

Zakat on Rice Crops: An Analysis of Potential and Public Ignorance

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ABSTRACT - The main objective of this study is to determine and analyze the lack of public understanding of the obligation to pay zakat on agricultural products in Wanakarta Village. This study uses a descriptive, qualitative, or field research design. Ten rice farmers in Wanakarta Village participated in this study as informants who met the requirements to provide information and accurately reflect the research objectives. Data collection was carried out through mixed methods, including in-depth interviews, field observations, and secondary data analysis from reports from zakat institutions and related institutions. Respondents were rice farmers, village officials, and mosque imams who resided in Wanakarta Village. After data collection, data validity was carried out through triangulation methods in interpreting and verifying data from various sources using different approaches and times, both source triangulation. The results of the study found: 1) The potential for agricultural zakat in Wanakarta Village, Lolongguba District, Buru Regency is evidenced by the area of rice fields, the amount of production and harvest, and the level of farmer income. 2) The community does not yet understand zakat from rice farming, which has implications for zakat payments. Lack of outreach by religious institutions, the Zakat Collection Agency (Baznas), and knowledge about zakat are contributing factors. This study recommends synergy between local government institutions, the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI), the National Zakat Collection Agency (Baznas), Zakat Collection Institutions, and other religious institutions to collectively and intensively educate farming communities about the obligation to pay zakat on rice harvests, including the procedures for calculating it. This will maximize the potential of agricultural zakat, contribute to poverty alleviation, and address socio-economic inequality.

Keywords: Agricultural Zakat, Potential Analysis, Public Understanding

ABSTRAK – Tujuan utama penelitian ini untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis ketidakpahaman masyarakat tentang kewajiban membayar zakat dari hasil pertanian di Desa Wanakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif, kualitatif, atau penelitian lapangan. Sepuluh orang petani padi di Desa Wanakarta berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini sebagai informan yang memenuhi persyaratan penyediaan informasi dan secara akurat mencerminkan tujuan penelitian yang dilakukan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui metode campuran yang meliputi wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, dan analisis data sekunder dari laporan lembaga zakat dan lembaga terkait. Responden adalah para petani padi, pihak Desa, dan Imam Masjid yang bertempat tinggal di Desa Wanakarta. Usai pengumpulan data, dilakukan keabsahan data melalui metode triangulasi dalam menginterpretasikan dan memverifikasi data dari berbagai sumber dengan menggunakan metode pendekatan, dan waktu yang berbeda, baik triangulasi sumber. Hasil riset menemukan; 1) Potensi zakat pertanian di Desa Wanakarta Kecamatan Lolongguba Kabupaten Buru dibuktikan dengan luas lahan sawah, besaran produksi dan hasil panen serta tingkat pendapatan petani. 2) Masyarakat belum memahami zakat hasil pertanian padi yang berimplikasi pada pembayaran zakat. Minimnya sosialisasi lembaga keagamaan, Baznas setempat, dan pengetahuan tentang zakat menjadi faktor penyebabnya. Studi ini merekomendasikan sinergi antara lembaga pemerintah daerah, Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI), Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (Baznas), Lembaga Amil Zakat, dan lembaga keagamaan lainnya untuk secara

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kolektif dan intensif mengedukasi masyarakat petani tentang kewajiban membayar zakat hasil panen padi, termasuk tata cara penghitungannya. Hal ini akan memaksimalkan potensi zakat pertanian, berkontribusi pada penanggulangan kemiskinan, dan mengatasi ketimpangan sosial-ekonomi.

Kata Kunci: Zakat Hasil Pertanian, Analisis Potensi, Ketidapahaman Masyarakat

A. Introduction

As one of the Five Pillars of Islam, zakat is crucial for equitable wealth distribution and poverty alleviation. However, its implementation, especially in communities with low literacy rates, remains a complex underdevelopment, despite its long-standing spiritual and moral relevance (Purwati et al., 2022; Rosadi, 2019), for both zakat maal and zakat fitrah. Zakat has social consequences and is linked to ijtima'iyah (Cahyani et al., 2019).

According to al-Mawardi, zakat is obligatory for the wealthy to pay to those entitled to receive it, both according to type and amount (Baznaz, 2022; Hakim & Noviyanti, 2024). Thus, zakat is an obligatory gift paid by an individual and distributed to all those who are obligated to receive it.

