates that the indicator of the availability of sharia and conventional financial institutions is 0.00, which indicates that there is no availability of financial institutions in Bolang and Halang Villages. financial institutions in Bolang Village and this also makes the lack of participation of the community in using the products/services of financial institutions. This can be seen from the index value obtained of 0.00. That is because of the unavailability of financial institutions such as banks in the

village.The variable index value of access to financial institutions is obtained from the sum of the three indicator indices based on the Likert scale with the weight of each indicator. scale with the weight of each indicator. The formula used for measuring the variable access to financial institutions is the third stage formula as follows:

$IDZ = 0.30(X1) + 0.40(X2) + 0.30(X3)$
$IDZ = 0.30(0.00) + 0.40(0.75) + 0.30(0.00)$
$IDZ = 0.00 + 0.30 + 0.00$
$IDZ = 0.30$

Variable	Variable Weight	Index Variable	Description	Interpretation
Productive Economic Activities	0,28	0,25	Less Good	Prioritized assisted
Village Trading Center	0,24	0,12	Not Good	highly prioritized for assistance
Access to Transportation and Logistics/Delivery Services	0,22	0,43	Good Enough	can be considered for assistance
Access to Financial Institutions	0,26	0,30	Less Good	Prioritized assisted

Source: (Data Processed 2024)

Based on the table above, the value of each variable in the economic dimension is obtained. in the economic dimension, productive economic activity variables obtained a variable index value of 0.25 which indicates that the productive economic activity variable is not good and should be prioritized for assistance. productive economic activities are not good and are prioritized to be assisted. Variable the village trade center obtained a variable index value of 0.12, indicating that the village trade center variable was not good and should be prioritized for assistance. variable indicates that the village trade center variable is not good and is highly prioritized. prioritized for assistance. Access to transportation and logistics/delivery services variable transportation and logistics/delivery services variable obtained a variable index value of 0.43, indicating the indicating that the variable of access to transportation and logistics/delivery services is quite good and can be considered for assistance. good and can be considered for assistance, and the access to financial development variable obtained a variable index value of 0.43, indicating that the access variable obtained a variable index value of 0.30 which indicates that the financial institutions variable is not good enough and should be prioritized for assistance. This data shows that the economic dimension of Bolang Village is low. Bolang Village.Then, the value of each variable was calculated to to determine the overall value of the economic dimension index. The formula used in measuring the economic dimension index value is as follows:

$IDZ = 0.28(X1) + 0.24(X2) + 0.22(X3) + 0.26(X4)$
$IDZ = 0.28(0.25) + 0.24(0.12) + 0.22(0.43) + 0.26(0.30)$
$IDZ = 0.07 + 0.03 + 0.09 + 0.07$
$IDZ = 0.26$

Based on the results of the calculation of the IDZ of Bolang Village in the dimension of Economy dimension as a whole variable is 0.26. This shows that the economic condition of Bolang village is in poor condition so that this village is prioritized for assistance. village is prioritized for assistance. This

is due to the low value of the indicator indicator value in the productive economy variable, which shows the absence of a community community that activates the industry in processed food which is the mainstay product of Bolang Village. the mainstay product of Bolang Village and the low value of the indicator in the village trade center variable, which shows the absence of a market that can be used as a trading center. village trade center variable which shows the absence of a market that is the center of trade so that the community has difficulty selling their trade center so that the community has difficulty selling crops.

2. Health Index Value of Bolang Village Community

The value of the portion of the health dimension is 0.16 or the value of the dimension the smallest of all dimensions in the indicators of the Index of Zakat Village (IDZ) measuring tool. Zakat Index (IDZ). The health dimension has three variables that are measured in this dimension, namely public health, health services and health insurance. health. The index value of each variable is obtained by multiplying the index of each indicator obtained from the Likert scale with the contribution of each indicator. each indicator obtained from the Likert scale with the contribution weight of each variable. each. .The variables below will explain the value of each indicator. of each indicator:

a. Public Health

The Public Health variable has three constituent indicators, among them is the indicator of the availability of bathrooms and latrines in the house. houses received a value of 0.50, indicating that some residents of Bolang Village already have bathrooms and latrines in their homes. While indicator of clean water facilities and drinking water sources received a score of 0.75, indicating that some Bolang villagers already have bathrooms and latrines in their homes. a value of 0.75, indicating that Bolang villagers in terms of accessing clean water for daily purposes are sufficiently accessing clean water for daily use is quite good. Based on the results of the interviews, it can be seen that the condition of clean water in this village has changed significantly. has undergone a very significant change. Previously, residents residents faced great difficulties in obtaining clean water, especially when They only depended on wells and springs, which had limited availability, to meet their daily water needs. wells and springs, which have limited availability, making it difficult to meet their daily water needs. became difficult. But now, thanks to the flow of water from the PDAM that has been distributed to all houses in the village, the community can get clean water. to all houses in the village, people can easily get clean water to fulfill their daily needs. to fulfill their daily needs.The index value of the public health variable is obtained from summation after multiplying the index value of each indicator based on the Likert scale with the weight of each indicator. based on the Likert scale with the weight of each indicator. The formula used to

used to measure public health variables is the third stage as follows:

IDZ= 0.35(X1) + 0.32(X2) + 0.33(X3)

IDZ= 0.35(0.75) + 0.32(0.50) + 0.33(0.75)

IDZ= 0.26 + 0.16 + 0.25

IDZ= 0.67

b. Health Services

There are four indicators of preparation on the variable of health services Health service variables, namely the availability of puskesmas/postkesdes facilities, the availability of polides, the availability of posyandu facilities, and the availability of doctors/midwives. polides, availability of posyandu facilities, and availability of certified doctors/midwives, each of which has a value of 0.75; 1.00; 1.00; and 1.00. each of which has a value of 0.75; 1.00; 1.00; and 1.00. It can be concluded that Bolang Village's health facilities are very easy to access by residents in good accessed by residents in good condition.The index value of the health service variable is obtained from the summation after multiplying the indicator index values based on the Likert scale with the weight of each indicator. Likert scale with the weight of each indicator. The formula used for measuring health service variables is the third stage formula as follows as follows:

IDZ= 0.25(X1) + 0.25(X2) + 0.25(X3) + 0.25(X4)
IDZ= 0.25(0.75) + 0.25(1) + 0.25(1) + 0.25(1)
IDZ= 0.19 + 0.25 + 0.25 + 0.25
IDZ= 0.94

c. Health Insurance

The value on the health security index is 0.75. This indicates that community participation in health insurance is categorized as good. is categorized as good. Almost the entire community of Bolang Village has Health insurance cards such as BPJS cards and Healthy Indonesia Cards. The index value of the health service variable is obtained from the results of summation after multiplying the index value of the indicator based on the Likert scale with the weight of the indicator. Likert scale with indicator weight. The formula used to measure health insurance variable is the third stage formula as follows:

IDZ = 1.00 (X1)
IDZ= 1.00(0.75)
IDZ= 0.75
IDZ= 0.75

Variable	Variable Weight	Index Variable	Description	Interpretation
Public Health	0,41	0,67	Good	Less prioritized for assistance
Health Services	0,36	0,94	Very Good	Not prioritized for assistance
Health Insurance	0,23	0,75	good enough	Less prioritized for assistance

Source: (Data Processed 2024)

Based on table the value of each variable is obtained in the health dimension, the public health variable obtained a variable variable index of 0.67 which indicates that the public health variable is good and less prioritized for assistance. good and less prioritized for assistance. Health service variable variable obtained a variable index value of 0.94 which indicates that this variable is very good and not prioritized for assistance. not prioritized for assistance, and the health insurance variable obtained a variable index value of 0.94, indicating that this variable is very good and not prioritized for assistance. health insurance variable obtained a variable index value of 0.75, which indicates that the good and less prioritized. Then the value of the health dimension was calculated by multiplying the index of each variable by the weight contribution of each indicator. The formula used in measuring the index value index value of the health dimension is as follows:

IDZ = 0.41(X1) + 0.36(X2) + 0.23(X3)
IDZ = 0.41(0.67) + 0.36(0.94) + 0.23(0.75)
IDZ = 0.27 + 0.34 + 0.17
IDZ = 0.78

Based on the results of the calculation of the IDZ of Bolang Village in the dimension of dimension is 0.78, indicating that the health condition of Bolang Village is in good condition. that the health condition of Bolang village is in good condition. The variables contained in this dimension include public health, health services, and health insurance. services, and health insurance. In general, the Bolang community is currently easier to access and obtain clean water because of the there is already access to PDAM water in Bolang Village. Health services in Bolang Village is adequate, marked by the presence of health facilities, such as

posyandu and health workers who help access health services in Bolang Village. Bolang Village. The health insurance variable in Bolang Village is good, characterized by participation of the village community as BPJS Health users and the support of the local government. and support from the local government.

3. Index Value of Education Dimension in Bolang Village Community

The Education dimension has a portion of 0.20 in the IDZ calculation. The Education dimension has two variables measured in this dimension, namely Education and literacy levels and education facilities. The index value of each variable is obtained by multiplying the index of each indicator obtained from the Likert scale with the contribution of each weight. obtained from the Likert scale with their respective weight contributions. The variables below will explain the value of each indicator:

a. Education and Literacy Level

Education and Literacy Level is the measuring tool of Zakat Village Index, by looking at two things, namely an overview of the condition of education and literacy levels of the Bolang Village community. literacy level of Bolang Village community. Education level of the village community is 0.75, which means that the education level of Bolang village community is categorized as good.The variable index value of education and literacy level is obtained from the summation result after multiplying the indicator index values based on Likert scale obtained with the weight of each indicator. The formula used to measure education and literacy level variables is the third stage formula as follows is the third stage formula as follows:

$IDZ = 0.48(X1) + 0.52(X2)$
$IDZ = 0.48(0.75) + 0.52(0.50)$
$IDZ = 0.36 + 0.26$
$IDZ = 0.62$

b. Education Facility

The education facility variable received an index value of 0.84. This value indicates that the condition of education facilities in Bolang Village is categorized as being in very good condition. There are three indicators There are three indicators that make up the education facilities variable, namely the availability of education facilities and infrastructure. education facilities and infrastructure, which received an index value of 1.00, which means that it is in a very good condition or the availability of education facilities in Bolang Village. very good condition or the availability of learning facilities such as classrooms, learning facilities such as classrooms, libraries, tables, chairs and blackboards are adequate and suitable for use.The access to school indicator received an index value of 1.00, indicating that access to school can be done in a very good condition. indicates that access to schools can be easily traversed by village students. village students. The means used to get to the school are mostly use private vehicles to get to school. Meanwhile, the index value of index value of the indicator of the availability of the number of teachers received an index value of 0,50. This is because the number of students supervised by one teacher is at least 15-20 students per class. teacher per class is at least 15-20 students. The index value of the educational facilities variable is obtained from the results of summation after multiplying the indicator index values based on a scale of Likert scale obtained with the weight of each indicator. The formula used used to measure the educational facilities variable is the third stage formula third stage formula as follows:

$IDZ = 0.34(X1) + 0.34(X2) + 0.32(X3)$
$IDZ = 0.34(1) + 0.34(1) + 0.32(0.50)$
$IDZ = 0.34 + 0.34 + 0.16$
$IDZ = 0.84$

Variable	Variable Weight	Index Variable	Description	Interpretation
Education and Literacy Level	0,50	0,62	Good	Less prioritized for assistance
Education Facility	0,50	0,84	Very Good	Not prioritized for assistance

Source: (Data Processed 2024)

