

The Concept of Islamic Financing in Sustainable Agriculture Development Perspective of Maqashid Shari'ah

Ahsani Taqwim^{1*}, Kartika Rose Rachmadi²

^{1,2} Faculty of Economics and Business, Islamic University of Malang

*Email Correspondence: ahsani.taqwim@unisma.ac.id

Abstract

The agricultural sector has a fairly large share in the country's development goals, but one of the main problems that always becomes an obstacle for farmers is capital support. The state budget that has been set by the government has not been able to be distributed evenly. Waqf is one of the Islamic social finances that has great potential, although until now its realization is still very minimal. This study tries to synergize waqf with integrated agricultural development in Brenjonk using a qualitative method with a case study approach. The results of this study offer a scheme that can help farmers to obtain financial assistance in agricultural development efforts through the Cash Waqf linked Sukuk instrument. CWLS yields can be allocated by BWI as Nazhir to Brenjonk organic farmers in the form of financing assistance for infrastructure development, skills training or procurement of tools that can facilitate the performance of farmers. Considering that waqf is a social fund, any assistance distributed to the target group is free of charge.

Keywords : Financing, CWLS, Sustainable Agricultural Development, Maqashid Syari'ah

Citation suggestions: Taqwim, A., & Rachmadi, K. R. (2023). The Concept of Islamic Financing in Sustainable Agriculture Development Perspective of Maqashid Shari'ah. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 9(02), 1745-1754. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v9i2.9013>

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v9i2.9013>

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is not only known as a maritime country but also an agricultural country with abundant natural resources by the eyes of the world. The country has vast oceans, crops with various types of mines, the world's lung forests to fertile soil. Of the various resources owned by Indonesia, agriculture is one of the sectors that plays an important role in efforts to improve people's welfare and has a share in national development. (Ma'ruf Zain & Sumbulah, 2021)

The agricultural model that is currently developing is integrated farming based on organic farming, which is a cropping method that combines agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry, plantation, and forestry in one control to get optimal results. Integrated farming is a component of the agricultural system that takes into account the concept of minimizing risks, increasing production and profits to utilize organic waste from its agricultural activities. (Boix-Fayos & de Vente, 2023). Organic waste from integrated farming activities can be used

as a variety of agricultural support needs, one of which is as a basic ingredient for processed organic fertilizer to animal feed. *Zero waste* is the main principle of integrated agriculture where manure waste will be used efficiently. (Mgomezulu et al., 2023)

Brenjonk Organic Farmer Community is a farmer group that applies integrated agriculture, this community is based in Penanggungan Village, Trawas District, Mojokerto District, East Java. The main vision of this community is to strengthen rural economic businesses, empower farmers, increase public awareness of healthy consumption patterns and campaign for agriculture that is environmentally friendly, promotes diversity and ensures sustainability.

Agricultural activities in the Brenjonk Organic Community are carried out directly on open land such as rice fields, courtyards or by creating family-scale organic vegetable houses. There are many organic vegetable houses (*green houses*) scattered in the yards of local residents, vegetable and fruit cultivation and

processing organic waste into compost. This is what makes this area designated and referred to as *Kampung Organik*. Farmers make cow dung or other agricultural waste as organic fertilizer to replace pesticide fertilizers. The character of integrated agriculture that combines the management of crops and livestock in one environment is unique and has more value than just ordinary agriculture or animal husbandry, the combination raises the potential for agritourism. (Sriprapakhan et al., 2021)

In 2018 Bank Indonesia declared Brejonek village as an agro-tourism area, this made the number of visitors continue to increase and certainly had a positive impact on the surrounding community, especially for community members. The status as an agro-tourism village certainly requires this community to continue to innovate and improve the quality of human resources or infrastructure in order to achieve the maximum goal of empowering rural communities.

Infrastructure such as roads, public bathrooms and prayer rooms, then the lack of land that functions as land for pest control plants, land that functions as an educational space is still limited, the availability of water supply for irrigation of rice fields and for limited bathrooms during the dry season and inadequate MSME center facilities are tasks that must be completed. But there are still many obstacles, and financial problems are still the main reason that hinders these goals. (Ilmiah & Islam, 2023)

Waqf is a medium that can be used to realize the goals of public welfare. Hasan claims waqf as a sustainable development institution for Islamic civilization. (Hasan, 2022) From the early period until the peak of Islamic civilization, waqf played an important role as an instrument that stimulated economic and social growth.