Zakat on agricultural produce is one form of obligatory zakat. Sources of agricultural zakat include plants that have economic value, such as fruits, vegetables, and other food crops (Ab Rahman et al., 2020; Devi A Asmarani, 2022; Zulinda et al., 2022).

According to the Zakat Potential Mapping Index calculated nationally by Baznas (National Zakat Agency), the potential for agricultural zakat reached IDR 327 trillion in 2022, covering 416 provinces and 98 cities across 34 provinces in Indonesia. Maluku Province, consisting of two cities and nine provinces, has an annual agricultural zakat potential of IDR 36,208 million (Baznaz, 2022). As the study location, Buru Regency has a very large agricultural zakat potential (Umanailo, 2019). According to BAZNAS, Buru Island has an agricultural zakat potential of IDR 14,794 million (Baznaz, 2022). Despite this significant amount, this is not accompanied by public literacy and understanding in paying agricultural zakat, resulting in low zakat levels.

Buru Regency's rice harvest area is estimated to reach 7,328 hectares by 2025. Based on planted area, Waeapo, Lolong Guba, and Waelata—three rice-producing sub-districts in Buru Regency—are added together. With a total production of 8,344.28 tons, Waelata District has the largest planted area at 3,250 hectares, followed by Waeapo District at 2,813 hectares, and Lolong Guba District at 1,753 hectares. Most of this area is plains (Anugrah et al., 2018)..

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The productive rice fields in Wanakarta Village cover 794.25 hectares. Farmers' rice productivity in this area continues to increase. Each hectare currently produces 110–130 sacks of unhusked rice (Rp25–30 million at rice selling prices), compared to 40–50 sacks per hectare in the past (Rp7–8 million at rice selling prices). This indicates that these rice fields generate substantial income for the farmers.

Based on observations, farmers voluntarily donate their rice harvests to the village and mosque, in addition to allocating it for daily needs. Meanwhile, rice farmers only receive the money allocated for zakat (alms) on Eid al-Fitr, also known as zakat fitrah. *"The concept of zakat on agricultural produce is unclear to us. There is no calculation of zakat because we routinely give our rice harvests to the community and mosque voluntarily,"* said Heriyanto (52), a resident of Wanakarta.

Heriyanto's story is similar to that of several other farmers we interviewed. They all admitted to being unaware of zakat on agricultural produce. Zakat is given to them the day before Eid al-Fitr. *"There has never been any outreach or instruction regarding zakat on agricultural produce to us; we only hear and learn about it from you,"* Heriyanto added.

A number of studies related to agricultural zakat were used as a comparison to see the differences between the studies, including; (Fahrurrozie & Misno, 2025; Hasanah et al., 2024; Razali & Rahmawati, 2024; Riduwan et al., 2023; Sudarsono et al., 2021; Utami & Yuliaty, 2021; Yeni & Mukhibad, 2020; Zulinda et al., 2022).

Therefore, this research will provide a significant contribution for farmers to understand the nature of the obligation of zakat on agricultural products and, of course, become a reference for the Buru Regency Government and the Zakat Collection Institution to make rice harvests one of the zakat obligations in overcoming social problems in society, such as poverty and income inequality.

B. Method

This study employed a descriptive, qualitative, or field research design to obtain objective data in the field to assess the potential of zakat for rice farmers and community understanding in Wanakarta Village.

Data collection was conducted using a mixed method, including in-depth interviews, field observations, and secondary data analysis from reports from zakat institutions and

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related institutions. Informants included rice farmers, village officials, and mosque imams residing in Wanakarta Village.

After data collection, data validity was verified through triangulation, which is the interpretation and verification of data from various sources using including source triangulation (Sugiyono, 2018). The analysis technique used was qualitative data analysis. Miles and Huberman state that the qualitative data analysis process is interactive and continuous until it is complete, reaching a point where the data no longer provides new information (Miles & Huberman, 2014).

C. Result and Discussion

1. Potential for Zakat on Agricultural Products in Wanakarta Village, Buru Regency

The total potential agricultural zakat in 11 regencies and cities in Maluku reaches Rp36.208 billion. Buru Regency is the largest contributor, with a potential agricultural zakat of Rp14.794 billion, while Tual Regency has the smallest potential, with a potential zakat of Rp0.051 billion. This data can be seen in the following table.