Based on the table above, the value of each variable in the education dimension is obtained, the education and literacy level variable obtains an index value of 0.62 which indicates that the education and literacy level variable is in good condition so it is less prioritized for assistance and the education

facility variable obtains a variable index value of 0.84 which indicates that the education facility variable in Bolang village is in a very good condition so it is not prioritized for assistance.Then the value of the Education dimension was calculated by multiplying the index of each variable by the weight contribution of each indicator. The formula used in measuring the index value of the education dimension is as follows:

$IDZ = 0.50(X1) + 0.50(X2)$

$IDZ = 0.50(0.62) + 0.50(0.84)$

$IDZ = 0.31 + 0.42$

$IDZ = 0.73$

Based on the results of the calculation of the Bolang Village IDZ in the Education dimension, the overall dimension index value is 0.73, indicating that the condition of education in Bolang Village is in good condition so that it is less prioritized for assistance. Variables contained in this dimension include education and literacy levels and education facilities. In general, the condition of education in Bolang Village can be said to be good with the support of adequate educational facilities and easy access by the community. Meanwhile, the education and literacy level variable is still low, due to the fact that there are still many people in the village who are not literate.

4. Index Value of Social and Human Dimension in Village Community Bolang

The weighting value of the social and human dimension index is of 0.17, which means that the social and humanitarian dimension provides a proportion of 0.17 of the total calculation of the Zakat Village Index (IDZ). There are three variables that become measuring instruments in the social and human dimension, namely Community open interaction space facilities, Electricity infrastructure, communication and information and natural disaster mitigation. The variables below will explain the value of each indicator:

a. Community Open Interaction Space Facilities

Community open interaction space facilities variable consists of two constituent indicators constituent indicators, namely the availability of facilities and infrastructure, there are also citizen activity groups. The value of each indicator is the indicator of the availability of sports facilities received a value of 0.25, which means that in Bolang Village has the availability of 1 or 2 types of sports facilities in the village that can be accessed by the community. in the village that can be accessed by the community and an indicator with a value of 0.50, indicating that there are of 0.50, which indicates the presence of 1 or 2 types of community activities in the village activities in the village. The index value obtained by the citizen activity group indicator is 0.50. This indicates that the availability of a community activity group in activities in Bolang Village, Alla Sub-district. The community carries out various activities through community activities. Based on the results of interviews with the Bolang village head and other village officials, it is known that there are that there is a recitation/taklim assembly and a youth organization. The variable index value of open space facilities is obtained from the results of summation after multiplying the indicator index value based on a scale ofLikert scale obtained with the weight of each indicator. The formula used used to measure the variable open space facilities is the third stage formula as follows third stage formula as follows:

$IDZ= 0.44(X1) + 0.56(X2)$

$IDZ = 0.44 (0.25) + 0.56 (0.50)$

$IDZ= 0.11 + 0.28$ I

$DZ= 0.39$

b. Electricity, Communication, and Information Infrastructure

Availability of infrastructure such as electricity and access to communication and information are

parameters in the calculation of the Zakat Village Index Zakat Index calculation because it is very important to support the activities of the community on a daily basis. The index value for each indicator is 1.00; 1.00; and 0.50. Based on the indicator of electricity availability, the index value of 1.00, which shows that electricity in Bolang Village has been reached by all community houses in the village. reached by all community houses in the village. Access to communication obtained an index value of 1.00, indicating that access to communication in Bolang village can be improved. indicating that access to communication in Bolang village can already be categorized as very good. almost all village communities can already use the internet using their cellular networks. use the internet using their cellular network, while the index value obtained by the index value obtained by the television and radio broadcast indicator is 0.50, which means that the communication access in Bolang Village can be categorized as very good. about 50 percent of the community still accesses television and radio broadcasts in their homes. their homes, in the midst of the many people who have switched to using mobile phones as a means of mobile phones as a means of entertainment and to access information.The index value of the open space facilities variable is obtained from the summation after multiplying the index value of the indicator based on the Likert scale obtained with the weight of each indicator. Likert scale obtained with the weight of each indicator. The formula used used to measure electricity, communication and information infrastructure variables is the third stage formula as follows:

IDZ= 0,32(X1) + 0,25(X2) + 0,23(X3) + 0,20(X4)

