ABSTRAK

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode kuantitatif yaitu penelitian yang ingin menjelaskan pengaruh hubungan antara variable X1 (*forecasting*), X2 (*planning*), X3 (*organzing*), dan X4 (*controlling*) dalam pemanfaatan zakat produktif terhadap variable Y (pemberdayaan *mustahiq*) di DT peduli Yogyakarta di Kabupaten Kulonprogo, populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah 69 orang yang mendapat manfaat zakat produktif dan sampelnya adalah 41. Metode pengambilan sampel dengan Teknik *accidental sampling*. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah data primer. Pemanfaatan zakat produktif yang dilakukan oleh DT Peduli Yogyakarta dengan indikator *forecasting, organizing, controlling* dan *planning* secara simultan memberikan pengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap pemberdayaan masyarakat miskin di Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Hal ini diperoleh dari hasil uji f yaitu $f$count 28,681 dengan taraf signifikan 0,000 > 0,05, dan juga R *Square value* sebesar 0,735 atau 73,5%. Dalam hal ini berarti pemanfaatan zakat produktif dengan indikator *forecasting, organizing, controlling,* dan *planning* mempengaruhi peningkatan pendapatan *mustahiq* sebesar 73,5% sedangkan sisanya sebesar 26,5% dipengaruhi oleh variabel lain yang tidak diteliti dalam penelitian ini.

Kata Kunci : **zakat produktif,** *forecasting, planning, organizing, controlling, pemberdayaan*

ABSTRACT

In this research, the writer used quantitative method. The research aims to explain the influence of the correlation among variable X1 (Forecasting), X2 (Planning), X3 (Organizing), and X4 (Controlling) in the utilization of productive zakat toward the variable Y (empowerment of mustahiq- people who deserve to receive zakat) in DT Peduli Yogyakarta in Kulonprogo Regency. The population in this research was 69 people who got benefit from the productive zakat and the samples taken were 41 people. The sample collection method used accidental sampling technique. The source of the data in this research was primary data. The utilization of productive zakat conducted by DT Peduli Yogyakarta with the indicators of Forecasting, Organizing, Controlling, and Planning simultaneously results in positive and significant influence toward the empowerment of poor people in Kulonprogo Regency. It is found from the result of f test that is f count which is 28.681 with the significant level of 0.000 > 0.05 and the R Square value which is 0.735 or 73.5%. It means that the utilization of zakat funds with the indicators of Forecasting, Organizing, Controlling, and Planning has influence on the increase of mustahiq income as much as 73.5%. Meanwhile, the other 26.5% is influenced by other variables which are not studied in this research.

Keywords: Productive zakat, forecasting, planning, organizing, controlling,