

القسم الرابع

ترجمة ملخصات أبحاث ودراسات
وأوراق ومقالات علمية
باللغة الانجليزية

Section Four

Translating research
summaries, studies,
papers, and Scientific
articles into English

Additionally, the book presents a forward-looking vision of endowments in Islamic world countries, revealing some contemporary experiences and proposing ideas for completing the project of revival endowments in the Islamic world.»

Key Recommendations and Results:

- The endowment (Waqf) structure and mechanism consist of multiple layers, each layer referring to the next one in a more advanced and profound composition.
- Between asset foreclosure and release of the benefits, there is a wide range of social actions where the active components of the endowment interact forming a dense network of relationships, where society intertwines with the economy, culture, and even politics.

Concluding Remark on the Research:

The book summarizes the idea of these writings, which were published in various issues of the «Awqaf» magazine over different years. Although they may appear scattered in terms of their topics, details, and publication dates, they attempt to uncover the profound meanings of the endowment and comprehend the social, economic, and political elements it encompasses. The aim is to approach defining the endowment code that has evolved from the essence of charity, transforming it into a dynamic and influential social component.

researchers are concerned with, regarding their historical significance, developmental dimensions, and their relation to societal dynamics. These are addresses subjects that require further investigation and research and are practically a part of a scientific map that continues to be of interest to endowments workers.

The second section of the book addresses important contemporary endowment issues, the most prominent of which is the relationship between the state (country) and endowment that practically resulted a subsidiary issue.

This encompasses both the administrative and censorship level of official institutions related to endowments, as well as the societal impact of endowment movements and the successes and failures in defining the boundaries between the state and endowments.

The book also sheds light on the various social dimensions of endowments and their impact on the overall societal movement while attempting to highlight the main and secondary tasks that endowments undertake in bringing sustainable development that goes beyond economic boundaries, not only, but also is connected to cultural dimensions as well.

The author also provides a comparative analysis between Muslim endowments on one hand, and similar institutions in Western experiences on the other hand, focusing on the example of education and the impact of endowments on building qualitative educational models, comparing the outcomes of both experiences.

message that contributed to the establishment of a social, economic, and cultural infrastructure that collectively formed one of the pillars of the Islamic city. It currently constitutes an important part of the balance in contemporary Western societies.

2. How did endowments become an «authority» in the social concept?
3. «How did endowment (waqf) as a social mechanism manage to connect ideas movement and individuals (men) on one hand, and the movement of goods and trade on the other hand? Consequently, endowment institutions provided a significant part for the means and needs required by these activities.

Keywords:

Endowment (Waqf) - Perpetual Charity (Sadaqah Jariyah) - Endowment Research - Endowment Articles.

Importance of the Scientific Article:

The book contains fundamental issues and ideas accompanying the social analysis of endowment, which cannot be disregarded.

Key Topics of the Scientific Article:

In its first section, the book presents introductions published in various issues of the 'Endowments' (Awqaf) magazine, issued by Kuwait Awqaf Public foundation, Kuwait, in different years. These introductions address the major issues that endowments

What is Hidden by the Perpetual Charity (Articles and Research in Endowment)

Book Series (12)

**Published by the Kuwait Awqaf Public
foundation, Kuwait, 2020 CE**

Prepared by:

Consultant Dr. Tariq bin Abdullah

Kuwait Awqaf Public foundation, Kuwait

Introduction to the Author:

- Holder of a Ph.D. in Sociology.
- Worked as a professor at the Institute of Islamic World Studies at Zayed University.
- Taught «Islamic Civilization» at the «Institute of Islamic World Studies».
- Worked in Kuwait, America, and Canada.
- Served as a consultant at Kuwait Awqaf Public foundation, Kuwait.

