

# The Evidentiary Power of The Waqf Pledge Deed As Proof of Land Ownership : A Systematic Literature Review

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## ABSTRACT

The waqf pledge deed is a crucial legal document in Islamic law that provides the dedication of property to religious, charitable, or community purposes. This study used the systematic literature review (SLR) approach to gather, evaluate, and synthesize pertinent information about the evidential power of the waqf pledge deed as proof of land ownership. The empirical data is then evaluated using a normative legal method that includes both a statutory (statue approach) and a conceptual (conceptual approach). The study's findings indicate that research on waqf is expanding, with an emphasis on Islamic financial innovation, socioeconomic benefits, and digital technology integration. Cash waqf in Indonesia is critical to the development of the Islamic economy. To boost the effectiveness of waqf management, researchers are looking into integrating Islamic charitable tools with digitalization institutions. This expansion highlights the significance of waqf in economic empowerment and social development, with opportunities for further research in digital innovation and policy.

**Keywords:** Ismaic Law, Legal Documetation, Waqf Pledge, Waqf Trends.

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## INTRODUCTION

Waqf, a profound Islamic practice rooted in devotion, serves as a unique blend of social and economic contributions aimed at benefiting the community. In Indonesia, the practice of waqf is governed by Law No. 41/2004, which has significantly transformed public perception, expanding its scope beyond traditional donations for worship facilities to include broader socio-economic development. The waqf pledge deed, a critical legal document, formalizes the commitment of the waqif (the donor) to transfer land or assets to the nazhir (waqf manager) for communal benefit. Despite its noble intentions, the management and ownership of waqf land

often face challenges, particularly in cases of disputes over land status, especially when transactions such as sales or purchases occur (Hesti & Sohrah, 2022; Irama et al., 2023).

Indonesia boasts a substantial waqf asset base, valued at IDR 2,000 trillion, with cash waqf potential reaching IDR 188 trillion. However, a significant portion of these assets approximately 33% remains uncertified, spread across 141,509 locations. This lack of proper documentation not only hinders the optimal utilization of waqf assets but also leads to legal disputes and conflicts over ownership (Z. M. Nawawi et al., 2024). The potential of waqf as an alternative source of development funding is immense, with waqf fundraising initiatives, including immovable and modern cash waqf, playing a pivotal role in addressing societal challenges. For instance, the innovative Cash Waqf Link Sukuk (CWLS) has proven effective in mobilizing resources during crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic (Khusnun mufidah & Rakhmawati, 2023; N. Nawawi et al., 2024).

Data from the Ministry of Religion's Waqf Information System (SIWAK) highlights the significant potential of waqf in Indonesia, with 414,829 locations of waqf land covering 55,259.87 hectares as of September 2021. Additionally, the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI) estimates the annual cash waqf potential at Rp180 trillion. Despite this, the full potential of waqf remains untapped. Bank Indonesia projects that cash waqf collections could reach IDR77 trillion annually if effectively mobilized across the Muslim population (Z. M. Nawawi et al., 2024).

This study delves into the complexities surrounding waqf land disputes in Indonesia, particularly focusing on the challenges of selling and purchasing waqf land, which is prohibited under Islamic law as it contradicts the core purpose of waqf (Irama et al., 2023; Raezyah Mauliyani, 2021). The absence of proper documentation, such as waqf deeds, often leads to legal conflicts, underscoring the need for robust legal frameworks and registration processes to protect waqf assets (Khusnun mufidah & Rakhmawati, 2023; N. Nawawi et al., 2024; Z. M. Nawawi et al., 2024). This study investigates the evidential power of the waqf mortgage deed in demonstrating land ownership using a literature review to identify research trends in waqf. This research also looks at alternative solutions to land problems, such as mediation, heir compensation, and the authorization of private agreements, to secure the long-term management of waqf assets for the benefit of the community.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This research uses the systematic literature review (SLR) technique to collect, assess, and synthesize relevant material regarding the evidentiary power of the waqf pledge deed as proof of land ownership. The acquisition of empirical data is then analyzed with a normative juridical

approach with a statutory approach (statue approach) and a conceptual approach (conceptual approach). The conceptual approach departs from the literature on waqf.

This type of research is qualitative research with bibliometric analysis method using vosviewers software. This research uses the Scopus database ([www.scopus.com](http://www.scopus.com)) with a concentration of searches on waqf. This research employs the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to identify, review, evaluate, and interpret relevant research on a specific phenomenon, following predetermined protocols for each process. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria are determined to sort the research so as to obtain comprehensive results. as for the inclusion and exclusion criteria, can be seen in table 1.

