

DKI Jakarta BAZNAS Strategy in Empowering Disability Groups

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Abstract

This research was conducted at BAZNAS DKI Jakarta on utilizing productive zakat for persons with disabilities. The research was motivated by the problems often faced by persons with disabilities as part of the *mustadh'afin*, who face many problems with their lives and welfare. The research used qualitative research methods. There are two kinds of data sources, namely primary and secondary sources. Primary sources were obtained through interviews and observations. Interviews were conducted with informants, namely BAZNAS managers in charge of empowering disability groups. The author conducted direct interviews with a barista with a hearing impairment who was together with a hearing impaired as a disabled barista. Data analysis uses Miles & Huberman's theory, which consists of: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. The results concluded that BAZNAS DKI Jakarta provides special coffee business services for people with disabilities under the name "Café Difabis". People with disabilities who are fostered are generally hearing-impaired, and there are also people with disabilities. BAZNAS DKI Jakarta conducts partnerships and cooperation with the mayors in DKI Jakarta and the DKI Jakarta Social Service so that in 2024, Café Difabis is located at several points in the city of Jakarta, namely: Front of Blok C Building, Central Jakarta Mayor Office Complex, East Jakarta Mayor Office, South Jakarta Mayor Office, West Jakarta Mayor Office, North Jakarta Mayor Office Complex. The results showed that BAZNAS DKI Jakarta, as a philanthropic institution, has played a role in developing the creative economy of people with hearing disabilities.

Keywords: *Empowerment, Disability, Coffee, Zakat, Baznas*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan di BAZNAS DKI Jakarta dalam pendayagunaan zakat produktif bagi penyandang disabilitas. Penelitian dilatarbelakangi adanya permasalahan yang kerap dihadapi penyandang disabilitas sebagai bagian dari *mustadh'afin* yang sangat bermasalah dengan kehidupan dan kesejahteraannya. Penelitian yang dilakukan menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif. Sumber data ada dua macam yaitu sumber primer dan sekunder. Sumber primer diperoleh melalui wawancara dan pengamatan. Wawancara dilakukan dengan informan yaitu pengelola BAZNAS yang membidangi pemberdayaan

kelompok disabilitas. Penulis melakukan wawancara langsung dengan barista tuna daksa yang bersama dengan tuna rungu sebagai barista difable. Analisis data menggunakan teori Miles & Huberman yang terdiri dari: pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data, penarikan kesimpulan/verifikasi. Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa BAZNAS DKI Jakarta menyediakan layanan usaha kopi khusus untuk penyandang disabilitas dengan nama "Café Difabis". Penyandang disabilitas yang dibina pada umumnya tuna rungu, ada juga tuna daksa. BAZNAS DKI Jakarta melakukan kemitraan dan Kerjasama dengan para walikota di DKI Jakarta serta dinas Sosial DKI Jakarta sehingga pada tahun 2024 Kafe Difabis terdapat di beberapa titik kota Jakarta yaitu: Depan Gedung Blok C, Kompleks Kantor Wali Kota Jakarta Pusat, Kantor Walikota Jakarta Timur, Kantor Walikota Jakarta Selatan, Kantor Walikota Jakarta Barat, Kompleks Kantor Walikota Jakarta Utara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa BAZNAS DKI Jakarta sebagai lembaga filantropi telah berperan melakukan pengembangan ekonomi kreatif penyandang disabilitas tuna rungu.

Kata Kunci: pemberdayaan, disabilitas, kopi, zakat, baznas

INTRODUCTION

Zakat is a source of public funds based on divine provisions and is a pillar of Islamic teachings. Its existence is a grace to the *mustadh'afin* because it is an eternal source of funding. Thus, *zakat* in the Islamic economic system can encourage investment more than in other economies (Khoirun Nissa & Taufik Nur Sapto Wardono, 2023). For this reason, it is necessary to have a strategy to provide a good understanding to the muzakki and amilin as *zakat* managers so that the vision and mission of *zakat* are realized. Zakat strengthens the economy of the *dhu'afa* both consumptively and productively (Safitri, 2017). *Mustadh'afin* groups include people with disabilities whose lives and well-being are highly problematic. The National Economic Survey from Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Indonesia recorded 28.05 million people with disabilities. This figure represents 10.38 percent of the national population. According to the report "Decent Work Indicators in Indonesia 2022" by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), most disabled workers are self-employed. In 2022, the proportion of disabled workers with self-employment reached 0.81 percent of the total national labor force.

