

Ensuring the determinant of *waqf* in Indonesia: does religiosity matter?

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Keywords:

Waqf, Islamic land endowment, religiosity.

DOI:

[10.20885/JEKI.vol5.iss1.art3](https://doi.org/10.20885/JEKI.vol5.iss1.art3)

Abstract

This paper examines the determinant of *waqf* (Islamic Endowment) in form of land in Indonesia. The study used cross-section data analysis from 33 Provinces provided by Ministry of Religious Affairs Republic of Indonesia in 2016. This paper proposed a model and developed a hypothesis that the total number of land *waqf* in Indonesia will be determined by the ratio of Muslims to total population, the number of mosques and the number of clerics. The results showed that the impact toward *waqf* varies among independent variables. The ratio of Muslims does not have any relation to the *waqf* even though the regression coefficient is positive. The number of mosques has a negative impact, while the positive relationship only found in the number of clerics. For that reason, some policy recommendations are also discussed.

Abstrak

Tulisan ini menguji pengaruh waqf tanah wakaf Islam. Penulis menggunakan cross-section analisis dari 33 provinsi dari Kementerian Agama Republik Indonesia tahun 2016. Tulisan ini mengajukan sebuah model dan pengembangan hipotesis dengan jumlah tanah waqf di Indonesia akan diukur dengan jumlah penduduk Muslim, jumlah masjid dan jumlah ulama. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan hasil yang bervariasi terhadap pengaruh waqf. Rasio penduduk Muslim tidak berpengaruh terhadap waqf meskipun koefisiennya positif. Jumlah masjid memiliki pengaruh negatif, sedangkan jumlah ulama memiliki pengaruh positif. Sehingga beberapa rekomendasi kebijakan dibahas dalam tulisan ini.

Introduction

Indonesia has the largest Muslim populations in the world. Based on Pew Research Center, the country is a home for more than 205 million of Muslims, 88% of total Indonesian population or 13% of total Muslim population in the world. As a country with the biggest Muslim population, Indonesia has enormous potential for the growth of Islamic financial institution. Islamic banking, Islamic capital market, Islamic microfinance, and Islamic charity organization are some of the popular financial institution models.

The popularity of Islamic charity-based organization has recently grown in Muslim societies. The organization usually uses charity-based contract, i.e. *zakah*, *waqf*, and *shadaqah*. Literally, based on Indonesia *Waqf* Act 2004, *waqf* can be defined as a legal act of giving or separating some of the wealth, for the purpose of worship or public welfare, for a specified period of time or permanently. Today, there are approximately more than 435 thousand locations of *waqf* land with the total area of 4.3 million m² in Indonesia. Of that number, 68 percent are certified while the rest are not.

Because of the nature of no-compensation contract between the grantor and the recipient, *zakah*, *waqf*, and *shadaqah* become some alternatives source of funding. Even *waqf*, especially cash *waqf*, now has been widely proposed as the source of funding for SMEs (Asmy & Mohammed, 2013; Lahsasna, 2010), education (Aziz, Johari & Yusof, 2013), microfinance (Masyita, 2012), economic development (Ibrahim, Amir & Masron, 2013), poverty alleviation (Atika & Fuadah, 2017) and health care services (Ahmed, 2013).

While the study on *waqf* has been well-researched, it is less likely known that the study is based on empirical analysis. Most of the *waqf* studies are the exploratory, preliminary, desk and library-based research, or qualitative analysis. The availability of data is the main factor that causes empirical research on *waqf* is very difficult to be done. The author is interested in conducting empirical research on *waqf* in Indonesia, a country with the largest Muslim population in the world, as the empirical research on *waqf* is very urgent. Fortunately, Indonesia has already published a complete data on *waqf* starting from 2013 forward.

This is the first paper of *waqf* discussion with the empirical analysis methods provided. This paper examines the determinant of *waqf* as an Islamic land endowment in Indonesia. The religiosity aspects are considered to be independent variables including the ratio of Muslims to the total population, the number of mosques and the number of clerics.