During the Abbasid Caliphate and the Ottoman Empire of Turkey, waqf became a tool that could ease the burden on the government in providing public needs such as education and health. Waqf is also seen as a tool that has enough power to alleviate poverty, restore the social economy of Muslims and realize distributive justice in society. (Rahmatul Fadhil & Nurbalqis, 2021)

The growth and development of Islamic civilization has always been driven by the growth and development of waqf. Waqf activities create a permanent, cumulative and ever-increasing capital base and infrastructure for benevolent activities. The

existence of waqf in various countries has had a positive impact on society, but to increase its effectiveness there needs to be innovation that can have a sustainable impact. (Lestari et al., 2023). Managing waqf assets productively in various types of property investments or securities such as stocks and bonds has become a new trend in the global waqf world. In the last few decades, the trend of waqf collaboration with sukuk has become very popular. Sukuk is an Islamic financial instrument that is included in an important subsector to drive the country's economy. (Almasati, 2022)

Today the sukuk market represents the second largest component of the Islamic finance industry after Islamic banking. Ledhem emphasized that sukuk is a better financing alternative than debt financing because of its elements of investment cooperation and sharing of risk. With the capacity of sukuk, the idea of combining it with waqf could be the perfect solution to address the funding gap. (Ledhem, 2022). Oji asserts that Sukuk and Waqf can be combined and encourages the securitization of waqf through sukuk as a modern scheme for the empowerment of waqf assets. (Oji et al., 2016) Then Tanjung stated that the collaboration of waqf and sukuk could be an extraordinary innovation for economic sustainability, especially to obtain funds without interest. (Tanjung & Windiarso, 2021)

Qizam also emphasized that Waqf-Sukuk not only bridges the gap between the profit and non-profit sectors, but also helps develop both in many ways as a counterweight to the Islamic economy, increasing the efficiency of the non-profit sector and developing new Islamic financial tools for the non-profit sector. Many countries have taken steps to combine sukuk and waqf into a sustainable program. (Qizam & Fong, 2019)

Countries such as Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Malaysia and New Zealand are some of them. 4 Malaysia issued Sukuk Sustainable and Responsible Investment (SRI) as a source of funds for empowering waqf assets, then King Abdul Aziz Waqf in Saudi Arabia has built Zam-Zam Tower through the sukuk al-intifa' program, while in Indonesia the waqf asset empowerment scheme is carried out using the Sukuk Linked Waqf (SLW) scheme. (Billah et al., 2023)

In addition to Sukuk Linked Waqf, there is also another model of Sukuk-Wakaf development, namely Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) which was released on October 4, 2018 at the IMF & World Bank

Annual Meeting. CWLS is an instrument that integrates cash waqf with sukuk and was initiated to provide alternative cash waqf management in a safe and profitable financial instrument. (Sulistiani et al., 2023)

The implementation is to produce or invest cash waqf collected by BWI through LKS-PWU in the state sukuk instrument (SBSN), then the returns from sukuk will be allocated to the interests of mauquf alaih while the money from the sukuk issuance will be used by the government to finance the development of various kinds of infrastructure or other state needs. (Mellaku & Sebsibe, 2022)

This CWLS scheme creates a symbiotic mutualism relationship that mutually benefits the parties involved. CWLS was initiated with the aim of encouraging the acceleration of fiscal financing in the context of social projects such as education, health post-disaster recovery and other developments. Agriculture is one of the targets for the use of funds, as explained by Mrs. Dwi Irianti Hadiningdyah that BWI plans to channel CWLS returns to manage 10 H of farmers' land in Lampung. (IAEI, 2020). The Brenjonk organic farming community can be one of the strategic targets of the CWLS program, this community implements an integrated farming system that reflects modern agriculture that is environmentally friendly, efficient and more guarantees the welfare of farmers. As explained, efforts to develop the Brenjonk organic farming community continue, but they are not without obstacles.

