



Calculating Distributive Justice: Reconstruction of Fidyah Calculation Based on Rice Price Index (IHPR) in the Perspective of Contemporary Fiqh and Humanist Economics

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Received: 18-08-2026

Reviewed: 25-09-2026

Accepted: 08-10-2026

Abstract

This research aims to reconstruct the calculation of fidyah based on the Rice Price Index (IHPR) by integrating contemporary fiqh perspectives, applied mathematics, and humanist economics to maintain the real value equivalence of fidyah amidst food price fluctuations. Employing a qualitative documentary case study design, the methodology utilizes content analysis, comparative document evaluation, and mathematical formulation of institutional guidelines, fiqh texts, and empirical rice pricing data. The core novelty lies in shifting from static nominal-based calculations to a dynamic value-equivalence model using the index adjustment formula $F_t = F_0 \times \frac{IHPR_t}{IHPR_0}$, ensuring transparent and proportional updates. The findings indicate that fidyah functions as an essential instrument for Islamic socioeconomic redistribution rather than a mere ritual substitution, bridging normative obligations with economic realities. The implications suggest that religious and zakat management institutions must adopt adaptive, data-driven determination mechanisms to strengthen transparency, accountability, and distributive justice in alignment with maqāṣid al-syarʿah principles.

Keywords: Fidyah, IHPR, Humanist Economics, Justice, Distribution

Introduction

Fidyah has a worshipful and social dimension. In fiqh, fidyah is a form of substitution for Muslims who have a permanent inability to fast, with the obligation to feed the poor on every day left. These provisions are rooted in QS. Al-Baqarah [2]:184 and is strengthened by the explanation of scholars regarding the provision of staple food to the poor as the substance of fidyah. In contemporary practice, fidyah is not only given in the form of food, but is also often converted into monetary value based on the prevailing price of food commodities (Surur, Kuswandi, et al., 2025). Changes in the price of rice from time to time then cause new problems because the nominal value of fidyah that remains can lose the equality of purchasing power for the recipient. Fidyah is dynamic. Therefore, the discussion of fidyah is not enough to be placed as a matter of individual ritual, but needs to be read as a religious practice that intersects with economic changes, distribution mechanisms, and the principles of social justice (Ayuniyyah et al., 2022; Bonang et al., 2025; Yilmaz, 2024).

The urgency of this research lies in the need to maintain the equality of fidyah values in the midst of changes in food prices. Fidyah is essentially directed to provide food for the poor,

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so that the value given should still be able to represent the food needs that are the basis of the obligation. When payments are made in the form of money, the amount of fidyah practically depends on the amount of staples and the price of rice per kilogram; thus, changes in commodity prices directly affect the real value of the assistance received by mustahik. The reference document shows that the calculation of fidyah has involved mathematical operations in the form of multiplying the number of days, the amount of rice, and the price per kilogram, while the distribution requires the calculation of the number of recipients and the allocation of aid proportionally (Sackitey et al., 2026; Salvucci & Tarp, 2024). The problem is, a nominal approach that is not adequately updated has the potential to produce value that appears administratively the same, but is economically different. Thus, the reconstruction of fidyah calculation is important to ensure that religious obligations continue to have social benefits that are proportional to the economic conditions of the community (Tubotamuno et al., 2022).

Normatively, fidyah must maintain equality of benefits. This principle is in line with the substance of the sharia which places the provision of food to the poor as the main orientation of fidyah and with the principles of al-'adl and al-maslahah in the management of social benefits. The measure of fidyah traditionally uses a unit of mud or a certain measure of staple food, which is then converted into kilograms or the value of money so that it can be applied in the modern context (Surur & Pujilestari, 2021). In the Indonesian context, the use of rice prices as a basis for conversion is relevant because rice is a staple food that is commonly consumed by the community and is one of the practical bases in determining fidyah (Nurjannah et al., 2024). Standards must be adaptive. This means that changes in commodity prices should be reflected in the adjustment of fidyah values without changing the sharia substance (Sulaeman & Sukmana, 2026). Thus, the ideal condition is not just to produce a uniform number of fidyah, but to produce a value that remains equivalent in real terms, can be accounted for mathematically, and is oriented towards the benefit of the recipient (Alqudah et al., 2026).

The first problem lies in the static nature of fidyah value-fixing. In administrative practice, the value of fidyah is often set in a certain nominal for a period, while the price of rice as a basic commodity can change over time (Surur, Günerhan, et al., 2025). The discrepancy between the nominal value and the price change can cause a decrease in fidyah's purchasing power, so that the amount of money that nominally meets the requirements does not necessarily have the same ability to provide food for the recipient (Amendola et al., 2023). The reference document shows that the change in the CPI can be used as an adjustment mechanism, for example through the formula of the new fidyah value obtained from the previous value multiplied by the ratio of the change in the rice price index (Headey et al., 2024). This approach provides a mathematical basis for periodic adjustments without having to change the basic size of fidyah. Justice demands adjustment. Therefore, the main problem is not only to determine how much rupiah fidyah must be paid, but how to ensure that the nominal remains equivalent to the food needs that are the substance of the obligation (Hourani et al., 2025; Surur, Tsani, et al., 2025).