Some pieces of literature that deal with the *waqf* discussion are indeed quite a lot, the classical books of ancient scholars have clearly explained about the chapter. However, the studies about *waqf* in recent academic journals are rather difficult to find, there are only a few from Behren-Abousef (1994) which discussed the adjustment of the Egyptians to the Ottoman Rules, in case of institution, *waqf*, and architecture. Furthermore, the article of (Dale & Payind, 1999) also described *waqf* conditions in the past, namely Ahrari *Waqf* in Kabul in the year 1546 and the Mughul Naqsabandiyyah. Another well-known journal that often becomes scientific references about *waqf* is Kuran (2001) which defined *waqf* as a credible commitment device to give property owners in return for social services. Kuran mentioned that *waqf* is now being implemented not as it used to be. *Waqf* in the past can be used as a source of public goods funding, but now it is only financing the construction of building mosques, schools, libraries, monuments, and hospitals.

Recent study about *waqf* and its potential application has been carried out by Abdullah (2018). The paper attempts to contextualize the potential application of *waqf* toward sustainable development goals and the *maqasid al-shariah*. The author used a desk and library-based qualitative analysis. The result revealed that the seventeen goals in SDGs are comfortably matched with the long term objectives of *maqasid al-shariah*, including the use of *waqf* based instrument as a long-term development strategy. *Waqf*-based funding source can be optimized for the country development to fit the SDGs program. The *waqf* is also supporting the financial capacity to help Muslim in realizing the most urgent SGSs-oriented development in a timely manner.

Another study from Shabbir (2018) put an emphasize on classification and prioritization of *waqf* lands in Selangor Malaysia. The study purposed to determine the current status and development of lands *waqf* in the state of the country. A new model of classification and categorization of the lands *waqf* is also proposed. The method of the study is Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), and the result revealed that the *waqf* distribution varies among regions, it's based on the calculation of priority allocation which has been analyzed by researchers. The interesting statement of the author is that the *waqf* will be able to not only used as a form of worship, but also Muslim can use it as a vital instrument to increase wealth, alleviate poverty, and uplifting development.

Abu Talib et al. (2018) described that the importance of *waqf* in the society can be seen through its huge benefit. If it is linked to poverty, *waqf* is believed to be a cure for the disease. However, there is currently a lack of the *waqf* accounting system, and this problem is experienced by almost all countries in the world. Therefore, their research offered an explanatory study on reporting and accounting practices for *waqf*. The research was conducted on the recognition, measurement, and disclosure process in eleven state *waqf* institution in Malaysia. The result showed that each institution of *waqf* in Malaysia has different guidelines for conducting reports and accounting. The reason is that each individual *waqf* institution has different characteristics so that the results of the report and accounting become so dynamic. It is important to equalize the standard of accounting and reporting for the *waqf* institutions.

Regarding the accounting and reporting system of the *waqf* institution in Indonesia, the article written by Ihsan & Mohamed Ibrahim (2011) has reviewed it. The paper examined two *waqf* institutions by collecting data in various method, i.e. interviews, document, reviews, and direct observations. The results of the study indicate that the process of reporting and managing *waqf* in different institutions varies. The cause of the difference is in the aspect of Islamically committed professional and academically qualified personnel. The first aspect is more important than the second in order to deal with more efficient *waqf* management institutions in Indonesia.

Another preliminary research has been conducted by Azizah et al. (2018). The study emphasized the benefit of *waqf* institutions toward parentless children in Malaysia. The study explained that all children in Malaysia are the best future assets of the nation, therefore protection against them needs to be done by all parties. But in reality, parentless children rarely get the protection. Through the library-based research method, the study then revealed the role of *waqf* in providing protection to the parentless children. It is believed to be a further avenue for future research. While Kachkar (2017) conducted research in the same field with a different method. The study utilized a qualitative method and revealed that the cash *waqf* can be proposed to develop a conceptual model of financing refugees. The model proposed in the study is the refugee micro entrepreneurs program development.

The possibility of using *waqf*, or cash *waqf* in an example, has been provided by Saad & Anuar (2018) in their article. The main discussion is about the possibility of using cash *waqf* as a source of funding in order to support the microfinance programs. The purpose of the *waqf* based funding establishment is to ensure the direction of *waqf* institution development truly in line with the spirit of microfinance. Islamic microfinance institutions will always carry along with the needs of the poor, hence if using personal loan contracts (i.e. bay 'al-inah) as a source of microfinance funding, the profit margin that must be paid by the poor is huge, it impairs them. Cash *waqf* contract, in this case, is totally worth it for the poor, it is very friendly for them, the use of *waqf* in microfinance will genuinely cater for the need of the poor, it can even create sustainable growth for the country.