**Table 1.** Inclusion and exclusion criteria

<b>Inclusion Criteria</b>	<b>Exclusion Criteria</b>
English language journal	English language journal non-English language journals
Journals from 2010-2025	Journals from 2010-2025 Journals under 2010
Journals that discuss Waqf in the title, keywords, and abstract	Journals that discuss Waqf in the title, keywords, and abstract Outside of keywords in the title, keywords, and abstract
Journal format	Journal format Not in the form of a journal such as a book, book chapter, proceedings, etc.

Based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria determined by the researcher, this study then focused on several basic questions to map related to the trend of waqf research in Indonesia, the following are the questions in this study, namely:

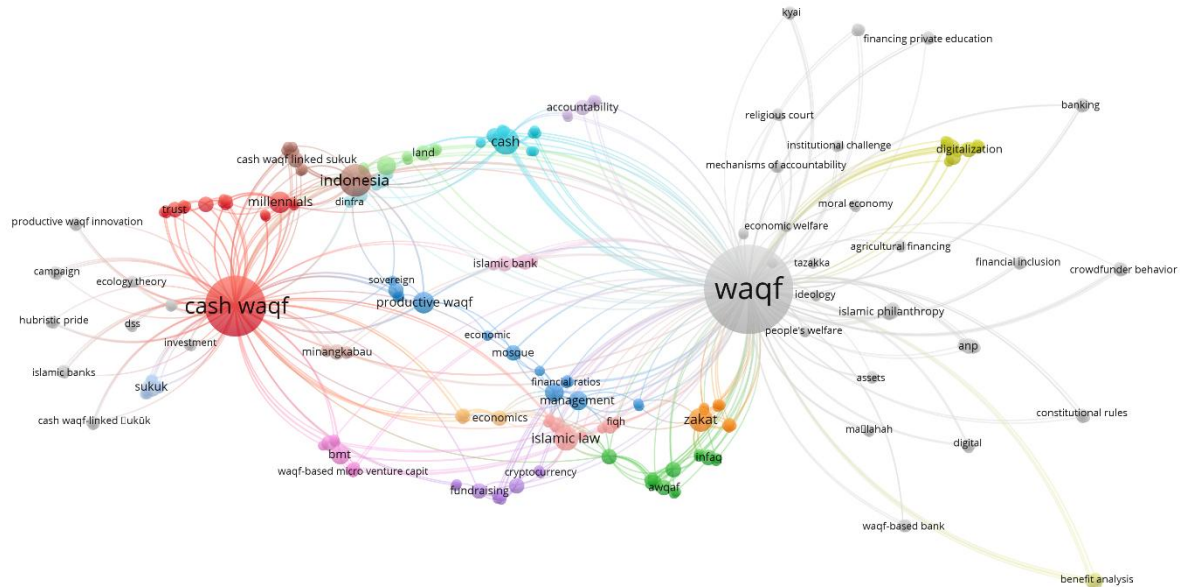
- RQ 1: How are the trends and developments in research related to waqf in Indonesia from 2010-2025?
- RQ 2: How is the distribution of research on waqf in Indonesia from 2010-2025?
- RQ 3: Who are the authors with the most citations in research related to waqf?
- RQ 4: Which journals and publishers are usually published on waqf indexed by Scopus?
- RQ 5: Countries with the most research related to waqf from 2010-2025?

## **RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

### ***RQ 1. Research Trends on Waqf in Indonesia from 2010-2025***

This bibliometric visualization generated using VOSviewer depicts a map of research on waqf with various topic linkages that frequently appear in academic publications. Each node represents a frequently used keyword, while the connecting lines show the relationship or linkage between topics

based on the frequency of co-occurrence in the literature. The size of the nodes indicates the level of popularity of a topic in research, while the color indicates clusters or groups of closely related themes. In general, waqf research is divided into several major interconnected themes, as shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1.** Trends in Research on Waqf from 2010-2025

The red cluster with a focus on cash waqf is one of the most prominent in this map. The topic of cash waqf is associated with issues such as productive waqf innovation, investment, sukuk, and Islamic banks. Interestingly, the local Indonesian context plays a significant role in this research, which is also connected to the themes of millennials and minangkabau. The involvement of the younger generation, especially millennials, indicates an attempt to integrate the concept of waqf with innovation and a more modern approach. This is an indication of the development of research that tries to connect waqf with the potential for investment based on Islamic values.

