

A SUSTAINABLE SOCIOECONOMIC RESILIENCE STRENGTHENING MODEL PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA) AMONG ASNAF ZAKAT, MALAYSIA: SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The problem of asnaf zakat needs to be examined inclusively because it is not only economic in nature but it has various dimensions which is a new form of poverty in this era. The socioeconomic situation of asnaf zakat is not due to monetary factors alone. Research is said to be the main asset to open the travel space of asnaf to the contribution of productive economic activities. Therefore, the fairness in looking at the socio-economic problems of asnaf is not just financial in nature, emphasis and priority should be given. Thus, the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study involves community participation that emphasizes those who are disadvantaged, marginalized and affected. These social development measures can be used to form an inclusive community that is able to build and strengthen community capacity and institutions together. This study in the form of sociological analysis tries to identify the socio-economic situation of zakat asnaf, assess their socio-economic situation and try to propose a model of strengthening sustainable socio-economic resilience for the asnaf group for the sustainability of the development of the Islamic social system and the empowerment of Islamic economic resources. The construction of this new model is expected to be a reference and basis for the Islamic social system and Islamic economic resources especially in empowering the management of socio-economic development of asnaf in addition to creating a resilient quality of life that can directly create a sustainable society.

Keywords: model, socioeconomic, sustainable, zakat, asnaf, SIA, sociology

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1. Introduction

Sociological analysis is a method of studying society and social interaction to understand its patterns, processes and effects on individuals and groups. It involves a critical examination of social phenomena and their underlying structures, including social norms, beliefs, institutions, and power relations. Social impact assessment (SIA) is the process of analyzing (predicting, evaluating and respecting) and managing the intended and unintended consequences of human interventions (policies, plans, programs, projects and other social activities) and social change processes to create which are more sustainable such as biophysics and the human environment. SIA is also understood as an umbrella or framework that includes all human impacts including aesthetic impacts, archaeological impacts, community impacts, cultural impacts, demographic impacts, development impacts, economic and fiscal impacts, gender assessment, health impacts, indigenous rights, infrastructure impacts, intuitive impact, political impact, poverty assessment, psychological impact, resource issues, tourism impact, and other impacts on society (Nur Syafawaty, 2009).

Social change is the result of disruption of systems and functions due to intrusion into society on the life of any society. Invasion can take the form of project-specific expansion, or non-specific, less obvious forms such as increased exposure to others such as culture, technological change and so on. Social change that results in the intrusion of community life may be beneficial, but more often the disruption is unwanted or the outcome negative. Even changes that in the long term can have a positive effect on the social well-being of the community may have undesirable short-term consequences.

There are many factors that contribute to strengthening sustainable socioeconomic resilience. Urban neighbourhoods/populations form the basic functional units of municipalities. In terms of socioeconomics, they consist of social networks and layers of interconnected social networks. Old and stable neighborhoods are equipped with large social networks and dense layers of interconnectedness. Both social control and social support depend on this structure of tight and loose ties. Development and public order depend on this. They are the basis of resilience both in the neighborhood itself and the existing township. Contributing factors of socioeconomic functioning consist of the shift of the economic domain, the disruption of the socioeconomic structure by the mass destruction of low-rent housing. The combination of epidemics and neglect of municipal management led to the weakening of neighborhoods and forced migration between neighborhoods. The social relationships that once existed between families and individuals for decades were destroyed. Community effectiveness is also very high reduced. Drug use, violent crime, tuberculosis, and low birth weight are among the many health and public order problems that have skyrocketed as a result of community encroachment. These problems extend to metropolitan regions of interdependent suburban districts. The ability of the municipality and its peripheral districts to cope with disasters such as covid 19 for example depends on the size of the social network in its neighborhood and on the relationships between social networks. Diversity as obtained by social integration in and economy affects the strength of loose ties between social networks. Weak neighborhoods with the extreme resilience afforded by social networks must also maintain ties to mainstream political structures or they will not

respond to impacts and communications both good and bad. Urban neighborhoods form the basic functional units of municipalities (Deborah Wallace and Rodrick Wallace. 2008).

