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Developing Waqf Land Information System for the Government of Cianjur District

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Abstract

Waqf is Philanthropy activity in scientific understanding, engaging religious, social, and economic dimensions, particularly devoted to Public Welfare. To support the purpose and benefits of Waqf and/or to protect Waqf Land Assets from possible lawsuits that potentially adjust the function of Waqf, legal certification for individuals, legal entities, and organizations is required. Proposing waqf land requires long bureaucracy and is weak in validation. In fact, the early submission is directed to the Bureau of Religious Affairs as the technical officer of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Indonesian Waqf Agency as the curator, and the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency as the verifier regarding the land ownership status and/or the issuer of Land Waqf Deed. To resolve this, the authors developed data management information system that integrated overall institutions' detailed data. The proposed method is Waterfall through requirements analysis, designing, and implementation in related institutions. The system verified physical and registered certificates; accordingly, was applied in the government area as web application, following positive response upon the success in simplifying, shortening regulatory stages, and performing accuracy.

Index Terms: Land Certificate Proposal for Waqf Land, Waqf Land, Waqf Land Certificate, Waterfall Method, and Web Application.

I. INTRODUCTION

Waqf philanthropic is an "economic corporation," in which, employed as potentially growing capital. Further, developing Waqf promotes collective benefits for the public welfare, to the point that Waqf encourages future investment and develops productive assets. In practice, donating assets in the form of land, automatically changes the ownership status on waqf objects. Therefore, the initially stated private ownership is altered into collective ownership. This is to preserve the waqf object permanently; in addition, providing sustainable benefits serves as the unique characteristic of the Waqf. This is in line with the objective of Waqf, to allow individuals to share private property with society; thus, encourages social welfare.

In reserving the objective and benefits of Waqf, a protective action against a lawsuit that potentially changes the function of Waqf is indispensable; therefore, legal certificates are required to protect the land of Waqf against practicable maltreat on the function of Waqf. There are three priorities in protecting the benefits of Waqf: related to the stakeholder, in

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this case, is the regulator [1], waqf managers (nazhir), and the community, and/or the party (parties) yielding Waqf (waqif) [2], issues related to the limited national budget for waqf certification, as one of the challenges in the case of uncertified waqf land [3].

II. THE SYSTEM MODEL AND METHOD

The study method was delivered in Waterfall Model [4]; the stages in developing the Information System in Proposing Waqf Land Certification are as follows.

- 1) Design requirements for the system and application modules in the Office of Religious Affairs, the Indonesia Waqf Board, the National Land Agency, and the Ministry of Religious Affairs.
- 2) Implement and/or verify each unit that utilizes a web-based application; thus, the application is accessible at anytime and anyplace.
- 3) Integrate modules and/or verify the system comprehensively, as related to the overall process.
- 4) Maintain the system for waqf land.

The information was collected through observation, survey, and interviews with the institutions applying the system to propose waqf land certificates.

III. RESULTS

The finding reported the occurrence of data sequence as generated from the input by The Indonesian Ministry of Religious Affairs, in which the data was under the requirement. The certificates, however, are issued in case no error emerges within the data.

- 1) The Ministry of Religious Affairs is responsible for organizing the government affairs concerning religious matters and assisting the President in conducting the governance over the nation [5].
- 2) The Office of Religious Affairs, Waqf land proposal is initially proposed to the Office of Religious Affairs, as the technical officer of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The office of Religious Affairs, in fact, is responsible for part of the job descriptions performed by the Indonesian Ministry of Religious Affairs in district and municipal areas concerning Islamic religious matters within district areas [6-8]. Additionally, the decision of the Ministry of Religious Affairs No. 18 of 1975 concerning the ministry's decision No. 517 of 2001, and the Government Regulation No. 6 of 1988 concerning the organizational constitution on the Office of Religious Affairs in district area, have explicitly and straightforwardly stated the responsibility of the Office of Religious Affairs as the Official Maker of the Waqf Pledge Deed [8].
- 3) The Indonesian Waqf Board is established as one of the independent institutions whose responsibility is to support the government in accordance to the job and function in promoting and developing national Waqf, as stated in Waqf Regulation No. 41 [9]. According to article 47, the Indonesian Waqf Board is defined as an independent institution whose responsibility is to encourage Waqf in Indonesia [10].
- 4) According to the Presidential Regulation No. 17 and 20 of 2015, The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency is the ministry assigned to organize overall matters regarding agrarian/land and spatial planning within the government; accordingly, to assist the President in conducting the governance over the nation [11].

IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

A. Use Case System

In the system, four modules were designed with different functions, as presented in fig.1. The modules included data input module by The Office of Religious Affairs; The Indonesian Waqf Board Module, to verify the requirements; and The National Land Agency, to verify the status and land location, in which the certificate is issued in case the data is complete.

The Indonesian Ministry of Religious Affairs Module monitored the process of proposing Waqf land certificates and monitors the overall data, categorized as complete submission and ongoing submission.

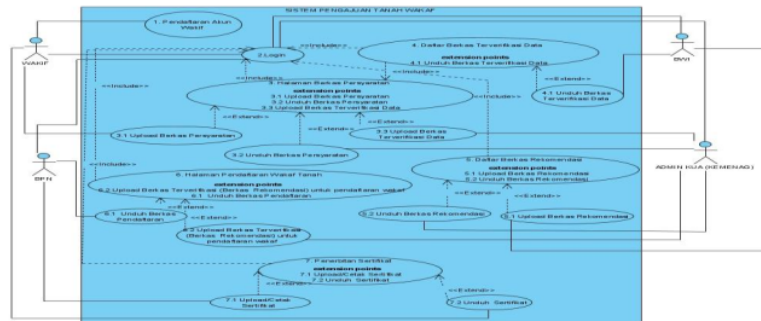


Fig. 1. Use Case System in Proposing Waqf Land

The requirements for proposing land certificates to the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency were displayed in spatial data [12]. This was to present the terrestrial data comprising coordinates, as well as non-spatial data.

The waqf land certificate proposal within the system was displayed in the form of complete requirements, as presented in file and location display, as well as a blueprint in the form of spatial data [13-15]. Further, this spatial data was validated by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency.

B. Application of Waqf System

The relation table within the system is the implementation of the data, which has been specifically saved in a database in the category of general requirement data.

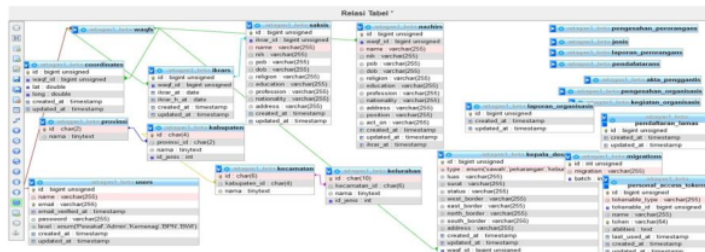


Fig. 2. Table Relation

The dashboard of the Waqf system for proposing waqf land, displayed the overall data within the process. The category, however, included the approved submission, ongoing submission, and denied submission of Waqf land.

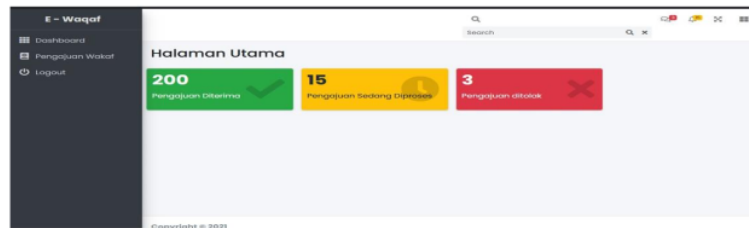


Fig. 3. Blueprint and location for waqf land

The data for denied submission is to be returned to the Office of Religious Affairs for revision and or completion.

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