On the other hand, the gray cluster centered on the waqf keyword shows a broader range and touches on socio-economic aspects. Topics such as economic welfare, Islamic philanthropy, financial inclusion and agricultural financing are often associated with waqf. Research in this cluster highlights the role of waqf in improving community welfare, both through wealth distribution mechanisms and economic empowerment. In addition, the issues of institutional challenges and mechanisms of accountability reflect the institutional challenges faced in effectively managing waqf.

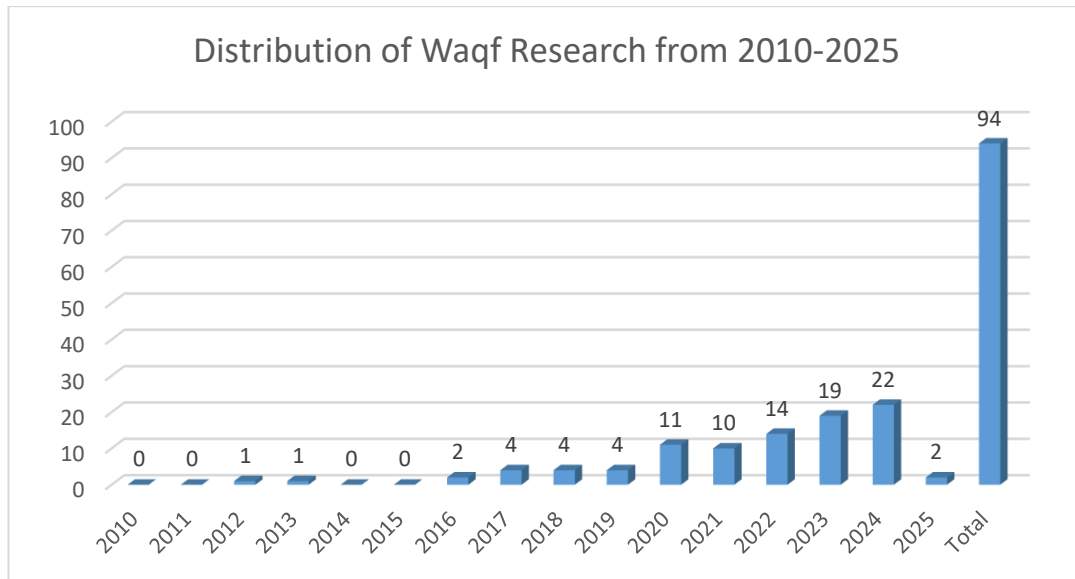
The yellow cluster focusing on digitalization reflects recent research trends that explore modernization in waqf management. Topics such as financial inclusion, crowdfunder behavior, and waqf-based banks indicate a push to integrate digital technology with traditional waqf practices. This indicates the need to adapt waqf management to developments in digital financial technology, so as to increase efficiency, transparency and public participation in waqf fund management.

In addition, the green cluster connecting waqf, zakat and infaq shows the integration of the three instruments of Islamic philanthropy in the study. The focus on developing social welfare through zakat, infaq and waqf is an important concern in this literature. On the other hand, the light blue cluster that includes the themes of financial management, Islamic law, cryptocurrency, and fundraising indicates the exploration of financial innovation in the context of waqf. These topics demonstrate the potential of utilizing modern technologies such as cryptocurrencies to manage waqf funds more efficiently and transparently.

Overall, this visualization reveals that waqf research is evolving in various directions, ranging from Islamic finance innovation, socio-economic contribution, to digital technology integration. The strong research focus on cash waqf, especially in the Indonesian context, shows its high relevance in developing an economy based on Islamic values. The research also shows a tendency to integrate different instruments of Islamic philanthropy, while exploring the institutional challenges and opportunities of digitalization to improve the efficiency of waqf management in the future.

## ***RQ 2. Research Distribution on Waqf***

The distribution of research on waqf from 2010 to 2025 shows a very dynamic trend, with significant growth especially in the last five years. In the early period, from 2010 to 2015, research on waqf was minimal. There were no publications in 2010, 2011, 2014, and 2015, while there was only one publication in 2012 and 2013. This shows that during this period, the issue of waqf was not yet the main focus of academic research, see Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Distribution of Waqf Research from 2010-2025

In 2016, there was an increase in interest in waqf research with two publications. This trend continued to increase in the following years, with four publications per year from 2017 to 2019. This increase indicates the growing interest in waqf as a research topic, as awareness of the economic and social potential of more innovative waqf management increases.