The Brenjonk organic farming community has only received assistance several times, namely in 2013 from the Mojokerto Regency Government amounting to 600 million and 100 million from Bank Indonesia in 2018. The assistance that has been channeled to this community cannot be said to be sufficient to meet long-term goals, other alternatives are certainly needed to support future interests.

Several studies have discussed Islamic financing in sustainable farming. Among the results of his research is consumer knowledge and religiosity which is able to predict the success of sustainable farming. Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk can provide benefits to organic farmers because it can help consumers identify the benefits and quality of the product. (Sukmana, 2020) Ari et al. (2015) argues that

timeframe is trust in the eyes of consumers so that consumers will trust the quality of the products they have trusted. (Ari & Koc, 2021) Productivity has an important role in developing the brand of a product because the timeframe has aspects of reputation and credibility that consumers will use as a consideration in using a product or service. (Billah et al., 2023)

CWLS as a social interest-oriented program can be a solution in overcoming the obstacles faced by the Brenjonk organic farming community. financing through CWLS will greatly assist in efforts to develop integrated agriculture in Brenjonk organic farmers. Based on the background explanation above, researchers are trying to provide cash waqf linked sukuk management options in the integrated agricultural sector through research with the title "Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk Financing Concept in Sustainable Agricultural Development Perspective of Sustainable Agricultural Development".

2. METHOD

The method used in this research is a survey method with an explanatory approach. This research method is quantitative in nature which is used to examine the behavior of an individual or group by taking samples from the population and using a questionnaire as a data collection tool. Data processing in this study used SPSS 24 and WarpPLS 7.0 software.

The population in this study were Brenjonk Organic Farmers in Penanggungan Village, Trawas District, Mojokerto District, East Java. While the sample method used in determining the sample in this study is Probability Sampling. This probability sampling uses sampling area and stratified random sampling. Sampling area is a technique that aims to determine the sample when the population or data source to be studied is very broad in scope, so the sampling is based on a predetermined population area. (Ahyar et al., 2020) Meanwhile, Stratified Random Sampling is a way of taking samples by paying attention to strata (levels) in the population. The sample taken in this study was 325 farmers.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Research result

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the t test results are as follows

Table 1 : Table Q Ratios For Path Coefficients

VARIABLES	X ₁	Y	Z					
Waqf (X 1)								
Sukuk (X 2)								
Conformity of the Accord (X 3)								
Nominal (X 4)								
Productivity (X 5)								
Time Period (X6)								
Maqashid Shari'ah (Y)	2,382	1,791	2,519	3,271	2,829	5,715		0.631
Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)	0.432	3,291	-0.061	3,720	4,516	5.217		

Source: Data processed with WarpPLS 7.0

The **Results** from table 1 shows that:

- a. **Waqf (X1) to Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)**, the t ratio value of the Waqf variable (X1) on the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) is 0.418 (< 1.96). Based on this value, partially the Waqf variable (X1) has no effect on the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z).
- b. **Sukuk (X2) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)**, the t ratio value of Sukuk (X2) variable on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) variable is 3.239 (> 1.96). Based on this value, the Sukuk variable (X2) partially affects the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z).
- c. **Conformity to the aqad (X3) to Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)**, variable is -0.058 (< 1.96). Based on this value, partially the variable of the Conformity of the Accord (X3) has no effect on the variable of Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z).
- d. **Nominal (X4) to Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)**, the t ratio value of Nominal variable (X4) on Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) is 3.601 (> 1.96). Based on this value, the Nominal variable (X4) partially affects the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z).
- e. **Productivity (X5) to Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)**, the t ratio value of Productivity variable (X5) on Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) is 4.617 (> 1.96). Based on this value, the productivity variable (X5) partially affects the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z).
- f. **Time Period (X6) to Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)**, the t ratio value of Time Period variable (X6) on Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) is 5.191 (> 1.96). Based on this value, the variable of Time Period (X6) partially affects the variable of Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z).
- g. **Waqf (X1) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y)**, the t ratio value of the Waqf variable (X1) on the Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y) is 2.583 (> 1.96). Based on this value, the Waqf variable (X1) partially affects the Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y).
- h. **Sukuk (X2) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y)**, the t ratio value of Sukuk variable (X2) on Maqashid Syari'ah variable (Y) is 1.822 (<1.96). Based on this value, partially the Sukuk variable (X2) has no effect on Maqashid Syari'ah (Y).
- i. **Conformity to the aqad (X3) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y)**, the t ratio value of the variable Conformity of the Accord (X3) to the variable Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) is 2.838 (> 1.96). Based on this value, partially the variable Conformity of Akad (X3) affects the Maqashid Syari'ah variable (Y).
- j. **Nominal (X4) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y)**, the t ratio value of Nominal variable (X4) on Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y) is 3.376 (> 1.96). Based on this value, the Nominal variable (X4) partially affects the Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y).
- k. **Productivity (X5) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y)**, the t ratio value of Productivity variable (X5) on Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y) is 2.538 (> 1.96). Based on this value, the productivity variable (X5) partially affects the Maqashid Syari'ah variable (Y).
- l. **Time period (X6) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y)**, the t ratio value of the Time Period variable (X6) on the Maqashid Syari'ah variable (Y) is 5.478 (> 1.96). Based on this value, the Time Period variable (X6) partially affects the Maqashid Syari'ah variable (Y).