This shows that people with disabilities are very vulnerable to being very weak and economically poor. For this reason, empowerment efforts are very important. The most dominant factors that influence and support the success of empowering people with disabilities include the internal motivation of people with disabilities, family support, compatibility between interests and capacities, facilities and capital, and support, marketing and product development

(Surwanti, 2014). In addition, there is a need for a supportive work network and career development support institutions for people with disabilities entering the labour market. The study shows that social entrepreneurship is a viable mechanism to include people with disabilities in the economy (Medalla & Medalla, 2018).

One form of creative economy for persons with disabilities is the Berani Binangkit Group (KBB) in Bandung City, which is able to build an empowered social identity like 'normal' people (Dhairyya & Herawati, 2019). In another study, the empowerment of a group of people with disabilities by KSM Batik Percik through community development was shown to be able to meet their needs (Yana Desi Rahma Sari & Megasari, 2021). Meanwhile, in Sukoharjo, persons with disabilities are independent in the handicraft business after receiving empowerment. (Sari, 2022). Empowerment of persons with disabilities in Minahasa, especially in Langowan Timur district, became empowered after receiving guidance from the Minahasa Regency Social Service (Manopo et al., 2021). Another study on disability empowerment is an ethnographic study on Magic Fingers, a Nepal-based business that employs visually impaired people as massage therapists (Mauksch & Dey, 2024). Some of the studies above explain that creative economic development is important for people with disabilities. Businesses are initiated by non-governmental organisations and associations of people with disabilities, as well as social services. Another study concluded that play and simulation programs are significant in developing creative thinking skills for people with disabilities. (Aldiat et al., 2020)

Unlike the previous study, the author's study focuses on the empowerment of disability groups carried out by religious institutions. The author's study specifically examines the empowerment of disability groups, especially people who are deaf or hard of hearing, by a religious philanthropic organization, BAZNAS DKI. The focus of the study includes the efforts and strategies of BAZNAS DKI Jakarta in empowering people with disabilities.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research used qualitative research methods. There are two kinds of data sources, namely primary and secondary sources. Primary sources were obtained through interviews and observations. Interviews were conducted with

informants, namely BAZNAS managers in charge of empowering disability groups. The author conducted direct interviews with a barista with a hearing impairment who was together with a hearing impaired as a disabled barista. Data analysis uses Miles & Huberman's theory, which consists of: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

BAZNAS DKI Jakarta was the first *Amil Zakat* Agency established by Governor Ali Sadikin on 5 December 1968, based on Decree No. Cb. 14/8/18/68 dated 5th December 1968 on the establishment of *Amil Zakat* Agency based on Islamic Shari'ah in DKI Jakarta area. DKI Jakarta *Amil Zakat* Agency (BAZ) was changed to *Amil Zakat* and *Infraq/Shadaqah* Agency, abbreviated as BAZIS, by Governor's Decree No. D.III/B/14/6/73 dated 22 December 1973. Furthermore, on 28 February 2019, Governor Regulation No. 3 of 2019 was issued on the completion of the implementation of the duties and functions of the *Amil Zakat* Infraq and Shadaqah Agency by the mandate of Law No. 23 of 2011 on *Zakat* Management. BAZIS DKI Jakarta became the DKI Jakarta National *Amil Zakat* Agency based on the Governor's Decree 694 of 2019 concerning the Head (*Amil Zakat*, Infraq and Shadaqah Agency) of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Period 2019-2024 (<https://baznasbazisdki.id/sejarah>).

