

# Implementation and Model of Sociopreneur Governance of an ALMS Based Vegetable Program in Supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

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**Abstract.** This study aims to determine the contribution of the sociopreneur of the alms-based vegetable foster program in supporting the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and to develop a sociopreneur governance model for the alms-based vegetable care program. This study uses a qualitative method that is interview. The results of this study will better understand what contributions the alms-based vegetable foster program makes in supporting the SDGs, and can make a governance model that can be applied in the development of sociopreneur empowerment of the alms-based vegetable foster program, so that it can be used as a guide for every village that exist in the city of Jambi and in various areas in order to further develop.

**Keywords:** sociopreneur, foster vegetables, sustainable development goals

## 1. Introduction

Islam is a religion that is universal, integral and comprehensive which has established a perfect order for human life. Starting from the simplest things to the most complicated ones, everything related to life is clearly arranged in Islam. Both from the economic, educational, artistic, social, political, and so on. Because Islam is a perfect religion, which regulates all matters related to the economy. A national economy will run smoothly and well until it reaches its goals according to the rules if the economy of a country (national economy) can apply the basis of the Qur'an and hadith as a guide. However, not all Muslim countries in the world can apply this basis (Fitria, 2016).

Poverty is a very important issue, especially in Indonesia where the majority of the population is Muslim. Poverty alleviation must be understood as a world problem that must be handled in a global context. So that every poverty alleviation program must truly be understood as a whole and work together with several other programs. There is also the goal

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of the SDGs where there is a goal of no poverty (no poverty) as the first goal of the SDGs that must be addressed, in this case it can be interpreted that the world has agreed to work towards eliminating poverty in any form throughout the world, including Indonesia. In efforts to eradicate poverty, it will be closely related to other goals, namely no hunger, no gaps, decent work, gender welfare, clean water, quality education and others. So it requires good cooperation with partnerships to be able to achieve the SDGs goals (Sampedro, 2021)

Every country in the world must always face the problem of poverty, especially Indonesia, where the majority of people are Muslims and a developing country. Poverty is a complex problem, there are several factors that are very influential and interrelated, namely the level of people's income, unemployment, education, access to goods and services, health, location, geography, gender, and environment. Not only that, poverty is also understood as economic incapacity and failure to fulfill basic rights and differences in the treatment of a person or group of people to live a life according to the rules. There are also basic rights that are generally recognized, including the fulfillment of food needs, education, employment, health, clean water, land, natural resources, the environment, the threat of violence and the right to participate in social and political life. Poverty can also have a negative impact, apart from starting to arise social problems, poverty can also affect the economic development of a country. Automatically the cost of economic development will be greater due to poverty, therefore it will indirectly hinder economic development (Novriansyah, 2018).

Sociopreneur is a new term in Indonesia, this concept is a concept that combines social empowerment and entrepreneurship. This concept is also an alternative in helping to reduce social problems and economic problems that occur in Indonesian society, apart from that sociopreneurship is also a concept that we want to study using social fiqh. Therefore sociopreneur will be an alternative solution to the problem of unemployment, the economy, education, gender, health, and the environment (Mulyadi, 2015)

Alms comes from the word *al-shidq* which means true or truth. The word alms can show the truth of one's faith, both from an outward point of view and in an inner form (a form of sacrifice) through wealth and objects. By giving alms, *muzakki* can prove that he is not a hypocrite when it comes to charity. In this way, the Islamic religion guides one's faith to manifest the words of the shahada and the implementation of the 5 daily prayers. Meanwhile, economic and financial sacrifices can be in the form of alms (Suma, 2015)

Sayur Asuh was formed in 2019. The Asuh Vegetable Program is a program that supports vegetable farming in the Pall Merah District so that by changing the mindset and current knowledge about the current economy, it acts as an outsider who helps in marketing vegetables and creates new business areas for vegetable farmers who are in Pall Merah District, Jambi City so that they can help farmers' lives to be better. Apart from that, sayur asuh has a charity program that aims to elevate social humanity by giving alms and making farmers more independent. The program in Vegetable Foster is an economic and social program, with this program it is a form of support for the government in an effort to achieve SDGs.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or Sustainable Development Goals (TPB) which were inaugurated at the 2015 United Nations general meeting with 17 goals. This goal is structured as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which have been running from 2000 to 2015. It is hoped that this will guide the achievement of the global goal of sustainable development until 2030. The MDGs program has a positive impact on minimizing poverty in Nigeria, therefore the government must create sustainable poverty reduction programs. SDGs are key indicators in achieving targets. SDGs are not only economic development but also intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual development. So sustainable development requires that people's needs be met by increasing their production potential and at the same time guaranteeing equal opportunities for everyone. Community empowerment is seen as a

