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"Comparative Law System of Procurement of Goods and Services around Countries in Asia, Australia and Europe"



IMAM AS SYAFEI BUILDING
Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University
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STUDYING THE WISDOM OF ZAKAT

Moch. Gatot Koco (Indonesia), Basuki R Suratno (Australia)
gatotkoco_ganteng@yahoo.com , bsuratno@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Zakat is the fifth pillar of Islam that must be done by every Muslim who is able to issue it, both zakat private (zakat fitrah) and zakat karta wealth (zakat maal), to be accepted to the person entitled to receive it (mustahiqquz zakat) consisting of 8 (Eight) class (asnafus samaniyah) the recipient of zakat, because with zakat will be obtained the wisdom of mandatory orders as a social concern among fellow Muslims muslimin muslimat. In this paper discusses and examines the wisdom of zakat.

It is known that Zakat in language is sacred or fertile. Medium in term or syara 'zakat is to remove some of the goods on the order of Allah as a sadaqah obligatory to those who have been determined by Islamic law. Zakat there are 2 (two) kinds of zakat mal and zakat fitrah. Zakat mal includes: gold, silver, money, commercial property, livestock, fruits and grains, minerals and alian goods. The recipients of zakat are: the needy, the poor, the muallaf, the servant of sahaya, the man who has the debt, sabilillah, and the traveler. While the wisdom of zakat is: educating oneself to make sacrifices for the sake of others, a sense of equality with others, understand that he is not living alone, there is togetherness, eliminating the gap between each other and social attitudes high.

Keywords: Understanding Zakat, mustahiqquz zakat, Hikmah Zakat, Social Concern

A. INTRODUCTION

Zakat is one of the third pillars of Islam, zakat is a most important worship often in the Qur'an, Allah explains zakat along with explain the prayer. In the eighty-two places God calls zakat along with this prayer affair indicates that zakat and prayer have a very close relationship in terms of virtue of prayer is seen as main-main worship badaniyah zakat is considered the most important maliyah worship.

As to which the word of Allah is: **"And establish prayer and give zakat" (QS-Al Mujammil 73:20). "Surely it is fortunate that those who believe, those who are devoted to prayer, and those who abstain from uselessness and those who make zakat" (Surah Almu'minun 23: 1-4).**

Issuing its zakat is mandatory for every Muslim who has property according to the provisions set by Islamic law. The verses of the Qur'an that oblige zakat:

"And they have not commanded them but worshiped Allah, while sincerely worshiping and obeying Him and applying inclined to the worship and establishing prayers and giving Zakat, that is the true religion" (Surat al-adayinah).

"And establish thou shalat and spend zakat and submit with the submissive" (Surah Albaqarah: 43).

Zakat is one of the pillars of Islam, and became one of the main elements for the establishment of Islamic law. Therefore the law of zakat is obligatory (fardhu) upon every Muslim who has fulfilled certain conditions. Zakat belongs to the category of worship (such as prayer, pilgrimage, and fasting) which has been arranged in detail and patents based on the Qur'an and As Sunnah, as well as social charity and humanity charity that can develop in accordance with the development of mankind. All Salaf and Khalaf scholars stipulate that denying the law of zakat ie denying its obligation to cause in the law of kufr. Therefore we must know the definition of zakat, the treasures to be zakat, nishabishab zakat, the procedure of the implementation of zakat and various kinds of zakat.

Based on the background mentioned above, the author is interested to study about how the wisdom of the zakat.

B. DISCUSSION

Definition of zakat

Zakat according to lughot means holy and fertile. Meanwhile, according to syara 'terms: removing from some property on the command of Allah, as a compulsory shadaqah to those who have been determined by Islamic law. Literally zakat means "to grow", "flourish", "purify", or "cleanse". While the terminology of shari'ah, zakat refers to the activity of giving a portion of the wealth in the amount and certain calculations for certain people as determined. Each type has its own calculations.

Zakat is divided into 2 (two) types are:

1. Zakat Fitrah, the obligatory charity issued by Muslims ahead of Eid al-Fitr in the month of Ramadan. Zakat is equivalent to 2.5 kilograms of staple food in the area concerned.
2. Zakat Maal (Zakat Harta), the zakat of wealth that must be issued within one year that has fulfilled the nishab includes the results of commerce, agriculture, mining, marine products, livestock, treasure findings, gold and silver and the work (profession)

The property obliged to issue zakat is:

1. Gold, Silver and Currency

Zakat gold and silver are obligated to issue their zakat according to the word of Allah:

"And those who keep gold and silver (not disbursed) and do not spend it in the way

of Allah, So proclaim to them, (that they will get) 'a painful Penalty. (QS_ At Taubah: 34).

