

The Efficacy of Zakat and Infak as Digital Poverty Alleviation Mechanisms: A Case Study of Crowdfunding Platforms

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Abstract

Poverty is a significant issue in Indonesia, and zakat and infak serve as instruments of Islamic philanthropy with substantial potential to address it; yet, traditional distribution methods sometimes face limitations in reach and efficiency. This research seeks to evaluate the efficacy of zakat and infak as digital mechanisms for poverty alleviation via crowdfunding platforms. The research gap exists due to the absence of an exhaustive analysis about the efficacy of sharia crowdfunding platforms in the realm of digital poverty alleviation. The most recent research emphasises the amalgamation of digital crowdfunding technology with Zakat and Infak mechanisms to enhance social effects comprehensively and efficiently. The discourse encompassed operational processes, the advantages of enhancing openness and efficiency, and the obstacles encountered by digital platforms. In conclusion, digital crowdfunding possesses significant promise as a contemporary and inclusive mechanism for poverty alleviation; nonetheless, it necessitates regulatory enhancement and improved digital literacy.

Keyword: Sharia Crowdfunding, Infaq, Zakat

Introduction

Poverty remains a basic issue and a global one, especially in Indonesia. Notwithstanding the government's numerous initiatives, the poverty rate still necessitates significant scrutiny. Within Islam, zakat and infak serve as philanthropic mechanisms integral to wealth distribution and poverty alleviation; zakat constitutes a mandatory financial duty for financially capable Muslims, whereas infak represents voluntary charitable giving [1]. Both function as social mechanisms to mitigate economic inequities and enhance individuals' welfare.

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Traditionally, either through conventional amil zakat institutions or directly, the allocation of zakat and infak takes place. This technique frequently encounters several obstacles, including restricted geographical reach, insufficient openness in fund management and distribution, and suboptimal operating efficiency. The significant potential of zakat and infak as tools for poverty alleviation has not been fully realised, particularly in accessing mustahik (zakat recipients) located in rural locations or those who are challenging to identify.

Amidst the swift progression of digitisation, the advent of financial technology (fintech) and crowdfunding platforms provide novel alternatives to address these difficulties. Crowdfunding is a technique for accumulating capital from numerous individuals, typically via online platforms, which enhances the speed, efficiency, and transparency of money collection and distribution. The amalgamation of crowdfunding with zakat and infak mechanisms has the capacity to transform Islamic philanthropy, enhancing its accessibility and utility.

This study addresses many critical issues: How can digital crowdfunding platforms efficiently enhance the collecting and distribution of zakat and infaq? What innovations are required to guarantee openness, accountability, and efficiency in the administration of digital zakat and infak funds? In what ways might digital crowdfunding enhance the efficacy of poverty alleviation via zakat and infak mechanisms? This research aims to examine the efficacy of zakat and infak as digital mechanisms for poverty alleviation, utilising case studies of current sharia crowdfunding sites.

The research gap exists due to the absence of thorough studies that particularly evaluate the efficacy and obstacles of sharia crowdfunding platforms in relation to digital poverty reduction. While research exists on crowdfunding and zakat independently, the amalgamation of the two, emphasising social effect and digital methodologies, remains scarce. This research highlights the innovative integration of digital technology (crowdfunding) with zakat and infak mechanisms to develop a contemporary, efficient, and expansive poverty alleviation framework, along with actionable recommendations for model optimisation.

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Methods

This study employs a descriptive qualitative methodology to thoroughly examine the possibilities of zakat and infak as digital instruments for poverty alleviation, utilising a case study of a crowdfunding platform. The qualitative technique was selected as it enables researchers to investigate the experiences, perspectives, and significance of the platform's operations, along with the effects experienced by mustahik or beneficiaries. A descriptive approach will be employed to elucidate the operational mechanics of this platform, the obstacles it encounters, and its promise, without the testing of statistical hypotheses.

In Islamic philanthropy, Zakat refers to a specific portion of property that a Muslim, having fulfilled the requisite conditions (nishab and haul), is obligated to distribute to the eligible recipients (mustahik). The objective is to rectify wealth distribution and mitigate social inequality. Infak is a voluntary allocation of resources for charitable purposes, distinct from the duty of zakat, serving both social and spiritual objectives to assist others and foster a stronger relationship with God. Both serve as essential mechanisms within the Islamic economic framework to attain social justice and mitigate poverty.

Crowdfunding is the process of soliciting financial contributions from a substantial number of individuals, typically using internet platforms or social media. Within the framework of sharia, crowdfunding must adhere to Islamic principles, including the prohibition of riba, gharar, and maysir, and ensure that the monies raised are utilised for halal and beneficial causes (maslahah). Sharia crowdfunding systems enable gifts (infaq, shadaqah, waqf), investments (mudharabah, musyarakah), or loans (qardh) in compliance with sharia, targeting specific social or corporate purposes [2].

