

WHY DO WAKAF?

LITERASI WAKAF - Pada dasarnya wakaf, zakat, infak, dan sedekah sama-sama merupakan suatu pemberian (tabarru') untuk mengharapkan pahala dan ridha Allah.

Adapun perbedaannya:

Dari sisi hukum, wakaf, infak, dan sedekah hukumnya sunnah yang jumlah, waktu, dan penerimanya tidak ditentukan (fleksibel). Sedangkan zakat hukumnya wajib yang jumlah (nishab), waktu (haul), dan penerimanya (mustahiq) sudah ditentukan.

Dari sisi objek pemberian, harta benda wakaf harus dijaga, dipelihara, diabadikan, dan dikelola untuk menghasilkan manfaat yang sebesar-besarnya bagi masyarakat secara berkelanjutan. Sedangkan harta zakat, infak, dan sedekah harus langsung disalurkan kepada masyarakat yang berhak (mustahiq).

	Wakaf	Zakat	Infak	Sedekah
Hukum	<i>Sunnah</i>	<i>Wajib</i>	<i>Sunnah</i>	<i>Sunnah</i>
Waktu	<i>Fleksibel</i>	<i>Ditentukan</i>	<i>Fleksibel</i>	<i>Fleksibel</i>
Penerima Manfaat	<i>Fleksibel</i>	<i>Ditentukan 8 golongan</i>	<i>Fleksibel</i>	<i>Fleksibel</i>
Harta bendanya	<i>Dikelola dulu, baru disalurkan manfaatnya</i>	<i>Langsung disalurkan</i>	<i>Langsung disalurkan</i>	<i>Langsung disalurkan</i>

Source: <https://www.bwi.go.id/literasiwakaf/perbedaan-wakaf-zakat-infak-dan-sedekah/>

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WHY DO WAKAF?

IT IS NOT JUST ABOUT MAKING A DONATION,
IT IS ABOUT MAKING A DIFFERENCE FOR ETERNITY!

Wakaf Investment existed during Rasulullah time. The Prophet and his companions (sahabah) demonstrated how wakaf business development worked and benefited the society at large, in more ways than wakaf that are non-profit basis.

At the time of the Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. One of his companions known as Umar رضي الله عنه had asked about the land he had acquired in Khaybar (located about 150km north of Medina).

He said: “O Allah’s Messenger, I have acquired a land in Khaybar which is the most valuable property that I have ever acquired. Thus, what do you command me to do with it?”

The Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم replied, “If you wish you may make the property an **endowment. In addition, you can** give its produce as **sadaqah. Thus**, that it can no longer be bought, nor be sold, nor may it be possible to give it away or bequeath it.”

Thus, Umar رضي الله عنه gave the land as a **Waqf** on the conditions. Therefore, it must **not be sold, inherited, or given away**. For instance, with any product from the land to be used as **sadaqah** for poor, relatives, and emancipation of slaves, travelers, and guests.

HOW TO DO WAKAF - I'VE NOT INHERITED LAND OR PROPERTY?

In today's context, there are Wakaf Endowments opened to private & public to invest into, in support of the Wakaf Developments. One may invest in small amounts on a regular basis or in a lump sum amount or mixed both with an initial lump sum and regular contributions.

As an investor of a Wakaf Project that is an on-going entity, any profits from the business (i.e. "its produce" as related in the above hadith, can be used to make more sadaqah or for personal consumptions. It is the capital invested in the Wakaf Project that "can no longer be bought, nor be sold, nor may it be possible to give it away or bequeath it."

Literally waqf means to stop, contain, or to preserve. In shari'ah, a Waqf is a voluntary, permanent, irrevocable dedication of a portion of one's wealth – in cash or kind – to Allah.

Once a waqf, it never gets gifted, inherited, or sold. It belongs to Allah and the corpus of the waqf always remains intact. The fruits of the waqf may be utilized for any shari'ah compliant purpose.

Waqf Investment or also known as Waqf Istithmar is a fund contributed to a Productive Waqf Project where the participant may earn a dividend from the project.