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DESIGN AND UI/UX EVALUATION OF A WEB-BASED ZAKAT FITRAH INFORMATION SYSTEM AT AL MUJAHIDIN MOSQUE

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Abstract

Zakat fitrah is a mandatory obligation for Muslims that must be managed properly to ensure accurate distribution and transparency. However, the management of zakat fitrah at Al Mujahidin Mosque is still conducted manually, which may lead to data recording errors, inefficiencies, and delays in reporting. This study aims to design and implement a web-based Zakat Fitrah Information System to support the management of muzakki data, mustahik data, zakat receipt, zakat distribution, and reporting processes. The scope of this research is limited to the administrative management of zakat fitrah at Al Mujahidin Mosque. The system development methodology applied in this research is the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) using the Waterfall model, which consists of requirement analysis, system design, implementation, testing, and maintenance stages. The system was developed using HTML and CSS for the user interface, JavaScript for system interaction and validation, and MySQL as the database management system. Functional testing was conducted using Black Box Testing to ensure that all system features operate as expected. In addition, a User Experience (UX) evaluation was performed using a Likert-scale questionnaire involving 10 respondents who are directly involved in zakat management activities. The UX evaluation results show an average score of 4.32 out of 5, indicating that the system is easy to use, well-structured, and meets user needs. Based on the implementation and testing results, it can be concluded that the proposed system is capable of improving the accuracy of data recording, efficiency of zakat management, and transparency of zakat distribution and reporting. Therefore, the developed system can be utilized as an effective solution to support zakat fitrah management at Al Mujahidin Mosque.

Keywords: Information System, Zakat Fitrah, SDLC Waterfall

INTRODUCTION

Zakat is one of the fundamental pillars of Islam and holds a very important position in the lives of Muslims. Beyond being an act of worship, zakat also serves a significant social function in supporting community welfare. One obligatory form of zakat is zakat fitrah, which must be fulfilled during the holy month of Ramadan until before the celebration of Eid al-Fitr. Zakat fitrah aims to purify the soul of those who fast and to assist the poor and needy so they can properly celebrate Eid. Therefore, the management of zakat fitrah must be carried out properly, systematically, and responsibly to ensure that its benefits are distributed optimally.

In addition to its religious obligation, zakat fitrah plays a crucial role in reducing social inequality within society. Proper and targeted distribution of zakat fitrah can help improve the welfare of mustahik (zakat recipients) and strengthen social solidarity among community members. However, to achieve these objectives, zakat management requires an effective system that ensures fairness, accuracy, and transparency. Poorly managed zakat administration can lead to various issues such as inaccurate data recording, discrepancies between collection and distribution records, and reduced public trust in zakat institutions (Alfara, 2023).

Mosques serve as religious institutions that play a strategic role in managing zakat fitrah at the community level. As centers of religious and social activities, mosques are trusted by Muslims to collect and distribute zakat fitrah through appointed zakat committees. These committees are responsible for registering muzakki (zakat payers), identifying mustahik, recording zakat receipts, and distributing zakat to eligible recipients. Given the importance of these responsibilities, mosques are expected to implement effective zakat management systems to ensure efficient and accurate processes.

In practice, however, zakat fitrah management in many mosques is still conducted manually. Several studies indicate that zakat data recording is often performed using handwritten records, while zakat calculations are carried out manually without computerized support. This manual approach poses a high risk of data inaccuracies, duplication of records, delays in data processing, and difficulties in generating zakat reports (Nurhidayat et al., 2023). Additionally, manual processes make it challenging for zakat committees to quickly retrieve data and produce summaries, particularly during the limited timeframe before Eid al-Fitr.

A similar situation is observed at Al Mujahidin Mosque, where zakat fitrah management is still handled conventionally. The recording of muzakki and mustahik data is performed manually, increasing the risk of data inconsistencies and errors. Furthermore, report preparation requires considerable time as data must be compiled manually, resulting in inefficiencies and delayed information delivery. These challenges highlight the need for a technological solution that can support zakat committees in managing zakat fitrah in a more structured and computerized manner.

With the advancement of information technology, information systems have been widely adopted to support administrative processes across various sectors, including zakat management. Web-based information systems offer advantages such as accessibility, flexibility, and centralized data storage. Previous studies have shown that web-based zakat information systems can improve the productivity of zakat committees, reduce recording errors, and facilitate data searching and reporting processes (Waliyansyah et al., 2022). Such systems enable zakat data collection, calculation, and reporting to be performed electronically and stored in integrated databases.