A significant spike was seen in 2020 with 11 publications, representing an almost three-fold increase compared to the previous year. This increase may be influenced by the growing global attention to Islamic economics, innovations in waqf management, as well as the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic that has driven discussions on social justice and wealth redistribution. This positive trend continued in 2021 with 10 publications, then increased sharply to 14 in 2022, and peaked in 2023 with 19 publications.

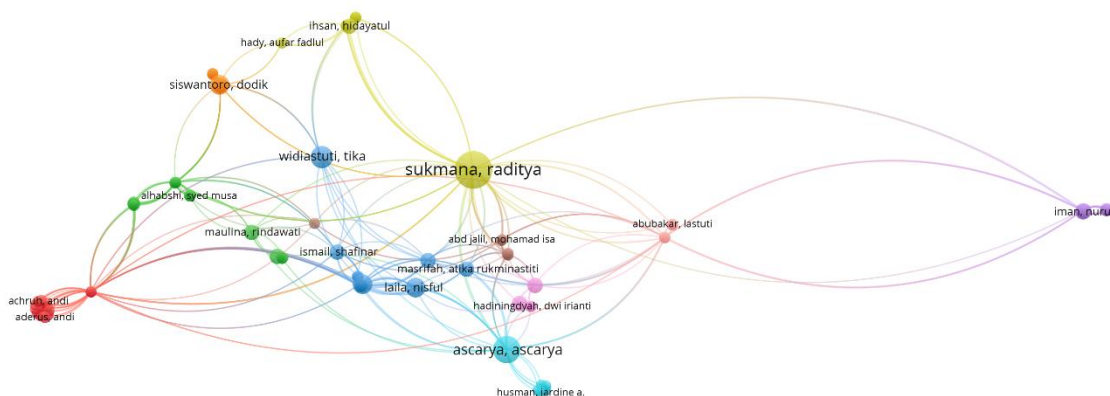
In 2024, the number of publications reached a high of 22, signaling the peak of academic attention to the topic of waqf. This shows that the issue of waqf is increasingly relevant, both from a social, economic, and technological perspective, especially with the push for digitalization and sharia-based financial innovation. Although the 2025 data only shows two publications, this may be due to incomplete data, as the year is still ongoing.

Overall, this distribution indicates a significant growth in waqf research, especially after 2016. The consistent increase shows that waqf is increasingly considered an important instrument in people's economic empowerment and social development. This trend also shows great potential for further research, especially in the development of digital innovations, integration with modern financial systems, and exploration of policies that support effective waqf management in the future.

### ***RQ 3. Most Cited Author***

This author collaboration network visualization shows a fairly complex relationship structure, with several authors playing a central role in building research connections. Sukmana, Raditya stands out as a major collaboration hub, characterized by large node sizes and widespread connections. This central role suggests dominance in scientific publications, both in terms of productivity and influence among co-authors. This high engagement has the potential to strengthen the spread of ideas and innovation within the research community, making Sukmana an important figure in this scientific network.

However, there is a tendency towards fragmentation of collaboration, where some groups appear to be separated from the main network. For example, the groups led by Iman et al., (2021) form their own clusters, suggesting the possibility of collaboration boundaries based on research themes or institutions. Strategically, the position of Asmara & Abubakar, (2019) is of interest as it serves as a link between the main group and the smaller network. This function is important for encouraging cross-disciplinary collaboration and expanding the reach of research. To increase scientific productivity, more inclusive collaborative initiatives are recommended, especially for authors on the periphery of the network. Strengthening their involvement can enrich research collaborations, open up new synergy opportunities, and reduce fragmentation that may hinder future research progress.