The terms of the obligatory zakat of gold and silver are as follows:

- a. Belongs to Muslims.
- b. The possessed is a free man.
- c. Owned full (owned and fully entitled).
- d. Until the nishab.
- e. Even one year.

The following is the nisab of the zakat gold, zakat silver and zakat currency, is:

1) Nishab and Zakat Gold

Nisab net gold is 20 dinars (mitsqal) = 12.5 pounds sterling (96 grams) zakatnya 2.5% or quarter of a quarter. So a Muslim who has 96 grams or more of clean gold and has had a year enough then it is obliged to issue zakatnya 2.5% or quarter of his. As mentioned in the hadith:

From Ali r.a. He said: Rasulullah SAW (may peace be upon him) said: **If you have 200 dirhams (silver) and have passed one year, (then it is obligatory to spawn zakat) of 5 dirhams; Until there is no obligation of zakah for you on something (gold) so that you have 20 dinars and have passed one year, then zakatnya 0.5 dinar. And on the more zakatnya according to his calculations. And on the treasures (gold and silver) there is no zakat right, unless it is past one year.**
"HR. Abu Dawud.

2) Nishab and zakat silver

Nishab silver net 200 dirhams (equal to 672 grams), zakatnya 2.5% if it has been held for one year. Gold and silver used for jewelry by women and not exaggeration and not deposit, is not obliged to spawn zakat. Some opinions about the gold that has been used as jewelry clothing:

- a) The opinion of Imam Abu Hanifa: argues that the gold and silver that have been made into jewelry issued zakatnya also.
- b) The opinion of the Malik priest: If the jewelry belongs to the woman for her own use or rent, or the possession of the man for the use of his wife, it is not obligatory to issue his zakat. But if a man has the money to keep or for provision where necessary, then it is obligatory to issue his zakat.
- c) The opinion of Imam Shafi'i: There is no zakat on gold and silver jewelry, according to one other history from him, obligatory zakat gold and silver jewelry.

3) Nishab and zakat money

The circulation of money is basically gold standard, because the circulation of money is based on gold, the nishab and zakatnya 2.5% or quarter.

a) Nishab Commercial Property

The goods (property) of commerce must be issued zakat remember the word of God: **"O you who believe, spend it (in the way of Allah) a part of the results of your good efforts and part of what We spend from the earth for you. And do not choose the bad and bad then you spend from it, but you yourself do not want to take it but by squinting at him "(Surat al-Baqarah: 267).**

And the saying of Rasulullah SAW: **"From samurah:" Rasulullah Saw, ordered us to issue zakat from the goods provided for sale. "(HR Daruquthni and Abu Dawud).**

The requirement of zakat trade is: Who has the Moslem, Owned the free, full-owned, until nishabnya, and even a year.

Every year traders must make a balance sheet or the calculation of merchandise. The business year is calculated from starting to trade. The calculated not only the profit alone but all the goods traded that if enough nishab, then it must be issued zakatnya like zakat gold that is 2.5%. The merchandise that reaches the amount of 96 grams of gold, must be issued zakatnya as much as 2.5%. If the price of gold 1 gram of Rp 100, then the merchandise that cost $96 \times \text{Rp } 100 = \text{Rp } 9600$, must be issued zakatnya $2.5\% = \text{Rp } 240$. Company's trading property, Firma, CV or Partnership and so forth, Owned by several people and become one then the law as a commerce.

b) Zakat Animal Livestock

The basis of the obligation to issue zakat of livestock is: Narrated by Bukhari and Muslim from Abi Dzar, that the Prophet Saw, said as follows: **"A man who has camels, cows, or goats who do not issue zakatnya then the animals later on the day Qiyamat will come with a bigger and bigger and bigger than the world, and the animals trample the owner with their legs. When each finished doing so, the stars repeat the work as before: and so it goes on and on until God has finished punishing humans. "(Narrated by Bukhari).**

The animals that are obliged to issue zakat are: camels, oxen and buffalo, goats and sheep.

The requirements of zakat livestock are as follows: The owner is a Muslim, the Owner is independent, his own, Until senishab, Just a year, The food with grazing is not with the grass purchased, the Beast is not used to work like transport and so on.