Despite these advancements, existing research still presents several limitations. Most previous studies focus on the general design of zakat information systems without tailoring them to the specific operational needs of mosques. In addition, many developed systems do not sufficiently consider usability aspects for zakat committee members who may have varying levels of technological proficiency. Some systems only address basic data collection functions without fully integrating zakat receipt, distribution, and reporting processes. These limitations indicate a research gap in developing zakat fitrah information systems that are both comprehensive and practically applicable at the mosque level.

Another identified research gap lies in the limited evaluation of User Experience (UX) in zakat information system development. UX plays a critical role in determining whether a system is easy to use, intuitive, and acceptable to users. A system that functions well technically may still face resistance if its interface is complex or difficult to understand. Therefore, research that integrates technical development with UX evaluation is essential to ensure system usability and user satisfaction.

Based on the identified challenges and research gaps, this study proposes a novel contribution through the development of a web-based Zakat Fitrah Information System specifically designed to meet the operational needs of Al Mujahidin Mosque. The proposed system integrates all zakat management processes, including muzakki and mustahik data management, zakat receipt recording, zakat distribution, and structured reporting. This integration is expected to enhance the efficiency and accuracy of zakat administration.

Furthermore, the system is designed with a simple and user-friendly interface to ensure ease of use by zakat committee members, regardless of their technical background. The system is developed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for the front-end interface and MySQL as the database management system. To assess system acceptance and usability, this study incorporates a User Experience (UX) evaluation using a Likert-scale questionnaire. The inclusion of UX evaluation represents an additional contribution, as it provides empirical evidence of user satisfaction and system usability.

The implementation of this web-based zakat fitrah information system is expected to improve transparency, accountability, and efficiency in zakat management at Al Mujahidin Mosque. By facilitating accurate data recording and timely reporting, the system can enhance public trust in mosque-based zakat management. Consequently, this research aims to contribute both practically and academically to the development of zakat information systems, particularly within mosque environments.

LITERATUR REVIEW

2.1 Zakat Fitrah

Zakat fitrah is an obligation for every capable Muslim and is performed during the holy month of Ramadan until before the Idulfitri prayer. The primary purpose of zakat fitrah is to purify the soul of those who fast and to help fulfill the basic needs of underprivileged communities. According to Islamic law, zakat fitrah is mandatory for every Muslim individual regardless of age or gender, thereby having a broad social scope and a direct impact on community welfare (Alfara, 2023). The timely and proper implementation of zakat fitrah is essential to ensure that its benefits are optimally received by the mustahik.

In addition to being a religious obligation, zakat fitrah also plays a significant social role in reducing economic inequality within society. Nurhidayat et al. (2023) state that zakat fitrah functions as an instrument for wealth distribution that helps poor communities meet their food needs ahead of the Eid celebration. Therefore, zakat fitrah management must be conducted fairly, accurately, and transparently to achieve its social objectives. Poor management may lead to unequal distribution and decrease public trust in zakat management institutions.

Several studies over the past five years indicate that the main challenge in managing zakat fitrah at the mosque level is the continued use of manual record-keeping systems, which are prone to data errors, reporting delays, and a lack of information transparency (Waliyansyah et al., 2022; Hidayat & Pratama, 2021). This condition demonstrates that zakat fitrah management is not solely related to religious aspects but also requires well-structured and efficient administrative support. Therefore, the implementation of information systems is considered a relevant solution to improve the quality of zakat fitrah management.

Based on the literature review, it can be concluded that zakat fitrah is a religious obligation with an important social function in enhancing community welfare. To ensure that the objectives of zakat fitrah are optimally achieved, proper, transparent, and accountable management is required, making the implementation of information systems a necessary support for zakat fitrah management in mosque environments.

2.2 Zakat Information System

A zakat information system is an application designed to support the management of zakat data in a structured, efficient, and accurate manner. The use of information systems in zakat management aims to replace conventional manual processes that rely on paper-based records, which are prone to errors, data duplication, and reporting delays. Previous studies indicate that manual zakat management often leads to inconsistencies in data recording, difficulties in tracking zakat distribution, and limited transparency in reporting (Rahman & Fauzi, 2020). These challenges highlight the need for a computerized system that can manage zakat data more systematically.

Several studies conducted within the last five years have shown that implementing a web-based zakat information system significantly improves the efficiency and accuracy of zakat management processes. Waliyansyah et al. (2022) reported that a web-based system facilitates the systematic recording of muzakki and mustahik data, accelerates zakat transaction processing, and simplifies data retrieval. Similarly, Hidayat and Pratama (2021) emphasized that digital zakat systems reduce human error and enhance the reliability of financial and distribution reports. By utilizing a centralized database, zakat information systems enable data integration and real-time access, which supports better decision-making by zakat administrators.