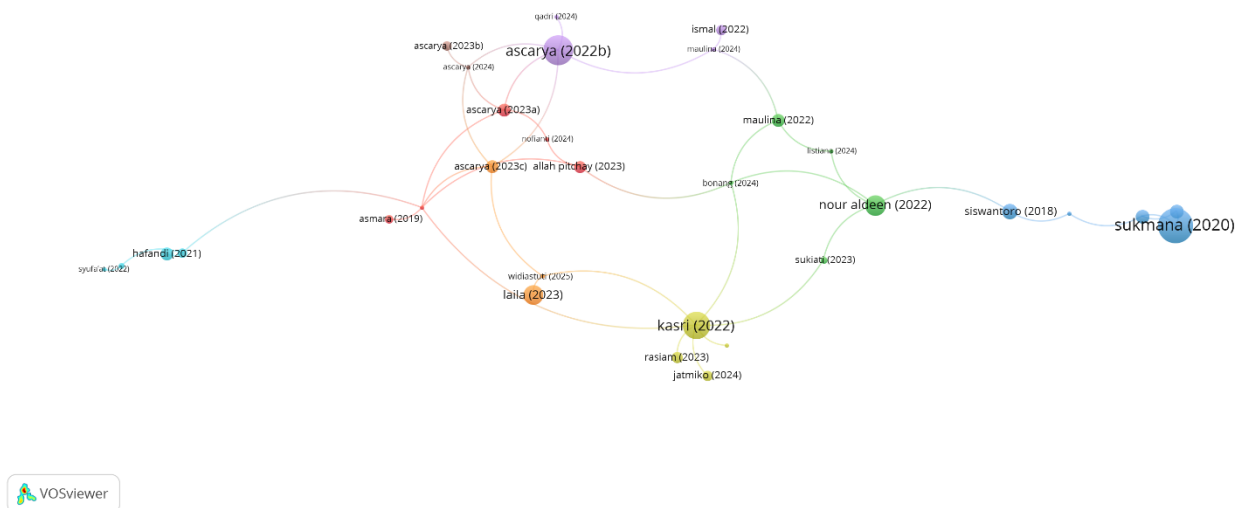
**Figure 3.** Author Citation

This visualization depicts document citation patterns from 2018 to 2024, showing how research in this field references each other and forms a network of intellectual influence.

Sukmana, (2020) and Sukmana et al., (2023) is the main center in the network, characterized by a large node size and direct connections with several other authors, such as Siswanto (2018). This shows that Sukmana's research in 2020 has significant influence, becoming the main reference for subsequent research. This connectivity indicates Sukmana's important role in shaping the theoretical and methodological foundations of the field.

On the other hand, Ascarya emerges as an important figure with several publications in 2022 that have many connections, such as (Ascarya, 2022; Ascarya et al., 2022; Ascarya & Masrifah, 2023) The existence of these publications indicates consistency and high productivity, as well as an active role in updating the literature through continuous contributions. The cluster involving (Kasri & Chaerunnisa, 2022) and (Laila et al., 2024) also shows the existence of a dynamic collaboration network, where the most recent research (2023-2024) starts to connect with the previous research, creating a strong continuity of literature.

In addition, the emergence of several new nodes in 2024, such as (Maulina, 2022; Maulina et al., 2024) indicates a growing trend of evolving research. Their relationship with previous research indicates that these new studies have the potential to expand existing understanding or even introduce new perspectives. Overall, this visualization shows a pattern of citations centered on a few key figures, with a positive growth trend through increasingly complex linkages in the years ahead.



**Figure 4.** Author Citation by document

Meanwhile, based on the clustering of the 10 best authors in the waqf research, it can be seen in Table 2, which is as follows:



**Table 2.** 10 Most Cited Authors on Waqf Research

<b>Authors</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Total citations</b>
(Sukmana, 2020)	Critical assessment of Islamic endowment funds (Waqf) literature: lesson for government and future directions	2020	Heliyon	68
(Ascarya, 2022).	The role of Islamic social finance during Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia's economic recovery	2022	International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	51
(Kasri & Chaerunnisa, 2022).	The role of knowledge, trust, and religiosity in explaining the online cash waqf amongst Muslim millennials	2022	Journal of Islamic Marketing	42
(Kasri & Chaerunnisa, 2022)	Bureaucratizing sharia in modern Indonesia: The case of zakat, waqf and family law	2019	Studia Islamika	34
(Nour Aldeen et al., 2022)	Cash waqf from the millennials' perspective: a case of Indonesia	2022	ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance	23
(Laila et al., 2023)	Designing simple productive waqf models for Indonesia	2022	International Journal of Ethics and Systems	22
(Laila et al., 2023)	The intention of small and medium enterprises' owners to participate in waqf: the case of Malaysia and Indonesia	2023	International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	21
(Sukmana et al., 2023)(Kasri & Chaerunnisa, 2022)	Determinant factor of crowdfunders' behavior in using crowdfunding waqf model in Indonesia: two competing models	2023	Journal of Islamic Marketing	18
(Eficandra, 2022)	The Reconstruction of High-Inherited Wealth in Minangkabau through Cash Waqf Movement	2022	Juris: Jurnal Ilmiah Syariah	16
(Hariyanto et al., 2020)	Effectiveness of the economic system to Zakat and Waqf for empowerment of the Ummah in Indonesia	2020	International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology	14
(Siswanto et al., 2018)	Reconstructing accountability of the cash waqf (endowment) institution in Indonesia	2018	Managerial Finance	14

