



Impact of Productive Waqf Management in Indonesia and Malaysia: Systematic Literature

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><i>Article History:</i> Received October 10 2022 1st Received in revised form 11 November 2022 Available online on December 30 2022</p> <p>Keywords: Productive Waqf, SLR, Indonesia, Malaysia</p>	<p>In the management of productive waqf, Indonesia and Malaysia are countries that are quite serious in dealing with waqf issues. Both countries are also predominantly Muslim, so the impact of productive waqf management is certainly very helpful for the two countries' economies. Using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to describe the impact of productive waqf management in Indonesia and Malaysia. Seventy-five journals were studied, filtered by timeline, type, language, country, topic and participant. Ten articles that meet the criteria. SLR identified that 90% of the population are Nazhir or waqf managers, which is a very important population for the success of productive waqf management. The agricultural management sector was the most widely used by Nazhir to maximize productive waqf with a percentage of 40%. The health sector, such as hospitals and clinics, became the productive waqf management sector which Nazhir often used to maximize income with a percentage of 30%. Then in the rental housing sector with a percentage of 20% and 10% in the minimarket or retail sector and others. The SLR method has identified a management system with a profit-sharing system, and investment allocation mapping is the method used by Nazhir.</p>

1. Introduction

Indonesia and Malaysia are two countries with fairly rapid progress in Sharia economics, including in the management and supervision of waqf. This fact is very reasonable because it has a Muslim majority population, making it easier to provide an understanding of the concept and practice of waqf to the community. In addition, the governments of both countries participate in making regulations and policies to support the development of waqf

management. The development of waqf in Indonesia is quite good and is supported by regulations such as Law No. 41 of 2004 concerning waqf. (Islam, 2007) The law's implementation was the establishment of the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI) in 2007. BWI is an independent institution because it must be supported by strong and stable institutional elements to be more effective and efficient in carrying out its duties (Dahlan, 2016). This importance became the starting point for the revival of the Indonesian waqf world because of its status established directly by the government.

BWI has the authority to provide legal certainty for developing waqf and is important in guiding nazhir to develop waqf professionally. For more than a decade, BWI has tried to carry out the mandate of the law to develop the world of waqf. Indeed, BWI's gait is still not widely felt by practitioners in the field of waqf and the general public due to several aspects, such as the difficulty of changing the mindset and stigma of traditional society regarding waqf and the diverse culture of social institutions in Indonesia and has not been accommodated properly.

This scheme is different from Malaysia, a federal country, where there are differences in regulations or legislation in each state and terms of waqf. So each state has its characteristics in the development of waqf. Laws/Regulations regarding Waqf in Malaysia first appeared in Johor in 1911 and then in Perak in 1951. (Ismail, 2015)

One of the waqf institutions in Malaysia that is under the government and is quite developed is the Ar-Ridzuan Silver Waqf (WPAR). The 193rd Conference of the Islamic Religious Council and Malay Customary on December 18 2015, agreed to form a waqf institution called

"Ar-Ridzuan Silver Waqf" and set out several projects to be implemented. The presence of WPAR gives confidence to the public regarding fund management waqf collected from the community. Waqf Hospital is managed by the Dompot Dhuafa Indonesia Foundation (Achmad Wardi Hospital) and Waqf An-Nur Johor Corporation Malaysia (Waqf An-Nur Hospital & Clinics), Waqf Hotel is managed by JAWHAR-MAIM Malaysia (Hotel Pantai Puteri) and the concept which of course have economic value and can play a role in creating jobs and alleviating poverty. However, many things still need improvement and development, given the complexity and innovations of waqf development that will continue to emerge over time.