The General Purpose of the Scientific Article:

The book aims to provide answers to important questions:

1. How did endowment projects transform into a soft power that managed to establish their position within the general civilizational context? This was achieved through the central

5. A prevalent practice noted in various documents is the encouragement of fasting during Ramadan by endowers. This reflects a religious conviction that highlights the virtuous competition of philanthropists in giving and charity during the blessed month Ramadan.
6. The documents reveal a wealth of information about individuals, families, scientists, writers, places, terminology, social customs, administrative and financial organizations, and security, providing crucial insight for historians, genealogists, and researchers interested in the scientific movement in Najd and specifically Ushaiqer.
7. The documents shed light on various tools utilized in Ushaiqer, including measurement tools, currencies, agricultural and irrigation equipment, cooking utensils, offering a glimpse into the societal lifestyle of that era.
8. The documented endowments vary in size (large, medium, small) and type (date palms, houses, machinery), and they underscore the participation of all segments of society according to their financial capabilities.

Concluding Remark on the Research:

This research contributes to the revival of the scientific and endowment heritage of Ushaiqer, a town situated northwest of Riyadh. It served as the primary intellectual center in Najd during the 10th-12th centuries AH, laying the scientific groundwork for the subsequent intellectual revival in the Najd region.

Sulaiman bin Ayaf bin Mohammed in the year (.....).» This volume contains 114 documents, including 67 documents within volumes 1 and 2, and 47 unique documents in volume 2. Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah bin Amer transcribed 79 documents by his own handwriting.

Principal Recommendations and Conclusions:

Derived Benefits from Diwan of Al-Sawam Endowments in Ushaiger:

1. The abundance and diversity of endowments, coupled with the community's eagerness towards them, signify the society's awareness of the importance of social solidarity as a social value and vital necessity for community cohesion and continuity. It's a natural outcome of the prevalent scientific movement in Ushaiger that dates back before the 8th century AH, when Ushaiger was a leading scientific hub in Najd.
2. The multitude and variety of endowed properties contributed to substantial revenues for endowments, fostering local community development and fulfilling most of its basic needs.
3. Many documents indicate that endowers stipulated the suspension of all endowment expenses in the event of a widespread famine, channeling the entire surplus towards mitigating the famine's effects.
4. To ensure the enduring benefits of their endowments, endowers devised strategies to redirect the income of endowments meant for their descendants to support the impoverished and needy in cases of lineage extinction due to diseases or other circumstances.

endowment documents in Ushaqir, as many documents remain preserved among various families.

Copies of Diwan of Al-Sawam Endowments in Ushaqir:

Diwan of Al-Sawam Endowments in Ushaqir has more than one version. Among these versions, variations exist in the number of documents, their arrangement, and the orthography of certain words. Notably, the most renowned version is the «Al-Ayaf» version, which serves as a reference for this book. It's preserved by the heirs of Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz bin Ayaf, may Allah have mercy upon him. Most of the content was transferred from the handwriting of Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah bin Amer. It consists of two volumes:

The first volume:

Contains 116 pages and features the inscription on the inner front cover, «This book belongs to the sons of Abdullah bin Sulaiman bin Ayaf, said by its scribe Ibrahim bin Saleh bin Isa.» The same inscription is present on the inner back cover without mentioning

the scribe's name. The pages size is 10.17 × 17 cm, and it contains 74 documents, including 67 documents within volumes 1 and 2 and seven unique documents in volume 1. Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah bin Amer transcribed 54 documents by his own handwriting.

The second volume:

Contains 167 pages, divided into two groups. The first group comprises documents numbered 1-144, while the second section includes a single document representing the history of Mohammed bin Yusuf, numbered 1-23. The pages size is 12.5 × 17 cm, with an inscription on the inner front cover: «Property of Abdullah bin

Key Themes of the Scientific Material:

Diwan of the Endowments of Al-Sawam in Ushaiqer:

With the diversity and variety of endowments in Ushaiqer, some scholars of the region sought to enumerate and compile these endowments into a separate Diwan. This compilation contained relevant documents concerning properties, gardens, and assets under the guardianship of the Sawam in this town. The first to undertake this effort was Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdul Latif Al-Bahli (d. 1278 AH), who compiled a Diwan containing a comprehensive list of endowments in Ushaiqer. He stated in his preface:

«In the name of Allah, praise be to Allah, and peace and blessings upon Muhammad, the Messenger of Allah. Affirming goodness, God willing,

the endower and the listener are aware that the distinguished individuals of the town asked me to document for them a comprehensive list of the endowments within the town. I responded, seeking assistance from Allah, the All-Beneficent, the All-Supportive.»

