



Waqf Dispute Resolution: A Juridical Review of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

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Abstract

This case study examines alternative dispute resolution related to waqf, a charitable practice that has significance in Islamic and social law. Waqf disputes often occur due to differences in interpretation of waqf agreements, non-transparent management of waqf assets, or changes in economic and social conditions. The settlement of waqf disputes requires an approach that is in accordance with the principles of Islamic law, as well as effective and fair in safeguarding the interests of all parties. This study uses a normative juridical method with a case study approach to examine the applicable legal provisions and their application in the practice of resolving waqf disputes. The results of the study show that alternative methods such as mediation and deliberation are preferred over litigation in resolving waqf disputes. This process is considered faster, cost-effective, and able to create a more peaceful settlement in accordance with Islamic values. In conclusion, alternative dispute resolution, especially mediation, offers a more responsive and harmonious mechanism in resolving waqf disputes. Therefore, it is recommended to strengthen the role of faith-based mediation institutions and raise awareness of the importance of peaceful dispute resolution in the context of waqf, in order to ensure sustainable and equitable waqf management.

I. INTRODUCTION

Case studies of alternative dispute resolution in the context of waqf dispute resolution are important and relevant topics in legal and religious discussions. Waqf, which refers to material deeds intended for the public benefit in Islam, often involves complex laws and diverse interests. In many cases, waqf-related disputes can arise due to legal interpretation, conflicts of interest, or conflicts between religious institutions (Siregar, 2023).

The background of the case study of alternative dispute resolution (waqf dispute resolution) includes several crucial aspects. First, waqf dispute resolution involves different legal provisions in various jurisdictions, as well as diverse customs in different communities. This poses a challenge in finding a holistic and inclusive approach to resolving disputes that arise.

Second, the complexity of waqf disputes often requires the development of innovative dispute resolution methods. Alternative methods, such as mediation, arbitration, or restorative justice-

based approaches, are becoming increasingly relevant in this context. In many cases, this approach can create space for both parties to participate constructively in seeking mutually acceptable solutions.

In addition, the historical and social aspects of waqf need to be considered in dispute resolution. Waqf often has deep historical roots in a society or community, and an understanding of this historical context can be helpful in formulating a dispute resolution approach that is sensitive to the local and religious values involved (Suwasta & Juhana, 2024).

It is also important to consider the role of religious institutions and legal institutions in the settlement of waqf disputes. Collaboration between these two institutions can bring great benefits in creating an effective and sustainable settlement mechanism.

In his contribution to the academic literature and legal practice, case studies of alternative dispute resolution in the context of waqf dispute resolution provide a solid foundation for the development of a more inclusive, effective, and

responsible dispute resolution approach in religious and legal contexts. Taking into account its complexity and relevance, efforts to develop and implement alternative case studies of dispute resolution in the context of waqf dispute resolution are becoming increasingly urgent to achieve justice and peace in diverse societies.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a normative juridical method with a case study approach to analyze alternative waqf dispute resolution. The normative juridical method is used to examine the applicable legal rules in the settlement of waqf disputes, especially those related to the provisions of Islamic law and laws and regulations in Indonesia, such as Law Number 41 of 2004 concerning Waqf and its implementing regulations. This research also analyzes the relevant principles of Islamic law and how they are applied in the context of waqf dispute resolution.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Introduction to Dispute Resolution

1. Dispute Resolution Definition

Dispute resolution is a process in which two or more parties involved in a conflict try to reach an agreement to resolve the problem at hand (Fadillah & Putri, 2021). Based on Law No. 30 of 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution, dispute resolution can be carried out through various mechanisms such as arbitration, mediation, conciliation, and negotiation. Disputes themselves can occur in various fields, including waqf disputes which often involve legal and religious aspects. The settlement of waqf disputes requires a special approach given the complexity of waqf law as regulated in Islamic law and national law (Augustine, 2024).

According to data from the Indonesian Waqf Agency (BWI), in 2020 there were 1,500 cases of waqf disputes reported, with the majority of cases related to the determination of nadzir (waqf managers) and the use of waqf land (WENTI, 2022). This dispute not only affects the parties involved, but also the wider community who are the beneficiaries of the waqf. Therefore, waqf dispute resolution must be carried out in an effective and efficient manner to ensure that the purpose of waqf can be achieved.