IDZ= 0,32(1) + 0,25(1) + 0,23(0,50) + 0,20(0,50)

IDZ= 0,32 + 0,25 + 0,11 + 0,10

IDZ= 0,78

c. Disaster Mitigation

Disaster Mitigation The natural disaster mitigation variable has a disaster management system indicator disaster management system indicator which is worth 0.00. This indicates that indicator of the natural disaster management system in Bolang Village is still not good. The variable index value of open space facilities is obtained from the results of summation after multiplying the indicator index value based on the Likert scale obtained by the weight of each indicator. Likert scale obtained with the weight of each indicator. The formula used used to measure natural disaster mitigation variables is the third stage formula as follows third stage formula as follows:

IDZ= 1.00(X1)

IDZ= 1.00(0.00)

IDZ= 0.00

IDZ= 0.00

Variable	Variable Weight	Index Variable	Description	Interpretation
Community Open Interaction Space Facilities	0,36	0,39	Less Good	Prioritized for assistance
Electricity, Communication, and Information Infrastructure	0,43	0,79	Very Good	Not prioritized for assistance

Disaster Mitigation	0,21	0,00	Not Good	highly prioritized for assistance

Source: (Data Processed 2024)

Based on table, the value of each variable is obtainedin the social and human dimensions, the variable level of open space means community open space facilities obtained an index value of 0.39 which indicates the variable community open space facilities are in poor condition so that prioritized to be assisted, electricity, communication and infrastructure variables information infrastructure variable obtained an index value of 0.79 which indicates that the variable electricity, communication and information infrastructure variables are in good condition so that they are less prioritized for assistance. less prioritized to be assisted, and natural disaster mitigation variables natural disaster mitigation variable obtained an index value of 0.00 which indicates that the natural natural disaster mitigation variable is in poor condition so that it is prioritized to be assisted.Then the calculation of the value of the social and humanity dimension by multiplying the index of each variable by the contribution of the weight of each indicator. The formula used in measuring the value of the social and human dimension index is as follows:

IDZ = 0.36(X1) + 0.43(X2) + 0.21(X3)

IDZ = 0.36(0.39) + 0.43(0.79) + 0.21(0.00)

IDZ = 0.14 + 0.34 + 0.00

IDZ = 0.48

5. Index Value of the Da'wah Dimension in Bolang Village Community

The weight of the da'wah dimension provides a proportion of 0.22 in determining the value of the Zakat Village Index (IDZ). There are three variables that exist in the da'wah dimension, namely the availability of religious facilities and companions, level of community religious knowledge and the level of religious activity and community participation. The variables below will explain about the value of each indicator:

a. Availability of Religious Facilities and Companions

The variable of the availability of religious facilities and companions has three constituent indicators, namely the availability of mosques in the community environment, access to the mosque and there is a religious companion (ustadz/ustadzah). Religious facilities and companions are important in supporting community activities in worship. The availability of mosques in the community has an index value of 1.00. index value of 1.00. This shows that the availability of mosques in environment in Bolang village is adequate. While the index value of access to the mosque is 1.00, which means that access to the mosque is very good and easily accessible from home. to get to the mosque is very good and easily accessible from people's homes. residents. The indicator value of the availability of religious companions is 1.00. 1.00. This shows that the number of religious assistants in the village is adequate. in the village is adequate. The index value of the variable availability of religious facilities and companions obtained from the summation after multiplying the index value of the indicator based on the Likert scale obtained with the weight of each indicator. The formula used to measure the variable availability of religious facilities and companions is the third stage formula as follows:

IDZ = 0.30(X1) + 0.15(X2) + 0.55(X3)

IDZ = 0.30(1) + 0.15(1) + 0.55(1)