This Diwan was authenticated by the judge of the Washam provinces, then by Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdul Latif Al Al-Sheikh in 1334 AH. Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah bin Amer (d. 1356 AH) later supplemented this Diwan with newly discovered endowments beyond the initial compilation. Despite encompassing numerous and diverse documents (endowments, orchards, sales, donations, divisions, bequests), the Sawam endowments predominated, earning it the title: «Diwan of Al-Sawam Endowments in Ushaiqer.» It's worth noting that this Diwan did not encompass all the

- Highlighting the Developmental Impact of Ancient Endowments and their Contribution in Confronting Famines, Disasters, and Achieving Social Solidarity within Society.
- Introduction to the Scientific and Social Context of Ushaqir in the 10th-12th Centuries AH.

Keywords:

Waqf - Documents - Diwan – AlSawam – Ushaqir.

Importance of the Scientific Material:

Historical documents serve as testimony to history, offering a window into the past that portray authentic mental images of the era in all its social, economic, architectural, and political facets. They encompass a reservoir of historical and knowledge-rich narratives, reflecting accumulated experiences and wisdom of successive generations. As the foundation for building and strategizing the future derives from the outcomes of these experiences and historical trials, engaging with these documents for study, analysis, sifting, and unearthing their treasures becomes imperative. They provide a fertile ground for building the future.

Within this book lies a modest attempt to make historical documents more accessible to researchers, facilitating their study and analysis. I pray to God to benefit from them and find guardians who will thoroughly examine and deduce, preserving the heritage of the nation and arriving at genuine historical truths.

«Diwan of Sawam Endowments in Ushaiqer» Published by Saea for Awqaf Development (21)

Prepared by:

Ibrahim bin Mohammed Al-Sema'eel

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General Introduction to the Author:

A dedicated researcher in the field of Waqf, with a portfolio of over 20 books, ranging from those pertaining to ancient Waqf documents to modern Waqf development. In addition, numerous articles have been published in the field of Waqf. He actively participates in board of directors of various associations and supervises the Waqf Twitter account [@al-waqf](#), as well as his website: <https://ebraheemalsmaeel.com>

Overall Objective of the Scientific Material:

- To introduce this historical document and elucidate the wealth of historical information and facts it contains, providing insights into the religious, economic, political, and social landscape of the Najdi community. It aids researchers in painting an accurate depiction of this society.



Third Section

**Translating summaries
of research and scientific
studies on the endowment**



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, which show that the research objectives have been achieved. The final part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research.

The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of good research practice. The data was collected from a representative sample of the population, and the analysis was conducted using appropriate statistical methods. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, and the implications of the findings are discussed in detail.

The findings of the study have important implications for the field of research. They suggest that the research objectives have been achieved, and that the research has provided valuable insights into the topic. The results also suggest that there is a need for further research in this area, and that the findings should be used to inform policy and practice.

The research was conducted in a timely and efficient manner, and the results were published in a peer-reviewed journal. This ensures that the research is of high quality and that the findings are reliable. The research also provides a valuable contribution to the field of research, and it is hoped that it will be used to inform policy and practice in the future.

or unattainable due to considerations of personal, familial, or confidential privacy.

Given the significance of data's impact on the trajectory of endowments in shade of digital transformation era, in alignment with the goals of "Vision 2030" of the Kingdom, the author hopes that graduate students and researchers will undertake the study of endowment lawsuits, particularly those related to their own family endowments. This would enable them to gather the appropriate type of data and place it within the context of its accurate historical path, linking the visible to the invisible. Such an endeavor would provide rich scientific material for comparative studies, opening new horizons for research and development, especially concerning effective management and prudent governance, based on three fundamental pillars: compliance and respect, transparency and disclosure, and financial integrity, akin to the standards applied to charitable associations according to the criteria of the National Center for Nonprofit Development sector.