Furthermore, zakat information systems contribute to increasing transparency and accountability in zakat management institutions. Transparency is achieved through clear documentation of zakat collection and distribution activities, while accountability is strengthened by the availability of structured and verifiable reports (Nurhidayat et al., 2023). These aspects are crucial for maintaining public trust, particularly at the mosque level, where community participation and confidence play an important role in zakat collection.

Based on the literature, it is evident that zakat information systems are not merely technological tools but strategic solutions for improving the overall quality of zakat management. The adoption of a web-based zakat information system enables more efficient data processing, accurate reporting, and transparent management practices, making it a relevant and necessary approach for managing zakat fitrah in mosque environments.

2.3 Web-Based Information Systems

Web-based information systems are systems that operate through internet or intranet networks and can be accessed using web browsers without requiring installation on user devices. These systems are widely used due to their flexibility, scalability, and ease of access. In recent years, web-based systems have become a popular solution for managing organizational data, including social and religious institutions, because they allow real-time data processing and centralized information storage (Setiawan & Kurniawan, 2024). Compared to desktop-based systems, web-based information systems offer higher accessibility since they can be accessed anytime and anywhere as long as an internet connection is available.

The development of web-based information systems is supported by various technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and MySQL. HTML is used to structure web content, CSS handles visual design and layout, while JavaScript enables interactive features and dynamic content. MySQL functions as a database management system that stores and manages data in a structured and integrated manner. Several studies indicate that the combination of these technologies provides an effective platform for developing reliable and user-friendly web-based information systems (Hidayat & Pratama, 2021). The use of open-source technologies also reduces development costs and simplifies system maintenance.

One of the main advantages of web-based information systems is their ability to integrate data efficiently. Centralized databases allow administrators to manage, update, and retrieve data more accurately and consistently. Waliyansyah et al. (2022) stated that web-based systems significantly improve data integration and reporting accuracy in social and religious data management. Additionally, maintenance and system updates can be performed centrally without disrupting users, making web-based systems more practical for long-term use.

In the context of zakat management, web-based information systems have proven effective in supporting data recording, transaction processing, and report generation. Studies show that such systems enhance transparency and accountability in managing zakat data, thereby increasing public trust in zakat institutions (Nurhidayat et al., 2023). These advantages make web-based information systems a suitable solution for managing zakat fitrah at the mosque level.

In conclusion, web-based information systems offer significant advantages in terms of accessibility, data integration, and ease of maintenance. Supported by technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and MySQL, these systems provide an effective and efficient solution for managing social and religious data, including zakat fitrah, in a transparent and accountable manner.

2.4 UI/UX Design (User Interface and User Experience)

User Interface (UI) and User Experience (UX) are crucial components in the development of information systems, as they directly influence how users interact with and perceive a system. UI refers to the visual appearance of a system, including layout, colors, typography, and navigation

elements, while UX focuses on the overall user experience, such as usability, efficiency, and user satisfaction. A well-designed UI/UX ensures that users can operate the system easily and intuitively without requiring extensive technical knowledge (Susanti & Wijaya, 2021).

In the context of information systems, usability is a key factor that determines system acceptance. Usability emphasizes ease of learning, efficiency of use, error prevention, and user satisfaction. Several studies indicate that systems with simple and intuitive interfaces significantly improve user performance and reduce operational errors (Putra et al., 2022). This is particularly important for users with diverse technological backgrounds, such as mosque administrators and zakat committees, who may not have advanced technical skills.

Previous research highlights that effective UI/UX design contributes to increased user trust and satisfaction. A system that presents information clearly and provides straightforward navigation enhances user confidence in managing and accessing data (Ramadhan & Fikri, 2023). In zakat management systems, clear visual structures and user-friendly interfaces help administrators manage muzakki and mustahik data, process zakat transactions, and generate reports efficiently. Poor UI/UX design, on the other hand, may lead to user confusion, decreased system usage, and resistance to technology adoption.

Furthermore, the evaluation of UX through user feedback or questionnaires is essential to measure system effectiveness from the user's perspective. UX evaluation helps identify usability issues and provides insights for system improvement (Hidayat & Pratama, 2021). Incorporating UX evaluation ensures that the developed system meets user expectations and operational needs.

In conclusion, UI/UX design plays a vital role in ensuring the usability and acceptance of information systems. Simple, intuitive, and user-centered UI/UX design enhances user satisfaction, efficiency, and trust, making it a critical factor in the successful implementation of web-based zakat fitrah information systems at the mosque level.

2.5 Information System Testing

Information system testing is a critical phase in system development aimed at ensuring that all system functionalities operate according to user requirements and design specifications. Testing is conducted to identify errors, validate system behavior, and ensure system reliability before deployment. Without proper testing, information systems may fail to meet user expectations, resulting in operational issues and reduced system effectiveness (Pressman, 2020). Therefore, testing plays an essential role in guaranteeing system quality and readiness for real-world use.