m. **Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y)**, t ratio value of Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) on Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y) is 0.644 (<

1.96). Based on this value, partially the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) has no effect on the Maqashid Syari'ah variable (Y).

Q Ratios For Path Coefficients

<u>VARIABLES</u>	<u>X1</u>	<u>X1</u>	<u>X1</u>	<u>X1</u>	<u>X1</u>	<u>X1</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>
Waqf (X 1)								
Sukuk (X 2)								
Conformity to the aqad (X 3)								
Amount (X 4)								
Productivity (X 5)								
Time period (X 6)								
Maqashid Shari'ah (Y)	0.492	0.437	0.449	0.430	0.411	0.401		
Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)								

Source: Data processed with WarpPLS 7.0

The results of table 2 show that:

- a. **Waqf (X1) on Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) through Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)**, p value of the Waqf variable (X1) on the Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y) mediated by the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) is 0.492 (> 0.05), which means that indirectly the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) has an insignificant effect in mediating the relationship between the Waqf variable (X1) and the Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y)
- b. **Sukuk (X2) on Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) through Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)**, p value of the Sukuk variable (X2) on the Maqashid Syari'ah variable (Y) mediated by the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) is 0.437 (> 0.05), which means that indirectly the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) has an insignificant influence in mediating the relationship between the Sukuk variable (X2) and the Maqashid Syari'ah variable (Y).
- c. **Conformity to the Aqad (X3) on Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) through Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)**, p value of the Conformity of the Accord (X3) variable on the Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) variable mediated by the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) is 0.499 (> 0.05), which means that indirectly the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) has an insignificant effect in mediating the relationship between the Conformity of the Accord (X3) variable and the Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y).

- d. **Nominal (X4) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) through Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)**, p value of the Nominal variable (X4) on the Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y) mediated by the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) is 0.430 (> 0.05), which means that indirectly the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) has an insignificant effect in mediating the relationship between the Nominal variable (X4) and the Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y).
- e. **Productivity (X5) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) through Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)**, p value of Productivity variable (X5) on Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y) mediated by Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) is 0.411 (> 0.05), which means that indirectly Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) has an insignificant influence in mediating the relationship between Productivity variable (X5) and Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y).
- f. **Time Period (X6) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) through Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)**, variable p value of Time Period variable (X6) on Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y) mediated by Sustainable Agricultural Development variable. (Z) is 0.401 (> 0.05), which means that indirectly the Sustainable Agricultural Development variable (Z) has an insignificant influence in mediating the relationship between the Time Period variable (X6) and the Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y).

3.2. Discussion

The following is an interpretation of the results of hypothesis testing between independent variables, namely Waqf (X1), Sukuk (X2), Akad Conformity (X3), Nominal (X4), Productivity (X5), and Term (X6) on the dependent variable Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) and the mediator variable, namely Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z).

