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DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A WEB-BASED ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR ZAKAT FITRAH AMIL AT LAZISNU TUREN USING A PROTOTYPE MODEL

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Abstract. The management of Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS) at Lazisnu Turen District currently faces administrative constraints due to multi-level and manual reporting processes from the sub-branch (mushola) to the branch level. This condition causes delays in reporting and high risks of data loss. This study aims to design and develop a web-based administrative information system for ZIS management at Lazisnu Turen. The system development methodology used is the Prototype model, which allows direct interaction between developers and users to ensure the final product meets organizational needs. The system was designed using Unified Modeling Language (UML) and built using the PHP programming language with the CodeIgniter framework and MySQL database. System testing was conducted using Black Box Testing to ensure all functional requirements run properly, and User Acceptance Testing (UAT) to assess user satisfaction. The result of this study is a web-based administrative information system capable of supporting data input processes, providing real-time financial visualization, and offering transparent public access. The UAT results achieved an average score of 86.75%, indicating that the system is highly feasible and well-accepted by the users to improve the efficiency of ZIS management.

Keywords: Information System, Zakat al-Fitr, Prototype Model

INTRODUCTION

Zakat, infaq, and alms (ZIS) are important pillars in Islamic teachings that have great potential in helping to overcome various social problems such as poverty and inequality in the modern era ((Rifa & Nurul Huda, 2024). As the third pillar of Islam, zakat is obligatory for every Muslim, while infaq and alms are the voluntary and sincere distribution of wealth to gain the pleasure of Allah SWT.(Mahera & Jamal, 2024). Optimization of ZIS potential is accommodated by management institutions such as the Nahdlatul Ulama Zakat, Infak, and Alms Institution (LAZISNU) Turen District, a non-profit organization that focuses on managing ZIS for productive purposes.(Wahyu Irawan et al., 2023)

Despite its strategic role, the management of zakat fitrah at LAZISNU Turen currently faces challenges with multi-level and manual administrative bureaucracy. The collection process begins at the prayer room level with written records, then is recapitulated in stages by the JPZIS branch for reporting to the Lazisnu MWC level. Given that the process at the Lazisnu MWC still relies on re-recording in Microsoft Excel, the total zakat fitrah can only be determined after all physical reports have been collected, resulting in slow archiving and the risk of data loss.

Similar obstacles also occur in the process of proposing prospective beneficiaries, where the data collection process by the JPZIS branch, through to the examination and determination by the Lazisnu MWC, still relies on the exchange of physical documents. This series of operational processes, which have not yet been digitized, demands a technological transformation. Therefore, the development of a web-based ZIS management information system that can integrate the recording, recapitulation, reporting, and proposal and validation of prospective beneficiaries in a structured manner within a single, centralized database is crucial.

To realize this technological solution, the design of this information system uses a prototype model approach. This method was chosen because it allows direct interaction between

developers and users through an initial representation of the system, allowing for a more accurate understanding of operational requirements. (Sari et al., 2023). Through early detection of potential problems, the Prototype model minimizes the risk of development errors, thereby ensuring that the final system can facilitate the management of zakat fitrah and the data collection of mustahik effectively, efficiently, and transparently (Miftahul Jannah et al., 2023).