Table. IPZZ Dimensions of Agricultural Zakat by Regency/City in Maluku Province in 2022

No	Regency/City	Staple food	Plantation	Zakat Potential
1	Kepulauan Tanimbar	0,004	0,171	0,175
2	Maluku Tenggara	0,001	0,935	0,936
3	Maluku Tengah	8,108	2,976	11,084
4	Buru	10,024	4,770	14,794
5	Kepulauan Aru	0	0,068	0,068
6	Seram Bagian Barat	0,385	1,236	1,621
7	Seram Bagian Timur	2,465	3,941	6,406
8	Maluku Barat Daya	0,039	0,038	0,077
9	Buru Selatan	0,021	0,856	0,877
10	Kota Ambon	0	0,120	0,12
11	Tual	0	0,051	0,051
Amount		21,047	15,161	36,208

Source: Pusat Kajian Strategis Baznas Indonesia, 2022

With the vast potential of rice fields in Buru Regency, particularly Wanakarta Village, Lolongguba District, if properly managed, it can generate substantial zakat (alms) revenue. However, most farmers admit to not paying zakat on their agricultural produce due to a lack of knowledge. This is exacerbated by limited public awareness of zakat on

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agricultural produce and the scarcity of universities and religious leaders who understand zakat, thus contributing to improving public literacy.

Wanakarta Village grows red and white rice, as well as various other varieties. In addition to rice, farmers also grow a variety of vegetables and corn. Wanakarta Village is home to 431 farmers, with varying land sizes and yields. Some own land as small as $\frac{1}{4}$ hectare, while others own land as large as 1 hectare, 2 hectares, and even more. Rice crops in Wanakarta Village are highly dependent on rainfall and minimal irrigation. The potential for zakat from agricultural produce in Wanakarta Village can be calculated through the following simulation:

The ten farmers in Wanakarta Village who served as informants in this study each own one hectare of land and produce 1,000 kg or one ton of grain per year. Ten percent of the rice fields in Wanakarta Village are subject to zakat because they are classified as rain-fed. This aligns with wasaq, a term used in agriculture to describe a specific scale or metric used to determine how much agricultural produce is obligatory for zakat. Yusuf Qardhawi's view that agricultural produce weighing 1,000 kg or more is obligatory for zakat further reinforces this.

Thus, the zakat potential in Wanakarta Village is $1,000 \text{ kg (1 ton)} \times 10\% = 100 \text{ kg}$ if used by one farmer. If the harvest triples, then $3,000 \text{ kg (3 tons)} \times 10\% = 300 \text{ kg}$ should be weighed. If this 300 kg of goods is sold for Rp 10,000, the current price is Rp 10,000. Therefore, each farmer will receive $300 \text{ kg} \times \text{Rp } 10,000 = \text{Rp } 30,000$ per year.

Since there are 10 farmers in this study, the zakat potential for the entire year is $10 \times \text{Rp } 30 \text{ million} = \text{Rp } 300 \text{ million}$. If this zakat potential is realized, we will be able to accommodate all 431 farmers in Wanakarta Village. This means the zakat potential in Wanakarta Village could reach Rp 12,930,000,000 per year (Twelve billion nine hundred and thirty million rupiah).

Certainly, if the Regional Government and zakat management institutions can utilize the substantial zakat potential in Wanakarta Village, Buru Island Regency, it will be very beneficial in addressing a number of community issues, including poverty and other social inequalities.

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According to scholars such as Imam Abu Hanifah, the Maliki School, the Haanafi School, and the Hanbali School, zakat from agricultural produce is obligatory if it meets the requirements of wasaq. The obligation to pay agricultural zakat is emphasized in Surah Al-An'am, verse 141, as quoted and interpreted by (Killian, 2020).

2. Lack of Understanding of Rice Farmers in Wanakarta Village Regarding Zakat on Agricultural Products

One type of zakat maal is zakat on agricultural produce, which covers crops of economic value, including grains, tubers, fruits, vegetables, and others (Diasti & Salimudin, 2022). Grains, particularly rice, were the subject of this study. In Wanakarta Village, Lolonguba District, Buru Regency, the majority of the population works as rice farmers. Ten rice farmers in Wanakarta Village were interviewed using metrics to determine the community's understanding of agricultural zakat.

Rice farmers in Wanakarta Village generally lack knowledge or understanding of agricultural zakat. Zakat fitrah is the only type of zakat recognized and paid annually. Mr. Ragimin (47), the owner of a one-hectare rice field that produces one ton of rice per harvest and earns Rp 10 million per year, explained this. Mr. Ragimin, a father of three, admitted that neither the government nor zakat institutions had ever taught him about zakat on agricultural produce. This included Friday sermons or sermons at the mosque. As a result, until now he only pays zakat to neighbors or family after the rice harvest.