One commonly used testing method in web-based information systems is Blackbox Testing. Blackbox Testing focuses on evaluating system functionality without examining internal code structures. This method emphasizes input-output behavior, where testers verify whether the system produces the expected output based on given inputs (Hidayat & Pratama, 2021). Blackbox Testing is particularly suitable for validating user-facing features such as login processes, data input forms, transaction processing, and report generation, making it effective for testing zakat information systems.

Several studies in the last five years have demonstrated that Blackbox Testing is effective in detecting functional errors and ensuring system compliance with user requirements. Putra et al. (2022) stated that Blackbox Testing helps identify missing functions, incorrect outputs, and interface inconsistencies, which directly affect user satisfaction. Additionally, Blackbox Testing is

relatively easy to implement and does not require in-depth programming knowledge, allowing testers to focus on system functionality from the user's perspective.

In the context of zakat fitrah management systems, system testing ensures that critical processes such as muzakki and mustahik data management, zakat receipt recording, distribution processing, and report generation function correctly. Proper testing also contributes to system reliability and minimizes the risk of data errors that may affect transparency and accountability (Ramadhan & Fikri, 2023). Therefore, implementing systematic testing procedures is essential to ensure that the system is ready for operational use in mosque environments.

In conclusion, information system testing, particularly using the Blackbox Testing method, is a vital stage in ensuring system quality, functionality, and reliability. By validating system features based on user requirements, Blackbox Testing helps ensure that web-based zakat fitrah information systems are ready for effective and reliable operational use.

2.6 Related Works

Several previous studies have discussed the development of zakat information systems to improve the efficiency, accuracy, and transparency of zakat management. Research by Waliyansyah et al. (2022) developed a web-based zakat information system that focused on recording muzakki and mustahik data as well as generating zakat distribution reports. The study showed that the system was able to reduce manual recording errors and improve reporting efficiency. However, the system design mainly emphasized functional aspects and did not include an evaluation of user experience or interface usability.

Another study conducted by Nurhidayat et al. (2023) examined the implementation of zakat information systems at the mosque level to enhance accountability and transparency. The results indicated that digital systems significantly support data integration and reporting accuracy. Nevertheless, the research did not provide detailed discussion on UI/UX design principles or user satisfaction evaluation, which are important factors influencing system adoption by mosque administrators.

Research by Hidayat and Pratama (2021) focused on the digitalization of zakat management using web-based information systems. Their study highlighted the effectiveness of web technologies in managing zakat data and improving administrative workflows. Despite these contributions, the study did not specifically address zakat fitrah management nor incorporate structured UX evaluation to assess system usability from the user's perspective.

In terms of UI/UX design, Putra et al. (2022) analyzed the impact of usability and user experience on the acceptance of web-based information systems. The findings showed that simple and intuitive interfaces significantly increase user satisfaction and system usability. However, the research was not applied specifically to zakat management systems or religious institutions.

Based on these related works, it can be identified that most previous studies focused either on system functionality or general usability aspects separately. There is a research gap in integrating a web-based zakat fitrah information system with a structured UI/UX design and evaluation, particularly tailored to the operational needs of mosque-level zakat management.

In conclusion, previous studies have demonstrated the benefits of web-based zakat information systems in improving efficiency and transparency. However, limited research has integrated comprehensive UI/UX design and evaluation specifically for zakat fitrah management at the mosque level. This research addresses the identified gap by developing a web-based zakat fitrah information system with an emphasis on UI/UX to support effective, user-friendly, and transparent zakat management at Masjid Al Mujahidin.

METHODS

This research is a software design study that aims to develop an information system for managing zakat fitrah data, which was initially calculated manually and recorded manually or in hard copy form on paper or in notebooks. The design of this system aims to facilitate Amil or institutions assigned to collect, manage, and distribute zakat fitrah at the Al Mujahidin Mosque.

This research model uses the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) method, namely waterfall, as an approach in the system design process. This method was chosen because it has structured and sequential stages, making it easier for researchers to analyze requirements, design, implement, test, and maintain the system to suit their needs.

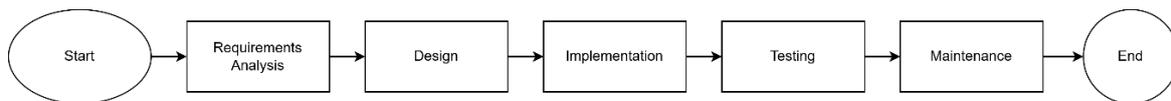


Figure 3. 1 Waterfall Method

3.1 Requirements Analysis

In conducting this research, the author collected data to determine the requirements of the system to be developed in this study. This was done using observation and interview methods. These methods were used to obtain accurate information about the ongoing process of managing zakat fitrah at the Al Mujahidin Mosque.