One of the important components in the development of waqf in a country is the waqf institution itself. Considering that the practice of waqf involves many parties, such as nazhir, wakif and other parties, it is necessary to have an institution that oversees and accommodates the implementation of the waqf so that it can be implemented and developed properly. Like other public institutions/organizations, waqf institutions also have the same role, namely serving interests and realizing public welfare. (Bastian, 2016)

Productive waqf, if managed properly, then the impact is quite large on the progress of a country. As explained by Difi Dahliana in her research, it is emphasized that productive waqf can eradicate unemployment (Difi Dahliana, 2020). Optimization of productive waqf is also able to improve the welfare of the people (Amarodin, 2019).

2. Research Method

Systematic Literature Reviews (SLR) is the method used to describe the impact of productive waqf management in Indonesia and Malaysia and how it contributes to the welfare of the people. In addition, this study tries to find a common thread on the productive waqf management system in the two countries.

This SLR study follows the stages described by Wahono, namely planning, conducting, and reporting. Planning includes the Research Question (RQ), the initial and basic part of running the SLR. RQ is used to guide the literature search and extraction process. As a result of the SLR, data analysis and synthesis is the answer to the RQ we defined earlier. A good RQ is useful and measurable and leads to an understanding of the state-of-the-art research of a research topic. The RQ formulation should be based on five elements known as PICOC: 1) Population (P): Target group of the investigation; 2) Intervention (I): Detailed aspects of the investigation or issues of interest to the researcher; 3) Comparison (C): Aspects of the investigation to which the Intervention (I) will be compared, 4) Outcomes (O): Effects and outcomes of the Intervention (I), and 5) Context (C): Setting and environment of the investigation. By borrowing Wahono, the five elements can be described in the following table (Wahono, 2022) :

Table 1. Elemen PICOC

Element	Population	Intervention	Comparison	Outcome	Context
Journal 1
Journal 2
Journal 3
Journal 4
Journal 5

The next step in compiling a protocol that contains procedures and methods for conducting SLR contains seven elements, namely: 1) Background, 2) Research Questions, 3) Search terms, 4) Selection criteria, 5) Quality checklist and procedures, 6) Data extraction strategy, and 7) Data synthesis strategy. Borrowing the Study Selection Strategy pattern carried out by Wahono 5, it can be explained in the following chart form (Wahono, 2022):