"I'm sorry, I've never paid agricultural zakat because I just found out about it, I've only heard about it because there hasn't been any outreach from religious or community leaders. I only give alms to neighbors or family members when the harvest is over. I also never attend sermons or Friday prayers, sir. All that's discussed is the marriage contract. Zakat has never been discussed at all, sir." (Interview, Mr. Ragimin (47), Rice Farmer in Wanakarta Village, July 22, 2025).

One of the reasons farmers are unaware of the importance of agricultural zakat is the lack of outreach and education about it. This will undoubtedly impact the agricultural sector's contribution to zakat.

This opinion is supported by Mr. Parja (53), a junior high school graduate who owns a quarter-hectare rice field that produces one ton of rice per year, earning Rp 3.6 million.

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He admitted that he only knew about zakat fitrah and did not understand zakat from agricultural produce.

"I'm not entirely clear about zakat on agricultural produce, sir. I just heard from you that zakat is obligatory on agricultural produce. I only understand zakat fitrah, which is distributed at the end of Ramadan. There has never been any information or outreach about zakat on agricultural produce here, sir. I don't know anything about it. Therefore, I only give alms from my rice harvest to my relatives." (Interview with Mr. Praja (53), a rice farmer in Wanakarta Village, July 22, 2025)

Similarly, Mr. Kusmanto (31), the owner of a one-hectare rice field, earns Rp 10 million per harvest, producing 2 tons of rice. This elementary school-educated farmer knew nothing about zakat on agricultural produce. He admitted to having only heard about it from researchers and had never heard a lecture about zakat on agricultural produce during his time as a mosque congregation.

"Sorry, I don't really understand the concept of zakat on rice harvests. I've never heard of it, even in the mosque. I just heard about it from you. I always give alms to my neighbors or family during the harvest. Regarding outreach, I only know about the outreach on fertilizer use from the Department of Agriculture." (Interview, Mr. Kusmanto (31), Rice Farmer in Wanakarta Village, July 10, 2025).

Mr. Djoko Susanto (28) expressed a similar sentiment when met by researchers at his home. This farmer, who owns 2 hectares of rice paddy, produces 4.5 tons of rice each harvest, earning up to Rp. 50 million. He admitted he doesn't pay any zakat from his harvest.

"On average, I harvest three times a year. So, if you count three harvests, I can harvest tens of tons. I can earn hundreds of millions of rupiah if I cash it in. However, I didn't know that zakat is obligatory for agricultural products. I don't know and don't understand it. If I knew, I would definitely pay it, especially since it is an obligation and a religious command. However, we haven't received any information from the religious office or religious leaders in Wanakarta Village about zakat on agricultural products. The Agriculture Office only provides fertilizer and instructions on how to plant rice. However, my mother and I always give alms to the poor and our neighbors after the harvest." (Interview, Mr. Djoko Susanto (28), Rice Farmer in Wanakarta Village, on July 10, 2025).

In Wanakarta Village, promoting zakat on agricultural produce has become a major issue. Mr. Muhammad Syaifudin (45), who has two sons and a half-hectare rice field that produces one ton or ten quintals of grain, also experienced a similar situation. He received

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an income of Rp. 5 million from this harvest. However, he admitted to being completely unaware of the existence of zakat paid on agricultural products such as rice.

"Excuse me, sir. I've only just heard about zakat on rice harvests. Since there has never been any notification or information about zakat on agricultural produce from the mosque or religious leaders here, I only found out from you. Even then, I only give alms to neighbors or other people I consider less fortunate." (Interview, Muhammad Syaifudin (45), Rice Farmer in Wanakarta Village, July 16, 2024)

Sumardi, a 47-year-old father of four, owns two hectares of rice fields and earns Rp 20 million per harvest from two tons of unhusked rice. He harvests an average of three times a year. He said that because he only gives alms to his neighbors and family, he was unaware of the zakat collected from the rice harvest.

"Look, sir, every harvest I can produce two tons of rice. Sir, I have two hectares of rice fields. I can earn Rp 20 million per harvest. I always give alms to family members and neighbors who work in the fields or who don't have rice fields. I don't really understand about zakat related to farming or rice harvests. As far as I can remember, there has never been any outreach about zakat from rice harvests. Moreover, I've never heard about it during prayers or sermons at the mosque. There has never been any notification or explanation, sir. Only you have ever told me about it. (Interview, Sumardi (47), Rice Farmer in Wanakarta Village, July 16, 2025).