long-term solution in alleviating poverty. With independent community development it is hoped that the poverty rate can decrease (Ferawati, 2018)

foster vegetables which are included in the alms-based sociopreneurs are one way to support the SDGs. However, sayur asuh has several problems that cannot be fully resolved, one of which is in the field of marketing and limited cooperation with social foundations in the city of Jambi. From these problems it can be understood that foster vegetables need support both in academia and collaboration between institutions that have the same goals, from this problem the author will research and help to create a good governance model for alms-based sociopreneurs.

This alms-based sociopreneur program is one way to support the SDGs and establish good governance, so the author will examine how the sociopreneur program implements alms-based vegetable fostering in supporting the SDGs and how good governance is for sociopreneurs of alms-based vegetable fostering programs. Based on the phenomena and data that the authors have described, the authors are interested in doing more in-depth research regarding the implementation and governance of the charity-based vegetable foster program in supporting sustainable development goals (SDGs).

## 2. Research Method

This study uses a qualitative method that better understands and observes the meaning of an interaction event of human behavior and situation from a researcher himself. Every research that uses qualitative research has the goal of being able to understand the object being examined in depth.

This qualitative descriptive design is in-depth on the target, to explain the facts of the events studied so that the writer can more easily obtain objective data in order to find out how the alms-based vegetable foster program contributes to supporting sustainable development goals (SDG) and how good governance is for developing a charity-based vegetable program (Sugiyono, 2013)

Data collection techniques used to obtain data in this study through observation, interviews. The data analysis method used in this research is descriptive with a qualitative approach. The method used is to analyze the company's internal (strengths and weaknesses) and external (opportunities and threats) environment which is the basis for conducting a SWOT analysis.

## 3. Result and Discussion

Sociopreneur is a social activity in the economic field that can be used as a business opportunity, especially in rural areas. Social entrepreneurs can not only improve micro-economy, but also improve the national economy. Therefore, we can see that social entrepreneurship can be a solution, because it is not only sustainable in understanding the economy, but can also provide effective solutions to Indonesia's economic problems (Putri, 2017)

Islam establishes the principle that wealth must be used for the good of the general welfare and to help people who are unable to meet their needs. One of the best ways for those who have more wealth is to give some of their wealth to people in need, so that they can help them meet their needs in life, this is one of the highest standards of Islamic morality. Alms are voluntary and not bound by certain conditions in spending, both in terms of amount, time and levels

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Sustainable development is long-term development, spanning the period between generations, which aims to provide adequate

resources and a healthy environment to enable life. Social, Economic and Ecological Dimensions of Sustainable Development The emergence of this concept is very closely related to the awareness of the social order of people's lives which focuses on economic interests. This concept implies the assumption that the type of development that achieves people's welfare must be based on or in accordance with the infrastructure plan (Mulyadi et al., 2015)

### 3.1 Sociopreneur's contribution to the alms-based foster vegetable program in supporting sustainable development goals (SDGs)

The aspects of the SDGs reviewed by Vegetable Foster are the 1st goal without poverty, the 8th goal is decent work and economic growth, the 10th goal is reducing inequality.