DKI Jakarta National *Amil Zakat* Agency (BAZNAS) is a national *Amil Zakat* institution that manages *zakat* in Indonesia (Bariyah, 2016). This refers to the Indonesian Law Number 38 of 1999 concerning *Zakat* Management, Chapter III, articles 6 and 7. DKI Jakarta National *Amil Zakat* Agency (BAZNAS) or Bazis is an official body established by the Jakarta provincial government that has the task and function of collecting and distributing *zakat*, *infraq*, and *sadaqah* (ZIS) in the Jakarta area. DKI Jakarta BAZNAS programs include: Jak B Berdaya, Jak B Taqwa, Jak B Cerdas, Jak B Green, Jak B Sehat programs. ([https:// baznasbazisdki.id](https://baznasbazisdki.id)) DKI Jakarta Baznas is located at GRAHA MENTAL SPIRITUAL LT. 5, Jl. KH Mas Mansyur / Awaludin II, Tanah Abang, Central Jakarta 10230, Tel: 021-390 1367, 021-314 4579, Fax: 021-314 4023. Email: info@baznasbazisdki.id

The strategy of BAZNAS DKI Jakarta for the empowerment of people with disabilities

Among the programmes of BAZNAS DKI Jakarta is JAK B Berdaya, which is a productive economic empowerment programme for mustahik, including groups of people with disabilities through the Jakarta Cinta Disability Programme, including the Caffe difabis Programme where the cafe baristas are friends of the deaf. The Coffee and Tea Difabis programme aims to create opportunities and equality for people with disabilities. It also makes people with disabilities more productive and independent despite their limitations.

In the implementation of the Coffee and Tea Difabis Programme, BAZNAS / BAZIS DKI Jakarta cooperates with the Office of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises (PPKUKM) of DKI Jakarta and the Social Service. Thanks to the cooperation and partnership of BAZNAS DKI Jakarta with the local government and related parties, such as the Social Service, by 2024, BAZNAS (BAZIS) DKI Jakarta Province will have 6 Coffee and Tea Difabis outlets in East Jakarta, North Jakarta, West Jakarta, South Jakarta, BKB Matraman and Coffee and Tea Difabis outlets at the Central Jakarta Mayor's Office. <https://baznasbazisdki.id/artikel/227/difabis>.

Café Difabis at the East Jakarta Mayor's Office

Coffee & Tea Difabis is located at the East Jakarta Mayor's Office on Jl Pegangsaan Kec Menteng, East Jakarta. The shop is open from Monday to Friday at 07.00-17.00 WIB. The shop sells not only coffee and tea, but also various types of drinks and snacks. Coffee is priced from IDR 15,000 per cup, tea from IDR 10,000 per cup and snacks from IDR 10,000 to IDR 50,000. The shop's waiters are physically disabled and deaf. The Soffee & Tea Shop at the East Jakarta Mayor's Office is surrounded by plants to make it comfortable for visitors, thanks to the East Jakarta Kominfotik Sudis team. This shows the cooperation between the BAZNAS DKI team and the Communication and Information Department. The Coffee & Tea Shop is open to the public so that everyone can buy coffee or any food available there, especially the employees and residents who take care of the administration at the East Jakarta Mayor's Office.

Cafe Dipabis Central Jakarta

The Central Jakarta Difabis Café is located in Block C of the Central Jakarta Mayor's Office Complex, Jalan Tanah Abang I, Gambir, and was inaugurated by the Mayor of Central Jakarta, Dhany Sukma, on 11 November 2011. Previously, the inaugurated Difabis Café replaced the former Difabis Café at Kendal Tunnel, Menteng, and the former Flora and Fauna (Flona) stand at 2024 Lapangan Banteng. In line with the BAZNAS DKI Jakarta programme, the baristas are disabled and deaf. The relocation of the two objects aims to improve the welfare of the difabels, where the market share is higher.

Kedai Coffee & Tea Difabis North Jakarta

Difabis Coffee & Tea Shop North Jakarta is located at Jl Yos Sudarso No. 27-29 Kebon Bawang, Tanjung Priok District, North Jakarta 14320, and has been operating since 2021. Difabis Coffee & Book is a form of cooperation between the North Jakarta Municipality, the North Jakarta Social Sub-Department and Bazis DKI North Jakarta as a step to follow up the Jakpreneur Programme, which involves people with disabilities to be equal to citizens in general.