Effect of Waqf (X1) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)

The t ratio value of Waqf (X1) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is 0.418 (< 1.96). Based on this value partially Waqf (X1) has no effect on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z). The p value of Waqf (X1) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is 0.338 (> 0.05), which means that partially Waqf (X1) has an insignificant effect on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z).

Effect of Sukuk (X2) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)

The t ratio value of Sukuk (X2) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is 3.239 (> 1.96). Based on this value, Sukuk (X2) has an effect on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z). The p value of Sukuk (X2) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is < 0.001 (< 0.05), which means that partially Sukuk (X2) has a significant influence on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z).

Effect of Aqad Conformity (X3) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)

The t ratio of the suitability of the contract (X3) to the variable of Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is -0.058 (< 1.96). Based on this value, partially, the Conformity of the Aqad (X3) has no effect on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z). The p value of Conformity of Aqad (X3) to Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is 0.447 (> 0.05), which means that partially Conformity of Aqad (X3) has an insignificant influence on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z).

Effect of Nominal (X4) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)

The t ratio value of Nominal (X4) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is 3.601 (> 1.96). Based on this value, Nominal (X4) partially affects Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z). The p value of Nominal (X4) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is < 0.001 (< 0.05), which means

that partially Nominal (X4) has a significant influence on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z).

Effect of Productivity (X5) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)

The t ratio value of Productivity (X5) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is 4.617 (> 1.96). Based on this value, partially Productivity (X5) affects Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z). The p value of Productivity (X5) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is < 0.001 (< 0.05), which means that partially Productivity (X5) has a significant influence on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z).

Effect of Time Period (X6) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)

The t ratio value of Time Period (X6) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is 5.191 (> 1.96). Based on this value, the Timeframe (X6) partially affects the Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z). The p value of Timeframe (X6) on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is < 0.001 (< 0.05), which means that partially Timeframe (X6) has a significant influence on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z).

Influence of Waqf (X1), Sukuk (X2), Compliance with Contracts (X3), Nominal (X4), Productivity (X5) And Time Period (X6) for Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)

The r square value of Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is 0.677, which means that there is an influence of 67.7% between Waqf (X1), Sukuk (X2), Contract Conformity (X3), Nominal (X4), Productivity (X5) and Time Period (X6) to Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z), whereas the rest 32.3% influenced variable other in outside study.

Influence Waqf (X1) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y)

Mark t ratio Waqf (X1) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) is 2,583 (> 1.96). Based on mark the in a manner Partial Waqf (X1) influential to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y). The p value of Waqf (X1) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) is 0.005 (< 0.05), which means that partially Waqf (X1) has a significant effect on Maqashid Shari'ah (Y).

Influence Sukuk (X2) against Maqashid Shari'ah (Y)

The t ratio value of Sukuk (X2) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) is 1.822 (< 1.96). Based on this value

partially Sukuk (X2) has no effect on Maqashid Syari'ah (Y). Mark p.s Sukuk values (X2) against Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) is 0.035 (> 0.05), Which meaning that partially Sukuk (X2) has an insignificant effect on Maqashid Syari'ah (Y).

Influence Contract Compatibility (X3) towards Maqashid Shari'ah (Y)

The value of the t ratio of Contract Conformity (X3) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) is 2.838 (> 1.96). Based on mark the in a manner Partial Contract Compatibility (X3) influential to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y). Mark p value of Conformity of Akad (X3) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) is 0.002 (< 0.05), which means partially Conformity Contract (X3) has a significant influence on Maqashid Syari'ah (Y).

Influence Nominal (X4) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y)

The t ratio value of the Nominal variable (X4) to the Maqashid Syari'ah variable (Y) is 3.376 (> 1.96). Based on mark the then H010 rejected And H110 accepted, Which It means partially the Nominal variable (X4) has an effect on the Maqashid Shari'ah variable (Y). Mark p.s value variable Nominal (X4) to variable Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) is < 0.001 (< 0.05), which means that partially the Nominal variable (X4) has a significant influencesignificant to the variable Maqashid Syari'ah (Y).

Influence productivity (X5) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y)

Productivity t ratio (X5) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) is 2.538 (> 1.96). Based on mark the in a manner Partial productivity (X5) influential to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y). Mark p.s value Productivity (X5) to Maqashid Shari'ah is 0.006 (< 0.05), Which It means in a manner Partial productivity (X5) owninfluence significant to Maqasid Shari'ah (Y).