1. Nishab and Zakat Camels

People who have camel 5 tail up must be issued zakat. About this zakah expenditure is regulated as follows:

- 1) 5 camels zakatnya 1ekor goat.
- 2) 10 camels zakatnya 2 goats.
- 3) 15 camels of zakatnya 3 goats.
- 4) 20 camels of zakatnya 4 goats.
- 5) 25 camels of her zakat 1ecor female camel age 1 year entering second year if there is no allowed with a 2 year old male camel entering third year.
- 6) 36 camels zakatnya 1ecor female camel age 2 years into the third year.
- 7) 46 camels of camels zakatnya a female camel age 3 years into the fourth year.
- 8) 61 camels camelatnya 1ecor female camel age 4 years into the fifth year.
- 9) 76 camels zakatnya 2 camel female age 2 years into the third year.
- 10) 91 camels to 121 zakatnya 2 female camel age 3 years into the fourth year.

Each 40 camels of camels added 1 camel female two years into the third year and each add 50 camels, zakatnya a camel age 3 years into the fourth.

2. Nishab and Zakat Ox / Buffalo

People who have ox / buffalo 30 tail and above must issue zakat as follows:

- 1) 30 s / d 39 oxen / buffalo zakatnya 1ekor calf / buffalo.
- 2) 40 s / d 59 oxen / buffalo zakatnya 1ecor cow / buffalo 2 years old.
- 3) 60 to 69 bulls / buffalo zakatnya 2 cows / buffalo (ta-'bi).
- 4) 70 s / d 79 bulls / buffalo zakatnya 1ekor calf / buffalo (ta'-bi) and 1ekor llamas.
- 5) 80 s / d 89 ox / buffalo zakatnya 2 tail of mourning.
- 6) 90 to 99 oxen / buffalo zakatnya 3 ta-bi.
- 7) 100 to 109 oxen / buffalo zakatnya 2 ta-bi and 1 tail of the wicked.

Zakat buffalo with zakat ox, both nishab and zakat

3. Nishab and zakat goats

The person who has the goat 40 tail shall issue his zakat as follows:

- 1) 40 to 120 goats zakat 1 tail.
- 2) 121 up to 200 goats zakat 2 tail.
- 3) 201 to 300 goats zakat 3 tail.
- 4) 301 to 400 goats zakat 4 tail.
- 5) 401 to 500 goats zakat 5 tail.

And so on each 100 goats zakat 1 tail.

c) Zakah on crops

Zakat compulsory zakat is the result of which can be used as staple food such as rice, corn, wheat, and so on. While the fruits that must be issued zakat is: wheat, Sha'r zabib and dates. The fruits that are obliged to issue zakat as the words of the Prophet as follows: **"There is no alms (zakat) on the seeds and dates unless it reaches five wasaq (700kg)". H.R Muslim.**

The terms of the obligation to issue zakat hasi bumi are: The owner is a Muslim, Owner of an independent Islam, Owned, Until nishab.

Not required a year but must be issued zakat on each reap / harvest.

Zakatnya compulsory earth products that can be used as staple foods such as rice, corn, wheat, and so forth. While the fruits that must be issued zakatnya are: wheat, Sha'r zabib and dates. The fruits that obligatory zakatnya issued as the words of the Prophet as follows: "There is no alms (zakat) on the seeds and dates unless it reaches five wasaq (700kg)". H.R Muslim.

The conditions of the obligation to issue zakat hasi bumi are: The owner is Muslim, the owner is an independent Islam, Owned by, Until nishab.

Not required a year but must be issued zakatnya on each reap / harvest.

1. Nishab and Zakah of crops

Nishab zakat of this earth according to the words of the prophet: "From Abdullah r.a. Prophet Saw said: **"The plants are irrigated with rain water, springs or grown marshes, zakat is one-tenth and which is irrigated with the power of transporting zakatnya seperulfap."** (HR.Bukhari).

Nishab crop that has been cleaned is 5 wasaq that is approximately 700 kg, while still nishab crusted 10 wasaq = 1400 kg. Zakat is 10% (one tenth) if it is watered with rain water, river water, water spray which is not with purchase (plumbing). If diary with water obtained by purchase then zakatnya 5%. All crops that have been entered, shall be issued zakat, including those issued for reaping and transportation costs.

2. Zakah on Mine and Goods Findings

Mining results that must be issued zakatnya is gold and silver obtained from the mining. Rikaz is the treasures of precious purebred men found by people today, obliged to lay their zakat. Rikaz goods are generally in the form of gold and silver or other valuable metal objects. The requirements of issuing zakat rikaz are: Muslims, Free People, Owned, Until nishabnya.

No requirement is required for 1 year. Nishab zakat minerals and findings, with gold and silver nishab ie 20 mitsqal = 96 grams for gold and 200 dirhams (672 grams) for silver. Zakah amounting to 2.5% or one-quarter.