The sustainable aspect of resilience is very important to the socio-economic system of society and the country. Resilience means the ability to recover quickly from adversity; strength. The widespread and devastating damage of natural disasters makes resilience the focus of disaster management plans to limit damage. Indicators of social and economic resilience identified from the literature, and data collected through field studies show that some socio-economic characteristics related to resilience differ significantly, such as the amount of impact experienced, length of stay in the neighborhood and individual and household income. In addition, linear regression shows that an increase in the education level of the head of the household, length of stay in the current environment and household income can result in an increase in the social and economic resilience of the studied household. Neural network analysis shows that the recovery of social/human capital and work are the most effective and ineffective factors. In the studied population, the social component, namely social capital, is the most important determinant of resilience (Bastaminia, A., Rezaei, M.R. & Saraei, M.H., 2017).

2. Asnaf Zakat, Malaysia.

What is Asnaf? A party that is eligible to receive zakat aid collected from Muslims. The eight Asnaf consist of the following groups: The poor (al-Fuqara); Poor (al-Masakin) Amyl; Convert; Riqab (one who is shackled without freedom); Gharimin (Muslim debtors); Fisabilillah (those who fight for Allah) and Ibnu Sabil (traveler) (<https://www.igi-global.com/dictionary/>). Most of the previous researches which looked at the factors of success and failure in distributing Zakat, where most of them were focused more on the demography of the Zakat receiver. For instance age, gender, level of education, expertise, experience in business as well as the total aid received etc. However, the success and failure in business is depends on both inside and outside factors. The main outside factor is the capital. It is because the total capital which is given will also determine the success or the failure of the particular business for asnaf. The sufficiency in determining the need of the capital is crucial before start running a business. Lack of capital will affect Faqr and poor asnaf to increase their income (Raudha Md Ramli, Sanep Ahmad, Hairunnizam Wahid, Farra Munna Harun .2011)

The asnafs indeed have difficulties not only involving economic factors but also having various dimensions. The diversity of these dimensions is what causes this asnaf group to remain with the problem of poverty due to social exclusion against them. Coupled with a low level of education and not having specific skills will make it difficult to choose a career later. This will eventually cause asnaf to be further marginalized in the community. Their lives only involve the surroundings and do not see widely in various aspects. The economic difficulties have put them far away and feel the need to improve the level of education and contribute to economic activities. The concept of work as a form of worship is not taken seriously as a Muslim (Farhana Sidek et. al. 2018). Their lifestyle is just enough to cover basic subsistence needs. There are several implementation of policy implications that can be done in adding value to this monthly financial

assistance to bring the asnaf or the children of the asnaf back to being active in a positive way.

The income earned by asnaf is very low and moderate. Most of the jobs that asnaf are able to do require low basic skills. This causes them to earn low income. Plus the job offer has a high demand so they have to agree to the salary offer offered by the market. This is because they are not absorbed in the market economy system and the labor market which is better in the city due to the lack of aspects of education and skills that are suitable for a modern society (Mohd Taib Dora 2000). The results of the study of asnaf who have certain skills certificates have wide employment opportunities and enable them generate high income because of the skills they possess. The zakat institution needs to put emphasis on holding skills courses for asnaf by giving incentives in the form of sufficient allowances for them to attend the course without affecting their daily income. Skill courses should have market demand such as sewing skills, shoe repair skills, duplicate key making skills, clock repair skills and so on. The demand for inami skills is still limited in terms of its supply in the market. Besides, the education aspect of asnaf children should be emphasized in the early stages of schooling. This is to give birth to asnaf children who have higher education to improve the family economy. For asnaf children who have potential in the academic field, all initiatives to succeed need to be given attention with financial help and support such as tuition financial aid and motivational encouragement. Therefore, with the improvement of skills and education will provide a wider career path for asnaf and asnaf children to increase their income and subsequently be able to choose a career that has good social security compared to now.

