

The Role of Management of the Jariyah Drilling Well Program in Improving Community Welfare (Case Study of BMH Kediri Drilling Well, Keniten Village)

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ABSTRACT

Currently, non-profit organizations such as OPZ, LAZ, and so on are increasingly known to the public. The programs presented are also increasingly varied; the number of programs makes OPZ and LAZ increasingly develop and begin to gain public trust. The management of the drilled wells charity program is carried out by Laznas Baitul Maal Hidayatullah as one of its superior programs. This program is also carried out by other institutions, but only as an incidental program that is not prepared and carried out continuously, like in Laznas Baitul Maal Hidayatullah. In Kediri, Laznas Baitul Maal Hidayatullah is the only OPZ, or LAZ, that organizes this program. This research uses qualitative research methods, and data collection techniques use data from interviews and literature studies. This research aims to provide education about program management at OPZ or LAZ, as well as the role of waqf for community welfare. The management of this program is carried out by the institution, and various maintenance tasks are carried out by local residents and the institution. With this drilled-well charity program, it can indeed fulfill the community's water needs. Being a public facility, this drilled well can be used by anyone and for anything. Because these drilled wells are often built in the surroundings of mosques, prayer rooms, and Islamic boarding schools, they will also be used for the maintenance of mosques, prayer rooms, and Islamic boarding schools. This is one form of maintenance of places of worship carried out by the community and donors as helpers in fulfilling funds. in their construction.

Keywords: Program Management, Waqf Program, Community Welfare

INTRODUCTION

As humans we are required to always do good. Help each other through various things such as infaq and alms. Almsgiving is a form of worship that teaches a person to have a good relationship with Allah (hablūmīnallah) and have a good relationship with fellow humans (hablumīnannās) (Dewi, 2019).

As long as the property donated continues to provide benefits, rewards will continue to flow to the person doing the charity. That is what is called almsgiving,

namely alms whose rewards continue to flow even if the person giving alms has died. As the following hadith says: from Abu Hurairah RA, Rasulullah SAW said:

يُنْتَفَعُ وَعِلْمٌ جَارِيَةٌ صَدَقَةٌ مِنْ إِلَّا ثَلَاثَةٍ مِنْ إِلَّا عَمَلُهُ عَنْهُ انْقَطَعَ الْإِنْسَانُ مَاتَ إِذَا
لَهُ يَدْعُو صَالِحٍ أَوْ وُلْدٍ بِهِ

Meaning: "When a person dies, his deeds are cut off, except for three things: sadaqah Jariyah, useful knowledge or a pious child who prays for him."

In the operational management of an institution to achieve its goals, it is known as Planning, Organizing, Actuating, and Controlling, which is then abbreviated as POAC. POAC management as the basis of management is to carry out institutional arrangements with good planning in order to achieve the various goals that have been set (Cahyani, 2020).

In the Islamic perspective, water is an object that is very necessary in everyday life, both as a means of purification, watering plants, and to fulfill the consumption needs of humans and animals, water is an object with public ownership like grassland and fire. Therefore, everyone has the same right to use water in public places such as seas, rivers, lakes and so on and the same obligation to maintain it (Ariesman, 2018).

In Kediri Regency and City, Laznas Baitul Maal Hidayatullah is the only ziswaf institution that organizes the drilled well procurement program, in an effort to meet the community's water needs. This program is also carried out by several government institutions such as KOMINFO through the Regency and City Governments in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources or the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. Furthermore, by the Directorate General of KSDAE or Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems.

Currently, 9 drilled well points have been realized, and researchers chose the main data source from drilled well points in Keniten Village, Mojo District, Kediri Regency. This drilled well in Keniten Village cost IDR 25,268,000 and became the 7th well out of 9 wells that were successfully built by BMH Kediri. This drilled well is used by the community to help provide water in various urgent situations.

The well point in Keniten Village was chosen because it is in a mountainous area and has a deep water source, so residents have difficulty building a new well because it requires a large amount of funds. Apart from that, there are often obstacles or problems with water sources, low tides, droughts and especially during the dry season.

So the construction of a well in Keniten Village is really needed by the community, and has been used by it for approximately 2 years.

Research objectives: To find out the role of managing the almsgiving program at the Baitul Maal Hidayatullah Kediri laznas and to find out the role of managing the drilled wells almsgiving program at Baitul Maal Hidayatullah Kediri laznas in improving community welfare

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative research method which will produce descriptive and written data which includes information from the agencies involved in the research object. The main source of this research is direct field research at Laznas Baitul Maal Hidayatullah Kediri and the drilled well environment.