RESEARCH METHODS

a) Prototype

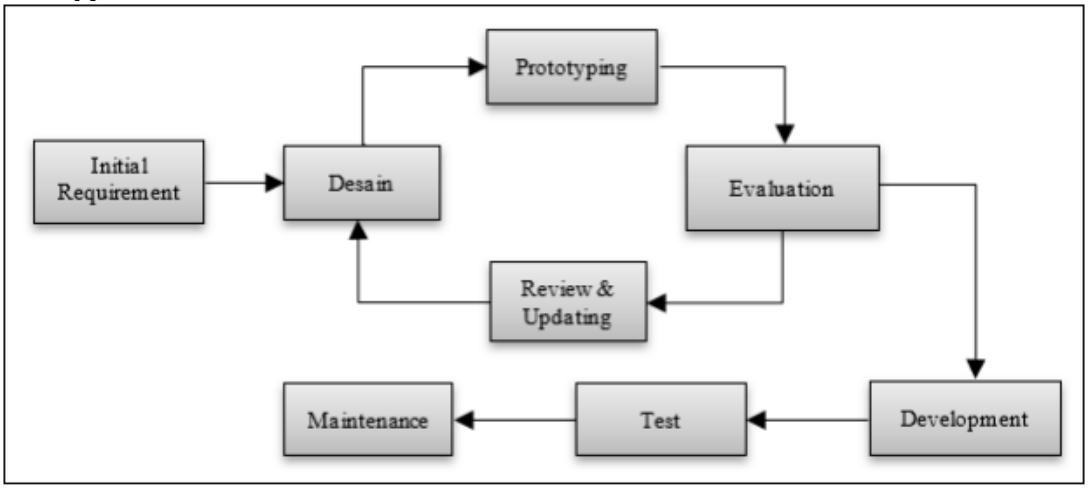


Figure 1. Prototype Model

The method used in developing this system is the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) approach with the Prototype model. According to (Arizal et al., 2022)this model, it was chosen because it is able to adjust user needs gradually through a repeated feedback process. The stages in this model include: (1) Initial Requirements through interviews and observations at Lazisnu Turen; (2) Design using the Unified Modeling Language (UML) consisting of Use Case, Activity, Sequence, and Class Diagram; (3) Prototyping in the form of creating an initial wireframe (V1.0); (4) Evaluation with the administrators; (5) Review & Updating resulting in the final design (V2.0); (6) Development using the PHP programming language, CodeIgniter framework, and MySQL database; (7) System Testing using Black Box Testing and User Acceptance Testing (UAT); and (8) Maintenance.

Data collection in this study was conducted through direct interviews with the Chairperson and General Secretary of Lazisnu in Turen District, as well as observations of administrative documents such as JPZIS zakat fitrah payment reports. The collected data was analyzed to define the functional and non-functional requirements of the system to be developed.

b) Unified Modeling Language (UML)

Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a graphical modeling language that functions as a blueprint to define, visualize, and document the development of object-oriented systems in detail from the design stage to program coding (Annisa Tri Hidayati et al., 2023). One of the important instruments in UML is the Use Case Diagram, which is a modeling tool that describes the functionality of the system through the interaction between actors and the system using certain symbols, making it easier for analysts to identify needs and communicate feature designs to users.(Siska Narulita et al., 2024). In this research, UML modeling includes the creation of Use Case Diagrams, Activity Diagrams, Class Diagrams and Sequence Diagrams.

c) User Acceptance Testing (UAT)

The testing method used was the User Acceptance Test (UAT) by distributing questionnaires to 20 respondents. User Acceptance Testing (UAT) is a software testing stage carried out by end-users, namely those who directly interact with the system. This testing aims to verify whether all system functions have run according to the established requirements and specifications (Hanifah

Rahmat et al., 2023). UAT is carried out after the system testing process and uses a black box testing approach (Suhendri, 2025). This testing uses a questionnaire with a Likert Scale which is generally used in survey-based research. This instrument presents a series of questions to respondents, where each question is accompanied by a tiered answer choice that can be selected as shown in Table 1.(Destiarini et al., 2023).

Table 1. UAT Testing Weights

Answer	Weight	Points
Strongly agree	A	4
Agree	B	3
Don't agree	C	2
Strongly Disagree	D	1

Furthermore, to obtain the assessment results from various aspects in UAT testing, calculations are required using the following formula:

$$\text{UAT Score} = \left(\frac{\text{Number of answers} \times \text{Weight of Answers}}{\text{Number of respondents}}\right)$$

Once the UAT score is obtained, the next step is to calculate the success rate percentage to measure the usefulness of the web-based ZIS management information system. This calculation is performed by comparing the UAT score to the ideal score, which is then multiplied by 100%. The calculation formula is presented in Formula below:

$$P = \left(\frac{\sum x}{\sum x_i}\right) \times 100\%$$

Information:
- P = Percentage
- $\sum x$ = Total score of all respondents' answers
- $\sum x_i$ = Total highest score x number of items x number of respondents

The data processing stage is carried out by multiplying each answer score by the specified score weight. The results of this calculation produce an average value for each aspect indicator and a total system average value .

RESULTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

1. Analysis Stage

Based on the results of the analysis carried out by referring to an in-depth evaluation of the current flow of zakat fitrah management at Lazisnu Turen, where the manual system involving multi-level bureaucracy and the use of non-integrated media was found to have many inefficiency gaps.

As a result of the interview process, system requirements can be formulated into a table consisting of functional and non-functional requirements. Functional requirements describe the functions or services the system must provide, while non-functional requirements relate to the characteristics and performance of the system in carrying out those functions.

Table 2. Identification of Functional Requirements

No.	Feature	Description
1.	Login	Administrators, operators, and the head of Lazisnu Turen log in to the dashboard to access the system.
2.	Payment of zakat fitrah	Muzakki fills out the zakat fitrah payment form and makes the payment via QRIS.
3.	Payment of alms/charity	Muzakki fills out the donation form and makes payment via QRIS .