2.1 Improve Asnaf's Social Relations

Social exclusion from social aspects has caused negative effects on individual and family development. This causes psychological effects such as depression, anxiety, low self-confidence and feelings of isolation (Goodban 1985). This is evident because they live only in the vicinity and do not have active social relations in the neighborhood. In addition, it is also the result of their failure to locate themselves in the modern economic sector in the city has increased feelings of frustration and dependence on government assistance (Weinberg 1970). The zakat institution needs to establish a family relationship with the asnaf in order to provide motivation and confidence for the asnaf to improve their social relationships. The zakat institution can also use the locality of the mosque/sura which is close to the area of the asnaf's house. This can be done by the mosque/surau obtaining information about the asnaf and making periodic visits to create a network of brotherhood in the asnaf's house. Due to the limited manpower factor in zakat institutions from the point of view of manpower to visit the asnaf periodically, cooperation with the mosque/surau is seen as an alternative to regularly visit the asnaf group. It can indirectly improve the asnaf's social relations with family relations, community relations and religious relations. In addition, the cooperation of the zakat institution with the mosque / surau in holding various programs should oblige the involvement of the asnaf who are around it. This in turn can strengthen the asnaf's religious relationship with the institution of the mosque / surau. In addition, programs in the form of awareness related to health care should be given to the asnaf to give awareness about the importance of maintaining good health through a balanced diet, as

well as leisure activities to ensure a good level of health. This is because this awareness program is important considering that almost all asnaf have health problems due to not focusing on health care.

Education Quota for Children of Asnaf The zakat institution can create a quota for children of asnaf to continue their secondary education in government-aided or private boarding schools. Undoubtedly, messy household problems, negative social activities in the neighborhood will have an unhealthy effect on the learning and development of children. By taking asnaf children with potential in this education and placing them under the school environment and positive areas will develop their potential and further shine a light on the future of asnaf children in education. Relaxation on academic merit needs to be lowered in giving admission to the asnaf group. This is because they have deficiencies and constraints in getting access to good early schooling education. Collaboration with the ministry of education as well as some potential private schools can also be done. By giving good education and skills to the children, it will bring a pattern of thinking and positive things in the children's family as an economic and psychological encouragement to other family members.

3. Social Impact Assessment Perspective.

Socioeconomics is the study of the relationship between economic activity and social life. This major is often considered multidisciplinary, using theories and methods from sociology, economics, history, psychology, and many others. It has emerged as a separate field of study in the late twentieth century. In many respects, however, socioeconomists focus on the social effects of certain types of economic change. Such changes could include closing factories, market manipulation, signing international trade agreements, new natural gas controls, etc. Such social effects can range widely in size, from local effects on a small community to changes on an entire society.

Examples of socioeconomic impacts include new technologies such as automobiles or cell phones, changes in laws, changes in the physical environment (such as increased congestion in cities), and ecological changes (such as prolonged droughts or declines in fish stocks).[citation needed] This can influence consumption patterns, the distribution of income and wealth, the way in which people behave (both in terms of purchasing decisions and how they choose to spend their time), and the overall quality of life.

The target of socioeconomic studies is generally to bring about socioeconomic development, usually in terms of improvements in metrics such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy, employment rates, and so on. Although more difficult to measure, changes in less tangible factors are also considered, such as self-respect, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm, and the extent of participation in civil society. "resilience" as the ability of an individual or group to rise from a blow. According to sociologists, resilience is the ability of population and community development systems to absorb shocks without significant changes in structure or function (Holling 1973). On the other hand, brittle or fragile systems with low resilience

exhibits major changes in basic structure and function with effects that will not cause other reactions in the system.

Resilience can be measured in more than one way. Ives (1995) measures the tightness of relationships in ecosystems and the extent to which impacts are amplified through close relationships. On the other hand, Folke et al. (2004) looked at the magnitude of impact required to cause a regime shift (ie, a shift from desirable to less desirable) and studied a variety of ecosystems that changed from a desirable state of providing services to an undesirable state. The variety of situations, historic crossings, and environmental background are among the factors that affect ecosystem resilience (Holling 1992, Folke et al. 2004). Gunderson and Ruttan (unpublished manuscript) examine the ecological concept of resilience; the role of scale, adaptive capacity, and adaptive management; and the implications for humans of disaster-stricken systems. Since the mid-1980s, the application of ecosystem resilience analysis to human systems has proven to yield differences in their resilience, particularly their response to impacts (eg, Wallace and Wallace 2000). Additionally, some scientists have examined the role of resilience in human outcomes without using ecosystem analysis methods (e.g., Masten et al. 1990).

