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REVITALIZATION OF MANAGING CASH WAQF FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

¹Puji Hadiyati, ²Della Yuliana Heryanti, ³Dr Marissa Haque, ⁴Siham Madihah

¹Program Ekonomi Syariah, Institute Perbanas, Jakarta, Indonesia

² ABFI Institute Perbanas, Jakarta, Indonesia

³Program Magister Manajemen, Indonesia Banking School, Jakarta, Indonesia

⁴IDEAS Riset Dompot Dhuafa, Jakarta, Indonesia

Puji.hadiyati@perbanas.id

dellayuliana1111000083@gmail.com

marissahaque.ui@gmail.com

diajengsiham@gmail.com

Abstract: *The Sustainable Development Goals is shared vision of humanity and a social contract between the world's leaders and the people are to do list for people and planet, and a blueprint for success. The seventeen Sustainable Development Goals are no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, reduced inequalities, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace, justice and strong institutions, and partnerships for the goals. This study aims to find out what factors determine Nazhir's professionalism in managing cash waqf for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The population in this study are cash waqf institutions in the Jakarta area registered with the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI) and active in the management of cash waqf. The sample used is 5 cash waqf institutions with purposive sampling. This study uses primary data, namely data taken from questionnaires distributed to 30 respondents. The analysis used is Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) which explores many variables into several factors. The results showed that the ability of investment management, understanding the concepts and application of corporate governance, mastering Islamic fiqh and waqf had an effect on determining the professionalism of nadzir in managing cash waqf. While the educational factors that are not influential in determining the professionalism of Nazhir in managing cash waqf. This proves that Nazhir's professionalism in managing cash waqf can synergize with the goals of development not only for the moment and only for certain groups but also pay attention to the continuity of the generation and maintain balance with nature and other living things.*

Keywords: *Nazhir Professionalism, Cash Waqf, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)*



1. Introduction

Indonesia is proven not capable in ensuring the prosperity of the people since it independence. According to some literatures, from the dynamics of the 2009-2017 poverty rate, poverty in rural areas is higher than in urban areas.



Sumber: BPS, Tahun 2011-2017 Angka September

A part from this evidence, the suffer still continues by diminishing the provision of social safety net, increasing infant mortality, and other social diseases. The inability of government to prosper the society related to the availability of fund. Although the government has progressive attempts by way of seeking foreign loan but it actually increases the national burden. In fact, this attempt made the government in foreign debt trap (Affandi & Nufus, 2010).

use of waqf



Source:

siwak.kemenag.go.id

Indonesia as
world largest muslim
population, possess huge
potential of waqf. *Muslims
all over the world are*

exposed to the Waqf practice, but how deep is their knowledge on Waqf is quite difficult to determine. In general, the Muslims society is aware of the requirement of practicing Waqf since it is beneficial to the Muslims and at the same time can help those needy people such as the poor and others (Isa, Ali, & Harun, 2011). However, although there are many cash waqf institutions, why the allocation of cash waqf remains an obstacle of waqf in Indonesia. The professionalism of management waqf institutions are primary indicators effectiveness of distribution and allocation. Therefore, a new approach is needed in the framework of national economic development in the



form of economic policy based religiosity that is one of the way by developing an Islamic economic system in the form optimization of cash waqf.

Object in this paper is waqf institutions in Jakarta that help improve prosperity and economy of society. This paper was conducting to examine the suitability of the implementation of waqf distribution programs implemented in waqf institutions whether it is suitable for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This paper uses some secondary data obtained from literatures and conceptualized scheme to strengthen the foundation of the case. This paper aims to evaluate professionalism of management waqf and study the suitability waqf distribution programs of waqf institutions in Jakarta .

2. Data and Methodology

The type of data used is qualitative data that is quantitative. Data source interviews, field observations and collecting data in notes about scenes and events. The source is obtained from a questionnaire distributed to Nazhir about Nazhir's performance or employees who manage cash waqf. This study uses factor analysis with Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) method. Exploratory factor analysis is a statistical method used to construct a structure model consisting of many variables and to identify the relationship between indicator variables in building a construction.

The object of research is devoted to Nazhirs who work at the waqf institution. From this study the authors obtained data from 30 respondents from 5 cash waqf institutions in the Jakarta area.

No.	Name of Cash Waqf Institution in the Region Jakarta	Number of Respondents
1.	Yayasan Wakaf Bangun Nurani Bangsa (ESQ).	9 responden.
2.	Lembaga Wakaf dan Pertanahan - Pengurus Besar Nahdhlatul Ulama.	10 responden.
3.	Pos Keadilan Peduli Umat (Inisiatif Wakaf).	5 responden.
4.	Wakaf Al-Azhar Peduli Umat.	4 responden.
5.	KJKS BMT Bersama Kita Berkah	2 responden.
	Total	30 responden.

