

**A COMPENDIUM OF URBAN AND
REGIONAL PLANNING STUDIES
IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT
OF MALAYSIA**

MARIANA MOHAMED OSMAN
SYAHRIAH BACHOK
MOHAMMAD ABDUL MOHIT
MANSOR IBRAHIM



IIUM PRESS

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

A COMPENDIUM OF URBAN
AND REGIONAL PLANNING
STUDIES IN THE BUILT
ENVIRONMENT OF MALAYSIA

MARIANA MOHAMED OSMAN
SYAHRIAH BACHOK
MOHAMMAD ABDUL MOHIT
MANSOR IBRAHIM



IIUM PRESS
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

Published by:
IIUM Press
International Islamic University Malaysia

First Edition, 2011
© IIUM Press, IIUM

Individual contributors copyright © Prof. Dato' Dr. Mansor Ibrahim, Prof. Dato' Dr. Alias Abdullah, Prof. Dr. Mohammad Abdul Mohit, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul Azeez Kadar Hamsa, Asst. Prof. Dr. Rustam Khairi Zahari, Asst. Prof. Dr. Mariana Mohamed Osman, Br. Samsuddin Jaafar, Asst. Prof. Dr. Lukman Hakim Mahamod, Asst. Prof. Dr. M. Zainora Asmawi, Asst. Prof. Dr. Azila Ahmad Sarkawi, Asst. Prof. Dr. Syafiee Shuid, Asst. Prof. Dr. Norzailawati Mohd Nor.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without any prior written permission of the publisher.

Mariana Mohamed Osman, Muhammad Abdul Mohit
The Compendium of Built Environment in Malaysia
Mariana Mohamed Osman

ISBN :978-967-418-038-6

Printed by:
IIUM PRINTING SDN.BHD.
No. 1, Jalan Industri Batu Caves 1/3
Taman Perindustrian Batu Caves
Batu Caves Centre Point
68100 Batu Caves
Selangor Darul Ehsan

CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Contents	v
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	viii
Foreword	ix
Preface	x
Contributors	xii
CHAPTER 1: KUALA LUMPUR DRAFT CITY PLAN 2020 LOCAL INQUIRY: AN ANALYSIS OF ITS SHORTCOMINGS <i>Alias Abdullah, Zulaikha Nurulzuhri zahar and Muhammad Faris Abdullah</i>	1
CHAPTER 2: RESIDENTS' PERCEPTION OF SAFETY OF BACKLANES AT TERRACED-HOUSING AREAS IN KUALA LUMPUR <i>Alias Abdullah, Nurul Hana Mustaffa and Muhammad Faris Abdullah</i>	8
CHAPTER 3: EFFECTIVNESS OF NOISE BARRIERS IN RESIDENTIAL AREA: A CASE STUDY OF USJ 3/1 AND USJ/2 OF SUBANG JAYA, SELANGOR DARUL EHSAN <i>Mansor Ibrahim and Mohd Azli Ngateman</i>	19
CHAPTER 4: MANAGING STORMWATER THROUGH LANDSCAPE DESIGN FOR URBAN SUSTAINABILITY <i>Mohd Faiz Musa, Ismawi Hj. Zen, and Izawati Tukiman</i>	32
CHAPTER 5: PROBLEMS OF ALLEVIATING POVERTY IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCs) <i>Lukman Hakim Mahamod</i>	39

CHAPTER 6:	MALAYSIA URBAN INDICATORS NETWORK (MURNInet) IN THE CONTEXT OF MAQASID AL-SHARIAH: AN OVERVIEW	49
	<i>Nurul Aida Salim, Azila Ahmad Sarkawi and Alias Abdullah</i>	
CHAPTER 7:	ZAKAT IN MALAYSIAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT	57
	<i>Lukman Hakim Mahamod</i>	
CHAPTER 8:	INEQUALITY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF CENTRALIZING ZAKAT COLLECTION: A CASE STUDY OF PADANG TERAP DISTRICT OF KEDAH	66
	<i>Lukman Hakim Mahamod</i>	
CHAPTER 9:	THE AWARENESS AND PRACTICES OF 3R AMONG STUDENTS TOWARDS WASTE REDUCTION	75
	<i>Mariana Mohamed Osman and Siti Rohayu Yusof</i>	
CHAPTER 10:	A REVIEW ON SIMULATION MODEL OF CROWD MOVEMENT DURING INGRESS AND EGRESS OF STADIUM	89
	<i>Syahriah Bachok and Zulfadly Azizi Bohari</i>	

CHAPTER 7

ZAKAT IN MALAYSIAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Lukman Hakim Mahamod

INTRODUCTION

Zakat is a funding mechanism that can be used to alleviate poverty in Malaysia. The administration of *zakat* in Malaysia is controlled not by the federal government but by individual states. The reason for this arrangement is that religious matters, including *zakat*, are under the authority of the ruler of each state. Although the collection of *zakat* in each state has increased considerably, yet the total amount is still not enough to alleviate poverty, especially in the poor states. In that situation, transferring surplus *zakat* from rich to poor states might be a means of solving the problem. However, the proposal to establish a central body to collect some of the *zakat* from all the states and redistribute it to the poor states, in particular, has been rejected by most states. This article examines the development and administration of *zakat* in Malaysia as well as questions arising from its collection from rural producers and the transfer of its proceeds.

ZAKAT ON PADDY AND THE POVERTY SECTOR

Paddy (rice) is the staple food of Malaysia and also the economic mainstay of the Malays in Peninsular Malaysia. The paddy (or its equivalent in money) was used by Muslims to pay *zakat al-fitr* (also known as *zakat fitrah*) to the *Majlis Agama Islam Negeri* - MAIN (State Islamic Affairs Council) with the exception of Kedah. *Zakat fitrah* contributed much *zakat* revenue to the MAIN, particularly before the 1990s (Nasir, 1999).

Paddy planters who have harvested more paddy than the *nisab* are requested to pay *zakat* on paddy. *Zakat* paddy is collected in the category of *zakat pertanian* (*zakat* on agriculture) by every MAIN. Other categories of *zakat* are *zakat perniagaan* (*zakat* on business), *zakat pendapatan* (*zakat* on income), *zakat saham* (*zakat* on shares), *zakat simpanan* (*zakat* on savings), and *zakat emas* (*zakat* on gold). To differentiate these types of *zakat* from *zakat fitrah*, all the states in Peninsular Malaysia have classified them as *zakat harta benda* (*zakat* on wealth or *al-mal*).

It should be noted that *zakat* on paddy is the only agricultural resource officially collected by the MAIN. Before the mid-1980s, the bulk of the *zakat* on wealth revenue in Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis came from the *zakat* on paddy. In the agricultural sector, paddy farmers are the poorest community, statistics showing that in 1970, about 88 % of these families lived in poverty. However, poverty among paddy farmers fell considerably to 40.2 % in 1987, owing to subsidies provided by the government. Most states,