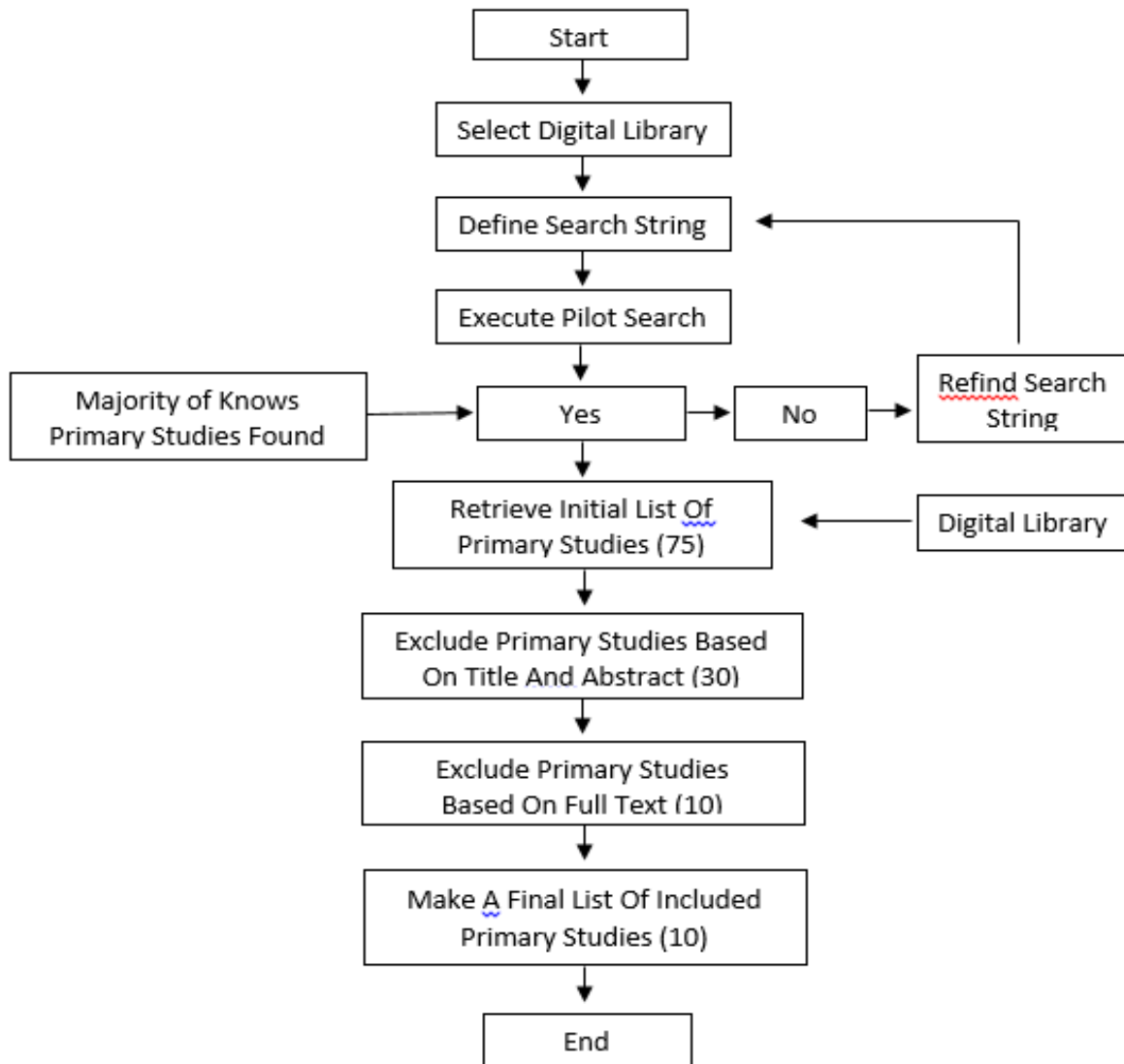


Figure 1. The pattern of the Study Selection Strategy conducted by Wahono

The results of the search system using the pattern above found that hundreds of studies were published in journals that were tracked and selected based on the keyword "productive waqf management, Indonesia and Malaysia" on the Google Scholar search engine. Then sorting is done by paying attention to 1) Publication year 2019-2021, 2) Publication Type journal, 3) Search string google scholar, 4) Selected ten journals.

The next stage is selecting literature to answer the question in this study "How is the impact of productive waqf in Indonesia and Malaysia". Furthermore, criteria are made to filter selecting and rejecting articles (inclusion and exclusion criteria). Presented in the following table:

Table 2. Wahono of Selection Studies Wahono

Inclusion Criteria	Articles in scientific journals, published in national and international journals, published between 2019-2021, cover the topic of the impact of productive waqf management in Indonesia or Malaysia.
Exclusion Criteria	Articles in non-scientific journals, not published in journals not published

between 2019-2021, cover the topic of productive waqf management in Indonesia or Malaysia but are not related to its impact.

The SLR method can be used to review the impact of productive waqf management in Indonesia and Malaysia by asking questions: 1) how is the population?, 2) how is the Intervention?, 3) how is the comparison, 4) what are the outcomes, and 5) what is the Context? This article examines and discusses ten selected journal articles based on stages made objectively to find answers to the five questions above and refer to the five elements of PICOC SLR, which are then given recommendations on the impact of productive waqf in Indonesia and Malaysia.