Influence Timeframe (X6) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y)

Mark t ratio Time period (X6) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) is 5,478 (> 1.96). Based on mark the in a manner Partial Time period (X6) influential to purchase decision (Y). The p value of Time Period (X6) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) is < 0.001 (< 0.05), Which It means in a manner Partial Time period (X6) own influence Which significant to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y).

Influence Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y)

The t ratio value of Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) is 0.644 (< 1.96). Based on this value then H013 is accepted and H113 is rejected, which means it is partially

variable Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) has no effect on variables Maqashid Shari'ah (Y). p values the variable Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) is 0.260 (> 0.05), which means partially the variable Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) has an insignificant effect on the variables Maqashid Shari'ah (Y).

Influence of Waqf (X1), Sukuk (X2), Compliance with Contracts (X3), Nominal (X4), Productivity (X5), Time period (X6) and Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) towards Maqashid Syari'ah (Y)

The r square value of Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) is 0.790, which means that there is an effect of 79% between Waqf (X1), Sukuk (X2), Contract Conformity (X3), Nominal (X4), Productivity (X5), Timeframe (X6) and Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) for Maqashid Syari'ah (Y), while the remaining 21% influenced another variable outside of research.

Influence Waqf (X1) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) through Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)

Waqf path coefficient value (X1) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) mediated by Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is 0.001 (> 0), which means that Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) indirectly has positive relationship in mediating the relationship between Waqf (X1) and Maqashid Syari'ah (Y). Mark p.s Waqf values (X1) towards Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) Which mediated by Sustainable Agricultural Development is 0.492 (> 0.05), which means that Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) indirectly has an influence Which No significant in mediate connection between Waqf (X1) And Maqashid Shari'ah (Y).

Influence Sukuk (X2) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) through Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)

The path coefficient value of Sukuk (X2) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) mediated by Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is 0.006 (> 0), Which It means in a manner No direct Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) own positive relationship in mediating the relationship between Sukuk (X2) and Maqashid Syari'ah (Y). The p value of Sukuk (X2) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) mediated by Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is 0.437 (> 0.05), which means that Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) indirectly has a significant effectNo significant in mediating connection between Sukuk (X2) and Maqashid Shari'ah (Y).

Influence Contract Compatibility (X3) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) through Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)

The path coefficient value of Akad Conformity (X3) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) mediated by Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is $-0.000 (< 0)$, that is meaning no direct Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) has deep negative relationship mediate the relationship between Contract Conformity (X3) and Maqashid Shari'ah (Y). Mark p.s value Contract Compatibility (X3) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) Which mediated by Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is $0.499 (> 0.05)$, which means that Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) indirectly has an influence which is not significant in mediating the relationship between the conformity of the Akad (X3) and Maqashid Syari'ah (Y).

Influence Nominal (X4) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) through Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)

Nominal path coefficient value (X4) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) mediated by Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is $0.007 (> 0)$, Which It means in a manner No direct Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) ownconnection positive in mediate connection between Nominal (X4) And Maqashid Shari'ah (Y). Mark p.s value Nominal (X4) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) Which mediated by Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is $0.430 (> 0.05)$, Which It means in a manner No direct Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) has an insignificant effect in mediating the relationship between Nominals (X4) and Maqashid Shari'ah (Y).

Effect of Productivity (X5) on Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) through Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)

Mark path coefficient productivity (X5) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) Which mediated by Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is $0.009 (> 0)$, Which It means in a manner No direct Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) own connection positive in mediate connection between productivity (X5) And Maqashid Shari'ah (Y). Mark p.s value Productivity (X5) to Maqashid Syari'ah which is mediated by Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is $0.411 (> 0.05)$, which means indirectly Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) own influence Which No significant in mediate connection between productivity (X5) and Maqashid Syari'ah (Y).

Influence Time period (X6) to Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) through Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)

Timeframe path coefficient value (X6) to Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) mediated by Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) is $0.010 (> 0)$, Which It means in a manner No direct Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) own positive relationship in mediating the relationship between Timeframe (X6) and Maqashid Shari'ah (Y). Mark p.s value Timeframe (X6) against Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) Which mediated by Sustainable Agricultural Development is $0.401 (> 0.05)$, Which It means in a manner No direct Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z) own that influence No significant in mediate connection between Time period (X6) And Maqashid Shari'ah (Y).

