CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

Based on the research that has been done on the Baitul Maal wat Tamwil of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Yogyakarta, it can be concluded that BMT has an important role in helping the economy of its customers by providing convenience to its customers. Because BMT adheres to sharia principles, every BMT activity must comply with sharia principles and may not contain elements of usury. And BMT UMY always manage the deposit of the saving so BMT UMY only used wadi’ah yad adh dhamanah. So the aqd of BMT UMY discussed by the author in this study are Wadi’ah yad adh dhamanah and Murabahah,

1. Wadi’ah Yad adh Dhamanah

a. Based on the Fiqh perspective wadi’ah is a contract that aims to help each other among human beings, the Fiqh scholars agreed to declare that wadi’ah is prescribed and the law accepting it is sunnah. The reason are the word of God in Sura An-Nisa’: 58 and Surah al-Baqarah: 283.

b. Based on the compliance of the Aqd (contract) with fatwa DSN-MUI, in this study the authors conclude that the Aqd Wadi’ah Yad adh Dhamanah are in accordance with sharia principle, which can be proven through contracts, the principles given to customers are based on the principles of the fatwa DSN-MUI. And in the wadi’ah yad adh
dhamanah contract, BMT UMY has never asked for any fees, even though the written contract must pay Rp1,000 every month, but until now the regulation has not yet been applied. And based on sharia compliance of the implementation of the aqd, the operational implementation in accordance with what was stated in the Wadi’ah agreement and the fatwa DSN-MUI.

So, based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the contract and the implementation are compliant with sharia principle because it is in accordance with the regulations, that are Fiqh perspective and fatwa No: 02/DSN-MUI/IV/2000 on saving.

2. Murabahah buying and selling

a. Based on the concept of Fiqh perspective, Murabahah is clearly part of buying and selling, and buying and selling is generally permitted. Based on this, the legal basis for buying and selling murabahah is based on the trading verses. Among these verses are sura al-Baqarah verse 275 and sura an-Nisa : 29.

b. Based on the compliance of the Aqd (contract) with fatwa DSN-MUI, according to the agreement in this case the author explains that the murabahah agreement is in accordance with fatwa DSN-MUI because it uses a sale and purchase contract, in Islam the contract of sale and purchase is permissible as long as neither party feels disadvantaged, and the agreed agreement is approved by both sides. And based of the implementation of the aqd After conducting research on the operations
of the BMT UMY by comparing between the *fatwa* of DSN-MUI and the contract given to its customers and all kinds of other activities, the authors concluded that BMT UMY carried out its activities in accordance with the *fatwa* issued by the DSN-MUI, BMT UMY had provided services that making customers comfortable and customers felt that the implementation of BMT UMY had been sufficient in accordance with the contract previously made.

So, based on the analysis above, it can be conclude that the contract and the implementation are compliant with sharia principle because it is in accordance with the regulations, that are *Fiqh* perspective and *fatwa* No: 04/DSN-MUI/IV/2000 on *Murabahah* buying and selling.

**B. Recommendation**

After getting conclusions from the research of this description, the following suggestions or inputs are recommended by the author:

1. The author suggests that in the future there must be a specific law discussing BMT because the BMT regulation policy that is not clear will certainly cause many problems in the community. Starting from the increasingly widespread emergence of new BMTs who finally chose not to have legal entities because they considered the existing rules to be inappropriate, the interests of customers who were less protected by security for their investments, and overlapping rules which increasingly made BMT problems even more complicated, and
many more BMT issues in communities that have not been accommodated with existing regulatory policies.

2. BMT UMY must have sharia certificates from DSN-MUI, to motivate BMT UMY not to carry out activities that violate fatwa of DSN.

3. BMT UMY needs to disseminate information about BMT UMY to UMY students or UMY employees and lecturers to make savings or financing