The following table is used to filter articles for inclusion and exclusion criteria:

Table 3. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Criteria	Inclusion	exclusion
Type	Index conference and journal	Non Indexed journal
Language	Indonesia and Englis	Non Indonesia and Inggris
Timeline	Between 2019 and 2021	Non Between 2019 and 2021
Country	Indonesian and Malaysia	Indonesia and Malaysia
Topic	Impact of productive waqf	Other topics
Participant	College student	Non-college

3. Result

At the conducting stage, the SLR analysis method on the selected articles can be explained in the following data:

Table 4. SLR Analysis of Selected Journals

Element	Population	Intervention	Comparison	Outcome	Context
Journal 1 (Inayah Rahman, 2020)	Nazhir Branch Muhammadiyah (PRM) Penatarsewu	Productive Waqf Management Model for Agricultural Sector	Productive waqf of rice fields using mukhabarah contract with misbah 60:40	Can prosper farmers based on Maaqasid Sharia Indicators	Penatarsewu, Indonesia
Journal 2 (Arif Budianto, 2021)	Nazhir Puspas Unair	Productive waqf used for infrastructure development of Griya Khadijah	Disbursed investment in the real sector 40% and the financial sector 60%	The result is productive waqf for the infrastructure development of Griya Khadijah	Surabaya, Indonesia
Journal 3 (Zunaidah Ab Hasan, 2019)	Nazhir IRCPP Malaysia	Productive waqf used for Waqf Housing Settee Aishah	IRCPP carries out commercial waqf of land with the management of UDA Holding Bhd	Optimizing unproductive waqf land to encourage the economic welfare of the community.	Malaysia

Journal 4 (Vika Annisa Qurrata, 2019)	Nazhir, the manager of a productive waqf Islamic hospital in Indonesia, Malang	Productive waqf used for the construction of Unisma Hospital	Management of productive waqf is divided between business development, Mauquf ^f Alaih, and Nazhir.	Development shows favourable results in meeting the needs of the local community, which leads to the economic welfare of the community.	Malang, Indonesia
Journal 5 (Yusuff J. Amuda, 2019)	Nazhir Waqf Malaysia and Negeria	Productive waqf is used for the commercialization of cash waqf farming	Analyzing transfers of institutional funds to improve agricultural studies from one country to another	Ensuring food stocks, the availability of jobs and the use of idle land to be more productive	Malaysia and Indonesia
Journal 6 (Sutra, 2020)	Act Global Waqf	Productive waqf programs for rice barns, waqf wells, waqf stalls and waqf cattle barns	Describe the implementation of productive waqf in global waqf for the welfare of the people	The managed rice barn produces waqf rice which is given to underprivileged families	Indonesia
Journal 7 (Salleh, 2020)	Nazhir and Malaysian Ulama	The cash-productive waqf is used to support the finances of flood victims in Malaysia	Applying the Waqf-based Takaful model, especially for risk and financial protection	Waqf-based takaful to ensure it is done in its original form to achieve maqashid Sharia	Malaysia
Journal 8 (Salleh F. , 2021)	400 Malaysian Small Farmers	Waqf is used as financing, while crowdfunding is the platform	Developing a sustainable Waqf Plant Micro Takaful Framework (WCMTF)	This program will support the Bumiputra economy, in line with the country's development, increasing prosperity	Malaysia
Journal 9 (Utami, 2019)	Nadzir Malang Islamic University Foundation	Productive waqf management strategy	Building a VIP Room in the UNISMA Hospital, as many as 11 rooms and a minimarket	70% of profit is managed again, 20% of the results of productive waqf management are distributed to around 40 mauquf alaih periodically	Indonesia
Journal 10 (Akhlaq, 2021)	Productive Waqf Foundation for Indonesian Islamic Asset Management	Productive waqf management strategy	Used to build medikids dental clinic	90% of proceeds for Mawquf Alayh and 10% for Nazhir for operations	Indonesia

4. Discussion

From the description of the data in the article above, SLR can be used to identify the impact of productive waqf management issues in Indonesia and Malaysia.