IDZ = 0.30 + 0.15 + 0.55

IDZ = 1.00

b. Community Religious Knowledge Level

The level of community religious knowledge can be assessed from two indicators, namely the level of literacy of the Qur'an and the awareness of the community to pay zakat and infaq (sharing with others). awareness to pay zakat and infaq (sharing with fellow human beings). human beings). The index value of these two indicators is 1.00. Page This means that it can be said that in general the ability of community in Bolang Village in reading the Qur'an is good. The indicator of community awareness to give zakat and donate has an index value of 1.00.index value of 1.00. Which means that community awareness in paying zakat and and infaq is quite high and good, although this is only limited to paying zakat fitrah at the mosque. paying zakat fitrah at the mosque. Index value the index value of the open space facilities variable is obtained from the sum of the multiplication of the the indicator index based on the Likert scale obtained with the weight of each indicator. weight of each indicator. The formula used to measure the variable natural disaster mitigation is the third stage formula as follows:

$IDZ = 0.50(X1) + 0.50(X2)$

$IDZ = 0.50(1) + 0.50(1)$

$IDZ = 0.50 + 0.50$

$IDZ = 1.00$

c. Level of religious activity and community participation

The level of religious activity and community participation can be measured with three indicators, namely, the implementation of routine religious activities, the level of community participation in congregational five-time prayers and the level of participation in routine religious activities (weekly or monthly recitation). or monthly recitation). Routine religious activities have an index value of 0.50, which means that community participation is good. which means that community participation is good. This shows that there are religious activities carried out by the village community, which are organized in the form of organized in the form of pegajian/majelis taklim.The index value of the indicator of the level of community participation in the 5 daily prayers in congregation and community participation in routine activities such as weekly or monthly recitations both received index values of Both received an index value of 0.50. This value indicates that the level of participation in five-time prayers and participation in routine religious activities with a frequency of activities once a month is classified as good. The index value of the variable level of community activity and participation obtained from the summation after multiplying each indicator index value based on the Likert scale obtained with the weighted indicator based on the Likert scale obtained with the weight of weight of each indicator. The formula used to measure the variable level of activity and community participation is the third stage formula as follows as follows:

$IDZ = 0.30(X1) + 0.39(X2) + 0.31(X3)$

$IDZ = 0.30(0.50) + 0.39(0.50) + 0.31(0.50)$

$IDZ = 0.15 + 0.19 + 0.15$

$IDZ = 0.49$

Variable	Variable Weight	Index Variable	Description	Interpretation
Availability of Religious Facilities and Companions	0,33	1	Very Good	Prioritized assisted

| Community Religious Knowledge Level | 0,30 | 1 | Very Good | Prioritized assisted |
| Level of religious activity and community participation | 0,37 | 0,49 | Less Good | Prioritized assisted |

Source: (Data Processed 2024)

The table above shows that in the variable availability of religious facilities and This means that in general there are religious facilities and companions that obtain an index value of 1. This means that in general there are adequate religious facilities and companions. adequate. The variable index value of the level of religious knowledge obtained an index value of index value of 1 which indicates that it is in good condition. Whereas in variable The level of religious activity and community participation has an index value of index value of 0.49 which indicates the variable level of religious activity and community participation is in a fairly good state so that it can be and community participation are in good enough condition so that they can be considered to be assisted. Then the calculation of the value of the Education dimension is carried out by multiplying the index of each variable by the weight contribution of each indicator. The formula used in measuring the index value economic dimension is as follows:

IDZ = 0.33(X1) + 0.30(X2) + 0.37(X3)

IDZ = 0.33(1) + 0.30 (1) + 0.37(0.49)

IDZ = 0.33 + 0.30 + 0.18

IDZ = 0.81

Based on the results of the calculation of the Bolang Village IDZ in the dimension of Dakwah and Advocacy Dimension index value is 0.81, this indicates good condition so that it is less prioritized to be assisted. This is supported with the availability of house of worship facilities in Bolang Village and the level of level of the community in fulfilling zakat payments is already good so that the dimensions of the Da'wah and Advocacy variables are good and less prioritized for assistance. prioritized for assistance.