Moreover, Mikail et al. (2017) also consider the importance of using *waqf* in a micro-takaful model in Malaysia. The disintegration between zakat and *waqf* management as part of the Islamic economy in this microinsurance model can lead to a lack of effectiveness and sustainability of the institution management.

The study conducted by (Rizal & Amin, 2017) is quite close to the research of mine. The paper examined the determinant term affecting people in giving cash *waqf*. The study used a questionnaires survey method on 264 Muslim respondents who have direct access to Islamic banking. The variables used in the study are perceived Ihsan, Islamic egalitarianism, and Islamic religiosity. The results show that all independent variables have a significant relationship toward cash *waqf* contributions. The practical implication of the research suggests that perceived Ihsan and equality will affect the religiosity sense of Muslim, so that will encourage the desire and willingness of Muslim to give such a cash *waqf*. Another study by Zeni & Sapuan (2018) discusses the effect of *waqf* efficiency in Malaysia. Their research goal is to measure what factors can influence the efficiency of *waqf*. The research used a survey questionnaire method and analyzed with a Partial Least Square - Structural Equation Model. The results showed that there is a significant positive relationship between *waqf* determinant and *waqf* efficiency. Practical implications of the research suggest that the findings are available to be adapted for the *waqf* institutions development.

The role of *waqf* in promoting socio-economic development has been reviewed by Mohamad (2018). He conducts a study on the role of *waqf* ahli or family *waqf* in the economy of the family, both for the aspect of security or sustainability. The result indicated that the *waqf* can prevent the family property from the fragmentation, and it can also ensure the financial planning of family becomes more sustainable.

The last thing to be noted in addition to the discussion of this research is the problems that arise in the process of *waqf* management in Indonesia, the solution, and the strategy that can be used to anticipate it. The imitation program from the neighboring country like Malaysia (Nur Khalidah, Noor Inayah, Mohamad, & Mohd Rizal, 2014) is urgently needed to be implemented in Indonesia.

Methodology

Proposed Model and Hypothesis Development

Based on the literature review, the author proposes a model and develops a hypothesis that the total number of *waqf* in Indonesia will be determined by the ratio of Muslim to total population, the number of mosques and the number of clerics. This proposed model consists of three independent variables and a dependent variable. The three independent variables are the ratio of Muslim to total population, the number of mosques, and the number of clerics. While the dependent variable is the number of *waqf* land.

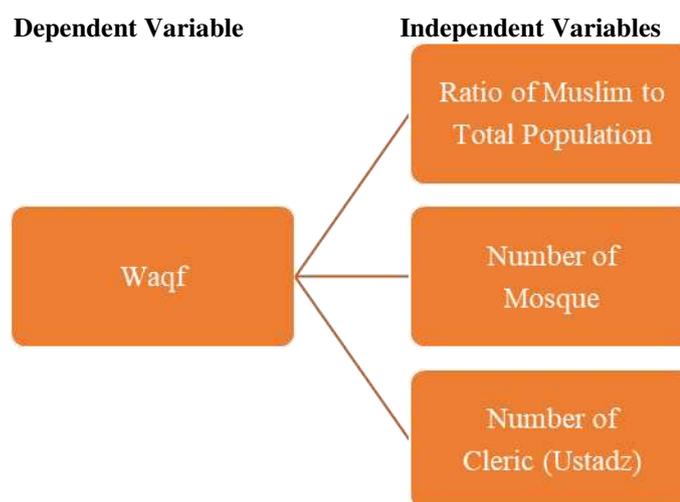


Figure 1. Hypothesis Development

The hypothesis is that the Muslim ratio to the total population is expected to have a positive influence on the amount of *waqf*. The positive impact is also ought to be found on the number of mosques as well as the number of clerics. This hypothesis can be explained because the more Muslims, the more mosques, and the more clerics, the greater the desire and awareness of the people to give a charity endowment such as a *waqf*. By that definition, the linear regression model is shown as follow:

$$LW = \alpha + \beta_1 MR + \beta_2 NM + \beta_1 NC + e$$

Whereas LW : Land Waqf
 α : Constant
 β_1MR : Coefficient for Muslim Ratio to Total Population
 β_2NM : Coefficient for Number of Mosques
 β_1NC : Coefficient for Number of Clerics (Ustadz)
 e : Error Term

Research Method

This paper used cross-section data analysis from 33 Provinces in Indonesia. The data is purely secondary that was taken from the Ministry of Religious Affairs in 2016. The ministry report contains quantitative data which describe the ministry as a general, religious institution, religious educations, and religious affairs in Indonesia. Based on the variables of this study, the ministry report also provides a total number of waqf, Muslim population, total population, number of house of worship, and the number of clerics in each authorized religion.