Social impact assessment (SIA) is the process of assessing and managing the consequences of development projects, policies and decisions on human groups in the community/society. the objective is to identify the effects of planned and unintended interventions to develop a sustainable management plan. SIA emerged as a separate field from applied social science because it was realized as early as 1969 by NEPA that environmental impact assessment (EIA) could not adequately address social problems. In the late 1970s, many developed countries and some developing countries adopted SIA as a method of dealing with social problems arising from development initiatives. However, SIA is basically still an inseparable component of EIA and still does not exist, it is strong in environmental planning as EIA. Thus, social impact assessment is an effort to assess or estimate, in advance, the social consequences that may occur as a result of certain policy actions (including programs, and the implementation of new policies), and certain government actions (including buildings, large projects and the leasing of a large piece of land for resource extraction), especially in the context of the U.S. National Environment Policy Act of 1969 or "NEPA" (P.L. 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.).

Their 2003 definitions are almost identical, although expanding the scope to include private projects and state regulations and federal arrangements (NEPA). In the 2003 version, social impact assessment is defined in terms of efforts to assess or estimate, in advance, the social consequences that may occur and follow from the proposed action. These include: government or private, specific projects, such as building construction, power generation facilities, major transportation projects, managing natural resources, fish and wildlife; and maintain or lease a large piece of land and the use of new policies and plans produced and programs. Actions and their consequences are considered primarily in the context of NEPA (P.L. 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.) and state laws and regulations reflecting NEPA. In summary, some of the most important aspects of social impact involve not only the physical relocation of people, but also involves meaning, perception, or social importance to this change.

Thus, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in the context of this study is a process of evaluating and managing the consequences of a polemic/crisis involving development projects, policies and decisions against the asnaf zakat group, , Malaysia. The objective is to identify the effects of planned and unintended interventions to develop sustainable management plans for those groups specifically and to population organization and development in general.

4. Sustainable Socioeconomy

To understand the phrase socioeconomic sustainability, it is necessary to first understand some of the terms that make up the phrase, especially social sustainability and economic sustainability. Social sustainability according to the Western Australia Council of Social Services (WACOSS) is a state where:

The formal and informal processes; systems; structures; and relationships actively support the capacity of current and future generations to create healthy and liveable communities. Socially sustainable communities are equitable, diverse, connected and democratic and provide a good quality of life.

According to Business Dictionary.com, economic sustainability is: "The use of various strategies for employing resources optimally so that a responsible and beneficial balance can be achieved over the longer term." Based on the definition of these two words, the term socioeconomic sustainability can be understood as an environment in which the existence of conditions that allow the community to live in a healthy, conducive, civilized, and harmonious social environment and economically fair, strong, constructive, sufficient and develop. Although this phrase is relatively new, the understanding of it and the human desire to achieve a level of socioeconomic sustainability have existed for a long time. In order to achieve that goal and with the background of modern examples that have long been inherited and realized by thinkers, various theories and philosophies have been presented by thinkers since the past.

In summary, human thought has been divided into two main extremisms since the beginning, namely the approach based on capitalism and the approach based on socialism. The approach of capitalism that glorifies the principle of individual ownership freely believes that dynamism in an economy based on a free market (free enterprise) without the constraints of regulations and restrictions will eventually create a balance in income and wealth distribution through the law of supply and demand. On the other hand, the socialist approach advocates that the authorities need to intervene in determining ownership and production so that an atmosphere of equality in the distribution of resources and wealth as well as socioeconomic justice will be established. In order to deal with the issue of environmental destruction, since the 70s there has been a wave towards creating a development system sustainable economy or sustainable development. With that, as early as the 70s, the word sustainability has been used to describe an atmosphere of economic balance that is environmentally friendly to be developed by future generations.

The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, 1992, defined sustainable development as "integrating and balancing economic, social and environmental concerns in meeting our needs." This conference has also confirmed that in order to achieve the goal of sustainable socioeconomic development, the world community needs a new way of thinking and philosophy in evaluating and deciding what the universal human needs, methods of meeting needs and consumerism and so on. Ten years later in 2002, the world community should focus on overcoming threats to sustainable development such as hunger, drug abuse, organized crime, corruption, infectious diseases and so on. However, until now the data obtained clearly shows that the problems that want to be faced through theory, philosophy and conventional lines of thinking are not only impossible to eliminate, but they are increasing. It is clear that the income gap is widening and the environment is getting more polluted. Both forms of extremism in this approach to dealing with economic problems is a human failure that will continue to be etched in history.