Mr. Tumijan (38), a farmer with two sons and a junior high school graduate, also expressed the problem of not knowing about zakat on rice or agricultural crops. In one harvest, he earns around IDR 3 million from his $\frac{3}{4}$ hectare rice crop, which produces 7 to 8 quintals of rice. He admitted that because he and his family do not understand or know about zakat on agricultural crops, they have never paid zakat on their rice harvest. When the harvest comes, he only gives a little to his neighbors (Interview, Mr. Tumijan (38), Rice Farmer in Wanakarta Village, on July 18, 2025). Mr. Suroso conveyed the same message (43). This farmer, the father of four sons and an elementary school graduate, claims that his two-hectare rice field can produce four tons, or forty quintals, in one harvest, earning IDR 100 million. "Rice can produce four tons per harvest if it is not hampered by drought and heavy rain. I can get IDR 100 million based on this finding." Mr. Suroso said he never paid zakat on this income because he didn't know it was from the rice harvest. He would actually be willing to pay zakat on his rice harvest if required.

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"Excuse me, sir. I just learned that zakat is obligatory on rice and other agricultural produce. As a Muslim, I will fulfill this commitment if I understand it." This student just told me. So far, my wife and I have only donated alms from our harvest to family and neighbors in need." (Interview, Mr. Suroso (43), Rice Farmer in Wanakarta Village, on July 18, 2025).

The confession of Rosihan Abdullah (57), Imam of Wanakarta Village Mosque in Lolongguba District, Buru Regency, is in line with the testimony of farmers. This father of five, who has just graduated from junior high school, told researchers at the mosque that he had never received any information regarding zakat on rice crops from the MUI, the Regency Zakat Collection Institution, the District, or the Buru Regency Regional Government. He also never heard of any socialization about zakat on rice crops, even when he was an imam until now. The lack of public awareness and lack of understanding further strengthens this condition.

"Sir, to my knowledge, the Wanakarta Village Mosque has never been visited by any religious organization or zakat management institution to advertise zakat on agricultural products. Furthermore, I was not aware that agricultural products are obligatory for zakat. The Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), the district and sub-district Religious Affairs Offices, and zakat institutions, for example, have never come to teach or provide information to the community about zakat on rice fields. Therefore, the community lacks knowledge, especially considering that the majority of the population of Wanakarta Village are laypeople, Sir. Their knowledge is limited to agriculture, that's all, Sir." (Interview, Rosihan Abdullah (57), Rice Farmer in Wanakarta Village, on July 18, 2025)

The confessions of farmers and imams at the Wanakarta Village Mosque, Lolongguba District, Buru Regency, demonstrate their lack of knowledge about zakat on agricultural produce. In addition to low levels of education, this ignorance is also caused by a lack of public awareness about the existence of zakat on agricultural produce, including rice farming, from relevant agencies such as the Buru Regency Ministry of Religious Affairs, Zakat Collection Institutions such as the Regional Zakat Collection Agency, Zakat Collection Institutions, the Indonesian Ulema Council, religious leaders, and universities. However, there is significant and promising potential for zakat from rice farming in the future, if managed properly and with integrity.

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D. Discussion

To analyze the findings of this study, the researchers used knowledge and understanding as measuring tools and, through interviews, identified ignorance and lack of understanding as the main factors influencing farmers in Wanakarta Village, Lolongguba District, Buru Regency.

This study revealed that the potential for zakat in Wanakarta Village, Lolongguba District, Buru Regency is quite substantial. This is based on field research, which showed that the average farmer in Wanakarta Village owns a fairly large area of rice field and produces between 1 and 4.5 tons of rice per farmer. From this rice harvest, farmers can earn incomes ranging from IDR 3 million to IDR 100 million per harvest over a four-month period. This means that Wanakarta Village harvests rice three times a year. Calculating the total production and income received by farmers is considered substantial and can meet the nisab (minimum) or haul (haul). This means that these farmers are obligated to pay zakat on their agricultural produce. Therefore, the role of the state (Fahrurrozie & Misno, 2025) and zakat stakeholders is very strategic (Riduwan et al., 2023) in increasing public awareness and understanding through professional zakat management in the agricultural sector. However, zakat practitioners appear to be suboptimal or have not even touched upon zakat management in the agricultural sector. This is consistent with several studies that conclude three causes of low national zakat fund receipts. First, the explored zakat base is still concentrated on certain types of zakat, such as zakat fitrah and professional zakat. Second, a comprehensive picture of the potential for zakat from rice farming has not yet been obtained, resulting in a lack of interest in optimally managing zakat in the agricultural sector. Research (Sudarsono et al., 2021) shows that the willingness to pay muzakki is influenced by the zakat institutional system. Furthermore, zakat payers are motivated to pay zakat because they believe the government is helping them manage it (Farouk & Saad, 2019; Utami & Yulianti, 2021; Yeni & Mukhibad, 2020).