3.1.1 Observation

This study was conducted by directly observing Al Mujahidin Mosque to learn how zakat fitrah is implemented, as well as to study the problems faced by the zakat committee in collecting data on muzakki, mustahik, and preparing zakat reports.

3.1.2 Interviews

At this stage, the researcher interviewed the committee or zakat management institution at the Al Mujahidin Mosque to obtain information about the needs of the fitrah zakat management system and process, with the hope that the fitrah zakat information system to be developed could digitize the data collection process, which was previously still manual.

3.2 System Design

At the system design stage, the overall design of the components to be used in the development of the zakat fitrah management information system is carried out. This design process includes:

3.2.1 UML Diagram

At this stage, the researcher creates a Use Case Diagram and Activity Diagram to visualize and design the system graphically. This stage is designed to facilitate user interaction with the system.

a. Use Case Diagram

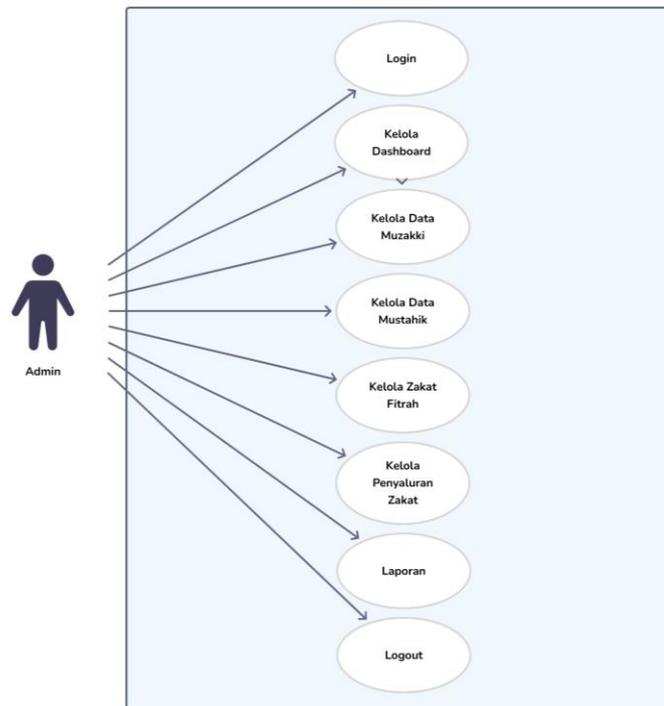


Figure 3. 2 Use Case Diagram

The Use Case Diagram above visually maps the functionality of the system from the perspective of users, with administrators acting as the main actors who interact directly with the system. Administrators have access to log in, manage the dashboard, record muzakki and mustahik data, record zakat fitrah data, manage zakat distribution, display zakat fitrah reports, and log out.

b. Activity Diagram

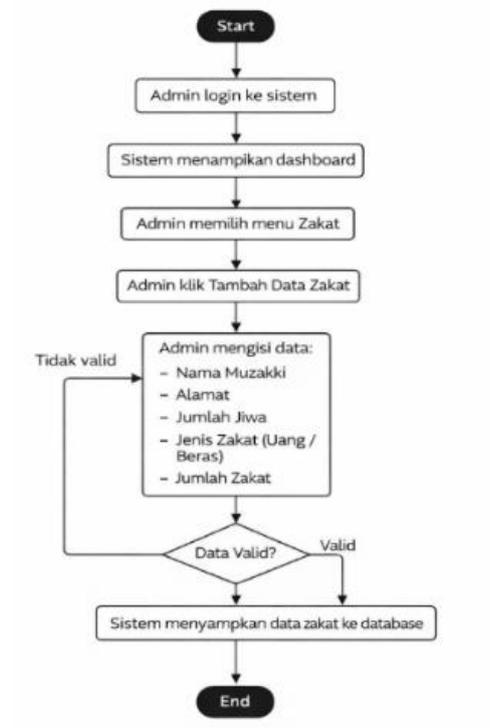


Figure 3. 3 Activity Diagram

The activity diagram above models the processes that occur in a zakat fitrah management information system. The activity begins with the administrator logging into the system, then selecting the zakat feature to add muzakki data and the type and amount of zakat to be paid. If the data is valid, the system will save the data to the database, whereas if it is invalid, the administrator will be asked to correct the incorrect data.

3.3 Implementation

The implementation process was carried out using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript programming languages, as well as MySQL as the database. Software development was divided into several features, such as managing data on muzakki, mustahik, zakat fitrah, zakat distribution, and reports. Each feature was developed separately and integrated into a single, comprehensive system.