The relationship between Zakat/Infak and digital crowdfunding is highly significant. Digital systems enable muzakki (zakat contributors) and munfiq (infak contributors) to allocate their monies effortlessly, promptly, and openly from any location. This technology enables Mustahik, or social projects, to disseminate their needs and attract additional contributors. Consequently, digital crowdfunding serves as an effective conduit between charity funding sources and individuals in need, enhancing the scope and potential efficacy of poverty reduction efforts.

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The research will concentrate on several sharia crowdfunding platforms functioning in Indonesia as a form of case study analysis. This research utilises primary data acquired from comprehensive interviews with managers of sharia crowdfunding platforms and mustahik, or beneficiaries, of initiatives financed through the site. Additionally, we will collect secondary data from the platform's annual reports, official publications, news articles, and statistical data related to digital fundraising. The employed data analysis approaches are descriptive analysis and content analysis. Descriptive analysis will explain the platform's features and how funds are distributed, while content analysis will be used on interview transcripts and documents to identify the main themes, successes, challenges, and effects of digital crowdfunding in reducing poverty.

Discussion and results

This study's conclusions elucidate how digital crowdfunding platforms have transformed the collection and distribution of zakat and infaq, along with their ramifications and advantages for poverty reduction.

Islamic crowdfunding sites function through a straightforward yet efficient mechanism. They offer a digital platform for individuals or groups to promote fundraising initiatives for social or humanitarian purposes, accessible to potential donors (muzakki and munfiq) globally [3]. This procedure often entails validating the project, establishing financing objectives, and consistently reporting on fund utilisation. Transparency is essential, as most platforms exhibit fundraising progress and provide specifics on the allocation of gathered funds, thereby fostering trust among donors.

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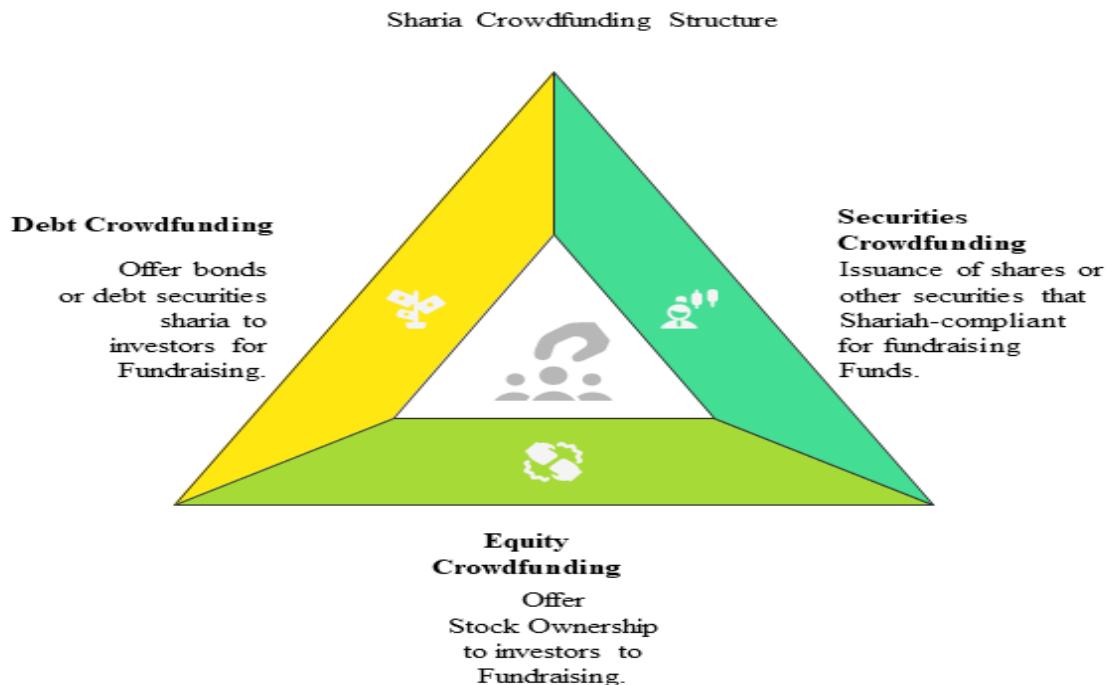


Figure: Sharia Crowdfunding Structure

A primary implication and advantage of digital crowdfunding is enhanced openness and accountability in the administration of zakat and infak money. Donors can directly observe the projects or individuals they are supporting, monitor their fundraising progress, and receive reports on fund utilisation. This capability significantly contrasts with traditional procedures that are occasionally less transparent. Additionally, the way zakat and infak are given out has improved, allowing the platform to help mustahik in various locations, including rural areas that were hard for traditional zakat organisations to reach [4]. This accessibility similarly pertains to muzakki and munfiq, who can contribute at any time and from any location with merely a few clicks.