The table data shows that research on waqf has increased significantly in recent years, especially in the period 2019 to 2023. The article with the highest number of citations was written by Sukmana, (2020), which was published in the journal *Heliyon* with 68 citations. This research shows great influence in the study of Islamic endowment funds. In addition, publications in 2022 dominated with several high-impact articles, such as Ascarya A.'s work with 51 citations in the *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, and (Kasri & Chaerunnisa, 2022) research with 42 citations in the *Journal of Islamic Marketing*.

In terms of publication year, 2022 was the most productive and influential period. A total of five articles published in that year received a significant number of citations, reflecting the high interest in waqf research during and after the Covid-19 pandemic. Topics widely discussed included the role of Islamic social finance in economic recovery, millennial perspectives on cash waqf, and the design of simple productive waqf models. This shows the strong relevance of waqf research to current economic and social issues.

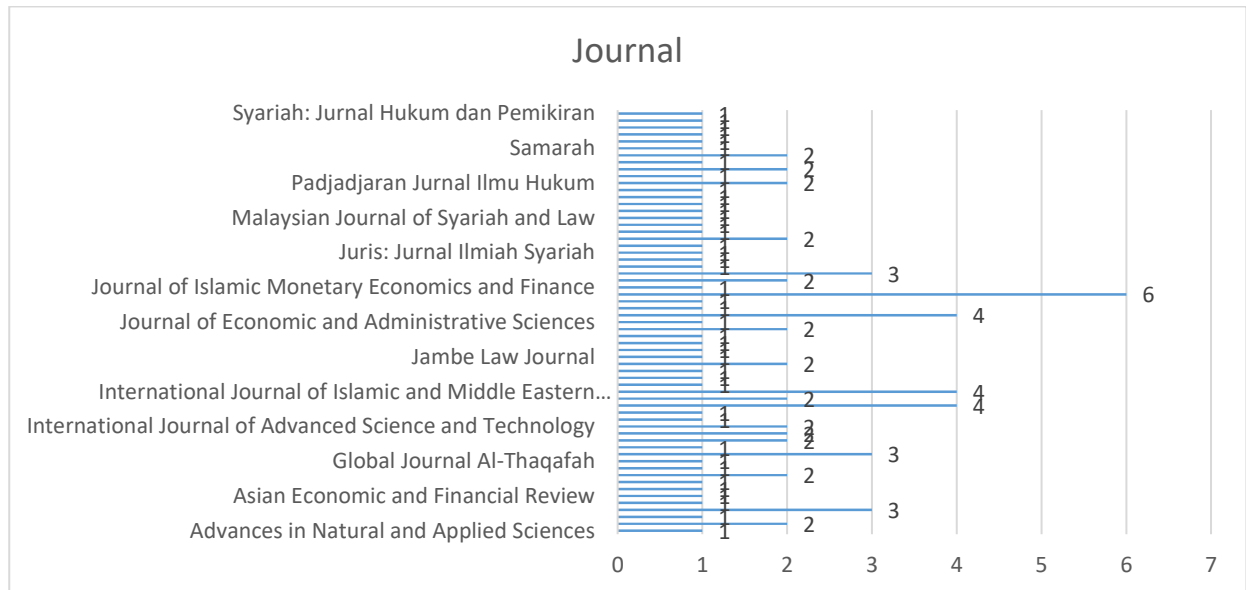
In terms of author productivity, Ascarya A. and Sukmana R. are the two most prominent figures in waqf research. Ascarya A. has two publications with a high number of citations, namely 51 and 22 citations, which discuss the role of Islamic social finance and the design of productive waqf models. Meanwhile, Sukmana R. is also involved in two influential articles, with 68 citations as the main author and 18 citations as a co-author, showing a significant contribution to the development of waqf literature in Indonesia.

In terms of publishers, international journals such as *Heliyon*, *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, and *Journal of Islamic Marketing* are the main platforms for high-impact research. However, some local journals such as *Juris: Sharia Scientific Journal* also showed a significant contribution with 16 citations. Overall, this data indicates that waqf research is growing, especially in the context of economic empowerment, digital innovation, and adaptation to modern socio-economic challenges.