This research is a field research (Field Research) with a qualitative descriptive approach in the form of a case study to obtain various in-depth and comprehensive data about the role of the Jariyah Sumur Bor Alms Program Management in improving community welfare at Laznas Baitul Maal Hidayatullah Kediri. A qualitative approach with descriptive methods is carried out through direct observation and interviews to obtain internal and external data, facts and institutional strategies. The institutional strategy factors used are determined based on interview results and supported by literature.

This research data collection technique is a step that aims to obtain the various data needed. The research data collection techniques used by researchers include the following

Observation is a research data collection technique carried out through observation by recording a situation. Researchers carried out direct observations to find out about the role of drilled well charity in efforts to improve community welfare at Laznas Baitul Maal Hidayatullah Kediri.

Interviews are a research data collection technique where informants are questioned verbally, directly or indirectly with the data source. This interview was carried out directly, the parties interviewed to obtain information were Laznas amil Baitul Maal Hidayatullah and residents around the drilled well as well as community figures involved.

Documentation is needed in conducting research in order to obtain data related to the role of drilling wells. The data required includes books, financial data and several other data related to research obtained through institutions or direct data in the field at the location of the drilled well.

Triangulation In data collection techniques, is defined as collecting data as well as checking the correctness of the data carried out by the researcher. Researchers use data triangulation, described as the use of multiple data sources to gain different views of a situation in a single study. Triangulation aims to increase research accuracy, in this case triangulation is a form of validity. This means using different data collection techniques and different data sources to check the validity of the data. This type of data triangulation is based on people, namely the validity of research data is checked by repeated interviews with different respondents at the same time

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Baitul Maal Hidayatullah National Zakat Amil Institute (BMH) is a zakat amil institution with the task of collecting various Zakat, infaq, alms, Waqf and Grant funds. Baitul Maal Hidayatullah also collects and manages social humanitarian and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds for companies, as well as carrying out various distributions through educational, da'wah and social humanitarian programs in an effort to equalize the economy nationally.

Educational programs such as the Rumah Qur'an program, Al-Qur'an Waqf and Islamic boarding school rice alms are an important highlight because BMH started from an educational institution, namely an Islamic boarding school, which then developed rapidly, and has now become Laznas. Not only in the field of education, the Well Drilling Program is one of the leading programs too, because this program is a typical program owned by BMH. Several other institutions have implemented this program, but only in certain circumstances such as disasters or other factors. BMH has the largest distribution because this drilled well is a program that continues to be rolled out and has even become its flagship program. Even in Kediri, BMH is the only ziswaf management institution that has a Drilling Well program. This is in accordance with Shohib's explanation

According to Shohib, "BMH has 5 programs which are the institution's flagship programs, namely: the Jariyah Sumur Bor Alms program, the Qur'an House program, the Remote Mosque program, the Al-Qur'an Waqf program and the rice alms program for students. This program is a program that continues to be carried out by BMH, because it is a typical program at BMH and is considered important. The benefits of these programs can be felt in the long term, targeting places of worship and education centers. "And the satri rice alms are distributed on the basis of Laznas. BMH starts from the Islamic boarding school and has assisted Islamic boarding schools in several branches." Some of these programs are superior programs because they include important distribution, and some of these programs have long-term benefits.

The process of implementing the construction of the drilled well program : Determine the water source drilling point, Create a well drilling activity program, Make a financial plan for carrying out drilling activities, Open donations, Closing donations, Development and Financial statements.

Requirements for drilling wells to be built: The land must be waqf land or not privately owned, No water source / well has been abandoned, Decreased water quality and quantity, Residents have difficulty finding water sources, Drilling focus/target, Mosque and prayer room, Islamic boarding school, and Locations of drought/difficult water sources

Drilled Well Maintenance for drilled wells that have been built for less than 3 years, only monitoring is carried out, and for drilled wells that have been built for more than 3 years, maintenance is carried out.