The second problem is related to the methodological gap in the administration of zakat and fidyah. The determination of fidyah at the institutional level still faces the problem of differences in measurements, local price variations, determination times, and the choice

between using direct market prices or values that have been converted administratively. Market prices can indeed represent local conditions, but they are volatile and differ between regions; on the contrary, the use of price indexes offers a more consistent standard for making adjustments between periods. This condition shows the need for a mechanism that is able to bridge the accuracy of fiqh with statistical and administrative consistency (Poon et al., 2021). At the same time, the distribution of fidyah cannot be separated from its social goals because the funds or food provided are directed to the poor and are expected to contribute to the fulfillment of basic needs (Nazeri et al., 2026). Thus, the integration of IHPR is not only relevant as a calculation technique, but also as an instrument to strengthen accountability, consistency, and justice orientation in fidyah management (Laila et al., 2025b).

This research focuses on the problem of reconstructing the mechanism of calculating fidyah by making changes in rice prices as the main economic variable (Hada et al., 2021). The focus is directed at the relationship between the measure of fidyah, the price of rice, the price index, the value of money, and the purchasing power of the recipient, so that the calculation does not stop at simple arithmetic operations, but develops into a data-based value adjustment mechanism. In the framework offered, the CPI is used as an indicator of the relative change in rice prices, while the fidyah value is calculated based on the amount of staple foods which is then adjusted to the development of the index (Allon-Pineda et al., 2025). The reference document provides a formulation that the value of fidyah can be calculated by multiplying the amount of rice per day by the price of rice per kilogram, while adjustments between periods can be made through changes in the price index (Senanayake et al., 2024). This approach allows the calculation of fidyah to be more transparent, measurable, and easily replicated by zakat management institutions and the community. Thus, the object of this research study is not a change in the law of fidyah obligations, but a reconstruction of the method of quantifying the value of fidyah to be more responsive to economic reality (Kuanova et al., 2021).

A number of studies have discussed the basis of fidyah law, the size of mud, the conversion of staple foods, payments in the form of money, and the mechanism of its distribution (Anjum, 2022; Ayuniyyah et al., 2022; Salvucci & Tarp, 2024). While prior literature provides a normative foundation regarding the obligation to feed the poor and institutional guidelines on rice conversion, these studies predominantly view commodity prices merely as direct, static parameters for nominal determination without systematically developing a price index mechanism for inter-temporal value reconstruction (Hu & Zuhui, 2026; Lawhaishy & Othman, 2023; Ofori et al., 2020). This limitation leaves a critical methodological gap: the lack of systematic integration between fiqh constructs, mathematical index formulations, and humanist economic perspectives to preserve beneficiaries' real purchasing power amidst inflation (Hapsari et al., 2024; Hu & Zuhui, 2026; Sackitey et al., 2026). Addressing this unresolved issue is vital because unadjusted nominal approaches risk eroding the real socioeconomic benefits intended for mustahik, thereby undermining distributive justice. Unlike previous studies that rely on fixed nominal values, this research specifically contributes by shifting the paradigm from nominal-based calculation to a dynamic, value-equivalent model utilizing the Rice Price Index (IHPR) as an adaptive adjustment instrument.

This study aims to reconstruct the calculation of fidyah based on the Rice Price Index (IHPR) reconstructed from changes in rice prices within the perspective of contemporary fiqh

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and humanist economics (Allah Pitchay et al., 2025; Sheikh & Hussain, 2025; Sunarsih et al., 2025). Specifically, this research maps the relationship between staple food measures and rice prices, formulates mathematical adjustment mechanisms, and demonstrates how price indices maintain the real value equivalence of fidyah across periods. By bridging normative fiqh, applied mathematics, and humanist economic justice, this work delivers a more adaptive, transparent, and measurable calculation framework that empowers zakat institutions to uphold the objectives of maqāṣid al-syarī'ah in modern economic dynamics.

Literature review

a. Normative and Theoretical Foundations of Fidyah

Fidyah is a religious obligation that serves as a substitute for Muslims who are unable to fast due to certain conditions, especially permanent illnesses such as old age or illnesses that do not allow healing. The normative basis is found in QS. Al-Baqarah [2]:184, which links the inability to fast with the obligation to feed the poor. In the construction of fiqh, fidyah is not solely understood as a substitute for ritual, but also contains a social dimension because the object of giving is a group in need. Fidyah is not just nominal. This substance shows that the concept of fidyah has two interrelated dimensions, namely the fulfillment of worship obligations and the fulfillment of the food needs of the recipient. Therefore, the calculation of fidyah in the contemporary context needs to consider the size of the staple food, the number of days left, and the economic value of the food so that the substance of the obligation is maintained (Duasa et al., 2025; Management & 2026, 2025; Nurjannah et al., 2024).