Socialism only left history with the collapse of the Soviet Union empire and China's transition to a capitalist free market system. Likewise, capitalism is increasingly revealing its flaws and failures when we can witness with our own eyes as acknowledged by researchers in the east and west about the existence of a growing gap between the haves and have-nots. This phenomenon causes the emergence of various social and political issues either at the micro or macro level. The failure of both economic systems based on two different lines of thought to solve the economic and social problems of mankind explains to us that the issues and problems faced by humans are not issues of property ownership or lack of property. The resources of natural wealth given to humans to manage them are more than enough. There is one hidden factor that can be considered as the key to solving the issue. Long before the emergence of capitalism and socialism, Islam taught its people about the principles of *tawazun* and *wasatiyyah*, which is balance and simplicity. The principle of *al-tawazun*, if it is understood in the economic system, means that in human beings, they are free to seek wealth from the grace of God, they must be bound by the perimeter and guidelines of Islamic religion in terms of what and how to obtain the wealth of God's grace and where and how the wealth that is owned should be spent. In other words, every human individual can own as much property as possible through a lawful way, however it is not absolute ownership and it must be spent for and according to the way set by the absolute owner, which is Allah SWT. 19 By appreciating the principle of *tawazun* and obedience to God's order in economy and *muamalat*, then one *al-barakah*. This is the element that is the specialty of the Islamic system that is not found in any other human-made system and this element is missing today. It is clear from the statistical evidence discussed above that the socio-economic issues faced today are not due to the inadequacy of wealth sources, but stem from the wrong ownership and use of wealth which in turn causes the loss of the element of blessing promised by Allah SWT. This element of *barakah*, if successfully obtained, will be an internal strength of Islam capable of dealing with problems in the economic and social life of Muslims.

5. Building A Resistance Strengthening Model

What is meant by 'model'? The model in question here is not a 'human' model or a 'professional' model. A model is actually a small object, usually built to scale, that represents in detail another, and usually often larger, object. Or in other words the model is:-

- a) A preliminary work or construction that serves as a plan from which the final product is to be made: a clay model ready for casting.
- b) Any work or construction used in testing or perfecting a final product: solar vehicle test model.

In addition, a model can also be a schematic description of a system, theory or phenomenon that accounts for known or inferred properties and can be used for further study of the characteristics of generative grammar models, atomic models, economic models. Among the examples of the model are: -Category of model goods in the Template model: Scale; Physical model, physical representation of an object; 3D model, a polygonal 3D representation of an object, usually rendered with a computer, see also 3D printing and Rapid prototyping; Architectural Model; Scale models, replicas or prototypes of objects; Building models; Aircraft models; Car models; Diecast models; Product model, manufacturer-assigned product identifier (also called model number) Miniature ; Art (model art) (Wikipedia, free ensklopedia).

Thus, a model is the activity of producing something according to the actual shape but the scale and ratio are different whether enlarged or reduced. A model is an informative representation of an object, person or system. The term originally referred to a building plan in late 16th-century English, and was derived through French and Italian, and finally from the Latin word *modulus*, meaning a measure.

Models can be divided into physical models (e.g. airplane models) and conceptual / abstract models (e.g. mathematical expressions that describe behavioral patterns). Abstract or conceptual models are central to the philosophy of science because almost every scientific theory effectively embeds some kind of human environmental or physical model (Tatomir, A.; McDermott, C.; Bensabat, J.; Class, H.; Edlmann, K. ; Taherdangkoo, R.; Sauter, M. (2018).

In business, "model" can refer to a specific design of a product as displayed in a catalog or showroom (e.g. Ford Model T), and by extension, to the product being sold itself. A physical model (usually referred to simply as a model, but in this context, as distinguished from a conceptual model) is a smaller or larger physical copy of an object. The objects being modeled may be small (for example, atoms) or large (for example, the Solar System). In a sense, a physical model "is often a reinforcement of some conceptual model; a conceptual model is thought ahead as a physical blueprint", which is then built as thought (Ibrahim A. Halloun, 2007).