6. Value of Zakat Village Index in Bolang Village

Then, the Zakat Village Index value in Bolang Village was calculated. Bolang by multiplying the index value of each dimension with the contribution of the weight of each variable. weight of each variable. The following is the index value of each dimension dimension:

Dimensions	Dimension Weight	Dimension index	Description	Interpretation
Economy	0,25	0,26	Less Good	Prioritized assisted
Health	0,16	0,78	Good	Less prioritized for assistance
Education	0,20	0,73	Good	Less prioritized for assistance

Social and Humanitarian	0,17	0,48	Good Enough	can be considered for assistance
Da'wah	0,22	0,81	Very Good	Not prioritized for assistance

Source: (Data Processed 2024)

The table above shows the index value of each variable where the value of the Economic Dimension (0.26), Health Dimension (0.78), Education Dimension (0.73), Social and Humanitarian Dimension (0.48), Dakwah and Advocacy Dimension (0.81). Then the Zakat Village Index Value can be known by calculating using the following formula:

$IDZ = 0.25(X1) + 0.16(X2) + 0.20(X3) + 0.17(X4) + 0.22(X5)$

$IDZ = 0.25(0.26) + 0.16(0.78) + 0.20(0.73) + 0.17(0.48) + 0.22(0.81)$

$IDZ = 0.06 + 0.12 + 0.14 + 0.08 + 0.18$

$IDZ = 0.58$

Based on the results of the calculation of the value of the Zakat Village Index in Bolang Village, the index value is 0.58, indicating that the condition of Bolang Village is quite good and can be considered as a Zakat Village. Bolang Village is quite good and can be considered for assistance. The result This result is the same as research from Fadhil Fuad Ramadhan, (2019) in Mandiraja Wetan Village. Mandiraja Wetan Village. The results showed that the zakat village index value of Mandiraja Wetan village index value of 0.48. This value indicates that the overall condition overall condition is considered good enough so that it can be considered to be assisted by zakat funds and this result is also in line with the results of this study. zakat funds and these results are also in line with research from hina Rohadatul Aisy, (2022) on Karangkemiri Village. The results showed the value of zakat village index of Karangkemiri Village, Pekuncen District, District Banyumas of 0.50 This value indicates that the overall condition is considered good enough to be considered for assistance. overall condition is considered good enough so that it can be considered to be assisted by zakat funds.

5. Discussion

5.1 Comparison with Prior Research

1. Pitriyantini (2021) Implementation of the IDZ Zakat Village Index in the Selat Besar Village Community, Bilah Hilir District, Labuhan Batu Regency : The similarity between previous research and this research is that both use the Zakat Village Index (IDZ) analysis tool. While the difference, previous research focused on the problem of analyzing the village of Selat Besar and measuring whether it is prioritized for assistance or not. While the focus of the problem in this research is to find out whether or not Bolang village deserves zakat fund assistance from BAZNAS Enrekang Regency.

2. A'yuni & Fakhriyyah, (2024) Implementation of Zakat Village Index on the Welfare of Laren Village, Lamongan Regency : The previous research equation with this research is both using the Zakat Village Index (IDZ) analysis tool. While the difference is that previous research focused on the problem of knowing the welfare of Laren Village, Lamongan Regency. While the focus of the problem in this study is to find out whether or not Bolang Village deserves zakat fund assistance from BAZNAS Enrekang Regency.

6. Conclusion

1. The value obtained from the economic dimension index in Bolang Village community has a value of 0.26. This shows that the economy of Bolang village is in a poor condition so that Bolang village is prioritized for assistance.

2. The value of the health dimension index for the community of Bolang Village is 0.78, indicating that Bolang Village is in a good condition.

3. The index value of the economic dimension is 0.73, which means that education in Bolang village is in a good condition so that it is less prioritized for assistance.

4. The index value of the social and humanitarian dimension of the Bolang Village community is 0.48, which means that the village is in a fairly good condition so that according to the index it can be considered for assistance.

5. The index value of the da'wah dimension in Bolang Village community is 0.81. The index value is included in the very good category, which means that the village is not prioritized to be assisted with zakat funds.

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