Table 4. 1 Number of Drilled Wells in Kediri

No.	Location	Year of Construction
1.	Sumur Bor Mojo Kecamatan Mojo, Kabupaten Kediri	2020
2.	Sumur Bor Gurah, Kecamatan Gurah Kabupaten Kediri	2020
3.	Sumur Bor Badas Kecamatan Badas, Kabupaten Kediri	2020
4.	Sumur Bor Pare, Kecamatan Pare, Kabupaten Kediri	2021
5.	Sumur Bor Puncu, Kecamatan Puncu, Kabupaten Kediri	2021
6.	Sumur Bor Bandar Lor, Kecamatan Mojoroto, Kota Kediri.	2021
7.	Sumur Bor Keniten, Kecamatan Mojo, Kabupaten Kediri	2021

8. Sumur Bor Mojoroto, Kecamatan Mojoroto, Kota Kediri. 2022
9. Sumur Bor Wonosari, Kecamatan Pagu, Kabupaten Kediri 2022

The location in Keniten was chosen because this area is in the mountains and has been used by residents. Because it has deep water sources, residents find it difficult to build new wells because it requires a large amount of funds. Apart from that, there are often obstacles or problems with water sources, and droughts, especially during the dry season. Other locations only focus on being used for the needs of mosques, prayer rooms or Islamic boarding schools, and have not been used for the general public.

In measuring welfare indicators carried out by BPS RI through its book Indicators of People's Welfare for 2022 which was mentioned in CHAPTER II. In Point VI regarding Housing there are criteria for the physical condition of buildings which measure the level of people's welfare. These indicators contain: building durability (durable housing), namely the widest roof in the form of concrete/tile/zinc/wood/shingles; the widest wall is a wall/plaster made of woven bamboo/wire, wood/planks and wooden sticks; and the widest floor is marble/granite/ceramic/parquet/vinyl/carpet/tile/tile/terrazzo/wood/board/cement/red brick. Apart from the physical condition of the building, other criteria for a suitable residence are drinking water facilities, toilet facilities, rubbish disposal sites, and others

It was explained that in a residential building, there must be adequate clean water facilities. To drink and clean oneself or defecate. This is in accordance with the situation in Surowangsang Hamlet, Keniten Village, which is being helped to meet its water needs.

Fulfilling drinking water may not significantly help, because in drought conditions it can still be met, because according to the Ministry of Health, drinking water needs are 2L per person per day, and for children 1.8L per day.

In order to provide water for bathing, washing and so on, residents who previously had to bathe in the river during the dry season, now no longer need to, because this drilled well can be accessed at any time. Because the well is built using drilling power and deep drilling, the well can continue to flow water.

Indeed, currently no plumbing has been carried out, due to several obstacles, because this plumbing activity is not cheap, the community chooses to take water

directly from the water taps that have been provided. Because the access to the water tap that was built is on the side of the main road, it is easy for residents who need it to reach it. Several residents admitted that in emergencies, such as during the dry season, when their well recedes, they usually bathe or draw water from the well.

If viewed based on Islamic economic prosperity, based on Maqasid Al-Syari'ah, Hifz Al-Nafs/Maintaining the Soul, Islamic Sharia really values a person's life, not just the lives of Muslims, even the lives of infidels or evil people. The threat of the qishash law is a guarantee that no life is permitted. In an effort to maintain the soul (self) and the continuity of human life, Islam requires the establishment of the soul, namely the provision of basic food, drink, clothing and shelter. One example of maintaining the soul is eating. Eating is very important for the body and for human life, so eating is also an al-ḍarurīyah (primary) need.

In meeting basic needs in the form of food, drinks and clothing, the drilled well program is not significant enough to help because the amount of water needed for this is only small. But for other needs such as housing, this well is very helpful in meeting water needs for MCK (Bathing, Washing, Toilet) needs. Because if we look at it based on the 2022 BPS RI welfare indicator measurements regarding the criteria for a decent house that have been mentioned, a place to live must have proper sanitation facilities, namely drinking water facilities, toilet facilities, rubbish disposal areas, and others.

The water requirement for MCK is large, around 60L per day. Meanwhile, water sources often recede during the dry season. So the construction of this drilled well helps residents fulfill their water needs. And based on interviews that have been conducted, this well has been used by the community, especially when there is an emergency or shortage of water.

Based on the indicators mentioned and looking at the conditions in the field, the construction of this drilled well has been utilized by the community to help meet the community's water needs and the welfare of the community in Keniten Village has been helped to improve.

CONCLUSION

The role of management of the drilled well alms program in improving community welfare, through measurement with welfare indicators based on BPS RI

data for 2022 and Islamic welfare indicators in the care of the soul or An-Nafs. This well has been used by residents to meet the community's water needs when they need it. According to the welfare indicators that have been mentioned and the utilization carried out, and the community's water needs that can be met, the construction of this drilled well has played a role in helping improve the welfare of the community.

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