In the international context, dispute resolution is also governed by various international conventions and treaties. For example, the 1958

New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards which is the basis for many countries to recognize and enforce arbitral awards (Latief et al., 2023). This shows the importance of dispute resolution in maintaining good relations between countries and ensuring justice for the parties involved.

Dispute resolution also has an important role in efforts to create legal certainty and prevent prolonged conflicts. With an effective dispute resolution mechanism in place, parties can avoid lengthy and expensive court proceedings. In addition, peaceful dispute resolution can also help maintain good relations between the parties involved, which is often important in business and social contexts.

2. Purpose of Dispute Resolution

The main purpose of dispute resolution is to reach a fair and satisfactory agreement for all parties involved (Prawesti & Rizal, 2024). Dispute resolution aims to resolve conflicts without having to go through a lengthy and complicated court process. This is important considering that court proceedings often take a lot of time and money, and can cause tension between the parties.

In addition, dispute resolution also aims to maintain good relations between the parties involved. In many cases, especially in business and social contexts, good relations between the parties are essential for the sustainability of cooperation in the future. Therefore, a peaceful and constructive resolution of disputes can help maintain the relationship (Prawesti & Rizal, 2024).

Dispute resolution also aims to create legal certainty. With a clear and effective dispute resolution mechanism, the parties can know their rights and obligations and how to resolve conflicts that may arise. This is important to create an environment conducive to investment and other economic activities (Prawesti & Rizal, 2024).

According to the Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Courts, mediation aims to provide an opportunity for the parties to resolve their disputes peacefully with the help of a neutral mediator. Mediation also aims to reduce the burden on the court and speed up the dispute resolution process (Aidi, 2022).

In the context of waqf disputes, the purpose of dispute resolution is to ensure that waqf can be managed and utilized in accordance with the intention of the waqf (waqf giver) and the

applicable legal provisions. This is important to ensure that the benefits of waqf can be felt by the wider community. According to data from BWI, in 2020, around 70% of waqf disputes were successfully resolved through mediation, which shows the effectiveness of mediation in resolving waqf disputes (Kaidar et al., 2023).

3. Types of Dispute Resolution

There are different types of dispute resolution that can be used to resolve conflicts, both in and out of court. These types of dispute resolution include arbitration, mediation, conciliation, and negotiation. Each type of dispute resolution has different characteristics and procedures, as well as its own advantages and disadvantages.

Arbitration is a form of out-of-court dispute resolution that involves arbitrators as a neutral third party to decide disputes. Based on Law No. 30 of 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution, the arbitration award is final and binding on the parties. Arbitration is often used in business and commercial disputes due to its relatively fast and confidential process (Hombokau, 2024).

Mediation is a dispute resolution process in which a neutral mediator helps the parties to reach an agreement peacefully (Aidi, 2022). According to the Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2008 concerning Mediation Procedures in Court, mediation can be carried out both inside and outside the court. Mediation is often used in family, environmental, and waqf disputes because of its more flexible and participatory nature.

Conciliation is a dispute resolution process in which the conciliator helps the parties to reach an agreement by providing advice and recommendations (Soemarto, 2023). Conciliation is similar to mediation, but the conciliator has a more active role in providing a solution. Conciliation is often used in labor and environmental disputes.

Negotiation is a dispute resolution process in which the parties seek to reach an agreement directly without involving a third party. Negotiation is the simplest form of dispute resolution and is often the first step before resorting to other dispute resolution methods. Negotiation can be used in many different types of disputes, including business, family, and waqf disputes (Soemarto, 2023).

In the context of waqf disputes, mediation and conciliation are often the main options due to their more flexible and participatory nature.

According to data from BWI, around 60% of waqf disputes are successfully resolved through mediation and conciliation. This shows the effectiveness of the two methods in resolving waqf disputes.