In order to calculate the association between variables, the author used Ordinary Least Square Regression which is commonly implemented in the disciplines of economics. White Test is also used to measure the existence of heteroscedasticity, while Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test has been taken to detect the presence of autocorrelation. In order to determine whether there is a linear relationship between independent variables, a multicollinear test is also provided.

Results and Analysis

The common used OLS, Multicollinear Test, White Test, and Breusch-Godfrey Test had been done with the EViews 10 software and the estimation results are shown as follow:

Table 1: Ordinary Least Square Regression

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-22.3299	8.9867	-2.4847	0.0190
MR	0.4617	0.4142	1.1145	0.2742
LOG(NM)	-12.6111	5.5939	-2.2544	0.0319
LOG(NC)	13.7530	5.6226	2.4459	0.0207
R-squared	0.9250 Mean dependent var			8.4608
Adjusted R-squared	0.9250 S.D. dependent var			1.4257
S.E. of regression	0.4101 Akaike info criterion			1.1684
Sum squared resid	4.8775 Schwarz criterion			1.3498
Log likelihood	-15.2793 Hannan-Quinn criter.			1.2294
F-statistic	119.2491 Durbin-Watson stat			1.2751
Prob(F-statistic)	0.0000			

Table 1 summarizes the results of the study using the method that the author has previously explained. OLS regression is done in order to measure the influence of the independent variables MR, NM, and NC toward the dependent variable LW. While in order to meet the OLS assumption of multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation in this study, Multicollinearity Tes, White Test, and Breusch-Godfrey Test are implemented. The test of the OLS assumptions is done to ensure that the results of the study become a Best Linear and Unbiased Estimator (BLUE) regression. In a general conclusion, the research model is fairly good where from the R² and Adjusted R² values are quite high, namely 0.9250 and 0.9250. Means that all the independent variables included in the study are able to give much impact towards the dependent variable by 91 percent, while the remaining nine percent are other influential variables which are not included in the research model.

Before going to the interpretation of the best model, the author has executed the OLS classical assumptions test with the results will be explained as follow. OLS assumption is carried out in order to obtain good and efficient regression results, namely Best Linear Unbiased Estimator. The OLS assumption test consists of three methods including multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation test. The multicollinearity test has been performed to measure the existence of the correlation between independent variables. The result revealed that there is a multicollinear problem but the author has carried out a log transformation variable process so that the correlation between the independent variables becomes smaller. The multicollinear problem

in this study can be ignored as long as the problem of multicollinearity does not alter the unbiased estimator of the regression model.

Table 2: Heteroscedasticity Test

F-statistic	1.2997 Prob. F(8,24)	0.2902
Obs*R-squared	9.9754 Prob. Chi-Square(8)	0.2668
Scaled explained SS	9.0025 Prob. Chi-Square(8)	0.3421

The next OLS assumption test is a heteroscedasticity test. The author used White Test to measure the assumption of heteroscedasticity. Heteroscedasticity test is needed to ensure that the model has a constant variance. The model without a constant variance will be a linear, an unbiased, but not the best regression because of the minimum value of the variance cannot be achieved. The results showed that Obs*R-squared was 9.9754 which was greater than 0.05 and it means that the research model did not reveal a heteroscedasticity problem (see Table 2).

The autocorrelation test was done using the Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test. Its found that the research model had no autocorrelation problems. The problem of autocorrelation only arises when there is a correlation among error terms. In this study, the probability of Chi-Square in the Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test is 0.267 greater than 0.05, which means that the autocorrelation problem does not exist as described in table 3.

Table 3: Autocorrelation Test

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:		
F-statistic	1.1722 Prob. F(2,27)	0.3249
Obs*R-squared	2.6365 Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.2676

For now, the OLS assumption test has been completely conducted, we would like to make an interpretation of the best model. After performing an ordinary least square regression, the final model of the study is shown as below:

$$\text{Log}LW = -22.3299 + 0.4617 MR - 12.6111 \text{Log}NM + 13.7530 \text{Log}NC + e$$

The interpretation of the regression for a constant value -22.3299 means that if all the independent variables are zero then the default value of the *waqf* is negative. In this case, it is appropriate for all independent variables such as Muslim its self, mosques, and clerics to be available in the society so that people want and aware to give charity such a *waqf*.