Despite the substantial zakat potential from rice crops in Wanakarta Village, zakat institutions such as Baznas and LAZ have not maximized their zakat revenue. Zakat payers' opinions about zakat institutions and government assistance influence their decision to pay zakat. Furthermore, a Muslim's attitude toward their obligations to Allah

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SWT influences zakat payers (Adiwijaya et al., 2024; Hasanah et al., 2024; Sudarsono et al., 2021).

Regarding the lack of understanding of zakat on rice crops, all farmers admitted to never paying zakat because they did not know or understand the zakat derived from rice farming, which has long been their livelihood. In fact, knowledge and understanding are crucial for farmers to fulfill their obligation to pay zakat (Razali & Rahmawati, 2024; Zulinda et al., 2022). Sariningsih defines understanding as the ability to accurately relate one thing to another and to be aware of the processes involved (Sariningsih, 2014). Meanwhile, Purwanto emphasizes that this ability assumes a person can grasp the meaning or concepts, situations, and facts they know (Purwanto, 2021).

The obligation to pay zakat, including zakat on rice harvests, is found in various verses of the Quran and the Prophet's hadith, as the values of zakat are considered a very noble and essential form of worship. However, farmers in Wanakarta Village still do not realize the importance of paying zakat. Zakat must be properly managed, developed, and distributed to those entitled to it, so that it is not merely an obligation (Hafidhuddin, 2016). Therefore, this article seeks to provide an overview of the potential amount and contribution of zakat from the agricultural sector to the economy, while also exploring public understanding of zakat from rice crops. The results of this study are expected to encourage BAZ/LAZ in the region, particularly in Buru Regency, to focus more on developing the potential of zakat from the agricultural sector, so that the community will better understand the importance of zakat from agricultural products and its impact on the welfare of rice farmers in Wanakarta Village in particular and Buru Regency in general.

Based on the results of this discussion, the need for cross-sectoral synergy between zakat institutions, religious leaders, the government, and the local rice farming community is a key factor in the success of the zakat from rice crops program. In conclusion, agricultural zakat has significant potential to support poverty alleviation, socioeconomic inequality, and ultimately, farmer economic empowerment. However, cross-institutional collaboration is crucial to ensure public understanding of the nature of zakat from rice crops so that it can be utilized sustainably and optimally.

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E. Closing

In Wanakarta Village, Lolongguba District, Buru Regency, there is significant potential for agricultural zakat, particularly from rice harvests. This is supported by the size of the rice fields, production, and farmers' income. Each harvest, which typically yields a minimum of 30 sacks or 1,500 kg and a maximum of 80 sacks of unhusked rice (rice) annually, also demonstrates this potential. This yield has reached or even exceeded the nisab (statutory threshold) for agricultural zakat, if calculated. This indicates that rice farmers in Wanakarta Village are obligated to pay zakat.

Rice farmers in Wanakarta Village have very limited knowledge and understanding. Most are unaware of their obligation to collect zakat from their rice harvest. Their knowledge is limited to zakat fitrah and voluntary or non-specific donations given to the village hall, neighbors, relatives, and the mosque after each harvest.

F. Recommendation

The potential for zakat from rice crops in Wanakarta Village must be optimally utilized and managed to benefit recipients and contribute to the development and progress of Wanakarta Village. Due to a lack of socialization and education about the obligation to pay zakat, the community lacks understanding of zakat from rice crops. To ensure the community understands the obligation to pay zakat, synergy is needed between relevant institutions such as the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Buru Island Regency, the Zakat Collection Agency (BAZNAS), Zakat Collection Institutions, universities, and religious leaders to provide comprehensive explanations of agricultural zakat from rice harvests.

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