a. Population

The SLR method can be used to track the keyword "impact of productive waqf management" through Google Scholar and find hundreds of articles discussing the impact of productive waqf management in Indonesia and Malaysia. SLR can also identify that 90% of the population is Nazhir or waqf manager, which is a very important population for the success of productive waqf management. The SLR method also finds that the success of productive waqf must be supported by Nazhir, who has good knowledge, education and governance of product waqf.

b. Intervention

The SLR method found that the management of productive waqf in Indonesia and Malaysia was managed by various sectors, adjusting to the needs and conditions of productive waqf in the region. SLR identified productive waqf in the agricultural management sector as the sector most used by Nazhir to maximize productive waqf with a percentage of 40%. The health sector, such as hospitals and clinics, became the productive waqf management sector which Nazhir often used to maximize income with a percentage of 30%. Then in the rental housing sector with a percentage of 20% and 10% in the minimarket or retail sector and others. In some of these productive sectors, Nazhir has managed productive waqf with standard provisions for waqf management following each waqf management institution's provisions that have obtained legality from the government.

c. Comparison

The SLR method has identified that the management system with a profit-sharing system and mapping of investment allocations in the agricultural, housing, health and minimarket sectors is very effective for the development of productive waqf and has an impact on the population due to the increase in public trust Nazhir's management system.

The productive waqf agricultural sector has a fairly good impact on increasing the productivity of farmers who need capital to manage land. Likewise, the impact of waqf management in the housing, hospital and minimarket sectors, where profits from these sectors are distributed to those entitled to receive them.

Table 4. SLR Comparison Results

Type of Management	Management Method	Impact
Agricultural Sector	Profit sharing with farmers	Farmers are more productive and help farmers' economy
Housing Sector/ Rental Houses	Rent for profit	Profits for maintenance and distributed
Health Sector (Hospital/Clinic)	Outpatient/inpatient health check-up	Profits for development and distributed to the rightful
Minimarket Sector	Selling and buying goods	Profits are managed again and distributed

d. Outcomes

The SLR method has identified that serious Nazhir in managing productive waqf in Indonesia and Malaysia has positively impacted the improvement and growth of society. Good management in managing waqf assets is the key to the success of productive waqf. Nazhir, who utilizes abandoned land, becomes more productive to encourage the economic welfare of the community, ensuring the availability of food, the availability of jobs and managed rice granaries to produce waqf rice given to underprivileged families is the success of productive waqf management.

e. Context

The SLR method identifies data that the Context of the impact of productive waqf management in Indonesia and Malaysia significantly impacts the economic growth of the surrounding community. The presence of the government as a state representative to make regulations and facilitate productive waqf managers also helps to increase public confidence in the management of productive waqf managed by Nazhir.

Indonesia strengthened the role of productive waqf by establishing an institution, namely the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI), established based on Law Number 41 of 2004. BWI is here to foster nazhir so that waqf assets are managed better and more productively so that they can provide greater benefits to the community, both in the form of social services, economic empowerment, and public infrastructure development. Meanwhile, the Malaysian state established the Selangor Waqf Organization (PWS) on January 11, 2011. PWS supervises, manages and studies waqf in Malaysia.

5. Conclusion

From the presentation of data and analysis using the SLR method, it can be concluded that 90% of the population is Nazhir or waqf manager. This population is very important for productive waqf management. The agricultural management sector was the sector that Nazhir most widely used to maximize productive waqf with a percentage of 40%, and the health sector, such as hospitals and clinics, became the productive waqf management sector which Nazhir often used to maximize income with a percentage of 30%. Then in the rental housing sector with a percentage of 20% and 10% in the minimarket or retail sector and others. The SLR method has identified a management system with a profit-sharing system, and investment allocation mapping is the method used by Nazhir.

Nazhir utilizes abandoned land to become more productive to encourage the economic welfare of the community, ensure food availability and availability of jobs and manage rice barns to produce waqf rice given to underprivileged families is the success of productive waqf management. Indonesia has had the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWF) since 2004, and Malaysia has had the Selangor Waqf Organization (PWS) since 2011.

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