3. Zakat fitrah

Zakat fitrah seen from the composition of sentences that make up it consists of the word "zakat" and "fitrah". Zakat in general as formulated by many scholars' that he is a certain right obliged by Allah to the property of the Muslims according to certain measures (nishab and khaul) which is dedicated to the poor and other mustahiq as a sign of gratitude for the blessings of Allah swt. And to draw closer to Him, and to cleanse himself and his property (Qardhawi, 1996: 999). In other words, zakat is an obligation for a Muslim who is excessively rizki to set aside some of it to be given to their lacking brothers.

Meanwhile, fitrah can be interpreted with holy as the hadeeth of the Prophet "*kullu mauludin yuladu ala al fitrah*" (every son of Adam was born in a holy state) and can also be interpreted also with the creation or origin of human events. From the above understanding can be drawn two notions about the zakat fitrah. First, zakat fitrah is zakat for holiness. That is, zakat is issued to purify the fasting person of speech or behavior that is of no use.

Second, zakat fitrah is zakat because of the cause of creation. It means that zakat fitrah is the obligatory charity to every person who is born into this world. Therefore this zakat can also be called zakat or personal body (**Qurthubi, t.th:279**). Zakat fitrah is a personal zakat which must be issued on the fitrah day. "From Ibn 'Abbas, he said:" **Rasulullah SAW, obliged the zakat of fitrah as the cleanser of the vain deeds and the dirty talk of the fasting man and for the poor, whoever performed it after the' Ied it is the zakat fitrah received and whoever performs it after the prayer 'Ied then it is just a shadaqah from the usual shadaqah "**. (HR.Abu Dawud and Ibn Majah, and authorized by the Judge).

The obligatory zakah:

- 1) For himself; Old, young, both male and female.
- 2) People who live under their dependents.

"From ibn Umar ra, said he: has said Rasulullah SAW: Pay the zithat fithrah of those who become your dependents." (HR Daruquthni and Baihaqi).

Conditions of obligatory zakat fitrah:

- 1) Islam.
- 2) Have overnight overnight food for the whole family at sunset from the end of Ramadan.
- 3) The people live at sunset at the end of Ramadan.

Zakat fitrah for each soul 1 sha = 2,305 kg rounded to 2.5 kg from rice or other which is the staple food for the population of the country. More important is issued before the 'Eid al-Fitr prayer. May also be issued since the beginning of Ramadan as ta'jil. As stated in the hadith of the Prophet namely: From Ibn Umar ra, he said: **The Messenger of Allah (SAW) has obliged zithat fithrah with the dates of one sha or by sha'ir one sha over slave sahaya, free men, men, women, children, Parents, of the Muslims and he ordered the charity of fithrah was fulfilled before the people came out (completed) prayers' Ied. Muttafaq 'alaih And in the narrations of Ibn' Ady and Daraquthni with a weak sanad: "Suffice them (the poor) not to go around (earn a living) on that day (feast)".**

For zakat fitrah from a person whose main food of rice should not be issued zakat from corn, although corn is included staple food but, corn value is lower than rice.

Judging from the basic aspect of the determination of obligations between zakat fitrah and other zakat there is a very basic difference. Zakat fitrah is an obligation that comes from the existence of persons (bodies), while zakat-zakat besides zakat fitrah is obligation which is destined due to the existence of property. Although in the case of the distribution of zakat fitrah there is a difference of opinion, that is between allowing to be distributed to all eight ashnaf and between that only allow to the poor and indigent, but when seen from maqashid al shari'ah or various logical consideration disyariatkannya zakat

fitrah, That the most approached in that direction is the opinion which only specializes zakat fitrah to the poor and the poor.

Amil zakat fitrah as commonly called people can not be categorized into amil zakat. Therefore, zakat fitrah committee is only temporary, while amil is long term. Paniti zakat fitrah can not be used as a source of livelihood while amil is oriented as job field which also become a livelihood for those who dabbled there. To clarify the difference between zakat fitrah and zakat mal, here we present the difference between the two in table form.

Some differences between Zakat Mal and Zakat Fitri.

No	Zakat Mal	Zakat Fitri
1	There is a limit of Nisab	There is no limit to Nisab
2	There's a Haul	No Haul
3	The person who is required For the affluent, has baligh.	Everyone, both affluent and poor, both adults and children.
4	Conditional Time, according to Haul calculations.	Only issued at the end of Ramadan.