#### ***RQ 4. Journal and Publisher***

This data shows the distribution of waqf research publications in various scientific journals, reflecting the diversity of study focus and disciplines involved. The *Journal of Islamic Marketing* takes the top spot with 6 publications, signaling a great deal of research interest in the marketing aspects of waqf in the context of modern Islamic economics. In addition, leading journals such as the *International Journal of Ethics and Systems* and the *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management* have 4 publications each, indicating a

focus on ethical issues and Islamic finance, particularly in managing waqf funds in a productive and sustainable manner.

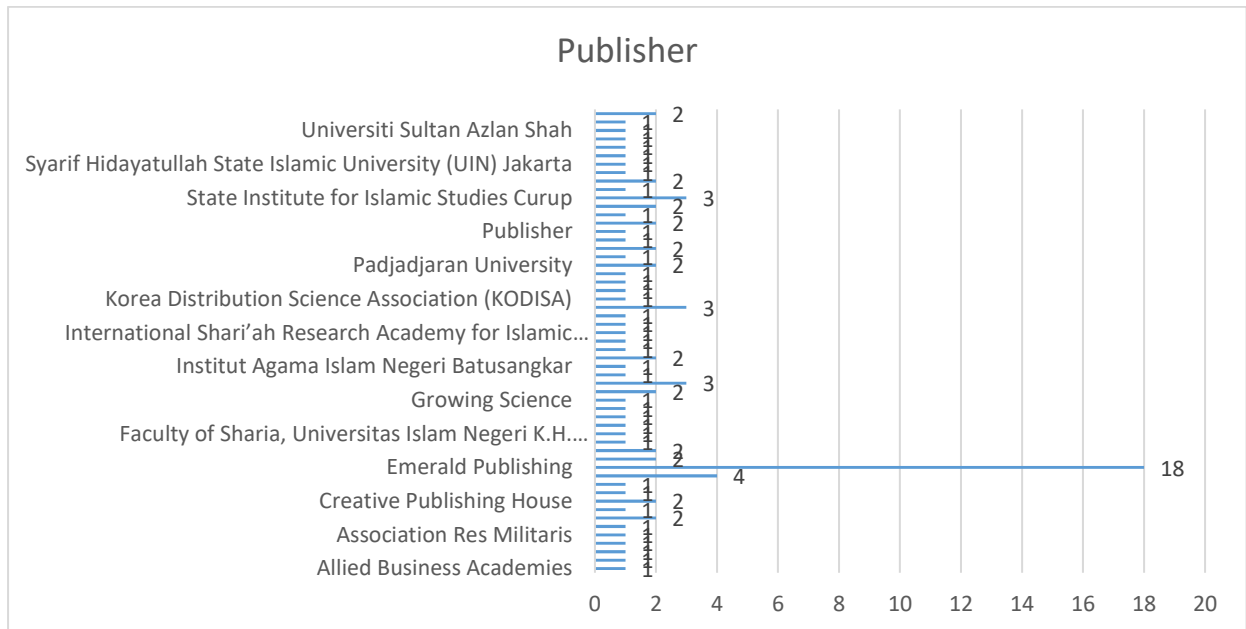


**Figure 5.** Journal

Several other journals that also have significant contributions are the *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research* with 4 publications and the *Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics* with 3 publications. This shows that waqf studies are not only focused on religious aspects, but also extend to the fields of accounting, business, and Islamic economics, emphasizing the role of waqf in developing a sharia-based economy. Local journals such as *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam and Hamdard Islamicus* with 3 publications each also show the active role of academics from countries with large Muslim populations in developing Islamic law studies related to waqf. Journals with 2 publications, such as *Ahkam: Jurnal Ilmu Syariah, El-Usrah, and Ijtihad: Jurnal Wacana Hukum Islam dan Kemanusiaan*, reflect a research focus that combines legal, social, and humanitarian aspects. In addition, publications in multidisciplinary international journals such as *Heliyon* and *Humanities and Social Sciences Reviews* show that waqf research is starting to attract cross-disciplinary attention in the global arena. This broadens the understanding of waqf as a complex socio-economic phenomenon, not just a religious practice.

The even distribution of publications in various local and international journals reflects the breadth of research interests related to waqf. These studies not only involve law and economics, but also extend to other fields such as information technology, business ethics, and cultural studies. Journals such as the *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology*

and the *Journal of Ecohumanism* show that waqf research is now beginning to explore new dimensions, including digital innovation and environmental sustainability. This indicates the great potential of waqf as a multidimensional instrument in supporting social and economic development in various countries.