**Table. 1.** Implementation of the alms-based foster vegetable program in support of the SDGs

No	SDGs goals	Foster vegetable program
1.	Goal 1 without poverty ( <i>zero hunger</i> )	Increasing the productivity of agriculture and small-scale food producers, for this purpose foster vegetables contribute to achieving the target in 2030. To achieve this target by dividing each part of the land, a 10 meter area of land will be divided into 3 parts, namely 4 meters for the alms program, 4 meters for farmers sold to middlemen and 2 meters for management. So that in this way the productivity of agriculture and small-scale food producers is more focused. because at first they didn't have a hand at harvest time, with the existence of alms-based foster vegetables where muzzaki money will be used to buy farmer's vegetables at a fixed price, so automatically from the income side it can be predicted compared to farmers selling with middlemen because if with middlemen Farmers get a fairly low price. Even though this program has not run optimally, this program will continue to run and will be developed.
2.	Goal 8 Decent work and economic growth.	Sayur Asuh Pall Merah contributes to the target of increasing economic productivity through verification and technological innovation that develops in society. In order to achieve this target, Pall Merah Foster Vegetables is implementing a method, namely product differentiation, making processed products with selling value using basic vegetable ingredients produced by the red pall foster vegetable farmers, besides that, vegetable production is done using technology-based methods and also selling vegetable seeds in containers. pot.
3.	Goal 10 is reduced weakness	Red pall foster vegetables support SDG on the target of guaranteeing equal opportunity and reducing the yield gap. The founders of sayur asuh always hold meetings once a month for farmers to provide input and directions. Apart from that, sayur asuh pall red has a charity program to reduce inequalities among the poor, sayur asuh pall red and muzaki distribute vegetables that are harvested by sayuh asuh farmers to donate to several Koran houses, orphanages and Islamic boarding schools in the city of Jambi. The first start of the Foster Vegetables program

		was in 2019, at that time it was still Rp. 500,000 from muzaki until now the vegetable collectors are increasing from year to year to give alms to the Quran in the form of vegetables that have been harvested by Foster Vegetable Farmers. In this program, red pall foster vegetables are not only able to reduce inequality but also play a role in helping the economy of foster vegetable farmers.
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From the results of the research above, it can be concluded that the sociopreneur fostering program supports sustainable development goals at point 1 without poverty, 8 decent jobs and economic growth, 10 reducing inequality. Therefore, Vegetable Foster is a good program to develop because apart from supporting the SDGs, Vegetable Foster has a charity program which is quite useful for other people. But apart from that, foster vegetables still have a number of problems that cannot be overcome, namely farmers are still dependent on market middlemen.

SWOT Matrix The tool used to compile the company's strategic factors is the SWOT matrix. This matrix can clearly describe how the external opportunities and threats faced by the company can be adjusted to the strengths and weaknesses it has. The following is the SWOT matrix for the sociopreneur of the alms-based foster vegetable program.

**Table 2.** Foster Vegetable SWOT Matrix Diagram

IFAS		Strengths (S)	Weakness (W)
EFAS		1. 1. Vegetables that are donated directly buy with farmers, so that they can help the level of the farmer's economy.	1. Lack of knowledge of farmers in marketing science, agriculture and technology.
		2. A muzaki can participate in harvesting vegetables directly to the garden.	2. Not all farmers can experience this alms program, only a few farmers do
		3. Foster vegetable coaches always hold a meeting once a month, each meeting always discusses the problems and constraints experienced by the farmers. The positive value is that every farmer who participates in this activity will get a new insight that is more comprehensive so that it can motivate farmers and solve every problem.	
		4. The location of foster vegetables is close to residents' settlements, so that farmers.	
Opportunities (O)		Strategi (SO)	Strategi (WO)
The charity-based sociopreneur vegetable program is a good program to develop and can be modeled in		With muzaki who are committed to becoming regular donors to this alms program, this alms program will be able to develop further.	Promoting alms program pamphlets to those closest to them and on social media

villages that have the same potential.

Vegetables were donated to several orphanages and Islamic boarding schools in the city of Jambi.

The population in the city of Jambi is predominantly Muslim.

With the donation to orphanages and Islamic boarding schools in the city of Jambi, the alms that are distributed can benefit children, the recipients of assistance can also participate in promoting the program so that the alms program can continue.

Because the population of the city of Jambi is predominantly Muslim, this charity program has the potential to raise moral awareness, especially for Muslims.

Increase collaboration with social foundations in the city of Jambi, because with this collaboration, this alms program will be much more developed and more focused.

Conduct a survey every time the program is run.

Threats (T)	Strategi (ST)	Strategi (WT)
The lack of promotion of the alms-based vegetable foster program on social media, so that there are still many muzzaki who are not aware of the alms-based foster vegetable program.	By carrying out promotions related to the alms-based foster vegetable program, it can increase the number of muzzaki who participate in developing this alms program	Improving foster vegetable human resources, so that everyone is responsible in every field and becomes more focused.
Lack of cooperation with social foundations in the city of Jambi	By collaborating with social foundations, the distribution of alms given by muzzaki can be more directed and on target	

Based on the SWOT matrix, it can be concluded that the strategies that can be carried out by the charity-based vegetable foster program are the following strategies:

a. SO Strategy (Strengths-Opportunities)