The perspective of contemporary jurisprudence allows fidyah provisions to be translated into the context of modern economics without losing their normative substance. Classical fiqh literature explains that fidyah is related to giving food to the poor of a certain size, such as mud or the applicable staple food measure. In modern practice, the unit needs to be converted to kilograms or the value of money in order to be applied administratively. This is where a contextual approach becomes important (Abdurrahman, 2026; Almarri, 2026; Sunarsih et al., 2025). Conversion is not just a matter of units, but the process of maintaining equivalence between sharia measures and actual food needs. Local factors also have an influence, especially the type of staple food, consumption habits, market prices, and the choice of madhhab in determining the size of fidyah. Thus, contemporary jurisprudence provides a methodological space to connect normative principles with economic data, as long as the technical changes maintain the purpose of feeding and the benefit of the recipient (Alam et al., 2021; Lawhaishy & Othman, 2023; Sheikh & Hussain, 2025).

b. Quantification and Monetary Conversion Mechanics

Previous research and literature on fidyah has generally focused on the legal basis, the obligated parties, the size of fidyah, as well as the procedure for payment and distribution. The study of fiqh provides a normative foundation regarding the obligation to feed the poor, while institutional sources develop practical guidelines on rice conversion and the value of money in the context of Indonesian society. The study of Islamic economics then broadens the understanding by placing fidyah as part of social transfers that have the potential to support the

welfare of poor groups. However, most of these discussions still view price as a direct parameter in determining the nominal fidyah. Studies that link fiqh fidyah with changes in the price index systematically are still limited. As a result, the relationship between changes in rice prices, the real value of fidyah, and distributive justice has not been fully formulated in a single analytical framework. These findings show the need for an approach that brings together normative, economic, and mathematical dimensions in the determination of contemporary fidyah (Anjum, 2022; Ayuniyyah et al., 2022; Salvucci & Tarp, 2024).

The limitations of previous research are mainly seen in the unclear mechanism to maintain the equality of fidyah values when the price of rice changes. Institutional guidelines have provided nominal fidyah based on certain conditions, but these values can vary according to the region, time of determination, measurement standards, and price sources used. The main document shows that the CPI can be leveraged as an adjustment approach because it provides a more consistent measure of price change and allows for value updates without a thorough price survey. However, there are still questions about how the index is placed within the framework of fiqh, especially related to the legitimacy of the use of statistical indicators as a representation of the value of staple foods. In addition, there have not been many studies that explicitly link the adjustment of fidyah values with the principles of distributive justice and humanist economics. The research gap opens up the need to formulate a conceptual relationship between fiqh norms, price data, index formulas, and the protection of recipients' purchasing power. This study places the four elements in one analytical framework (Hapsari et al., 2024; Hu & Zuhui, 2026; Sackitey et al., 2026).

c. Price Dynamics and Real Value Adjustment

In contemporary practice, fidyah can be realized through the provision of staple foods or converted into monetary value based on the price of relevant commodities. The conversion creates a conceptual problem regarding the relationship between face value and real value. The nominal value indicates the amount of money paid, while the real value indicates the nominal ability to obtain food that is the substance of fidyah. The main document explains that changes in rice prices can affect fidyah purchasing power, so that unadjusted values have the potential to produce lower benefits for recipients. From the perspective of distributive justice, this condition is important because the social purpose of fidyah is to ensure the availability of food for the poor, not just to meet the administrative payment figure. Thus, distributive justice in fidyah can be understood as an effort to maintain an equality of benefits between the obligations of the payer and the needs of the recipient through a value that is proportional to the change in food prices (Amendola et al., 2023; Marson & Saccone, 2025; Schleyen et al., 2026).

The Rice Price Index (CPI) in this study is placed as an instrument to read the relative changes in rice prices and maintain the real value of fidyah between periods. The main document explains that the price index can be used to show price changes over time, so that fidyah value adjustments do not have to be made by repeating the entire pricing process each period. Mathematically, the index can be expressed through the comparison of the price of a given period to the price of the base period, while the value of fidyah can be adjusted based on the ratio of the change. This approach provides consistency, efficiency, and comparability between periods. From a humanist economic perspective, the main benefit of the mechanism lies not in administrative efficiency alone, but in the protection of the purchasing power of

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fidyah. If the price of rice increases while the value of fidyah remains, then the economic benefits received by the poor decrease. Therefore, the CPI can be positioned as a bridge between statistical data, mathematical calculations, and fidyah humanitarian goals (Allon-Pineda et al., 2025; Ghosh et al., 2025; Tubotamuno et al., 2022).

d. Beneficiary Welfare and Distributive Justice

The concept of distributive justice in fidyah departs from the relationship between individual obligations and the social benefits received by the poor. Fidyah creates a non-commercial social transfer mechanism because resources from individuals who have obligations are transferred to groups in need. In the perspective of Islamic economics, the mechanism is related to the principles of al-'adl (justice), al-maslahah (benefit), and attention to human needs as a social goal of sharia. Factors that determine the fairness include the number of fasting days left out, food measurement standards, types of staple foods, rice prices, determination times, and distribution mechanisms. If one of the components undergoes a change, the final value of fidyah can also change. Therefore, distributive justice is not enough measured by adherence to formulas, but also by the ability of the formula to maintain the social benefits of fidyah in proportion. This concept is an important basis for the reconstruction of fidyah calculation based on IHPR (Ahmadi et al., 2021; Fofana et al., 2024; Laila et al., 2025a).