In this context, the study, based on the documents of the endowment of Al Sharif Mohamad Mughams in Makkah al-Mukarramah, has revealed that endowment lawsuits provide rich material for delving deeper into data analysis beyond prevailing frameworks. While these lawsuits arising from endowments, as studied through the selected sample, are primarily related to entitlement and the isolation of the superintendent, their analysis as data has shown that endowments are increasingly viewed as a cake from which every beneficiary feels entitled to take and maximize his personal benefit, adhering to the renowned Machiavellian theory of "The aims justify the means." This perspective compromises the legitimate objectives of endowments, particularly in terms of strengthening bonds and spreading goodwill among believers. Consequently, endowments have become a part of a market system where one individual's gain equals another's loss.

Through data analysis of the lawsuits deeds,, it becomes possible to trace the effects left behind by the claimants, delving deeper into understanding the reality of the world of endowments as it stands today, far from the mental images ingrained in our minds. Between what exists in the realm of reality and the collective memory lies an extensive huge bon. In the language of data science, this signifies that we assign greater significance to self-generated data stemming from personal experiences and unique perspectives. The value of data does not solely reside in its volume; that is, it is not merely about its size, as commonly emphasized in prevailing discourse on data science. Instead, worth lies in its capacity to provide novel types of study-worthy information that were previously unnoticed

the judicial body with cunning arguments that lacked evidence, which were not proven valid before the honorable judge of the lawsuit, as he understood this matter after reviewing the documents presented to him by the Endowments Administration.

The observant examiner of the data from the eight lawsuits, both at the primary and appellate levels, raises questions about the successive filing of these lawsuits, one after another, with the apparent intent to cause confusion and division among the ranks. Such a course of action does not serve the best interests of the endowment, particularly in terms of enhancing efficiency and resilience against shocks. This is especially significant considering the unprecedented advancement witnessed, as indicated by the data of asset growth, and returns over the course of approximately fifty years, which has enticed opportunists seeking personal gains at the expense of others.

Conclusion:

If endowments constitute one of the fundamental ingredients that enabled Islamic civilization to renew, persist, and withstand factors of decay over the centuries, the endowment documents are among the scientific sources that enrich and bless Islamic civilization. This study has explored the importance of endowment lawsuits in advancing the art of data analysis, particularly in terms of sources, considering that data extends beyond the confines of what digital technology provides. This provides the opportunity to pose novel questions that could contribute to delving into the depths of endowments as a complex and multidimensional phenomenon.

lack of jurisdiction, stating it falls under the General Authority for Awqaf's jurisdiction.

Through data analysis of the verdict deeds, it becomes evident that the claimant did not take into consideration the contents of the endower's deed. If his assertion were correct, the appointment of the joining superintendent would not have occurred, especially given that the candidates for the position were among the senior gullible of the current class. This fact was confirmed by the honorable authority judge who was responsible for the appointment, particularly as all the criteria (terms) for the joining superintendent are net according to regulations policy: organizing superintendents work issued by the General Authority for Awqaf. Furthermore, it should be noted that the joining superintendent actively assisted the father throughout the duration of his role, contributing significantly to the growth and development of the endowments.

Fourth Lawsuit:

In this lawsuit, the plaintiff seeks to hold the superintendent accountable and isolate him because of his negligence. The initial court ruled in favor of the defendant, rejecting the plaintiff's requests, and this decision was upheld in the appeals process.

Through data analysis of the verdict deeds, it becomes evident that the plaintiff who initiated the third lawsuit is the same individual who has brought forth this current lawsuit against the superintendent parent, seeking his isolation, after his objectives were not realized in the previous lawsuit. He attempted to mislead

Through data analysis of the verdict deeds, we find that the claimant didn't bother himself to read and understand the stipulation of the endower condition mentioned in the attached endowment deed within the lawsuit. Moreover, the joining superintendent's competence has been established through his guardianship deed. Considering that verifying and interpreting the endower condition is a primary matter addressed by the judicial departments according to the regulations of the legal proceedings, and since the claimant, at the time of raising the lawsuit, expressed agreement to the co-superintendent's involvement, it's important to note that the damage and benefit of this matter lie on the co-superintendent and the father superintendent rather than the deservers (eligibles). It's also possible to delegate authority to someone else, based on the decision of the Supreme Judicial

Council, document number 11/3/42, on 5/7/1442 AH, which stated that "the superintendent has the right to delegate authority regarding the endowment, unless the court rules otherwise".