There are four deaf and disabled baristas in the shop who have been trained to mix coffee. They were recruited based on the results of a selection of 25 people recommended by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Social Service and then selected again by the North Jakarta BAZIS. The shop offers various coffee and non-coffee dishes in cartoon cups at an average price of Rp 17,000. The most popular menu item is palm sugar coffee. There are also several other menus such as matcha, taro, red velvet, chocolate and palm milk. There is also an espresso menu, Vietnamese milk coffee, hazelnut latte, tiramisu and cappuccino. In addition to coffee, the menu also includes a variety of tea drinks, such as black tea, herbal tea, green tea in various varieties, lemon tea and lychee tea. These tea drinks are sold at an average price of IDR 10,000 per cup. In addition to selling a variety of coffee and tea drinks, the shop also offers an excellent menu of products from supported MSMEs in North Jakarta, such as doughnuts, croissants and brownies. The shop is open every weekday from 07:00 - 17:00 WIB. Every Friday there is a cooperation programme called 'treat coffee'. There is also an Infak programme where buyers can treat the Dhuafa, orphans or residents who cannot afford to buy coffee by paying IDR 30,000, the details are IDR 15,000 for

buyers and IDR 15,000 for those in need. So that the existence of the cafe can also be used as a means of sharing happiness with the dhu'afa and the difabis.

Difabis Coffee & Tea Shop South Jakarta

The nearest Difabis Cafe is located at the South Jakarta Mayor's Office, at Jl Prapanca Raya, Petogogan, Kebayoran Baru. The location of the cafe is in the middle of the open corridor of the South Jakarta Mayor's Office complex. The inauguration of Difabis Cafe was conducted by the Mayor of South Jakarta, Munjirin, on 18 December 2022 with the title 'Café and Tea (Coffee and Tea) and Book Corner (Reading Room and Library) Difabis' Difabel BAZNAS (BAZIS) DKI Jakarta. The event was also attended by DKI Jakarta Province Baznas (BAZIS) Chairman Akhmad Abubakar, South Jakarta Administration City Secretary Ali Murthadho, South Jakarta BNN Head Kombes Ahmad Gozali and South Jakarta Administration City Assistant Setko. According to Munjirin, the existence of Café Difabis is one of the means in the effort to strengthen the economy of people with disabilities, including efforts to fulfil the right to work for the nation's children to meet the needs of life and livelihood. Head of DKI Jakarta Baznas (Bazis), Akhmad Abubakar, said that the presence of Difabis Café and Tea Outlet at the South Jakarta Mayor's Office is a cooperation between the South Jakarta administration government and DKI Jakarta BAZNAS (BAZIS) (National Amil Zakat Agency/*Badan Amil Zakat Infak Sadaqah*). According to Abu Bakar, head of BAZNAS DKI Jakarta, the cooperation programme can also be carried out through donations for the prosperity and benefit of the people. In keeping with the cafe's name, all of its employees are people with disabilities. Cafe Difabis serves coffee, tea and different kinds of bread. In the foreground of the café, there is a sign language picture as shown in the picture below:



Picture 1 Difabis Coffee & Tea Shop South Jakarta

Coffee & Tea Difabis at East Jakarta

The East Jakarta Difabis Coffee & Tea Shop is located at the East Jakarta Mayor's Office, Jl Dr Sumarno No 1 Pulo Gebang, Cakung District, East Jakarta City, DKI Jakarta 13940. The team from Sudis Kominfotik (Communication, Informatics and Statistics Sudin) beautified the space with shady plants surrounding the shop. The shop is staffed by people with disabilities (deaf and hard of hearing), the shop offers coffee and tea drinks and snacks. The price of coffee drinks is 15,000 rupiah per glass, tea is 10,000 rupiah per glass, and snacks range from 10,000 to 50,000 rupiah. The shop is open Monday to Friday from 7 am to 5 pm.