3.4 Testing

At this stage, system testing is carried out using the Black Box Testing method to ensure that each feature of the system runs according to user requirements. This method tests the main functions of the system, such as login, data management, and reports, without looking at the program code structure.

3.5 Maintenance

At this stage, periodic maintenance is carried out to ensure that the system continues to function properly after use. This maintenance includes fixing errors found during use and adjusting the system if there are changes in the requirements of the zakat committee.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The results of designing an information system for managing zakat fitrah using HTML, CSS, JS, and MySQL as the database produced a system that was in line with the design that had been created. The system has features such as login, dashboard, muzakki data, mustahik data, zakat data, zakat distribution data, and reports.

a. Login

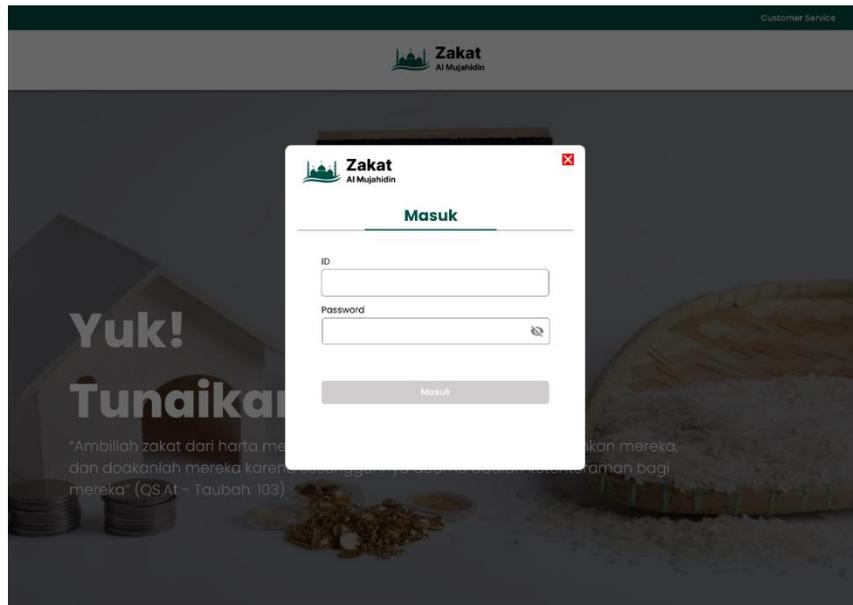


Figure 4. 1 Login

In the admin or zakat committee login feature, you can enter a valid ID and password to access the dashboard and various zakat management features.

b. Dashboard

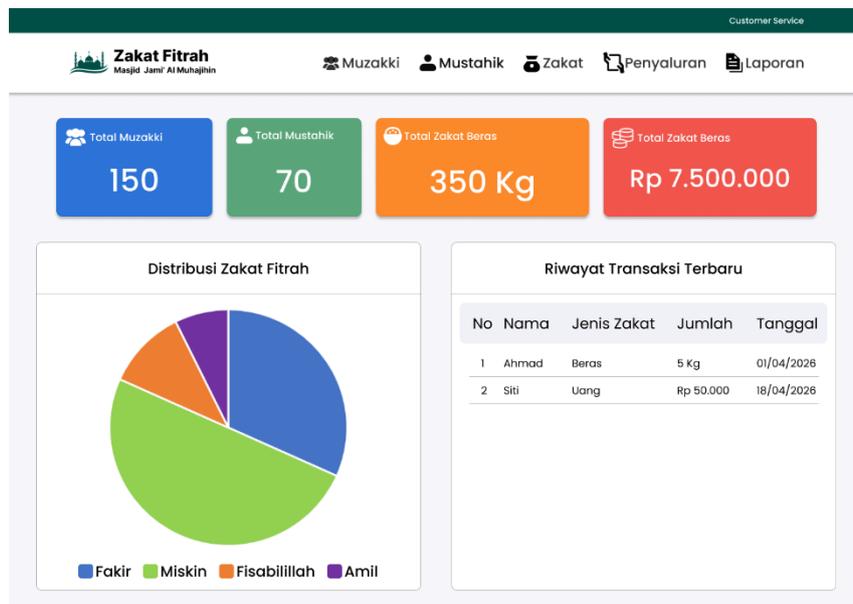


Figure 4. 2 Dashboard

The dashboard serves as the main page that presents concise information on the management of zakat fitrah. The display includes a diagram of the distribution of zakat fitrah to facilitate monitoring of distribution and the latest transaction history so that the zakat committee can monitor activities quickly and in a structured manner.