4.	Payment verification	The operator verifies the payment from Muzakki.
No.	**Feature**	**Description**
5.	Financial statements	The operator or chairman of Lazisnu Turen accesses the financial report.
6.	Manage Muzakki data	Administrator adds/edits/delete Muzakki data.
7.	Manage Mustahik data	Administrator adds/edits/delete Mustahik data.
8.	Manage Amil data	Administrator adds/edits/delete Amil data.
9.	Manage ZIS Distribution Data	Operators distribute ZIS donations to registered mustahik.
10.	Manage content	Administrators update zakat information (nishab, rice prices) or articles about ZIS.
11.	Logout	All users can end a session.

Non-functional requirements focus on the characteristics and quality of the system, both in terms of software and hardware. The system's non-functional requirements are shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Identification of Non-Functional Requirements

No.	Feature	Description
1.	Interface	Providing an intuitive and user-friendly interface to ensure users can interact with the system easily and efficiently.
2.	Usability	The level of system usability that focuses on easy user accessibility in managing ZIS payment data
3.	Portability	System flexibility to be optimally accessed through various web browser platforms without reducing core functionality.
4.	Supportability	The system's ability to facilitate technical assistance and maintenance needs for users while operating the system.
5.	Reliability	The aspect of system reliability in carrying out its functions consistently,
6	Availability	Guaranteed system availability that can be accessed 24 hours a day, with the exception of scheduled maintenance *periods* .
7	Security	Implementation of data protection mechanisms through authentication systems (*logins*) and access rights authorization to prevent use of the system by unauthorized parties.

2. System Design

The system design is described using the Unified Modeling Language (UML). This design includes use case diagrams to define actor interactions and class diagrams to visualize the static structure of an object-oriented system by depicting classes, attributes, methods, and relationships between objects (Rafiatunnisa & Noviani, 2025).

Use case diagrams help analysts identify and organize system requirements, and make it easier to convey the system design and all the features to be built to users (Siska, 2024). The actors involved in this system consist of Muzakki, JPZIS, Administrator, Operator, and the Head of Lazisnu Turen, each of whom has different access rights. The main use case diagram can be seen in the following image:

