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$$\begin{aligned}
 & : \\
 & \cdot ( \quad ) \quad " \quad " \\
 & : \\
 & Z = \quad " \quad " \quad " \\
 & C = \\
 & \Delta C = \\
 1 > b_1 > 0 \quad b_1 = \\
 & : \\
 & : \\
 b_2 = 1 \quad b_2 = \quad : \quad " \\
 & \quad ( \quad ) \quad " \\
 & \quad \cdot g = \\
 gz = \quad ( \quad ) \\
 b_2gz = \\
 = gz = \quad b_2 = 1 \quad : \\
 & \quad ) \quad : \quad ( \\
 & \quad ( \\
 1 > b_3 > 0 \quad b_3 = \\
 h = \quad ( \\
 hz = \\
 b_3hz = \\
 & : \quad (32) \\
 b_3 = b_1 \\
 b_4 = 0 \quad b_4 = \quad : \\
 k = \\
 kz = \\
 0 = b_4kz = \\
 g + h + k = 1 \quad : \\
 k = 1 - g - h \\
 (b) \\
 & : \\
 1 \geq b \geq 0 \\
 1 > g, h, k > 0 \\
 & : \\
 & ) \\
 & \cdot ( \quad ) \quad (33) \\
 & : \quad ( \quad )
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{matrix} : \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix} \left( \begin{matrix} \times \\ \times \\ \end{matrix} \right) \left( \begin{matrix} \left[ \right] \\ + \\ \left[ \right] \\ + \\ \left[ \right] \\ + \\ \left[ \right] \end{matrix} \right) = \begin{matrix} + \\ = \\ + \\ + \\ \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 &> b_2g + b_3h \\ b_1 &= b_2g + b_3h \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta c = -b_1z - [b_2gz + b_3hz + b_4kz] \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta c = -b_1z + [b_2gz + b_3hz] \quad (2)$$

$$b_4 = 0$$

$$b_2gz + b_3hz > b_1z \quad \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$b_2gz > b_1z - b_3hz \quad \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

$$b_1 < g + b_3h \quad \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

$$b_1 < \frac{g}{1-h}$$

$$g + h + k = 1$$

$$b_1 < \frac{g}{g+k}$$

$$(4)$$

$$b_1 < b_2g + b_3h \quad \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

$$b_1 > \frac{g}{g+k} :$$

$$b_1 = \frac{g}{g+k} :$$

(35)

) :

$$g = 1, h = 0, k = 0, b_2gz = z$$

(36)

(34)

g, h, k

(37)

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 :  
 $Z' > Z$   
 $S \quad Z' = Z + S$   
 $b'_1 < b_1$   
 $b'_1 :$   
 ${}_1(Z + S)$

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.166-123	:	" "	(9)	.43	(1)
			(10)		(2)
		.219	(11)		
			(12)		
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		173 "		....	
.6			(14)	.103	(3)
			(15)		(4)
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Munawar Iqbal, "Macro- Consumption Theory in an Islamic Economic Framework", p.273.					
		.60	(16)	:	
		.185	(17)	/ =	
		.948	(18)	/ =	
.694-692			(19)		
.112	16		(20)	:	
		.670	(21)	Samuelson and Nordhaus, Economics, pp.461, 462.	
.590 – 586			(22)	: Tagel - Din	(5)
		.130	(23)	Tagel –Din, Seif, E.I., "Comments on Macro-Consumption Function in Islamic Framework", pp.57-61.	
			(24)		
.578-563				:	(6)
		.191	(25)	Munawar Iqbal, "Zakah, Moderation, and Aggregate Consumption in an Islamic Economy", p.219.	
.136			(26)		
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## ***Zakah*, Moderation in Expenditure, and Total Consumption in an Islamic Economy**

*Buthaina M.A. Muhtaseb\**

### **ABSTRACT**

Much of the literature on Islamic economics in the realm of *Zakah* and its relation to total consumption has so far been looking at the eight categories of *Zakah* recipients, specified in the Holy Qur'an, as if they were one group, the poor. The present paper attempts to treat each category separately. The Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) is not assumed but has been investigated by analyzing the way designed in Islam to spend *Zakah* funds. The final effect on consumption has directly been obtained by finding the net change in the consumption of *Zakah* payers and the sum of changes in the consumption of the sections (similar categories in MPCs) of *Zakah* recipients.

Comparison of the (MPC) of *Zakah* payers with the sum of the (MPCs) of *Zakah* recipients' sections, weighted with the relative share of each section in *Zakah* funds, would result in the short run, if other things remain the same, in an increase, decrease, or no change in total consumption.

The final result is basically subjected to empirical situations. In particular, to the amount of *Zakah* funds, and the way the ruler chooses to allocate those funds among the recipients.

The net result, after adding moderation in expenditure (or elimination of *Israf*), would be a decline in total consumption in some cases, but undetermined in others.

**Keywords:** *Zakah*, Moderation in Expenditure, Total Consumption, Islamic Economy.

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