c. Muzakki Data

No	Nama	No. KK	Alamat	Jumlah Jiwa	Aksi
1	Ahmad	000001	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 12, RT 22/RW 03	4	Edit
2	Marjo	000002	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 5, RT 15/RW 03	5	Edit
3	Joko	000003	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 27, RT 24/RW 03	3	Edit
4	Budi	000004	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 9, RT 22/RW 03	6	Edit
5	Bobo	000005	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 18, RT 15/RW 03	4	Edit
6	Hendra	000006	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 33, RT 24/RW 03	2	Edit
7	Sigit	000007	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 21, RT 22/RW 03	5	Edit

Figure 4. 3 Muzakki Data

The muzakki data feature display serves to manage information on zakat fitrah payers, and administrators can add, change, and delete muzakki data, making the data collection process easier to manage.

d. Mustahik Data

No	Nama	Kategori	Alamat	Jumlah Jiwa	Aksi
1	Pak Ismail	Fakir	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 7, RT 22/RW 03	1	Edit
2	Ibu Fatimah	Miskin	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 14, RT 15/RW 03	2	Edit
3	Pak Ahmad	Miskin	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 3, RT 24/RW 03	4	Edit
4	Ibu Siti Aminah	Miskin	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 19, RT 22/RW 03	3	Edit
5	Ustad Somad	Fisabilillah	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 26, RT 15/RW 03	5	Edit
6	Mbak Nining	Amil	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 10, RT 24/RW 03	2	Edit
7	Bapak Anto	Fakir	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 31, RT 22/RW 03	1	Edit

Figure 4. 4 Mustahik Data

The mustahik data feature is used to manage data on recipients of zakat fitrah, which is categorized based on the type of zakat recipient, such as the poor, the needy, fisabilillah, and amil. From this page, the admin can change, add, and delete mustahik data so that the zakat distribution process can be carried out and recommended correctly.

e. Zakat Data

No	Nama Muzakki	Alamat	Jumlah (Rp)	Jumlah (kg)	Aksi
1	Pak Budi	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 18, RT 15/RW 03	Rp160.000	-	Edit
2	Ibu Sri	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 27, RT 24/RW 03	Rp120.000	-	Edit
3	Pak Wahyu	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 21, RT 22/RW 03	-	12,5 kg	Edit
4	Ibu Siti Aminah	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 19, RT 22/RW 03	-	5 kg	Edit
5	Mas Dani	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 9, RT 22/RW 03	-	10 kg	Edit
6	Pak Agus	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 5, RT 15/RW 03	Rp80.000	2 Kg	Edit
7	Ibu Dewi	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 33, RT 24/RW 03	-	7,5 kg	Edit

Figure 4. 5 Zakat Data

The Zakat Data page is used to record and display information on zakat al-fitr inputted by muzakki, both in the form of money and rice. This page can also be accessed to manage zakat data, including the name of the muzakki, address, type of zakat, and amount of zakat, so that the records are more structured.

f. Distribution of Zakat

No	Nama Muzakki/kategori	Alamat	Uang (Rp)	Beras (kg)	Tanggal Penyaluran	Aksi
1	Kakek Ismail Fakir	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 7, RT 22/RW 03	Rp80.000	5 kg	25 Maret 2025	Edit
2	Ibu Fatimah Miskin	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 14, RT 15/RW 03	Rp120.000	7,5 kg	26 Maret 2025	Edit
3	Pak Ahmad Fakir	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 3, RT 24/RW 03	Rp160.000	10 kg	27 Maret 2025	Edit
4	Ibu Siti Aminah Miskin	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 19, RT 22/RW 03	Rp120.000	7,5 kg	28 Maret 2025	Edit
5	Ustd Somad Fisabilillah	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 26, RT 15/RW 03	Rp80.000	5 kg	29 Maret 2025	Edit
6	Mbak Nining Fakir	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 10, RT 24/RW 03	Rp160.000	10 kg	30 Maret 2025	Edit
7	Bapak Anto Miskin	Jl. Kesatrian VD No. 31, RT 22/RW 03	Rp80.000	5 kg	31 Maret 2025	Edit

Figure 4. 6 Distribution of Zakat

The zakat distribution feature is used to manage the distribution process of zakat fitrah to mustahik. On this page, the admin can enter data on zakat recipients, addresses, and the amount of zakat distributed, both in cash and rice, as well as the date of distribution, so that the zakat distribution process can be clearly documented and targeted.