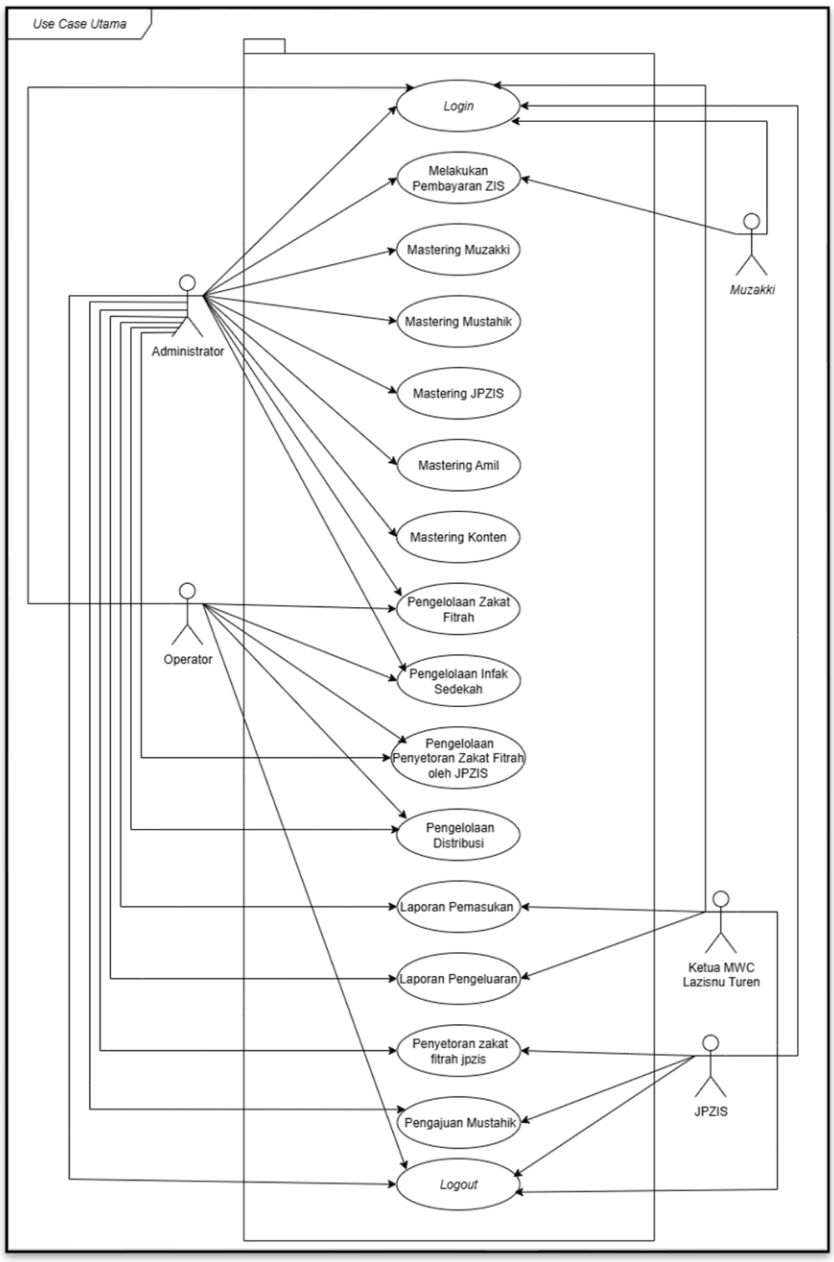


Figure 2. Use Case Diagram

A class diagram is a static model that describes the structure of a system through classes, attributes, methods, and relationships between classes. Attributes indicate the characteristics of a class, while methods describe the behavior or functions performed by the class.(Annisa Tri Hidayati et al., 2023). Class diagrams are designed to provide an overview of the static structure of the system and the relationships between the data to be built (Apandi, 2023). The class diagram for the zakat alms administration information system at Lazisnu Turen is shown in the image below:

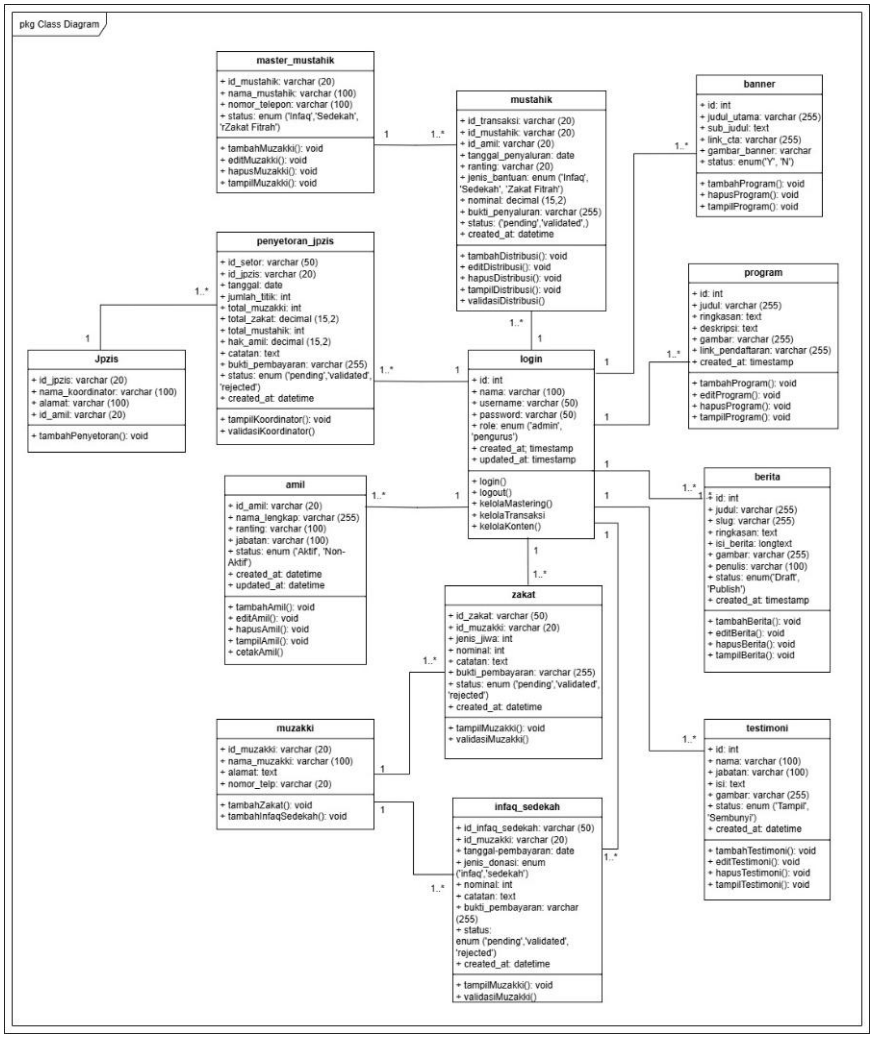


Figure 3. Class Diagram

Next, the User Interface (UI) describes the design of the interface display that will be applied to the system, as follows:

:

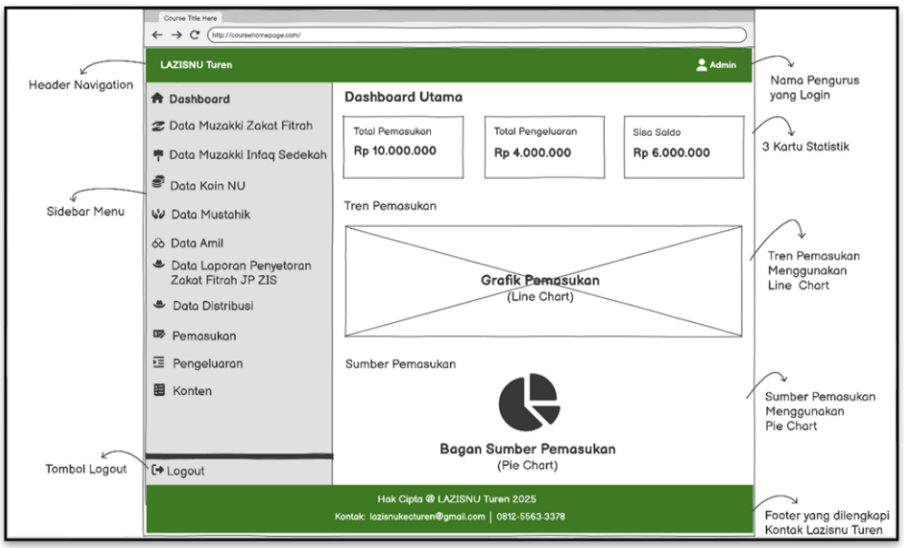


Figure 4. Dashboard User Interface

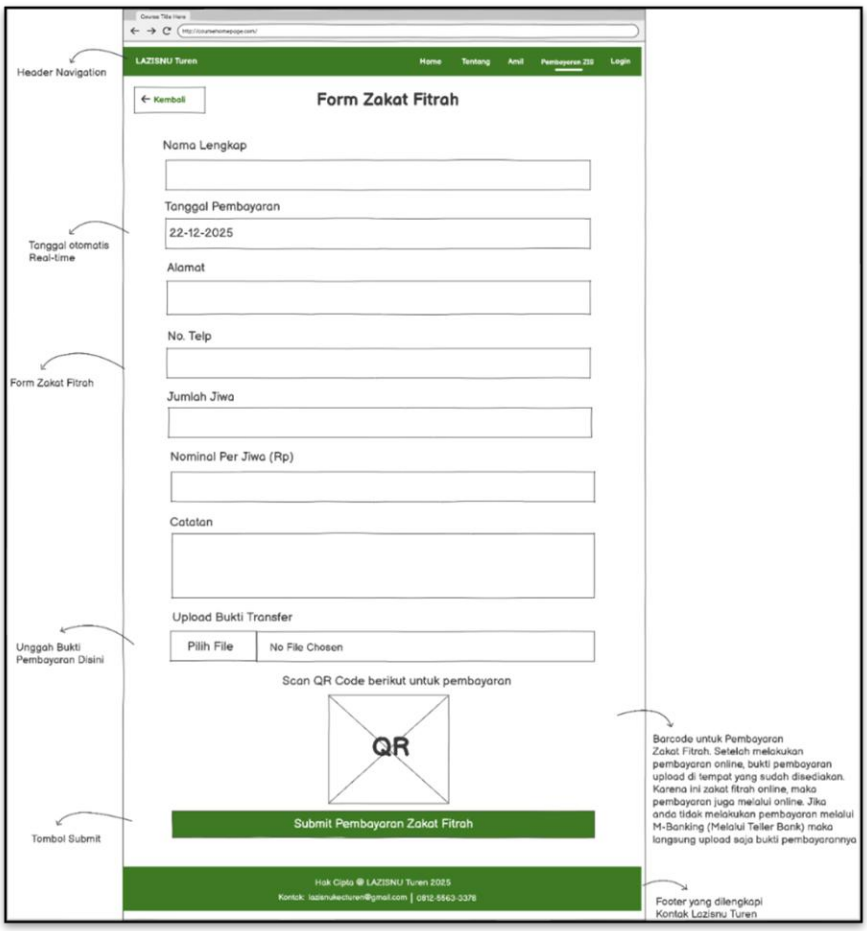


Figure 5. User Interface on the Zakat Fitrah Form

3. System Implementation Results

The system implementation resulted in a responsive web-based platform. The dashboard page presents a visual summary of financial data (total income, expenses, remaining cash balance), as well as a control panel for validating transactions, mastering data, and printing reports in PDF or Excel format. Additionally, the ZIS payment page provides zakat fitrah and alms payment forms integrated with QR code scanning (QRIS) and the ability to upload proof of transfer, as shown in the following image:

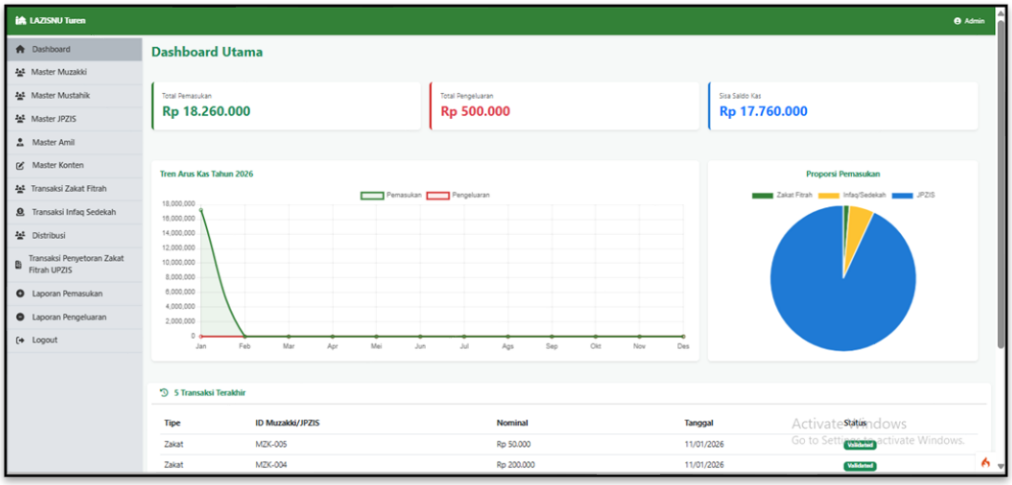


Figure 6. Dashboard User Interface

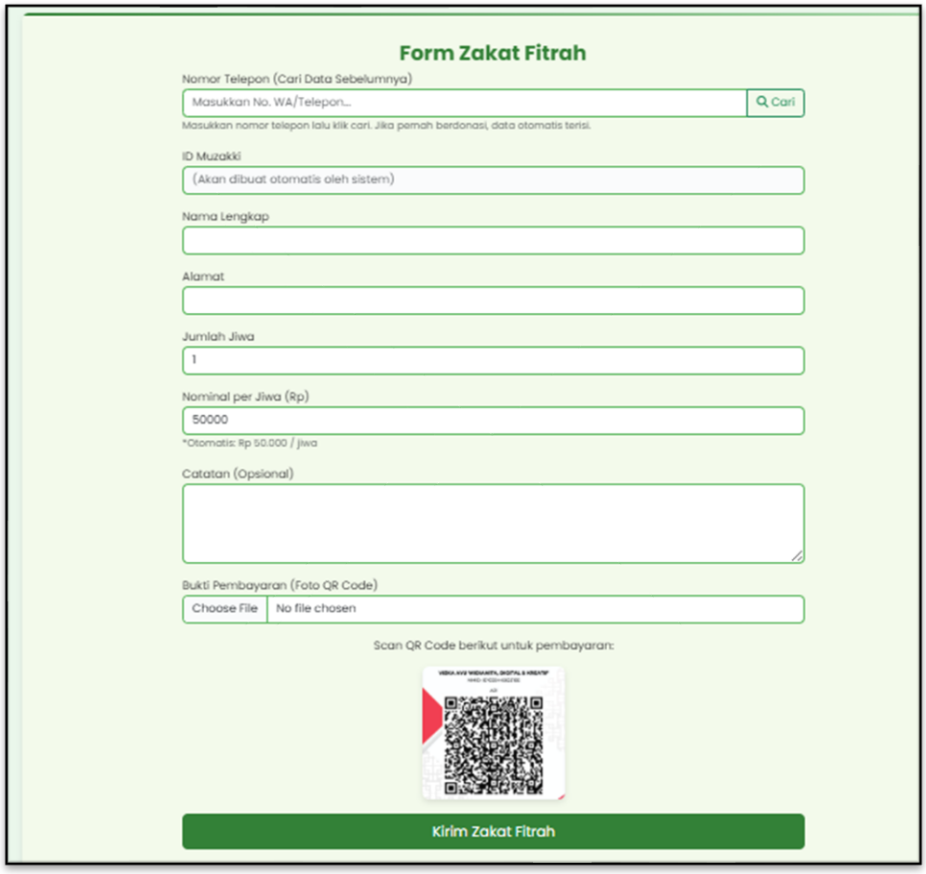


Figure 7. User Interface on the Zakat Fitrah Form

4. Black Box Testing

Next, testing was conducted on the Mastering *Muzakki menu* . This scenario covers the process of adding, changing, and deleting *muzakki data* , as well as validating zakat fitrah payments. Detailed test results can be seen in Table 4 below:

Table 4. Blackbox Testing Mastering Muzakki

No	Function	Testing Scenario	Expected results	Test Results	Note
1	Mastering Muzakki (Add Data)	Enter the same muzakki data then save	The system recognizes old data and uses the existing Muzakki ID (does not create a new ID)	The system successfully recognized the old data based on the existing Muzakki ID and did not create a new ID.	In accordance
2	Mastering Muzakki (Edit Data)	Select the edit data button and save	The system displays the data edit form	The system displays the edit form for the selected data, click save and save the data in the database.	In accordance
3	Mastering Muzakki (Clear Data)	Select the delete button on the data you want to delete.	The system displays a data delete alert.	The system displays a delete alert for data that is to be deleted.	In accordance
4	Validation of Zakat Fitrah	Select the validation button on the selected data	The system processes the validation and changes the status from pending to validated.	The system successfully validated the zakat fitrah transaction	In accordance

5. Deployment

a) User Acceptance Test (UAT) Results

The test involved 20 respondents, consisting of administrators and members of the public. Based on calculations using the feasibility percentage formula, the following results were obtained:

Table 5. Recapitulation of UAT Results (Real Data)

No	Testing Aspects	Questions (Items)	Total Score	Max score(20 x 4)	Percentage
A	**System**				
1		Can the web-based ZIS information system be accessed properly and run stably without experiencing any disruptions?	72	80	90%
2		Do the system features meet user needs?	69	80	86.2%
3		Does the process of inputting, storing, and displaying ZIS data in the system run quickly and accurately?	68	80	85%
4		Is the system capable of displaying reports and recapitulations of ZIS data clearly and in real-time?	70	80	87.5%
B	**User**				
5		Is the system interface easy to understand for users from various backgrounds?	70	80	87.5%
6		Does the system help users simplify the work of ZIS payments and data collection?	70	80	87.5%
7		Is the information presented by the system easy to learn without requiring special training?	72	80	90%
C	**Interaction**	Is the system usage flow easy to follow and not confusing?			
8		Is the system usage flow easy to follow and not confusing?	69	80	86.25%
9		Can user input errors be handled properly by the system via warning messages?	66	80	82.5%
10		Does the navigation flow between menus and submenus in the system run clearly and consistently?	68	80	85%
	Total		**694**	**800**	**-**

To determine the overall level of system feasibility, the feasibility percentage is calculated using the formula proposed by Arikunto (2021), as follows:
It is known:

- Total Score Obtained = 72 + 69 + 68 + 70 + 70 + 70 + 72 + 69 + 66 + 68 = 694
- Total Maximum Score = 8 Questions x 20 Respondents x 4 (Highest Weight) = 800

So:

$$P \frac{694/\text{total score}}{800/\text{max score}} \text{ x } 100\%$$

$$P = 86.75\%$$

No Responden	Q1 (*System*)	Q2 (*System*)	Q3 (*System*)	Q4 (*System*)	Q5 (*User*)	Q6 (*User*)	Q7 (*User*)	Q8 (*Interaction*)	Q9 (*Interaction*)	Q10 (*Interaction*)	TOTAL SKOR
R-1	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	**35**
R-2	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	**35**
R-3	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	**34**
R-4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	**35**
R-5	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	2	3	**33**
R-6	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	**36**
R-7	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	**34**
R-8	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	**35**
R-9	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	**34**
R-10	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	**35**
R-11	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	**34**
R-12	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	**35**
R-13	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	**35**
R-14	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	**35**
R-15	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	**33**
R-16	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	**36**
R-17	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	**34**
R-18	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	**34**
R-19	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	**35**
R-20	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	**36**
TOTAL	**72**	**69**	**68**	**70**	**70**	**70**	**72**	**69**	**66**	**68**	**694**

Figure 8. Summary of UAT *Respondents'* Answers

Information:

- Q1 – Q10: Question Code.
- Number 4/3/2/1: Answer value (4=Strongly Agree, 3=Agree, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree).
- Bottom Total Row: 72,69,68,70,70,70,72,69,66,68
- Total Right Corner (694): created for percentage calculation.

Conclusion:

Based on the calculation results, the feasibility percentage was 86.75%. Referring to the Feasibility Score Interpretation Table, this figure is in the range of 81%–100%.