Strategies that can be based on the strengths used to take advantage of the opportunities owned by sayur asuh are as follows:

1. With regular muzzaki, this foster vegetable alms program will be able to develop more
2. With alms given to orphanages and Islamic boarding schools in the city of Jambi, the alms that are distributed can benefit children, the recipients of assistance can also participate in promoting the program so that the alms program can continue.
3. Since the population of the city of Jambi is predominantly Muslim, this alms program has the potential to increase moral awareness, especially for Muslims.

b. WO (Weaknesses-Opportunities) Strategy

The strategies created to minimize weaknesses and take advantage of the WO strategy opportunities that are carried out are:

1. Promote the alms program pamphlets to those closest to them and on social media.
2. Increase collaboration with social foundations in the city of Jambi, because with this collaboration, this alms program will be much more developed and more focused.
3. Conduct a survey every time the program is run.

c. ST Strategy (Strength-Threats)

The strategy created to use force to overcome the threat of the strategy is as follows:

1. By carrying out promotions related to the alms-based foster vegetable program, it can increase the number of muzzaki who participate in developing this alms program.
2. By collaborating with social foundations, the distribution of alms given by muzzaki can be more directed and on target.

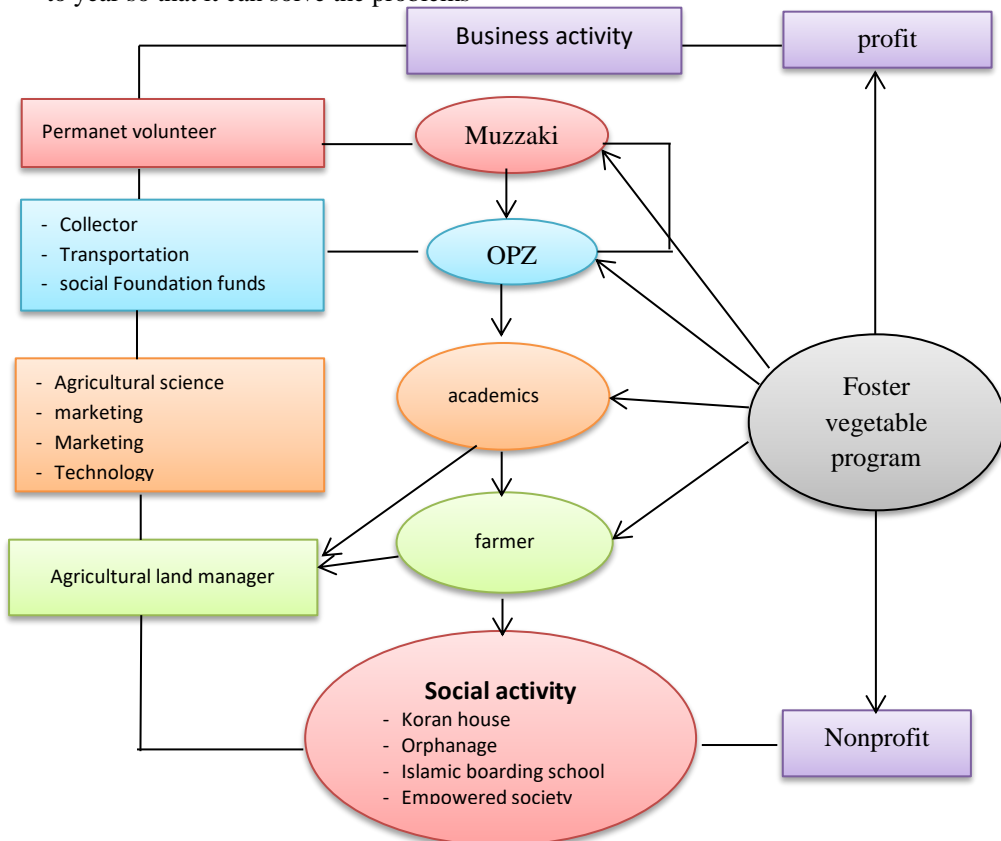
d. WT Strategy (Weakness-Threat)

Strategies created to minimize weaknesses and avoid threats, these strategies are as follows:

1. Increase human resources for foster vegetables, so that everyone is responsible in every field and becomes more focused.