Who is entitled to receive zakat

Those who are entitled to receive Zakat, have been determined by Allah, as it is in the Qur'an as follows: " *The zakat is only for the poor, the poor, the administrators of Zakat, your 'Allaf of the hearts of the slaves, the debtors, the debtors, for the cause of Allah and for them yuang on the way, as a lawful obligation of Allah, and Allah is All-knowing, Wise.'* (QS- At Taubah: 60).

With the verse of the Qur'an can be explained that the person entitled to receive the charity is as follows:

1. Fakir ie people who have no wealth or business that can guarantee 50% of the necessities of life for everyday.
2. Poor people who have property and business that can produce more than 50% for the needs of his life but not sufficient.
3. Amil is the zakat committee that can be entrusted to collect and distribute it to the rightful to receive it in accordance with Islamic law.
4. Muallaf is a new convert to Islam and not yet strong in his faith and his soul needs to be nurtured to strengthen his faith in order to continue his faith.

5. Servants who have a covenant that will be liberated by his master by redeeming himself.
6. Gharimin is a person who owes money for something yangng not immoral and he is not able to pay it.
7. Sabilillah is a person who struggles voluntarily to uphold the religion of Allah.
8. The traveler is a person who lacks supplies on the journey with good intentions, such as studying, broadcasting religion and so on.

Who is not entitled to receive zakat:

1. The rich. Rasulullah said, **"It is not lawful to take alms (zakat) for the rich and those who have the power of energy." (Bukhari).**
2. Servant sahaya, because still get a living or dependent from master.
3. Prophet of the Prophet. The Messenger of Allah said, **"It is not lawful for us (ahl al-bait) to take alms (zakat)." (Muslim).**
4. Persons who are in dependent of the tithe, such as children and wives.
5. The unbelievers

Hikmah Zakat

Based on the above discussion, the wisdom of zakat is as follows:

1. In terms of Faedah Diniyah (religious aspect):
 - a. By means of zakat means having run one of the Pillars of Islam that leads a servant to the happiness and salvation of the world and the hereafter.
 - b. It is a means for the servant to taqarrub (closer) to his Rabb, will increase his faith because of his existence which contains some kind of obedience.
 - c. The payer of zakat will get a great double reward, as the word of God, which means: **"God wipes usury and fosters alms" (Surat al-Baqarah: 276).** In a hadith that muttafaq "alaih Nabi Shallallaahu 'alaihi wa Sallam" also explained that the alms from good property will be grown by God multiplied.
 - d. Zakat is a means to eradicate sin, as the Prophet Muhammad SAW did.
2. In terms of Faedah Khuluqiyah (In terms of Akhlak):
 - a. Inculcates the nature of glory, tolerance and spaciousness of the chest to the person of the payer of zakat.
 - b. The payer of zakat is usually identical with the nature of rahmah (compassion) and gentle to his brother who does not have.

- c. It is a reality that donating something beneficial both in the form of wealth and body for Muslims will help to broaden the chest and expand the soul. For surely he will become a loved and respected person according to his level of sacrifice.
- d. In the charity there is purification of morals.

In addition Zakat also contains some wisdom, both in terms of individuals and society.

Among the wisdom and benefits of zakat is:

1. Educate the human soul to sacrifice and cleanse the soul of the properties of the miser and the hunks.
2. Zakat means a sense of equality that thinks of human destiny in a fraternal atmosphere.
3. Zakat means that man is not life for himself; Selfishness must be removed from Islamic societies.
4. A Muslim must have good qualities in the personal life of a generous, charitable, and merciful.
5. Zakat can keep a sense of envy, envy and eliminate the gulf between the poor and the rich.
6. Zakat is socialistic because it relieves the burden of the poor and flatters the blessings of God given to man

C. Conclusions

Zakat according to lughot means holy and fertile. Meanwhile, according to syara 'terms: removing from some property on the command of Allah, as a compulsory shadaqah to those who have been determined by Islamic law.

The wisdom of zakat is as follows:

1. Educate the human soul to sacrifice and cleanse the soul of the properties of the miser and the hunks.
2. Zakat means a sense of equality that thinks of human destiny in a fraternal atmosphere.
3. Zakat means that man is not life for himself; Selfishness must be removed from Islamic societies.
4. A Muslim must have good qualities in the personal life of a generous, charitable, and merciful.
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6. Zakat is socialistic because it relieves the burden of the poor and flatters the blessings of God given to man

D. Suggestions

The compilers of this paper are ordinary human weaknesses and oversights. Therefore the authors suggest to readers who want to explore the problem of zakat, after reading this paper read other sources more complete. And let us realize the zakat in everyday life which is the obligation of Muslims with full of sincerity.

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