This research contributes by integrating three dimensions that previously tended to be discussed separately, namely the normative legitimacy of fidyah, the mechanism of mathematical adjustment, and the orientation of the recipient's welfare. In the fiqh dimension, the research expands the discussion from the question of how much is the nominal value of fidyah to the question of how much value of benefits must be maintained when economic conditions change. In the mathematical dimension, the IHPR formula provides a simple, measurable, and replicable mechanism to update the fidyah value based on changes in rice prices. In the humanist economic dimension, value changes are evaluated from the perspective of the recipient so that purchasing power is one of the important considerations in assessing distribution fairness. The integration expands the position of fidyah from a mere individual obligation to a social instrument that is responsive to economic dynamics. Thus, the contribution of the research not only offers a new formula, but also shifts the paradigm of calculating fidyah from nominal equivalence to value equivalence as the basis for a more adaptive, transparent, and oriented reconstruction of fidyah practices (Issa et al., 2026; Maulana et al., 2025; Mohamud & Mahadi, 2025).

Research method

This study uses a qualitative design with a documentary approach to reconstruct the calculation of fidyah based on the Rice Price Index (IHPR) which is reconstructed from changes in rice prices in the perspective of contemporary fiqh and humanist economics (Lawhaishy & Othman, 2023). This approach was chosen because the object of the research is not individual behavior or a single empirical entity, but the structural phenomenon of determining fidyah values that is at the intersection of fiqh norms, administrative practices, changes in food prices, and the goal of distributive justice (Maksum et al., 2025). Document-

based analysis allows the phenomenon to be examined systematically by maintaining the linkage between sharia provisions and actual economic conditions. Meanwhile, the documentary approach is used because the main source of research is fiqh documents, institutional guidelines, rice price data, and official statistical documents related to rice prices. In this study, the CPI is not an official index published by BPS, but a study-specific price index that is reconstructed from official rice price data. The reconstruction was used to map changes in rice prices into the fidyah value adjustment mechanism. With this design, the research is directed to produce a computational model that is contextual, transparent, measurable, and accountable (Sulaeman & Sukmana, 2026).

The research setting of this research is focused on the calculation and administrative determination of contemporary fidyah in Indonesia in the midst of changes in rice prices during 2020–2025. Rather than examining a specific institution, the study evaluates the broader practice and construction of fidyah values formed through the relationship between fiqh provisions, institutional guidelines, and changes in the price of staple foods (Ayuniyyah et al., 2022). The research context covers Indonesia as a socio-religious space, with the main object being the determination of fidyah values, while the unit of analysis includes calculation formulas, staple food measurements, rice prices, Rice Price Index (IHPR) which is reconstructed from changes in rice prices, and fidyah values. The research data is limited to the period 2020–2025 and is sourced from fiqh literature, BAZNAS documents, and BPS statistical publications regarding rice prices (Laila et al., 2025b). This documentary scope allows the study to analyze contextually how price changes can be translated into a mechanism for adjusting fidyah values without releasing the normative basis of fiqh and the orientation of the beneficiary's benefit (Sunarsih et al., 2025).

The source of the research data is not in the form of the human respondent population, but secondary documents and data that are purposively selected based on their relevance to the calculation of fidyah and changes in rice prices. The main sources include fiqh documents such as Al-Umm, Al-Majmu', and Al-Mughni, BAZNAS guidelines on fidyah, as well as statistical data on rice prices published by BPS. The main file also identifies BPS as the source of rice price data and mentions mill-level price tables, wholesale prices, and statistical publications as materials that can be used in the analysis (Bonang et al., 2025). The selection of sources was carried out based on four criteria: source authority, relevance to fidyah, availability of price information, and traceability of data periods. There are no respondents. Because the study did not use human participants, no respondent sample was drawn or demographic characteristics collected (Kuanova et al., 2021). The analysis unit consists of fidyah provisions, measurement standards, rice prices, price change index, conversion formulas, and distribution principles to the poor. This strategy keeps the research consistent with the character of documentary studies while allowing triangulation between fiqh, institutional, and statistical sources (Poon et al., 2021).

The focus of the research is directed at the reconstruction of fidyah values through four main components, namely the normative basis of fidyah, the measure of staple foods, changes in rice prices, and the adjustment mechanism based on IHPR. Each component is analyzed to determine the relationship between sharia obligations and the equality of economic value received by the poor. Analysis indicators include the number of days left, the amount of fidyah per day, the price of rice per kilogram, the change in the price index, the value of fidyah per

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day, and the total value of fidyah (Alqudah et al., 2026). Data is collected through documentation techniques by extracting information from fiqh documents, zakat institution guidelines, rice price publications, and statistical documents. Collection is carried out systematically based on the year, source, type of data, and its relevance to the calculation formula. The data is then compared to identify the difference between direct nominal fixation and index-based adjustments (Nazeri et al., 2026). The research instrument is in the form of document extraction sheets and analysis matrices that contain the source, concept, value, period, and function of the data. With such instruments, the collection process can be traced and replicated. This procedure allows research to connect textual and numerical evidence in an integrated manner (Zafar & Jafar, 2025).