Another result for the independent variable MR (ratio of Muslim to total population) indicates that there is no significant relationship toward the dependent variable LW (land *waqf*) even though the direction is positive. The probability value 0.2742 with the positive variable coefficient are the proof of that result. This finding, however, is not in accordance with the expected hypothesis, which is Muslim ratio to total population will show a positive relationship toward *waqf*. The author guesses that the more Muslim will always be in line with the more *waqf*, meanwhile the results of this study revealed that there is no significant relationship between the two variables, even though the coefficient is positive.

The author presumes the reason behind the finding, that is annual growth of the Muslim population in Indonesia is higher than their awareness to pay such an endowment. This can be accepted because the *waqf* is one of the charity with a huge considerable value. The land is indeed expensive, not to say it is stingy, Muslim majority need to make a big sacrifice to get it, let alone to give it.

For the next independent variable NM (number of mosques), the result of the study is also not in line with the expected hypothesis. The number of mosques turned out to have a negative and significant effect on the *waqf*. Whereas in the hypothesis it was assumed that the more places of worship would escalate the willingness and awareness of the Muslim community to pay such an endowment. The variable probability 0.0319 means significant but the variable coefficient is negative, which is -12.6111. This result needs to be clarified, even though the sign is significant but why the direct effect is oppositely connected. The author argues that the Muslim who wants to go to the mosque for doing prayer is still very low compared to those who prefer to stay calm at home. So, even though many mosques provided in the Muslim society, it cannot yet ensure that people's desire to give *waqf* is getting higher. Another fact, the impact can be negative because of the *waqf* then built into mosques, not for other productive businesses.

The only variable meets the expectation of the hypothesis is the number of clerics. The research hypothesis stated that the number of clerics will have a positive and significant impact on *waqf*. It means that the more clerics give sermons for the goodness and importance of *waqf*, the higher the willingness and desire of the people to pay such an endowment. The results of this study support the hypothesis, it can be proven from the probability value of 0.0207 and the coefficient value of 13.7530. The author assumes that most of the clerics in Indonesia are able to influence Muslim society to do all the almighty God commands and stay away from His prohibitions. In this case, one of the God commands to His servant is paying a land *waqf* as a charity act.

This study concludes that the impact toward *waqf* varies among independent variables. The ratio of Muslim does not have any relation to the *waqf* even though the regression coefficient is positive, the number of mosques has a negative influence, while the only positive relationship found on the number of clerics. However, all the independent variables simultaneously and positively influence the dependent variable *waqf* in Indonesia. The value of F-Stat (119,2491) and its probability (0.0000) can be no doubt as evidence of this strong influence.

Conclusion

In general, the research model is fairly good as the R^2 and Adjusted R^2 values are pretty high, 0.9250 and 0.9250. It means that all the independent variables included in the study are able to give big impact towards the dependent variable by 91 percent, while the remaining nine percent are other influential variables which are not included in the research model. However, it found a multicollinear problem which can be ignored as long as the problem does not alter the unbiased estimator of the regression model. In addition, the research model found neither heteroscedasticity nor autocorrelation problem.

Variable MR (ratio of Muslim to total population) indicates that there is no significant relationship toward the dependent variable LW (land *waqf*) even though the direction is positive. The reason behind the finding is that the annual growth of the Muslim population in Indonesia is higher than their awareness to pay such endowment. Variable NM (the number of mosques) turned out to have a negative and significant effect on the *waqf*. The impact can be negative because of the *waqf* given by Muslim then built into mosques, not for other productive businesses. The only variable meets the expectation of the hypothesis is Variable NC (the number of clerics) which has a positive impact on the LW (land *waqf*). The author assumes that most of the clerics in Indonesia are able to influence Muslim society to do the almighty God commands and stay away from His prohibitions. In this case, one of the God commands to His servant is paying a *waqf* as a charity act.

For that reason, some policy recommendations are also discussed. *First*, the government needs to put an emphasis on increasing the number of clerics rather than the number of mosques. *Second*, it is also necessary to improve their quality with the supporting programs, such as direct incentives on their performance improvement or monthly salary payment based on a certificate of capability recognition. *Third*, the government should manage or even regulate the *waqf* given by Muslim society to be used for any other productive-based business application.

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