

## Menentukan kuota haji per propinsi di indonesia = Determining the quota of hajj per province in indonesia

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### Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Haji merupakan ibadah yang dilakukan satu kali dalam setahun oleh umat Islam. Kementerian Agama mengalokasikan kuota haji untuk setiap propinsi dengan mempertimbangkan proporsi jumlah penduduk yang beragama Islam pada masing-masing propinsi tersebut<sup>1</sup>. Pertanyaan yang muncul adalah apakah sistem yang ada saat ini bisa diterima atau tidak, ketika faktor sosial ekonomi ikut dipertimbangkan dalam penentuan kuota haji. Untuk itu, saya menerapkan Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), sebuah metode pengambilan keputusan yang menggunakan banyak kriteria di mana faktor-faktor tersebut disusun dalam suatu hirarki (Saaty, 1990).

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Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kriteria yang paling berpengaruh untuk menentukan bobot kuota haji adalah jumlah pendaftar haji kumulatif. Saya juga menemukan bahwa waktu tunggu haji bagi masyarakat yang ingin melaksanakan ibadah haji, dalam penelitian ini menghasilkan rata-rata waktu tunggu haji yang lebih rendah, nilai waktu tunggu haji maksimum dan varians yang lebih kecil, dan selisih waktu tunggu haji yang lebih pendek. Oleh karena itu, sebuah pendekatan baru untuk menentukan kuota haji yang diajukan pada penelitian ini dapat membantu dalam penentuan kuota haji yang lebih adil dan proporsional. Selain itu, hal ini dapat menghasilkan perbaikan dalam penyusunan kebijakan haji, dan karenanya, mencapai hasil yang lebih baik untuk pelaksanaan haji di masa depan

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The Hajj is the annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca. Because of limited capability, the Ministry of Religious Affairs allocates the quota for every province by considering the proportion of Muslims in that province<sup>2</sup>. The question is whether the current system is plausible or not, when the socio-economic considerations taken into account. To do so, I apply the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), a multi-criteria decision-making approach in which factors are arranged in a hierarchic structure (Saaty, 1990).

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find that the calculated hajj waiting time for people who want to do hajj yields a lower average, smaller maximum value and variance, and a narrower hajj waiting time gap. Therefore, the new approach proposed in this research can help make the hajj quota allocation fairer and more proportional. In addition, it may lead to an improvement in the hajj policy, and hence, achieve better results for implementation of hajj in the future.;The Hajj is the annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca. Because of limited capability, the Ministry of Religious Affairs allocates the quota for every province by considering the proportion of Muslims in that province<sup>2</sup>. The question is whether the current system is plausible or not, when the socio-economic considerations taken into account. To do so, I apply the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), a multi-criteria decision-making approach in which factors are arranged in a hierarchic structure (Saaty, 1990).

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