ABSTRAK

Skripsi dengan judul "Analisis Implementasi dan Kendala Program E-AIW (Elektronik Akta Ikrar Wakaf) dalam Pendataan Aset Wakaf di Kecamatan Kalidawir". Di tulis oleh Novi Nur Cahyati, NIM. 1860404223054, Pembimbing Dr. Ahmad Supriyadi, M.Pd.I.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh pentingnya legalitas aset wakaf untuk menghindari sengketa melalui inovasi digital Kementerian Agama berupa program E-AIW. Kecamatan Kalidawir terpilih sebagai lokasi penelitian karena memiliki jumlah aset wakaf bersertifikat yang terdata di sistem informasi wakaf (siwak) Kementrian Agama tertinggi di Kabupaten Tulungagung, yakni 138 lokasi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis implementasi program E-AIW, mengidentifikasi kendala yang dihadapi oleh PPAIW dan Nazhir, serta mendeskripsikan solusi yang diterapkan dalam pendataan aset wakaf di Kecamatan Kalidawir.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan berdasarkan teori implementasi kebijakan George C. Edwards III.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi Program Elektronik Akta Ikrar Wakaf (E-AIW) di KUA Kecamatan Kalidawir telah berjalan cukup baik berdasarkan aspek komunikasi, sumber daya, disposisi, dan struktur birokrasi. Namun dalam pelaksanaannya masih ditemukan beberapa kendala, yaitu kendala sistem berupa permasalahan geotagging dan kualitas hasil pemindaian dokumen, serta kendala non sistem berupa keterlambatan verifikasi, ketidaksiapan dokumen wakif, permasalahan status tanah, dan keterlibatan ahli waris dalam proses wakaf. Upaya yang dilakukan untuk mengatasi kendala tersebut dilakukan melalui koordinasi antara PPAIW, Nazhir, dan wakif. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, KUA Kecamatan Kalidawir disarankan untuk meningkatkan sosialisasi terkait prosedur dan persyaratan E-AIW kepada masyarakat serta mengembangkan sistem administrasi yang lebih terintegrasi guna mengurangi penggunaan dokumen fisik secara berlebihan agar pelaksanaan program dapat berjalan lebih efektif dan efisien.

Kata Kunci: Implementasi, E-AIW, Pendataan Aset Wakaf, Kendala, Solusi**.**

ABSTRACK

Thesis entitled "Analysis of the Implementation and Constraints of the E-AIW (Electronic Waqf Pledge Deed) Program in Waqf Asset Data Collection in Kalidawir District". Written by Novi Nur Cahyati, NIM. 1860404223054, Supervisor Dr. Ahmad Supriyadi, M.Pd.I.

This research is motivated by the importance of the legality of waqf assets to prevent disputes through the Ministry of Religious Affairs' digital innovation, namely the E-AIW program. Kalidawir District was selected as the research location because it has the highest number of certified waqf assets recorded in the Ministry of Religious Affairs' Waqf Information System (SIWAK) in Tulungagung Regency, totaling 138 locations. The purpose of this study is to analyze the implementation of the E-AIW program, identify the obstacles faced by PPAIW (Official Empowered to Create Waqf Pledge Deeds) and Nazhir (Waqf Managers), and describe the solutions applied in waqf asset data collection in Kalidawir District.

The research method used is qualitative, with data collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. Data analysis was conducted through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing based on George C. Edwards III's policy implementation theory.

The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the Electronic Waqf Pledge Deed Program (E-AIW) at the Kalidawir District Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) has been implemented fairly well based on the aspects of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. However, several obstacles were still found during its implementation, including system-related constraints such as geotagging issues and poor-quality document scanning results, as well as non-system constraints including delays in verification processes, inadequate preparedness of waqif documents, land ownership status issues, and inheritance-related matters in the waqf process. Efforts to address these obstacles were carried out through coordination among PPAIW, Nazhir, and waqif. Based on the findings of this study, the Kalidawir District Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) is recommended to enhance public socialization regarding the procedures and requirements of E-AIW and to develop a more integrated administrative system to reduce excessive use of physical documents, thereby improving the effectiveness and efficiency of program implementation.

Keywords: Implementation, E-AIW, Waqf Asset Data Collection, Obstacles, Solutions.