Coffee & Tea Difabis at West Jakarta

Difabis West Jakarta is located in the central room of the Open Hall, West Jakarta Mayor's Office Complex at Jl. Kembangan Raya No. 2 RT 5 RW 2 Kec. Kembangan, West Jakarta City DKI Jakarta 11610. The inauguration of Difabis Coffee and Tea and Book Corner (Reading Room and Library) BAZNAS (BAZIS) DKI Jakarta was held on 30 August 2023. The event also coincided with the inauguration of Dekranasda, Beranda Baca and the Disability Service Unit. West Jakarta Mayor Uus Kuswanto said that Kedai Difabis is one of the efforts to fulfil the right to work for the nation's children to meet their needs. DKI Jakarta BAZNAS (BAZIS) Chairman Akhmad Abubakar said, the presence of Difabis Caffee Outlet in the environment of the West Jakarta Mayor's Office is a cooperation between the West Jakarta Administration Government and DKI Jakarta Provincial BAZNAS (BAZIS). Difabis Caffee & Tea at the West Jakarta Mayor's Office is the 6th outlet in Jakarta. All baristas who work at Cafe Difabis are people with disabilities and hearing impairments who have been trained to be baristas to provide the best service.

Improving disabled baristas' skills

The National Agency for *Amil Zakat* (BAZNAS) / BAZIS DKI Jakarta provides training for Caffee Difabis baristas. One of the most recent trainings was the Difabis Barista Training and Certification on Thursday, 7 November 2024. The activity was conducted by BAZNAS DKI Jakarta in cooperation with PPKD Central Jakarta. The event was attended by 20 persons with disabilities. After participating in the activity, they became baristas at Difabis Coffee and Tea and

have new skills and training certificates. Through the training, they can gain experience and self-confidence and demonstrate their productive abilities to other friends with disabilities and the wider community. The training was held in conjunction with the 56th Milad BAZNAS BAZIS event of DKI Jakarta Province.

The "Café Difabis BAZNAS DKI Jakarta" programme has been successfully established in six points in the DKI Jakarta area until 2024. The establishment of six Coffee and Tea Difabis is the result of the cooperation and collaboration between BAZNAS DKI Jakarta and the city government in the area of DKI Jakarta, together with the Social Service Agency and the Office of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises (PPKUKM) of DKI Jakarta. Of course, the cooperation of other parties also contributed to the success of the establishment of 'Coffee and Tea Difabis'. The cooperation or networking done by BAZNAS DKI Jakarta with other parties within DKI Jakarta is a strategic and operational networking. (Akkas, 2023). Empowerment of people with disabilities is a shared responsibility between the government and the community. In this case, BAZNAS DKI Jakarta represents the community, which also supports the programme by channelling *Zakat* funds to BAZNAS DKI Jakarta. The city government in DKI Jakarta provides a strategic location for 'Café and Tea Difabis' because the government has a responsibility to provide all citizens, without exception, with equal rights to progress and prosperity.

The networking strategy is very supportive of the success of BAZNAS DKI Jakarta's 'Café Difabis' programme. Several networking principles, such as participation, cooperation, the principle of trust and the principle of sustainability, are important in BAZNAS DKI Jakarta's programme, as BAZNAS West Java does with partners, so that they are mutually beneficial (Sanusi, 2016). BAZNAS DKI Jakarta enables people with disabilities, consisting of disabled and deaf people, to become baristas. This step is one of the efforts to give people with disabilities the right to employment and entrepreneurship so that they can be independent (Article 5 of Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities). The selection of deaf people to become coffee baristas is the right step, considering that they have limitations that are different from other people with disabilities. The existence of a shop model with pictures and accurate prices makes it easier for deaf baristas to understand and communicate with buyers. Of course, the use of sign language, visual communication techniques, supportive spaces, clear

speech, empathy and patience can all be effective steps in communicating with deaf baristas to help them succeed in their efforts to improve their well-being.

All 'Café Difabis BAZNAS DKI Jakarta' shops are located in the Jakarta Mayor's Office, so that the shops' working hours follow the working hours of the Jakarta City Administration. All shops are served by people with disabilities with the main menu of coffee and drinks. The shop also accepts snacks in the form of cakes from MSME products supported by the city government, as happened in the North Jakarta Mayor's Office shop. This shows the good cooperation of all elements for the economic empowerment of the community, especially people with disabilities.