g. Report

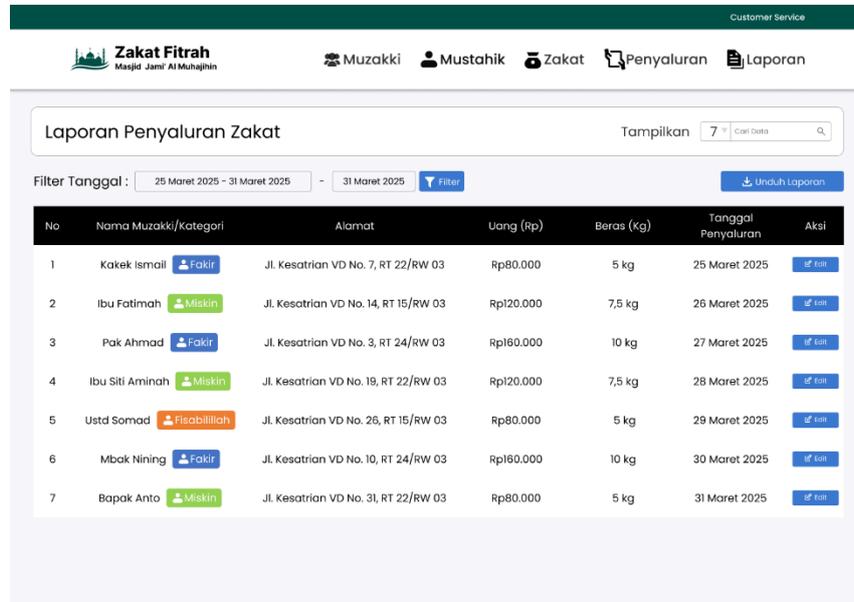


Figure 4. 7 Report

This report feature displays a summary of data on the collection and distribution of zakat fitrah, and administrators can print the report for documentation and accountability purposes regarding the management of zakat fitrah.

Table 4. 1 UI/UX System Measurement Instrument Table

No	Assessment Aspect	Statement	Scale
1	Usability 1	The system is easy for users to learn	1-5
2	Usability 2	Usability The menu and navigation are easy to understand	1-5
3	UI Design	UI Design The system display is neat and consistent	1-5
4	UX	UX The system helps speed up work	1-5

5	Satisfaction	Satisfaction I am satisfied with this system	1-5
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Likert Scale Description

1 = Strongly Disagree

2 = Disagree

3 = Neutral

4 = Agree

5 = Strongly Agree

Table 4. 2 Questionnaire Instrument Statement Table

No	Statement	Average Score
1	Zakat fitrah information system is easy to learn	4,40
2	Menus and features are easy to understand	4.27
3	The system can be used without the help of other people	3.87
4	The process of inputting zakat data is easy to do	4.13
5	The system helps speed up the work of the zakat committee	4.27
6	The system display is simple and not confusing	4.47
7	The layout of menus and information is neatly arranged	4.40
8	Font size and type are easy to read	4.33
9	Color and display design are comfortable to use	4.60
10	The system display is consistent on every page	4.40

11	The muzakki data collection feature works well	4.33
12	The mustahik data collection feature works well	4.13
13	The system records zakat acceptance correctly	4.33
14	The system displays zakat reports accurately	4.27
15	The information displayed by the system is easy to understand	4.20
16	The system minimizes data recording errors	4.13
17	The system facilitates the search for zakat data	4.27
18	The system supports transparency in zakat management	4.40
19	The system is in accordance with the needs of the zakat committee	4.33
20	The system is easily accessible via web devices	4.47
21	The system runs responsively when used	4.20
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22	The system improves the work efficiency of the committee	4.33
23	I feel satisfied using this system	4.40
24	I am willing to use the system continuously	4.47
25	The system displays zakat reports accurately	4.27
	Overall Average	4.30

Table 4.2 shows the results of the UI/UX evaluation of the zakat fitrah information system based on questionnaires filled out by respondents. Each statement represents aspects of usability, interface

design, system functionality, and user satisfaction measured using a 1–5 Likert scale. The average score for each item shows the level of user perception and acceptance of the system. The measurement results show that all statements received an average score above 3.80 with an overall average of 4.30, indicating that the system is considered easy to use, has a good appearance, supports the work of the zakat committee, and provides satisfaction for users. This shows that the zakat fitrah information system that has been developed meets user needs in terms of UI/UX and functionality.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the design, implementation, and testing that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the Web-Based Zakat Fitrah Information System at Al Mujahidin Mosque has been successfully developed and is able to assist in the process of managing zakat fitrah more effectively and in a structured manner. This system makes it easier for the zakat committee to collect data on muzakki and mustahik, record zakat receipts and distributions, and compile accurate and transparent reports. The results of the UI/UX evaluation through a questionnaire filled out by 15 respondents showed an average score of 4.30, indicating that the system is considered easy to use, has a good interface, and supports the performance of the zakat committee. Thus, the information system that has been developed can improve the efficiency, accuracy, and quality of zakat fitrah management services at the Al Mujahidin Mosque.

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