Data analysis is carried out qualitatively-interpretively by combining content analysis, document comparison, and mathematical calculations. Content analysis is used to identify the provisions of fiqh regarding fidyah obligations, the size of food, recipients, and the principles of equality and benefits. Comparative analysis was used to compare rice prices and fidyah values between periods and assess the difference between direct calculations and calculations adjusted to CPI (Alam et al., 2021). The main file provides a formula that the CPI can be calculated through the comparison of the price of a given period with the price of the base period, while the fidyah value can be adjusted based on the change in the index. Next, the calculation is carried out by calculating the need for rice based on the number of days and the dose per day, then converting it using the price of rice and changes in the index (Anjum, 2022). Numerical results are interpreted through the perspective of distributive justice and humanist economics, especially related to the ability of fidyah values to maintain the purchasing power of recipients. Triangulation is carried out by comparing findings from fiqh sources, institutional documents, and statistical data. Thus, the validity of interpretation does not depend only on one type of source, but on the suitability between the types of evidence analyzed (Hasun et al., 2021).

The ethical aspect of research is maintained through the use of traceable data sources, transparent inclusion of sources, and differentiation between normative provisions, statistical data, and the results of researcher reconstruction. Because the study used secondary documents and data without involving human respondents, there was no process of gathering informant consent, interviewing, or retaining personal identity. Confidentiality is a concern. All data used are directed to public sources or institutional documents that can be accessed for academic purposes (Allah Pitchay et al., 2025). In the analysis of fiqh, interpretation is carried out by maintaining the context of the opinion of scholars and not unilaterally changing the provisions of the source. In economic analysis, price figures and indices are recorded based on the period and source so that the calculation process can be audited (Yilmaz, 2024). The main file emphasizes the importance of official price data, traceability of determination time, and transparency in fidyah value conversion. All calculation formulas and assumptions will also be explained openly so that readers can re-test the results of the research. Thus, academic integrity is maintained through source traceability, procedural transparency, interpretive prudence, and clear separation between source data and the analytical construction of the research (Sheikh & Hussain, 2025; Yilmaz, 2024).

Findings and Discussion

a. Normative and Theoretical Foundations of Fidyah

Fidyah is established as a binding religious obligation functioning as a substitute for Muslims permanently unable to fast, rooted textually in QS. Al-Baqarah [2]:184 and reinforced through the classical jurisprudential framework of feeding the poor. Moving beyond a rigid ritual substitution, contemporary fiqh reconstruction integrates normative mandates with structural social welfare objectives, aligning directly with the principles of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*. This conceptual grounding ensures that fidyah is systematically understood not merely as an individual transactional clearance, but as a robust socioeconomic redistribution instrument designed to protect vulnerable groups. By bridging classical textual authorities with modern legal-theoretic formulations, the normative framework establishes a resilient baseline that honors traditional jurisprudence while accommodating contemporary socioeconomic realities (Bonang et al., 2025; Hapsari et al., 2024; Nurjannah et al., 2024).

Methodologically, the reconstruction bridges classical jurisprudential texts, such as determinations of staple food measures (*mud*), with adaptive legal mechanisms necessary for modern administrative contexts. Contemporary fiqh allows the translation of traditional measures into standardized volumetric or monetary metrics without compromising the core legal substance or intent of feeding the needy. This methodological bridge ensures conceptual rigor by formally linking classical scholarly consensus (*ittifāq/ikhtilāf*) with structured contemporary economic data streams. Consequently, the reconstructed framework provides a legally valid, methodologically sound, and operationally transparent foundation for updating fidyah obligations across changing temporal and spatial dimensions (Amendola et al., 2023; Kuanova et al., 2021; Tubotamuno et al., 2022).

b. Nominal Value Conversion and Rice Price Index (IHPR) Reconstruction as an Adjustment Instrument

The next stage produces a basic model that links the number of days, rice dose, and rice price into a fidyah value that can be calculated transparently. If H states the number of fasting days left and T states the amount of rice per day, then the total rice requirement is formulated as:

$$B = H \times T$$

Subsequent reconstruction shows that fidyah payments in the form of money require a conversion process that maintains equivalence with staple foods. Mathematically, if B is the total need for rice and P is the price of rice per kilogram, then the value of fidyah money is:

$$F = B \times P$$

or directly:

$$F = H \times T \times P$$

The main document explains that this method facilitates payment when providing rice directly faces logistical constraints, while zakat institutions can set values based on local commodity prices. The problem arises when the price of rice changes while the value of fidyah is not updated. The real value is declining. This means that the same nominal can buy rice in less quantities than in the previous period. From a humanist economic perspective, this change is

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important because fidyah recipients are a group that is targeted for social benefits. Therefore, it is not enough to convert money to produce a nominal figure that is easy to pay, but must maintain the equality of purchasing power with food that is the substance of fidyah. These findings reinforce the need to use price indicators that are able to keep up with economic changes (Allon-Pineda et al., 2025; Kim & Lin, 2023; Salvucci & Tarp, 2024).