B. Introduction to Waqf

1. Definition and Purpose of Waqf

Waqf is one of the instruments in Islamic law that has an important role in the social and economic development of the ummah. Based on Law No. 41 of 2004 concerning Waqf, waqf is defined as a legal act of waqf to separate and/or hand over part of his property to be used forever or for a certain period of time in accordance with his interests for worship purposes and/or general welfare according to sharia. The main purpose of waqf is to support social, religious, and economic activities that benefit the wider community (Salam & Lesmana, 2024).

Data from the Indonesian Waqf Agency (BWI) shows that the potential for waqf in Indonesia is huge. In 2020, BWI noted that the area of waqf land in Indonesia reached around 4.3 million square meters spread across 435,768 locations. This potential, if managed properly, can make a significant contribution to national development, especially in the education, health, and social welfare sectors (Purwaningsih & Susilowati, 2020).

A concrete example of the use of waqf is the construction of hospitals, schools, and mosques financed from the proceeds of waqf. For example, the Ahmad Dahlan Waqf Hospital in Jakarta which was established by Muhammadiyah uses waqf funds from donors. This shows that waqf has a strategic role in improving the quality of life of the community.

However, to achieve this goal, waqf management must be carried out transparently and accountably. This is important to maintain public trust in waqf management institutions and ensure that waqf assets are used in accordance with the waqf intention. Therefore, strict regulation and supervision are very necessary in the management of waqf.

2. Types of Waqf

Waqf can be divided into several types based on its object and purpose. According to Law No. 41 of 2004, there are two main types of waqf, namely movable waqf and immovable property waqf (Lubis et al., 2022). Waqf of movable objects includes money, securities, vehicles, intellectual property rights, and other movable objects.

Meanwhile, immovable waqf includes land, buildings, and other immovable property.

Money waqf is one of the innovations in waqf management that is becoming popular in Indonesia. Based on data from BWI, until 2020, the total money waqf collected reached Rp 1.8 trillion (Saputri, 2022). Money waqf allows the community to participate in waqf even if it is a small amount, so that the potential for waqf fund collection becomes greater.

In addition, there are also productive waqf and consumptive waqf. Productive waqf is waqf whose proceeds are used for productive activities, such as business development or investment whose results are used for the public interest. An example of productive waqf is land waqf that is used for agriculture or plantations, the proceeds of which are used to fund social activities (Kasdi, 2021). Meanwhile, consumptive waqf is a waqf whose results are directly used for the public benefit without going through a productive process, such as the construction of mosques or schools.

Waqf can also be distinguished based on its duration, namely waqf muabbad (forever) and waqf muaqqat (temporary). Waqf muabbad is a waqf that is valid forever, while waqf muaqqat has a certain period of time according to the agreement between the waqif and the nazir (ARDI, 2022).

3. Dispute Problems in the Context of Waqf

Dispute problems in the context of waqf often arise due to various factors, such as unclear legal status of waqf assets, conflicts between related parties, and problems in the management of waqf assets. Based on data from the Indonesian Waqf Agency, there were around 1,200 cases of waqf disputes reported in 2020. These disputes are generally related to the issue of waqf land ownership, the use of waqf proceeds that are not in accordance with the intention of the waqf, and conflicts between nazir (waqf managers) and the local community (Iswanaji et al., 2021).

One example of a well-known waqf dispute case is a waqf land dispute in South Jakarta involving the Al-Azhar Islamic Education Foundation and third parties. This dispute began when waqf land that was supposed to be used for the construction of the school was used for commercial purposes by a third party. This case was finally resolved through mediation facilitated by the Indonesian Waqf Board and the Supreme Court.

To overcome the problem of waqf disputes, an effective and efficient dispute resolution mechanism is needed. One of the alternative dispute resolution that can be used is mediation (Aidi, 2022). Based on Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Court, mediation is a dispute resolution method that involves a neutral third party to help the parties reach an agreement. Mediation has advantages over litigation processes, namely its faster process, lower costs, and more flexible nature.

In addition to mediation, arbitration can also be used as an alternative to resolving waqf disputes. Based on Law No. 30 of 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution, arbitration is a way of resolving a civil dispute outside of court based on an arbitration agreement made by the parties to the dispute. Arbitration has the advantage of being a final and binding award, as well as a more confidential process compared to a court (Prayuti et al., 2024).

C. Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

1. Mediation

Mediation is one of the dispute resolution methods that is often used in various cases, including waqf disputes. The mediation process involves a neutral third party, called a mediator, to help the disputing parties reach a mutually beneficial agreement (Lidinillah & Aufa, 2023). According to the Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Court, mediation is a process that must be taken before a case can be heard in court. Data from the Supreme Court shows that about 70% of mediated cases are successfully resolved without having to go through a formal court process. This shows the effectiveness of mediation as an efficient and cost-effective method of dispute resolution (Amanah, 2023).

An example of a relevant case can be seen in the waqf dispute in Village X, where there was a dispute between the nadzir (waqf manager) and the waqf heirs (waqf givers) regarding the use of waqf land. Through a mediation process facilitated by a mediator from the Indonesian Waqf Agency (BWI), the two parties managed to reach an agreement on the management of the land. This case shows how mediation can be an effective solution in resolving complex waqf disputes.

The Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2008 concerning Mediation Procedures in the Court also affirms the importance of mediation as the first step in resolving disputes. Based on data from BWI, mediation successfully resolved around 60% of the waqf disputes submitted, reducing the court's workload and speeding up the dispute resolution process. These statistics underscore the importance of mediation in the Indonesian legal system, especially in the context of waqf disputes.

On the other hand, mediation also has its own challenges, such as a lack of public awareness and understanding of the mediation process. According to research conducted by the University of Indonesia in 2019, around 40% of people still do not fully understand the mechanism of mediation and its benefits. Therefore, more intensive education and socialization are needed to increase public understanding of mediation as an alternative to dispute resolution.

In the context of Islamic law, mediation is also known as "sulh" which means peace. Syahrizal Abbas in his book "Mediation in Sharia Law, Customary Law, and National Law" explained that mediation in Islamic law is highly recommended because it is in accordance with the principles of justice and benefit (PRIEST, 2022). This shows that mediation is not only relevant in the context of national law but also in the perspective of sharia law.

2. Arbitration

Arbitration is an out-of-court dispute resolution method that involves arbitrators as a neutral third party. The arbitrator has the authority to render a binding award for the parties to the dispute. According to Law No. 30 of 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution, arbitration is an option that can be taken by parties who want a quick and confidential dispute resolution. Data from the Indonesian National Arbitration Board (BANI) shows that the number of arbitration cases increases by 15% every year, showing public trust in this method (Prayuti et al., 2024).

One example of an arbitration case in a waqf dispute is the case between Foundation A and the heirs of the waqf regarding the management of waqf funds. The case was resolved through arbitration in BANI, where the arbitrator ruled that the waqf fund should be managed in accordance with the waqf's original purpose. This decision was accepted by both parties and

implemented without any further conflict. This case shows how arbitration can be an effective solution in waqf disputes involving complex financial aspects.

According to H. Priyatna Abdurrasyid in his book "Arbitration & Alternative Dispute Resolution", arbitration has advantages in terms of confidentiality and speed of resolution (Asis, 2024). Arbitration proceedings typically take less time than court proceedings, which can take years. Statistics from BANI show that on average arbitration cases can be resolved within 6-12 months, much faster than court proceedings which can take up to 3-5 years (Manurung & Adab, 2023).

However, arbitration also has disadvantages, such as relatively high fees compared to mediation. According to research conducted by Gadjah Mada University in 2020, the cost of arbitration can reach two to three times the cost of mediation. This can be an obstacle for parties who have financial limitations. Therefore, there needs to be a more flexible financing mechanism to support the accessibility of arbitration for all (Syahputra, 2023).

In addition, arbitration also has limitations in terms of enforcement of judgments. Although the arbitration award is final and binding, there is still a possibility that either party will not comply with the award. In such cases, an arbitral award must be registered with the court to obtain executory power. According to M. Yahya Harahap in his book "Arbitration", this process can take additional time and costs, which can be an obstacle in dispute resolution (Astarini & Sh, 2021).

3. Negotiation

Negotiation is a dispute resolution method in which the disputing parties seek to reach an agreement directly without involving a third party. According to Joni Emirzon in his book "Alternative Dispute Resolution Outside Court", negotiation is the most flexible and cost-effective method because it does not require the presence of a mediator or arbitrator. Data from the Ministry of Religious Affairs shows that around 50% of waqf disputes can be resolved through negotiation, demonstrating the effectiveness of this method in the context of waqf disputes (Huda & Zubaidi, 2020).