The success of BAZNAS DKI Jakarta in providing empowerment to persons with disabilities, especially deaf children, is a positive step. Usually, the Ministry of Social Affairs is responsible for the success of the economic empowerment of persons with disabilities (Surwanti, 2014). BAZNAS DKI Jakarta is part of the *Amil Zakat* Institution, where *zakat* is a religious institution that aims to improve the justice and welfare of the community (Bariyah, 2016) (Bariyah, 2016). Especially the *dhuafa* (vulnerable groups), including persons with disabilities.

The success of the empowerment programme for people with disabilities is determined by various factors, such as the role of the person in charge of implementing the economic empowerment of people with disabilities. In this case, the suitability of the interests and capacities possessed in the selection of the field pursued, equipment and capital, assistance and work networks are very supportive. The role of supporting institutions is very supportive for the career development of people with disabilities who enter the labour market.

BAZNAS DKI Jakarta's move to provide barista training for people with disabilities really helps them to improve their skills so that they can become more skilled and professional baristas. The form and strategy of education and training for people with disabilities are certainly tailored to their abilities. The role of instructors who understand sign language for deaf people is also a supporting factor in improving their skills.

Based on the description of the findings above, empowerment is important for improving the skills of people with disabilities. Empowerment is defined as a multidimensional social process that helps people to gain control over their own lives (Mayaka et al., 2020). In another view,

Rina Puspita (2022) states that community empowerment is an effort to create a just and civilised human atmosphere that is increasingly structurally effective in the political, social, cultural and economic fields, both in family, community and state life.

Empowerment of disability groups to become baristas by BAZIS DKI Jakarta is one form of effort to utilise *zakat* to improve the economy. The mustahik empowerment model is carried out based on the community (Integrated Community Development) of disability groups. The disability development approach is one of community empowerment through *zakat*, which aims to internalise the function of *zakat* to change the welfare of the poor. (Oneng Nurul Bariyah, 2016) Among them are people with disabilities.

In the distribution of *zakat* to the mustahiq, some is used to meet consumption needs, and some is used for productive needs, so-called productive *zakat*. Productive *zakat* is *zakat* given to mustahiq that is used for business development to meet their livelihood needs so that the benefits are sustainable. Thus, productive *zakat* is *zakat* that can generate assets that continue to grow and increase for the mustahik (Wahyuningsih et al., 2020) This concept is in line with the meaning of *zakat* in the language, namely *al-numuw* (to develop).

The management of *zakat* for various activities is governed by Decree No. 373 of 2003 of the Minister of Religious Affairs on the Management of *Zakat* Funds. There are several forms of using *zakat* funds, namely social use and economic development use. The social use of *zakat* is the use of *zakat* to meet the basic needs of the mustahik so that they do not have to beg, and it becomes a means to support the satisfaction of their needs and prevent the exploitation of the mustahik. The use based on economic development is the provision of business capital to mustahik directly or indirectly, whose management may or may not involve mustahik. The use of *zakat* for productive business is expected to improve the welfare of mustahik. (Ridwanto, 2023)

BAZNAS DKI's empowerment step to empower the disability group is a real part of mustahik economic empowerment. *Zakat* is given to those who are not able to afford it, as stated in the Hadith, which reads as follows

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ بْنِ الْحَبَّارِ، قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي رَجُلَانِ: أَنَّهُمَا أَتَيَا النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، وَهُوَ يُقَسِّمُ الصَّدَقَةَ، فَسَأَلَاهُ مِنْهَا، فَرَفَعَ فِينَا الْبَصَرَ وَخَفَضَهُ، فَرَأَانَا جُلْدَيْنِ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ شَيْئًا أَعْطَيْتُكُمْ، وَلَا حَظَّ فِيهَا لِعَيٍّ، وَلَا لِقَوِيٍّ مُكْتَسِبٍ» (رواه أبو داود)

Ubaidillah bin Adi bin al-Khiyar narrated that two men went to the Prophet (peace be upon him) and asked for alms during the farewell pilgrimage when he was giving zakat. Asked for alms during the farewell pilgrimage when he was giving alms. The Prophet squinted at the two men and looked at them deeply. Then he said: 'If you want it, I will give it to you, but zakat is not for the rich and the busy. Juz II p. 118 (Al-Ats , Al-Sajistani, n.d.)