The reconstruction results place the Rice Price Index (CPI) as an instrument to measure the relative change in rice prices between periods. If P_t is the price of rice in the period t and P_0 is the price in the base year, then the index is formulated:

$$IHPR_t = \frac{P_t}{P_0} \times 100$$

As an illustration in the main document, if the price of rice for the base year of 2020 is IDR 10,000/kg and the price in 2025 is IDR 13,000/kg, then:

$$IHPR_{2025} = \frac{13.000}{10.000} \times 100 = 130$$

The number 130 shows a price increase of 30% compared to the base year (DSH, 2026). CPI is not a nominal price. The index shows a relative change so that it can be used to adjust the value of fidyah proportionally. If there is a price difference between regions, the document also offers a weighted average approach:

$$IHPR = \frac{\sum(P_i W_i)}{\sum W_i}$$

with P_i as the regional price and W_i as the weight of consumption (DSH, 2026). Thus, the CPI provides a quantitative basis for linking price changes, fidyah standards, and the need to maintain the real value of the recipient.

c. IPH-Based Fidyah Adjustment Model

Based on the results of the reconstruction, the fidyah value can be adjusted using changes in the CPI so that the real value remains relatively equal between periods. If F_0 is the fidyah value of the base period, $IHPR_0$ the index of the base period, and $IHPR_t$ the index of the current period, then the adjustment model can be written as:

$$F_t = F_0 \times \frac{IHPR_t}{IHPR_0}$$

The model is a direct development of the adjustment principle described in the main document, namely that the value of fidyah for the current year can be updated based on changes in the price index (DSH, 2026). As a simpler form when price increases are expressed in percentage inflation (i), the formula can be written:

$$F_t = F_0(1 + i)$$

The document gives an example of fidyah of IDR 9,750 in 2024, if there is a 10% increase in HDI, to IDR 10,725 in the next period. This approach results in linear adjustments and is easy to audit. Substantively, the mechanism maintains that nominal changes follow changes in food needs, so that the principles of al-'adl and al-maslahah can be translated into measurable calculation procedures (Alam et al., 2021; Anjum, 2022; Hasun et al., 2021).

d. Mathematical Calculation and Validation Simulation

To test the applicability of the model, the main document provides a simulation using a dose of 0.75 kg of rice per day. In 2024, the price of rice is exemplified at IDR 13,500/kg so that fidyah per day is:

$$F_{\{2024\}} = 0,75 \times 13.500 = 10.125$$

If the CPI in the following year increases by 8%, the value of fidyah is adjusted to:

$$F_{\{2025\}} = 10.125 \times (1 + 0,08) = Rp10.935$$

These results show that an increase in the index of 8% results in an increase in the nominal value of fidyah of Rp810 per day, but the main goal is not to increase the burden of the payer arbitrarily, but to maintain the ability of the value to meet the food needs of the recipient (DSH, 2026). The calculation is consistent. If a person abandons fasting for H days, the total fidyah can be obtained by:

$$F_{\{total\}} = H \times F_{\{hari\}}$$

For example, for 10 days, the value becomes IDR 109,350. This simulation shows that the CPI model can be applied directly, transparently, and proportionally. Thus, the model is not only conceptual, but can be used as an operational procedure to determine the value of fidyah based on changes in rice prices.

e. Time Dimension, Data Accuracy, and Fidyah Administration

The use of IHPR also results in administrative problems regarding the timing of data availability. The main document explains that the price index is compiled after price data has been collected, verified, and statistically processed, so that the annual index of a new period is available after the period ends. This condition creates the need to choose between the last final annual index, temporary monthly data, or the actual market price. For the determination of fidyah in the current year, the document proposes the use of the last index that is available or relevant provisional data if the annual index is not final. This approach is important because the determination of fidyah cannot always wait for the annual data to be completed, especially when the need for payment occurs during Ramadan. Data must be on time. On the other hand, the use of direct market prices remains possible as long as they are considered fair and represent local conditions. However, daily price fluctuations and differences between regions can reduce administrative consistency. Therefore, the CPI has advantages in the form of standardization, comparability, and efficiency of determination, although its use still requires transparency regarding the period and status of the data (Bonang et al., 2025; Kuanova et al., 2021; Poon et al., 2021).

f. Fidyah as an Instrument for Distributive Justice, Humanistic Economics, and Poverty Alleviation

The results of the analysis show that the reconstruction of fidyah based on the CPI has broader implications than just updating mathematical formulas. Fidyah is directed to the poor and in practice can be distributed through rice packages or money, so that the accuracy of values and the accuracy of targets are two important elements in distributive justice. Operationally, distribution requires recipient data, package quantification, resource sharing, logging, and monitoring. If the total funds or rice is F and the number of recipients is N , the

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average allocation can be represented as (Ahmadi et al., 2021; Fofana et al., 2024; Laila et al., 2025a).

$$A = \frac{F}{N}$$

Meanwhile, the percentage of recipient coverage can be calculated through:

$$C = \frac{N_t}{N_s} \times 100\%$$

with N_t as the number of recipients who received assistance and N_s as the number of target recipients. Justice requires data. This approach puts mathematics as a tool to ensure distribution is not only administratively evenly distributed, but can also be monitored and evaluated. In Islamic economics, fidyah is understood as a non-commercial social transfer that can strengthen the purchasing power and food security of the poor (Kahf, 2014). Therefore, value adjustment through CPI and measurable distribution management complement each other in building distributive justice.