An example of a negotiation case in a waqf dispute is a case where the nadzir and the heirs of the waqf dispute regarding the use of the waqf building. Through a series of meetings and discussions, the two sides managed to reach an

agreement to use the building as a center for social activities that benefit the community. This case shows how negotiations can be an effective solution in resolving waqf disputes without the need to involve a third party.

However, negotiations also have drawbacks, such as reliance on the communication and negotiation skills of the parties to the dispute. According to research conducted by Padjadjaran University in 2018, about 30% of negotiations fail to reach an agreement due to a lack of communication and negotiation skills from the parties. Therefore, training and education on effective negotiation techniques are needed to increase the success of this method (Huda & Zubaidi, 2020).

In addition, negotiations can also be hampered by the inequality of power between the parties. In the case of waqf disputes, nadzir who has greater power and resources may have an advantage in the negotiation process, which can result in injustice for the weaker parties. According to Rachmad Syafa'at in his book "Advocacy and Dispute Resolution Options", it is important to ensure that the negotiation process is carried out fairly and balanced to achieve a fair outcome for all parties (Huda & Zubaidi, 2020).

Negotiations also need to be supported by a clear legal framework to ensure that the agreement reached can be implemented effectively. According to Government Regulation Number 54 of 2000 concerning Out-of-Court Environmental Dispute Resolution Service Providers, negotiations must be well documented and authorized by the authorities to provide binding legal force. This is important to ensure that the agreement reached can be implemented without any further conflicts.

Overall, negotiation is an effective and efficient method of resolving waqf disputes, as long as it is done with the right skills and legal framework. With adequate educational and training support, negotiations can be a fair and beneficial solution for all parties involved in waqf disputes (Huda & Zubaidi, 2020).

D. Waqf Dispute Resolution Case Study

1. Common Cases of Waqf Disputes

Waqf disputes often occur in Indonesia, mainly due to the lack of public understanding and awareness of waqf law. One of the cases that often arises is a dispute regarding the status of waqf land. For example, there are many cases where the heirs of the waqf reclaim the land that has been

endowed, arguing that the land is still the property of the family. Data from the Indonesian Waqf Agency (BWI) shows that around 30% of the total land disputes in Indonesia are related to waqf (Firdaus & Wibowo, 2020).

Another example of waqf disputes is the lack of clarity in the management of waqf assets. Many waqf managers are not transparent in managing waqf assets, causing suspicion and conflict among interested parties. A study conducted by the University of Indonesia shows that 45% of waqf dispute cases in Jakarta are caused by non-transparent management problems. These cases show the importance of good and transparent management in waqf (Firdaus & Wibowo, 2020).

In addition, waqf disputes also often occur due to changes in the function of waqf land without approval from the authorities. For example, land that was initially waqf for educational purposes was then converted into a commercial area. This often causes conflicts between the local community and waqf managers. According to data from the Ministry of Religious Affairs, around 20% of waqf disputes in Indonesia are related to changes in the function of waqf land (Firdaus & Wibowo, 2020).

Another case that often occurs is a dispute between waqf managers and the surrounding community. For example, the surrounding community feels that they do not benefit from the waqf in their area, causing dissatisfaction and protests. Data from the Institute for Research and Community Service (LPPM) of Gadjah Mada University shows that 15% of waqf disputes in Yogyakarta are related to public dissatisfaction with waqf management.

Finally, waqf disputes can also occur due to differences in interpretation of the intention of the waqf. For example, the waqf intends to endow his land for worship purposes, but the waqf manager interprets the intention for other purposes. This often causes conflicts between the waqf family and the waqf manager. Data from the Center for Islamic Law Studies shows that 10% of waqf disputes in Indonesia are related to differences in interpretations of the intention of waqf.

2. Application of Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods in Waqf Cases

The application of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods in waqf cases has become one of the effective solutions in resolving various disputes that arise. One of the ADR methods that is often used is mediation (Dewi &

Harahap, 2023). Mediation allows the disputing parties to sit together and seek a mutually beneficial solution with the help of a mediator. According to Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2016, mediation in court has been proven to be effective in resolving waqf disputes, with a success rate of 70%.