Moreover, digital crowdfunding enhances operational efficiency in fundraising and distribution. Digital technology automates most processes, thereby lowering administrative expenses. This method has the ability to augment the net funds that reach Mustahik. The platform significantly contributes to empowering Mustahik through targeted, funded initiatives. For instance, resources may be designated for microenterprise capital, education, or

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skills training, which directly enhances the potential of the mustahik economy to escape poverty sustainably.

Table: Impacts of digital crowdfunding on operational efficiency in fundraising and distribution

Aspects of Digital Crowdfunding	Substantial Influence
Decreased Administrative Expenses	A digital system automates most of the procedures for collecting and disbursing funds, including registration, verification, and fund transfer. This can significantly reduce the institution's operational expenses. This indicates that an increased amount of money received can be directly distributed to programmes or mustahik, rather than to cover administrative expenses.
Augmenting Fundraising Outreach	The digital platform is globally accessible, enabling financing from diverse sources without geographical limitations. The potential for increasing the amount of money collected is even more significant. This creates an opportunity for organisations to engage new donors and expedite fundraising efforts more efficiently.
Clarity and responsibility	The digital system offers a transparent audit trail for each transaction, encompassing donations and fund disbursement. Donors can observe the utilisation of their contributions. Enhance donor confidence. This transparency fosters greater participation in crowdfunding since individuals trust that their contributions will be utilised effectively.

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Expediting the Fundraising Procedure Automation reduces bureaucracy and delays critical requirements. We can typically associate with conventional procedures, enabling rapid fund disbursement upon target achievement. This expedites the response to disburse resources to Mustahik more expeditiously, especially in urgent circumstances or time-sensitive initiatives.

Empowering Mustahik with Targeted Initiatives The platform enables donors to select the particular initiatives they wish to finance (e.g., micro-venture capital, education, skills training). The Mustahik's economic capabilities are continuously improving. Resources are designated for programmes that directly facilitate the economic autonomy of the Mustahik, assisting them in achieving long-term poverty alleviation.

Efficiency in Reporting and Monitoring The digital system can autonomously produce reports on project progress and impact while simultaneously tracking fund utilisation in real-time. Enhance programme assessment and refinement. Organisations can swiftly discern wins or obstacles and modify strategy to optimise effect.

Nonetheless, numerous hurdles and impediments exist in the execution of zakat and infak crowdfunding. Digital literacy among mustahik remains a significant barrier, particularly in rural regions, hindering their ability to independently access or utilise the platform. Regulatory concerns are significant, necessitating a transparent and flexible legal structure to guarantee money security, data protection, and conformity with Sharia law. Moreover, a robust history and transparent audits must reinforce public confidence in digital platforms, particularly for the administration of religious finances [5]. Additional obstacles encompass the operational

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sustainability of the platform and the implementation of a clear system for verifying recipient eligibility to avert fund misappropriation.

Digital crowdfunding possesses significant potential as a contemporary, inclusive, and effective tool for poverty alleviation. By surmounting current obstacles, this platform can serve as an efficient mechanism to enhance the collection and allocation of zakat and infaq. The advantages extend beyond merely augmenting the monies raised; they also encompass enhanced transparency, efficiency, and, most crucially, a measurable impact in enabling the impoverished to attain economic autonomy.

Conclusion

This study suggests that digital crowdfunding platforms possess remarkable potential as a contemporary and effective tool for poverty alleviation by enhancing the collecting and distribution of zakat and infaq. The incorporation of digital technologies facilitates substantial enhancements in transparency, accountability, fund disbursement reach, and operational efficiency. Notwithstanding obstacles like Mustahik's digital literacy and the necessity for adaptive regulations, the advantages provided by sharia crowdfunding in empowering mustahik and generating extensive social impact are substantial.

Based on the findings and conclusions, here are the proposed recommendations:

- For Sharia Crowdfunding Platform Managers :
 - Improve the features of ease of use and data security for *muzakki* and *mustahik*.
 - Develop digital education and literacy programs for *mustahik* so that they can access and utilize the platform optimally.
 - Strengthen the verification and reporting system of project progress to maintain donor trust.
- For Governments/Regulators:

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- Develop a clear regulatory framework and support sharia *fintech* innovations, especially in the context of Islamic philanthropy.
- Creating a conducive digital ecosystem through the provision of infrastructure and policies that facilitate collaboration between stakeholders.
- Increase oversight to ensure sharia compliance and consumer protection.
- For the Community (Muzakki and Munfiq):
 - Increase active participation in donations through trusted digital platforms.
 - Taking advantage of the transparency features provided by the platform to ensure funds are channeled properly.

Suggestions for further research this study opens up opportunities for further studies, among others:

- A more in-depth empirical study on the long-term impact *of sharia* crowdfunding platforms on the level of *economic independence of mustahik*.
- Comparative analysis of effectiveness between various models of *existing sharia* crowdfunding platforms.
- Research on factors that affect public trust and participation in donating through digital platforms.

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