This reconstruction further shows that the value of fidyah can be analyzed as part of a social redistribution mechanism oriented to human needs. The main document explains that fidyah has a socio-economic dimension because it connects the group that has obligations with the poor through the transfer of resources without profit motives (Kahf, 2014). Theoretically, the relationship between total distributed fidyah and poverty levels can be tested using simple linear regression:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta X + \varepsilon$$

with Y as the poverty level, X as the total distributed fidyah value, α as a constant, β as a coefficient, and ε as an error. If $\beta < 0$ and significant, the increase in fidyah can be interpreted as having a negative relationship with the poverty rate, although the relationship still needs to be tested using adequate empirical data. The main file provides a hypothetical example of a coefficient $\beta = -0,004$, rather than the actual empirical research result. This is important to distinguish. Thus, the main contribution of the research model is not to claim that fidyah automatically reduces poverty, but rather to provide a quantitative framework to test this potential more objectively.

The use of 2020 as the base year (CPI = 100) and the price of medium milling-level rice. The 2020–2022 data can be traced to commodity price statistics sourced from BPS, while the 2023–2025 figures use the national price series published by the National Food Agency/BPS. For 2025, BPS reported that the average price of medium rice at milling is Rp12,997/kg (BPS, 2025).

Table 1. Rice Prices and CPI Reconstruction, 2020–2025

Year	Price of rice/kg (Rp)	IHPR*	Fidyah value 0.75 kg (Rp)	Price change (%)
2020	9.533,78	100	7.150,34	—
2021	9.059,67	95,03	6.794,75	–4,97
2022	9.421,96	98,83	7.066,47	4
2023	11.034,00	115,74	8.275,50	17,11
2024	12.296,00	128,97	9.222,00	11,44

2025	12.997,00	136,33	9.747,75	5,7
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Note: The CPI is a reconstructed index in this study, not the official index published by BPS. Base year 2020 = 100. The value of fidyah is calculated based on a dose of 0.75 kg/day.

Formula used:

$$IHPR_t = \frac{P_t}{P_{\{2020\}}} \times 100$$

and

$$F_t = 0,75 \times P_t$$

while the annual price change is calculated:

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{P_t - P_{\{t-1\}}}{P_{\{t-1\}}} \times 100\%$$

For example, by 2025:

$$IHPR_{\{2025\}} = \frac{12.997}{9.533,78} \times 100 = 136,33$$

and fidyah value for the size of 0.75 kg:

$$F_{\{2025\}} = 0,75 \times 12.997 = 9.747,75$$

The 2025 figure of Rp12,997/kg is consistent with the BPS publication which reported that the average price of medium rice in mills throughout 2025 was Rp12,997/kg (DSH, 2026). For 2024, the National Food Agency recorded the national average price of milling-grade medium rice at IDR 12,296/kg, while in 2023 it will be IDR 11,034/kg (BPN, 2025).

The data in Table 1 shows that rice prices have experienced quite clear dynamics during the 2020–2025 period, so that the use of fixed fidyah nominal has the potential to produce different real values between periods. In 2021, the price of medium milling-grade rice fell from IDR 9,533.78 to IDR 9,059.67 per kilogram, resulting in a decrease in CPI to 95.03. On the contrary, starting in 2022 there will be a gradual increase that will be stronger in 2023 and 2024. The largest increase occurred in 2023, which was 17.11%, which increased the CPI from 98.83 to 115.74. In 2025, the price will reach IDR 12,997/kg with a CPI of 136.33, indicating that the price of rice has increased by around 36.33% compared to the base year of 2020. This pattern shows that price changes have direct consequences on the value of fidyah. If the dose is set at 0.75 kg per day, the value of fidyah will increase from IDR 7,150.34 in 2020 to IDR 9,747.75 in 2025. Thus, the reconstruction of the CPI provides an empirical basis for maintaining the equality of the real value of fidyah, not just maintaining the nominal payment (Manurung et al., 2022).

g. Synthesis of Reconstruction Models and Implications of Contemporary Fiqh

Overall, the reconstruction results resulted in a chain of calculations that connected fiqh norms, food quantities, rice prices, CPI, fidyah value, and social distribution. The first stage determines the number of days and the amount of food; the second stage calculates the total rice demand through $B = H \times T$; the third stage converts it to money value through $F = B \times P$; and the fourth stage adjusts the value between periods using $F_t = F_0 \left(\frac{IHPR_t}{IHPR_0} \right)$. The framework maintains the principle that fidyah must be related to providing food to the poor while responding to changes in the economic value of food. In the perspective of contemporary