**Figure 5.** Publisher

This data shows the distribution of publishers involved in waqf-related research publications, focusing on the amount of contribution given by each publisher. From the data, it can be seen that most of the research is published by international institutions and leading academic institutions at the national and international levels. *Emerald Publishing* is the most dominant publisher with 18 publications, followed by *Emerald Group Holdings Ltd.* with 4 publications. This shows that publishers from the Emerald group have a central role in disseminating waqf research, especially since they are known to focus on Islamic economics, finance, and management. In addition, other international publishers, such as *Elsevier Ltd.* and *Cogent OA*, are also involved with smaller but still significant contributions in the global scope.

Academic institutions in Indonesia show a fairly large role in the development of waqf research. For example, several state *Islamic universities (UIN)* such as *UIN Jakarta*, *UIN Ar-Raniry*, and the *State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Manado* have made real contributions, each with 1 to 3 publications. This indicates that waqf research has not only attracted attention at the international level, but has also become a major focus in local academic circles, especially in Islamic educational institutions. In addition to academic institutions, several research organizations and Islamic finance associations, such as the *International Shari'ah Research*

*Academy for Islamic Finance (ISRA)* and the *Islamic Bank Training and Research Academy*, have also contributed. The participation of these institutions reflects the importance of collaboration between academics and practitioners in the Islamic finance industry in developing research that is relevant to the needs of contemporary Islamic economics. Overall, this distribution shows that waqf research has involved various institutions, both from the academic sector, research, and Islamic financial institutions.

**RQ 5. Countries with the most research related to waqf from 2010-2025**

The contribution of various nations to research is assessed by the quantity of papers, citations, and the extent of international collaboration (total link strength). Indonesia made the most significant contribution, publishing 94 papers that earned 577 citations and had a total link strength of 31. This demonstrates that Indonesia is not only active in publishing, but also wields tremendous power in academia and engages in extensive international collaboration. Malaysia came in second place, contributing 17 documents with 98 citations and a total link strength of 25, suggesting substantial engagement, but not as large as Indonesia. See Table 3.

**Table 3.** Countries with the most research related to waqf from 2010-2025

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Citations</b>	<b>total link strength</b>
1	Indonesia	94	577	31
2	Malaysia	17	98	25
3	Syiriah Arab Republic	1	23	6
4	Australia	1	11	4
5	Hungary	1	1	0
6	Yaman	1	1	4
7	Egypt	1	7	0
8	Pakistan	1	2	0
9	Qatar	1	1	0
10	Saudi Arabia	3	2	0
11	Turkey	1	10	0

Several other countries, despite their lower contributions, have major influence. For example, the Syrian Arab Republic only has one document, yet it has 23 citations and a total link

strength of six. This demonstrates that the study undertaken was of high quality or importance. Similarly, Australia, with only one document, managed to earn 11 citations and a total link strength of 4. This demonstrates that the study has a significant impact and involves effective international collaboration.

Meanwhile, other nations, like Hungary, Egypt, Pakistan, and Qatar, make minor contributions in terms of document quantity, citations, and collaboration. For example, while Hungary, Qatar, and Pakistan each contributed one document, there were no reported citations or international partnerships. These nations may boost the effect of their research by broadening their international collaboration networks and concentrating on globally significant issues. Overall, the findings confirm Indonesia's supremacy in research, as evidenced by high citations and significant international cooperation. Malaysia has a strong position in terms of publications and partnerships, although its influence remains lower than that of Indonesia. Countries with lower contributions nonetheless have tremendous potential for high-impact research, even if it is restricted to a single publication. International collaboration appears to have a crucial role in expanding the worldwide effect of research.

## **CONCLUSION**

Waqf research continues to develop in various directions, ranging from Islamic financial innovation, socio-economic contributions, to digital technology integration. The strong research focus on cash waqf, especially in the Indonesian context, shows its high relevance in developing an economy based on Islamic values. This research also shows a tendency to integrate various Islamic philanthropic instruments, while exploring the challenges and opportunities of digitalization institutions to improve the efficiency of waqf management in the future. Overall, this distribution indicates a significant growth in waqf research, especially after 2016. The consistent increase shows that waqf is increasingly considered an important instrument in people's economic empowerment and social development. This trend also shows great potential for further research, especially in the development of digital innovations, integration with modern financial systems, and exploration of policies that support effective waqf management in the future. The article with the highest number of citations written by Sukmana R. in 2020 published in the Heliyon journal with 68 citations. This study shows a great influence in the study of Islamic waqf funds.

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