Influence of Waqf (X1), Sukuk (X2), Compliance with Contracts (X3), Nominal (X4), Productivity (X5), And Time period (X6) against Maqashid Shari'ah (Y) through Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z)

The r square value of the Maqashid Syari'ah variable (Y) is 0.790 , which means there is influence by 79% between Waqf (X1), Sukuk (X2), Contract Conformity (X3), Nominal (X4), Productivity (X5), Time Period (X6) against Maqashid Syari'ah (Y) through Sustainable Agricultural Development (Z).

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been described, the conclusions from this research is Waqf (X1) has no influence and is not significant to Maqashid Sharia (Z). Sukuk (X2) has a significant influence on Maqashid Syariah (Z). Agreement Conformity (X3) has no influence and is not significant to Maqashid Syariah (Z). Nominal (X4) has significant influence on Maqashid Syariah (Z). Productivity (X5) has an influence Which significant to Maqashid Sharia (Z). Time period (X6) own influence Which significant towards Maqashid Sharia (Z). Waqf (X1), Sukuk (X2), Contract Conformity (X3), Nominal (X4), Productivity (X5) and Timeframe (X6) have an influence of 67.7% on Maqashid Syariah (Z). Waqf (X1) has a significant influence on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y). Sukuk (X2) has no influence and is not significant to Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y). Contract conformity (X3) has influence Which significant to Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y). Nominal (X4) own influence Which significant to Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y). Productivity (X5) has a significant influence on

Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y). Time Period (X6) has a significant influence on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y). Maqashid Sharia (Z) No own influence as well as No significant to Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y). Waqf (X1), Sukuk (X2), Contract Compatibility (X3), Nominal (X4), productivity (X5), Time period (X6) And Maqashid Sharia (Z) own influence as big 79% to Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y).

Then indirectly Maqashid Syariah (Z) has a positive relationship however No significant in mediate connection between Waqf (X1) And Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y). Indirectly Maqashid Syariah (Z) has a positive but not significant relationship in mediating the relationship between Sukuk (X2) And Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y). kindly No directly Maqashid Syariah (Z) has a negative and insignificant relationship in mediating connection between Contract Compatibility (X3) And Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y). Indirectly, Maqashid Syariah (Z) has a positive relationship but not significant in mediating the relationship between Nominal (X4) and Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y). Indirectly Maqashid Syariah (Z) has a positive relationship but not significant in mediating the relationship between physical evidence (X5) and Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y). Indirectly Maqashid Syariah (Z) has a positive but not significant relationship in mediate connection between Time period (X6) And Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y). Waqf Variables (X1), Sukuk (X2), Contract Conformity (X3), Nominal (X4), Productivity (X5) and Timeframe (X6) have an effect of 79% on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y) mediated by Maqashid Sharia (Z).

Between variable Waqf (X1), Sukuk (X2), Contract Conformity (X3), Nominal (X4), Productivity (X5), Timeframe (X6) and Maqashid Syariah (Z) there are 5 variables that have an influence on the Sustainable Agricultural Development of Brenjonk organic farming community (Y) namely variables Waqf (X1), Contract Compatibility (X3), Nominal (X4), productivity (X5) And Time period (X6). While the Sukuk (X2) and Maqashid Syariah (Z) variables have no influence on Sustainable Agricultural Development (Y). Among the 4 variables that have Influence on Brenjonk organic farming community (Y) there is a variable Time Period (X6)