Source: Data processed by Researchers (2018)

The characteristics of respondents examined by researchers are as follows:

- a) Gender
- b) Age



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- c) Name of Waqf Institution
- d) Domicile of Waqf Institutions
- e) Recent Education History
- f) Last Education Department
- g) Long Working to Become Nazhir

From the data taken through a questionnaire that has an assessment score of 1 to 7, which shows that it is getting closer to the number 1, it means that it is less important, while getting closer to 7 is increasingly important. Then put into the data processing program (SPSS) using factor analysis method.

3. Result

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	total	% of variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of variance	Cumulative %
1.	6.753	45.018	45.018	6.753	45.018	45.018
2.	2.169	14.459	59.477	2.169	14.459	59.477
3.	1.733	11.555	71.032	1.733	11.555	71.032
4.	1.052	7.014	78.046	1.052	7.014	78.046
5.	.746	4.976	83.023			
6.	.605	4.032	87.055			
7.	.445	2.967	90.022			
8.	.398	2.652	92.674			
9.	.308	2.052	94.725			
10.	.253	1.687	96.412			
11.	.216	1.441	97.853			
12.	.153	1.017	98.870			
13.	.092	.615	99.485			
14.	.042	.277	99.762			
15.	.036	.238	100.000			

Source: Data processed by Researchers (2018)

From the results of the rotation it can be concluded that the 15 variables can be reduced to 4 factors:

1. Factor 1 includes the variables of participating in investment management training, taking administrative management training, taking waqf management management training, having waqf management management certification, knowledge of the laws or regulations of Indonesian representatives and understanding of economics and Islamic financial instruments.
2. Factor 2 includes variables understanding the concept and application of good corporate governance, having integrity or responsibility in the management of waqf, having independence in the management of waqf and having the ability to computer information systems and mastery of technology.
3. Factor 3 includes variables of mastering Islamic jurisprudence and knowledge of waqf fiqh.



4. Factor 4 includes variables of academic education level and suitability of scientific fields.

From the four factors formed, researchers can assume that Nazhir's professionalism is the most decisive factor of managerial ability in managing this waqf is reinforced accompanied by institutional governance or good organization and the knowledge or insight of Nazhir about cash waqf (Al-Hadi., 2009). These three factors are very related in shaping the professionalism of a Nazhir. The educational background is apparently not decisive enough to Nazhir's professionalism because in reality the cash waqf institution can be a Nazhir without seeing what kind of educational background. In fact, many of those who become their educational background are not in accordance with what they do at the cash waqf institution.

3.1 Islamic Perspective: waqf integration with Sustainable Development Goals

Based on secondary data obtained from library research, Islam provides guidelines for SDGs in terms of the relationship between humans and Allah SWT, human and human, and human and environment. SDGs have 17 goals that are primarily intended for human welfare. Islam does not merely promote three relations as a manifestation of spiritual power, but also provides a mechanism of reciprocity. This approach attempts to deal with SDGs in an Islamic perspective and explains this new approach to achieving SDGs, especially in Muslim-majority countries. The model of Integration of SDGs with Nazhir Professionalism in managing cash waqf.

1. Goal 1: No Poverty, Endowments can be used to make the poor become empowered by mentoring economic skills.
2. Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being for People, The existence of waqf can of course be used to build hospitals and facilitate poor people to seek treatment at an affordable cost.
3. Goal 4: Quality Education, Waqf is used to build educational facilities and cash waqf can be given for scholarships for those who cannot afford it.
4. Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, Making wells to support better sanitation.
5. Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Professional skills training, capital / fund assistance to access jobs, and career development assistance.
6. Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, Business skills training and Capital / fund assistance for business.
7. Goal 10: Reducing Inequalities, waqf distribution organized by Nazhir by opening employment opportunities.
8. Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
Minimum housing assistance.
Social service.
Assistance to build mosque in poor, remote and prone to the destruction of aqidah.
Assistance in the development of preaching in remote areas or prone to the destruction of aqidah.



9. Goal 14: Life Below Water

Programs suggestion:

Environmental education coaching to fishing communities in coastal and remote areas about conservation and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (not using fish bombs, not damaging coral reefs, and preserving marine ecosystems).

10. Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, Establishing legal entity protection institutions to facilitate the poor in relation to providing aspirations and legal protection

11. Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Cooperate with other institutions within the global scope (local, national, and international) for sustainable development.

4. Conclusions and recommendations

The paper estimates that determine Nazhir's professionalism are Nazhir's managerial ability in managing cash waqf. The factor of education level is not enough to determine Nazhir's professionalism in managing cash waqf. Furthermore, cash waqf institutions that want to recruit Nazhir are first noticed whether the managerial skills are good or not. If the managerial skills are not yet qualified, then they must attend trainings related to managerial management of cash waqf, such as investment management training, waqf management, management of cash waqf management and others.

The cash waqf program must be in accordance with maqasid al-Sharia and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are based on the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to begin efforts to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) over the next 15 years. Based on the Indonesian SDGs Secretariat, the SDGs' objectives include a universal scale, with a comprehensive framework to help countries in the world towards sustainable development, through three approaches, namely economic development, openness in social order and environmental sustainability. The goal of developing SDGs is not only for now and only for certain groups but also to pay attention to the continuity of generations and other living things.

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