The geometry of a model and the object it represents are often similar in the sense that one is a rescaling of the other; in such cases, scale is an important feature.

However, in many cases, the equation is only approximate or even deliberately distorted. Sometimes, the model distortion is systematic (e.g. a fixed scale horizontally and a larger fixed scale vertically when modeling the topography of a large area, compared to a model of a smaller mountain area, which may use the same scale horizontally and vertically and thus show the true slope).

Physical models allow visualization, rather than examining the model, of information about what the model represents. A model can be a physical object such as an architectural model of a building. The use of architectural models includes the visualization of internal relationships within a structure or the external relationships of a structure with its environment. Another use of models in this sense is as a toy. Animal physical models show the physical composition of animals without worrying about walking or flying objects, and without danger, and if real animals are not available. Soft models of animals are popular among children and some adults as cuddly toys. A model is also a 3D alternative to a 2D representation such as a drawing or photograph, or in the case of a globe, an undistorted 3D alternative to a flat world map.

A conceptual model is a theoretical representation of a system, for example, a set of equations that attempts to describe the atmospheric system for weather forecasting purposes. A conceptual model may be a representation of a system. It consists of concepts used to help people know, understand or simulate the subject represented by the model. The term may refer to a model formed after a process of conceptualization or generalization. Conceptual models are often abstractions of things in the real world, whether physical or social. The study of semantics is relevant to various stages of concept formation. Semantics is basically about concepts, the meaning given by thinking beings to various elements of their experience (Tatomir, A.; McDermott, C.; Bensabat, J.; Class, H.; Edlmann, K.; Taherdangkoo, R.; Sauter , M. , 2018).

Table 1: Priority matrix for the construction of asnaf zakat model

Social Impact assessment	An umbrella or framework that includes all human impacts including aesthetic, archaeological, societal, cultural, demographic, developmental, economic and fiscal impacts, gender assessment, health, indigenous rights, infrastructure, intuitive impact, political impact, poverty assessment, psychological, issues resources, tourism, and other impacts on society.
Asnaf Zakat , Malaysia.	economic hardship, not a multi-dimensional economy; the problem of poverty; social exclusion; low level of education and lack of skills; difficulty in choosing a career.
Sustainable socioeconomics	Formal and informal processes; system; structure; and relationships actively support the capacity of current and future generations to create healthy and livable communities. Socially

	sustainable communities are equitable, diverse, connected and democratic and provide a good quality of life.
The construction of a model of resistance reinforcement	schematic description of systems, theories or phenomena; the activity produces something according to the actual form but the scale and ratio are different whether enlarged or reduced; informative representation of objects, people or systems; theoretical representation of the system; system representation. It consists of concepts used to help people know, understand or simulate the subject represented; formed after a process of conceptualization or generalization; abstraction of things in the real world, whether physical or social.

6. Conclusion

Social impact assessment (SIA) is an umbrella or framework that encompasses all human impacts including aesthetic, archaeological, societal, cultural, demographic, developmental, economic and fiscal impacts, gender, health, indigenous rights, infrastructure, intuitive impacts, political impacts, assessment of poverty, psychology, resource issues, tourism, and other effects on society. Asnaf Zakat, Malaysia is experiencing economic difficulties, not a multi-dimensional economy; the problem of poverty; social exclusion; low level of education and lack of skills; difficulty in choosing a career. Achieving a sustainable socioeconomic means through formal and informal processes; system; structure; and relationships actively support the capacity of current and future generations to create healthy and livable communities. Socially sustainable communities are equitable, diverse, connected and democratic and provide a good quality of life. The construction of a sustainable socio-economic resilience strengthening model among zakat recipients, Malaysia is a schematic description of the system, theory or phenomenon; the activity produces something according to the actual form but the scale and ratio are different whether enlarged or reduced; informative representation of objects, people or systems; theoretical representation of the system; system representation. It consists of concepts used to help people know, understand or simulate the subject represented; formed after a process of conceptualization or generalization; abstraction of things in the real world, whether physical or social.

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