which has the greatest influence with a t ratio value of 5.478

5. REFERENCES

- Ahyar, H., Maret, U. S., Andriani, H., Sukmana, D. J., & Mada, U. G. (2020). *Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif* (Issue March).
- Almaskati, N. (2022). Sukuk versus bonds: New evidence from the primary market. *Borsa Istanbul Review*, 22(5), 1033–1038. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2022.06.005>
- Ari, I., & Koc, M. (2021). Towards sustainable financing models: A proof-of-concept for a waqf-based alternative financing model for renewable energy investments. *Borsa Istanbul Review*, 21, S46–S56. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2021.03.007>
- Billah, M., Elsayed, A. H., & Hadhri, S. (2023). Asymmetric relationship between green bonds and Sukuk markets: The role of global risk factors. *Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money*, 83(December 2022), 101728. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intfin.2022.101728>
- Boix-Fayos, C., & de Vente, J. (2023). Challenges and potential pathways towards sustainable agriculture within the European Green Deal. In *Agricultural Systems* (Vol. 207). Elsevier Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2023.103634>
- Hasan, R. (2022). Shari'ah compliance and environmental performance - Evidence from the USA. *Borsa Istanbul Review*, 22, S1–S9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2022.11.009>
- Ilmiah, J., & Islam, E. (2023). *Pengaruh Sukuk Korporasi dan Reksa Dana Syariah Terhadap Struktur Perekonomian Indonesia*. 9(01), 275–282.
- Ledhem, M. A. (2022). The financial stability of Islamic banks and sukuk market development: Is the effect complementary or competitive? *Borsa Istanbul Review*, 22, S79–S91. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2022.09.009>
- Lestari, Y. D., Sukmana, R., Beik, I. S., & Sholihin, M. (2023). The development of national waqf index in Indonesia: A fuzzy AHP approach. *Heliyon*, 9(5), e15783. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e15783>
- Ma'ruf Zain, M., & Sumbulah, U. (2021). *THE CONCEPT OF CASH WAQF LINKED SUKUK BY INDONESIAN WAQF BOARD FROM AL-BUTHI MASLAHAH THEORY PERSPECTIVE KONSEP CASH WAKAF LINKED SUKUK OLEH BADAN WAKAF INDONESIA PERSPEKTIF TEORI MASLAHAH AL-BUTHI* (Vol. 6, Issue 1). <https://www.djppr.kemenkeu.go.id/page/load/2736/penerbitan-sukuk-wakaf--cash-waqf->

- Mellaku, M. T., & Sebsibe, A. S. (2022). Potential of mathematical model-based decision making to promote sustainable performance of agriculture in developing countries: A review article. *Heliyon*, 8(2), e08968. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2022.e08968>
- Mgomezulu, W. R., Edriss, A.-K., Machira, K., & Pangapanga-Phiri, I. (2023). Towards sustainability in the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices: Implications on household poverty, food and nutrition security. *Innovation and Green Development*, 2(3), 100054. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2023.100054>
- Oji, C., Soumonni, O., & Ojah, K. (2016). Financing Renewable Energy Projects for Sustainable Economic Development in Africa. *Energy Procedia*, 93, 113–119. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.egypro.2016.07.158>
- Qizam, I., & Fong, M. (2019). Developing financial disclosure quality in sukuk and bond market: Evidence from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Australia. *Borsa Istanbul Review*, 19(3), 228–248. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2019.05.002>
- Rahmatul Fadhil, & Nurbalqis. (2021). Analisis Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (Cwls) Dalam Perspektif Maqâshid Asy-Syarî'ah. *Al-Mizan: Jurnal Hukum Dan Ekonomi Islam*, 5(2), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.33511/almizan.v5n2.1-18>
- Sriprapakan, P., Artkla, R., Nuanual, S., & Maneechot, P. (2021). Economic and ecological assessment of integrated agricultural bio-energy and conventional agricultural energy frameworks for agriculture sustainability. *Journal of the Saudi Society of Agricultural Sciences*, 20(4), 227–234. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jssas.2021.02.001>
- Sukmana, R. (2020). Heliyon Critical assessment of Islamic endowment funds (Waqf) literature: lesson for government and future directions. *Heliyon*, 6(May), e05074. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2020.e05074>
- Sulistiani, S. L., Saripudin, U., & Nurrachmi, I. (2023). *Integrasi Wakaf dan Investasi Dana Haji Menurut Hukum Positif dan*. 9(01), 8–14.
- Tanjung, H., & Windiarso, A. (2021). Role of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk In Economic Development and International Trade. *Signifikan: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi*, 10(2), 275–290. <https://doi.org/10.15408/sjie.v10i2.20493>