**3.2 Alms-based foster vegetable program model and management**

From the results of the research above, it can be concluded that the alms-based foster vegetable program is a good program to develop, but it still has a number of problems that farmers have not been able to overcome, farmers have not been able to stop working with market middlemen, and a lack of marketing and technological knowledge. However, apart from these problems, the Foster Vegetables program greatly contributes to supporting the SDGs in the economic and social fields. Therefore, researchers are trying to create a role model for Foster Vegetable Management with the hope that it can develop more from year to year so that it can solve the problems



**Figure 3.1** Foster vegetable empowerment governance model

Business activity is the activity involved in producing goods or providing services. Foster vegetable sociopreneurship is included in a charity-based business activity including social activity, in which the charity-based vegetable fostering program can be interpreted as a sharia-based business because apart from contributing to economic prosperity it also brings prosperity to the hereafter. This alms-based sociopreneur program is also very sustainable with the Islamic economy, namely managing resources (natural and human) to achieve *falah* based on values in the Qur'an and Sunnah.

- a. Muzzaki, Permanent volunteers who voluntarily share part of their wealth in the Foster Vegetables program, which contributes to the sustainability of the alms-based program from year to year to date.
- b. OPZ, Amil zakat institutions that serve muzzaki who want to contribute to the alms program and are responsible for collecting funds from muzzaki, besides that they are also responsible for transportation.
- c. Academic Amil, Responsible for coaching farmers to develop the socio-preneurship program for foster vegetables by socializing marketing management, marketing, agricultural science and also financial management, so that these materials can be applied by farmers and are also able to develop the program even better.
- d. Farmer, The manager of the cultivated land is planted with vegetables, then harvested and ready to be bought by the muzaki to be donated to the Qur'an house, orphanage and Islamic boarding school.
- e. Social activity is a social activity. The Vegetable Foster Program has a social activity program that is based on alms to social foundations so that it can help make independent social foundations focus on educating the nation's children without thinking about food. So the author tries to make a governance model so that it becomes an even better program with the muzzaki option of giving part of his wealth to be donated through OPZ who is responsible for managing the alms fund then OPZ hands it over to academics to be responsible for the farmers while also providing guidance related to marketing , agriculture, marketing and technology to be applied to farmers in the hope that farmers can apply the materials that have been fostered by academic amils so that it can make it easier for farmers to overcome problems that occur and can make sociopreneurs the alms-based foster vegetable program develop rapidly.

#### 4. Conclusion

After conducting research regarding the contribution of the charity-based vegetable foster program in supporting sustainable development goals (SDG), conclusions can be drawn which are the answers to the problem formulation.

The program is still running today which is in line with the targets and objectives of the sustainable development goals (SDG), namely economic and social programs. Red pall asuh vegetables contribute to the 3 SDGs goals through the implementation of sustainable programs. In achieving this goal, Vegetable Foster carries out economic and social programs, namely the following:

1. The economic program, is one of the programs in Foster Vegetables with a buying and selling system of vegetables, either directly harvesting the garden or going to market middlemen, in the Foster Vegetable Alms program also accepts people who want to participate in giving alms, then the results of the alms money from muzzaki will later buy vegetables to farmers as needed. This economic empowerment program is carried out by red pall foster vegetables by helping to increase farmers' income by making sustainable empowerment starting from land use, coaching, planting vegetables to forming programs with economic empowerment characteristics.



2. The social program is starting to experience development, Pall Merah Foster Vegetables together with volunteers to give alms of vegetables to Quran houses, orphanages and Islamic boarding schools for children who have a high enthusiasm for studying. There are also indicators that guarantee production which is used as a measure of every Once a month in the 4th week, the Foster Vegetable raises funds to buy vegetables that are ready to be harvested and distributed to several Koran houses, orphanages and Islamic boarding schools.

Based on the overall research results and the conclusions obtained, several suggestions can be developed for interested parties in this study. The following are suggestions put forward in this study:

1. It is hoped that the Pall Merah Foster Vegetable Management will further improve the alms program, by distributing pamphlets so that there will be more muzzaki so that the alms program will develop among the community.
2. Mustahik who receive vegetable assistance should participate in promoting the program, so that the Vegetable Foster Program can continue to provide vegetable assistance to recipients and the condition of recipients of alms assistance is better.
3. It is hoped that future researchers will be able to add more references to sustainable development goals and examine problems that do not yet exist regarding sustainable development goals.

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