6. Maintenance

a) Risk mitigation planning and maintenance

As part of the maintenance phase of the system development cycle, a risk mitigation plan has been developed to address potential technical and operational challenges during the use of this zakat fitrah administration application. These preventative measures are designed to ensure the smooth operation of the zakat collection and distribution process without significant issues. Details of potential issues and their follow-up actions are outlined in the following table:

Table 6. Risk Mitigation Plan for Web-Based Zakat Fitrah Administration System

No	Potential Risks / Issues	Operational Impact	Handling and Care Actions
1	Internet Network Outage or Server Failure	The website cannot be opened; the Mandiri payment form cannot be accessed by the muzakki and the admin cannot log in to the dashboard.	Technical Action: The administrator will prepare an emergency ledger for manual recording. Once the connection is stable again, the administrator will transfer the data into the system (mass synchronization) based on the temporary records.
2	Incorrectly Entering Data (Human Error) (Wrong nominal amount on the muzakki form, or admin entered the wrong data on the dashboard)	The final report becomes inaccurate and there are differences between physical stock/account mutations and digital data in the system.	Corrective Maintenance: The main administrator has the authority to edit or cancel erroneous transaction data via the history menu, so that system records can be readjusted to their physical form.

No	Potential Risks / Issues	Operational Impact	Handling and Care Actions
3	Problems Printing Transaction Receipts (error when loading the receipt page)	Muzakki does not receive a receipt as valid proof of the payment of his zakat.	Operational Action: There's an option to reprint receipts in the transaction history menu. Alternatively, proof of zakat can also be downloaded as a PDF and sent electronically (via WhatsApp) directly to the zakat payer.
4	Forgot Account Password	The officer lost access to the system dashboard,	Administrative Handling: The "Reset Password" feature has been provided.
5	Threat of Database Loss	There is a risk of losing the muzakki's identity records and zakat payment history due to hardware damage on the server.	Preventive Maintenance: Database backups will be performed regularly (daily backups are highly recommended during peak periods during Ramadan). These backups will be stored separately in a cloud storage service.

b) Evaluation of the impact of system implementation (before vs after comparison)

This comparative evaluation outlines the differences between the previously conventional zakat management mechanism at Lazisnu Turen and the digital mechanism implemented after the web-based application. The assessment highlights various operational aspects, from receipt flow and calculation accuracy to reporting efficiency, which are summarized in the table below:

Table 7. Comparison Details Before and After System Implementation

No	Assessment Aspects	Before Implementation (Manual System)	After Implementation (New System)
1	Acceptance Mechanism	Recording of zakat fitrah deposits is done entirely using large notebooks or by filling out physical receipts by the amil.	Flexible. Muzakki can fill out the payment form independently by scanning a QR code, or admins can enter data directly into the dashboard using a custom ID code (e.g., MZK-001).
2	Processing Time	Relatively slow. Zakat collectors have to wait in long lines for manual data collection by amils, which leads to queues during the peak of Ramadan .	Highly efficient and real-time. Scanning a QR code or entering data via the dashboard takes just a few seconds, and the data is immediately sent to the database.
3	Data Accuracy & Integrity	Prone to loss and misalignment. There is a high risk of discrepancies between the notebook and the physical stock (rice/money) due to paper being misplaced or damaged.	Accurate and centralized. Data is securely stored in a server database, minimizing the risk of document loss and facilitating tracking of each zakat payer's track record.
4	Income Calculation	Prone to human error, the amil must add up the total rice (liters/kg) and money semi-manually using a calculator.	Automatic and precise. The system independently accumulates total zakat income by type (rice or cash) in real time, eliminating the potential for miscalculation.
5	Reporting Process	It is impractical and time-consuming. Amil has to re-copy the data. from notebooks into Microsoft Excel at the end of the period (job redundancy occurs).	All recapitulation of zakat receipt and distribution data has been formed automatically in the administrator dashboard and ready to print immediately.
6	Proof of Zakat Submission	Limited to physical media. Muzakki only accepts paper receipts, which are	Modern and documented. Payment receipts are printed digitally through.
		susceptible to tearing or loss if they are to be archived.	the system, and transaction history can be traced back at any time if needed

CONCLUSION

Based on the design and testing results, the ZIS administrative information system at LAZISNU Turen District was successfully built using the Prototype model. This web-based system facilitates five main actors (Muzakki, JPZIS, Administrator, Operator, and Chairperson) in managing the ZIS administration cycle starting from online payments, data validation, mastering mustahik, to the creation of real-time and transparent financial reports. The results of User Acceptance Testing (UAT) showed an acceptance rate of 86.75%, which proves this system is effective, efficient, and in accordance with the organization's needs. For further development, it is recommended to add an automatic notification feature via WhatsApp or Email to Muzakki after the donation is validated, as well as integrating an official payment gateway to automate the payment verification process.

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