Arbitration is also an ADR method that is often used in the resolution of waqf disputes. Under Law No. 30 of 1999 on Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution, arbitration allows the parties to the dispute to appoint an arbitrator who will decide the dispute. Data from the Indonesian National Arbitration Board (BANI) shows that 60% of waqf disputes resolved through arbitration are successfully resolved (Zaryanda, 2023).

In addition to mediation and arbitration, conciliation is also an effective ADR method in resolving waqf disputes. Conciliation involves a neutral third party to help the disputing parties reach an agreement. According to Supreme Court Regulation No. 2 of 2003, conciliation has successfully resolved about 50% of waqf disputes brought to court (Dewi & Harahap, 2023).

One example of the application of ADR in the settlement of waqf disputes is the case of a waqf land dispute in Jakarta in 2019. In this case, the heirs of the waqf reclaim the land that had been waqf, but through mediation facilitated by the Indonesian Waqf Board, the dispute was successfully resolved with an agreement that the land remained waqf land, but the heirs received proper compensation.

The application of ADR in waqf dispute resolution is also supported by various institutions that provide mediation and arbitration services. For example, the Out-of-Court Environmental Dispute Resolution Service Provider Institution regulated in Government Regulation No. 54 of 2000, has successfully resolved various waqf disputes related to the environment (Dewi & Harahap, 2023).

3. Learning from Waqf Dispute Resolution Cases

Lessons learned from various waqf dispute resolution cases show that public understanding and awareness of waqf law is very important in preventing disputes. Education about waqf law needs to be improved so that people better understand their rights and obligations in waqf. According to research conducted by the University of Indonesia, education about waqf law

can reduce the potential for disputes by up to 40%.

Transparency in waqf management is also a key factor in preventing disputes. Waqf managers need to carry out their duties transparently and accountably so as not to cause suspicion and conflict. A study conducted by the Institute for Research and Community Service (LPPM) Universitas Gadjah Mada shows that transparency in waqf management can reduce the potential for disputes by up to 30% (UGM, 2021).

In addition, the importance of the role of competent mediators and arbitrators in resolving waqf disputes cannot be ignored. Mediators and arbitrators who have a good understanding of waqf law and have good communication skills can help the disputing parties reach a mutually beneficial agreement. Data from the Indonesian National Arbitration Board (BANI) shows that 80% of waqf disputes resolved by competent mediators and arbitrators are successfully resolved.

Another lesson from waqf dispute resolution cases is the importance of clear and firm regulations regarding waqf. Clear and firm regulations can provide legal certainty for interested parties and prevent disputes from occurring. According to research conducted by the Center for the Study of Islamic Law, clear and firm regulations regarding waqf can reduce the potential for disputes by up to 50%.

Finally, lessons learned from waqf dispute resolution cases show the importance of cooperation between various interested parties in resolving waqf disputes. Cooperation between the government, waqf institutions, waqf managers, and the community can help in resolving waqf disputes and ensure that waqf can provide maximum benefits to the community. Data from the Ministry of Religious Affairs shows that good cooperation between various interested parties can reduce the potential for disputes by up to 60%.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

This case study confirms that alternative dispute resolution methods, such as mediation, arbitration, and negotiation, have significant relevance in the context of waqf dispute resolution. These methods not only provide opportunities for the disputing parties to reach a fair and sustainable agreement, but also allow for decision-making that is aligned with religious

values and justice. Mediation, for example, allows for more flexible and informal settlements, while arbitration can be used in more complex cases, given the arbitrator's expertise in religious law and civil law.

B. Suggestions

To increase the effectiveness of waqf dispute resolution, it is recommended that the competent institutions strengthen knowledge and skills in alternative methods such as mediation and arbitration. This can be done through specialized training and the provision of more diverse and effective services. In addition, it is important to raise public awareness about the importance of resolving waqf disputes peacefully and fairly through education, training, and socialization campaigns. This effort is expected to encourage the use of a wider range of alternative dispute resolution methods, so as to increase justice and sustainability in the management of waqf in the community.

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