Based on the above Hadith, *Zakat* should not be given to rich people who have excess wealth. *Zakat* is only given to economically weak groups so that they can meet their needs. *Zakat* is mandated as a helper for the Mustahik who are economically weak so that they can survive and be able to overcome the difficulties they face. *Zakat* can be used as social and economic capital so that the poor become empowered in meeting their needs. Including groups that are weak in having economic access are groups with disabilities, so that they need attention.

The term 'difabel' comes from the English 'differently abled' or 'diffabled' for short. The term originated in North America in the 1990s and was adopted by activists in Indonesia as 'difabel'. According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities Chapter I Article on General Provisions that Persons with Disabilities are every person who experiences physical, intellectual, mental and/or sensory limitations for a long period, who may experience obstacles and difficulties in interacting with the environment to participate fully and effectively with other citizens based on equal rights.

There are several types of disabilities, generally including physical disabilities, intellectual disabilities, mental disabilities and sensory disabilities. (Chapter II, Article 4 of Law No. 8/2016). As in general, as noble creatures in the sight of God, persons with disabilities have the same rights that must be protected. Article 5 of the Disability Act states that persons with disabilities have various rights, namely the right to life, the right to be free from stigmatisation, the right to privacy, the right to justice and legal protection, the right to education, employment, entrepreneurship and cooperatives. Persons with disabilities also have the right to receive health services, the right to participate in politics, the right to receive religious, sports, cultural and tourism services. Other rights of persons with disabilities are to social welfare, accessibility, public services, protection from disasters, habilitation and rehabilitation. As citizens, persons with disabilities are also entitled to concessions and data collection, to

obtain citizenship, to be involved in the community, to obtain information, and to be able to move. Another right of persons with disabilities that must be protected is the right to expression and communication. If they are able, persons with disabilities have the right to live independently. In the legal aspect, persons with disabilities have the right to be free from discrimination, neglect, abuse and exploitation (RI, 2016)

To fulfil the right to employment and entrepreneurship, empowerment of persons with disabilities is carried out. Empowerment is an effort to strengthen the existence of persons with disabilities in the form of climate building and potential development, so that they are able to grow and develop into individuals or groups of persons with disabilities who are resilient and independent. In carrying out their activities, persons with disabilities have specificities where in Islamic law the side of ability (*ahliyyah*) is still considered as other human beings, but these rights must not exceed the limits that are contrary to the good, so that assistance and support are needed in making decisions in Islamic law for them. (Labib & Yusuf, 2024)

In the Qur'an, instructions for people with disabilities are mentioned in several verses, including Surah Abasa (80): 2, QS. Al-Hajj (22): 48. (b) *Abkam* (speech) means physical/moral (denying the verse), QS. Al-Baqarah: 18, an-Nahl (16): 76. (c) *A'raj* (foot), *aqta* (hand), *shalal* (paralysis): physical, QS. Al-Fath (48): 17. (d) *A'sham* (hearing impaired). Some Qur'anic verses have both literal and metaphorical meanings.

The empowerment of disability groups carried out by BAZNAS DKI Jakarta is one form of empowerment of disability groups, namely, education and training on entrepreneurship. (Mulyono et al., 2023). With the skill of a barista, it is expected that the disabled group will become independent in fulfilling their life needs.

CONCLUSION

The DKI Jakarta BAZNAS programme to create 'Coffee & Tea Difabis' shops in all Mayor's Offices in DKI Jakarta is a model of networking between the *Amil Zakat* Agency and the local government in improving the welfare of *mustahik*, in this case, persons with disabilities, consisting of the disabled and deaf. Efforts to empower people with disabilities by training them to become baristas as a positive step to give them the right to entrepreneurship so that they

become independent people like other humans. BAZNAS DKI Jakarta's strategy of empowering deaf people with disabilities to become coffee baristas is one of the creative economic empowerment models for deaf people with disabilities. The café model, specially designed for deaf people as baristas provides education for those who love coffee while learning to understand the communication of deaf people with disabilities. This situation creates a place for understanding and helping each other. The success of BAZNAS DKI Jakarta is a form of the role of philanthropic institutions in supporting the creative economy of people with hearing disabilities, who often have difficulty working.

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