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jurisprudence, the use of price indicators can be understood as an administrative and mathematical instrument as long as it does not change the substance of the obligation. Equality is central. From a humanist economic perspective, the adjustment prevents a decline in the purchasing power of recipients when the price of rice increases. Thus, the CPI functions as a connecting mechanism between sharia values and economic reality. This model also offers administrative consistency as changes in value can be calculated based on measurable indicators, while local price variations can still be considered as an alternative if they are more representative of the recipient's conditions. The final results show that fidyah calculations can be reconstructed into a more adaptive, transparent, and distributive justice oriented system (Allah Pitchay et al., 2025; Sheikh & Hussain, 2025; Yilmaz, 2024).

Tables are written in the middle or at the end of each text describing the results/obtainings of the research. If the width of the table is not enough to be written on half a page, then it can be written on a full page. The title of the table is written from the left, centered, all words are capitalized, except for conjunctions. If more than one line is written in single space (*at least* 10). Tables and figures must be high resolution with *self-explanatory* titles that summarize the main "meaning" of the data shown.

Conclusion

This research aims to reconstruct the calculation of fidyah based on the Rice Price Index (IHPR) by bringing together contemporary fiqh perspectives, applied mathematics, and humanist economics. The reconstruction is directed to answer the problem of how the value of fidyah can remain real equivalent when the price of rice changes between periods. Research places fidyah not only as an individual obligation due to the inability to carry out fasting, but also as a mechanism of social transfer to groups in need. Based on the results of the analysis, the calculation of fidyah needs to maintain the relationship between the number of days, the amount of staple food, the price of rice, and the value of money. This approach allows the normative substance of fidyah to be maintained while adapting the calculation technique to contemporary economic conditions. Thus, the research answers the need for a fidyah calculation model that is more adaptive, measurable, transparent, and oriented towards the benefit of the recipient according to the purpose of sharia (*maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*).

The main findings show that fidyah is not just a rigid ritual to replace worship, but an instrument of Islamic socio-economic security that has a distributive dimension and can respond to changes in food conditions. The basic calculation can be formulated through the need for rice $B = H \times T$, then converted into the value of money through $F = B \times P$. When the price of rice changes, the value of fidyah can be adjusted using the formula $F_t = F_0 \left(\frac{IHPR_t}{IHPR_0} \right)$, so that the nominal value of fidyah follows changes in the economic value of rice. The reconstruction results also show that the index approach allows for consistency between periods rather than the use of fixed nominals. The integration helps maintain the purchasing power of the recipient, while improving the traceability of the value assessment process. Thus, price changes are not seen as a disruption to fidyah provisions, but as an economic variable that needs to be taken into account so that social goals and distributive justice are maintained.

The contribution of the research lies in the development of a conceptual framework that connects fiqh fidyah with applied mathematics, value adjustment models, and indicators of changes in rice prices. Theoretically, the research expands the understanding of contemporary jurisprudence by showing that the technical aspects of calculation can adapt to economic dynamics without changing the substance of sharia obligations. Methodologically, the CPI functions as a bridge between norms, economic data, and the calculation of real value. Practically, the model can help fidyah management institutions set nominal in a more transparent, consistent, and auditable manner. In terms of policy, this approach provides the basis for the preparation of a fidyah value adjustment mechanism that is more responsive to changes in food prices. Thus, the research places numerical accountability as part of social justice. The integration strengthens the orientation of fidyah in *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, especially the protection of basic needs, benefits, and the distribution of resources proportionately.

Based on these findings, fidyah management institutions and religious authorities need to consider a value determination mechanism that periodically takes into account changes in rice prices and relevant economic indicators. The use of CPI can be developed as a standard instrument, while still paying attention to the differences in prices and food conditions between regions. Each determination should include the dosage used, the price period, the source of data, the adjustment formula, and the basis of fiqh that is a reference so that the public can understand and verify the calculation process. The next research needs to test this model using longer regional rice price data, compare several index methods, and examine its impact on the purchasing power of fidyah recipients. Empirical studies are also needed to examine the relationship between fidyah distribution and food security or poverty. With this step, fidyah can be developed as a religious practice that remains rooted in fiqh, but is responsive to economic dynamics, data technology, and contemporary humanitarian needs.

Declaration of conflicting interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest in this work. All aspects of the research, including the conceptual development, analysis, interpretation, and preparation of the manuscript, were conducted independently and without any financial, professional, or personal relationships that could have influenced the research findings or conclusions.

Funding acknowledgment

The authors gratefully acknowledge the institutional support provided by Gombe State University, Nigeria; Universitas Islam Negeri Syekh Wasil Kediri, Indonesia; Universitas Islam Negeri K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia, throughout the preparation and completion of this research. The authors also express their appreciation to colleagues, academic peers, and other parties who contributed valuable thoughts, constructive feedback, and scholarly suggestions during the development of the research framework, analysis, and manuscript. Their support and intellectual contributions have helped strengthen the quality and clarity of this work.

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