Third Lawsuit:

In this lawsuit, the claimant raises an objection for instrument terminating the appointment of the joining superintendent arguing that he violated the stipulations of the endower pointing that the disqualified person does not belong to the current class of gullible (deservers). The initial court rejected the claim.

However, the verdict was overturned by the honorable judges of the Judicial Circuit at the Court of Appeals in Makkah region by

to become an organized superintendent alongside the current one, after exaggerating his praise to current superintendent's management and development of the endowment over the past forty-eight years. Notably, the claimant was not among the beneficiaries (the deservers) of the endowment when the original superintendent – that he praised him alone - was appointed, he received a cassation verdict authenticated by six cassation judges, one of them is the Chief court of cassation at the time. Subsequently, upon learning of the existence of an organized superintendent alongside the current one, who is also the petitioner's father, the petitioner aligned with the senior beneficiaries (the deservers) within the current endowment cohort to nominate him. He then commenced challenging and diminishing the achievements of this organized superintendent, which he had initially commended at the outset of his petition⁽¹⁾.

Second Lawsuit:

In this lawsuit, the claimant requests the Isolation of one of the superintendents, arguing that he is not among the eligibles. The initial court ruling dismissed the claimant's lawsuit. The ruling was upheld by the Court of Appeals, presided over by the esteemed judges of the Judicial Circuit at the Court of Appeals in the Makkah region, Personal Status Division.

(1) (Judicial Circular) A judicial circular has been issued to all courts and notary publics under reference number 13/T/8611 dated 14/2/1443H. Please refer to: General Authority of Awqaf, Waqf Entrepreneurship Center. List of legislation related to endowments, administrative and ministerial decisions (1/2), segment number 8.

Analysis of Legal Cases Involving the Endowments of Al Sharif Mohamad Mughams in Makka:

The scope of this study encompasses four legal cases and eight documents issued by the Personal Status Court in Makka (including the Endowments and The Commandments of divisions, as well as the First, Second, and Third Personal Status Divisions). These cases revolve around disputes concerning the endowments of AlSharif Mohamad Mughams in Makka, encompassing issues of entitlement, mismanagement, lack of development, and the isolation of the superintendent, which are the following:

First Lawsuit:

In this case, the claimant seeks clarification and understanding regarding the fate of one of the investment contracts for a prominent figure within the endowment. The claimant requests a nomination from a group of beneficiaries (deservers) to appoint him as a superintendent alongside the current one, stressing their urgency in this matter. The initial lawsuit, at the first level, resulted in the dismissal of the plaintiff's claim for appointment as a superintendent. This decision was upheld in the appeal, along with the appointment of a third superintendent unrelated to the claimant. Additionally, the plaintiff was assigned the role of a supervisor to monitor the superintendent's activities.

Through data analysis of court deeds, it becomes evident that the claimant initially presented himself as a response to the desires and urgency expressed by some of the beneficiaries. They aimed

data unless its nature necessitates protection of its privacy or confidentiality⁽¹⁾.

The documents of endowment cases, through this study, contribute to encouraging the availability of data to enhance individual, familial, societal, and community-based standards of oversight over the performance of endowments. This aims to elevate transparency, promote integrity, and eliminate unnecessary secrecy by regulating the exercise of the right to access and obtain data⁽²⁾.

If the majority of us presume that the realm of endowments (Awqaf) is solely constituted by what we hear, read, or witness, it becomes incumbent upon us to learn to listen, read, and observe, guided by the question: who are "we," and what does it signify to hear, read, or see, and to comport ourselves thereafter as though we had neither heard, read, nor seen? Moreover, it is essential to regard the audible, the readable, and the visible as a fertile cognitive material, capable of effecting a qualitative leap in data analysis predicated upon what has been detected, and to recognize its specificity beyond mere considerations of scale and the advanced technical and technological steps embodied in the prevailing discourse of data science (pertaining to enormous data, algorithms, and artificial intelligence).

(1) National Data Governance Policies: Saudi Data & Artificial Intelligence Authority and National Data Management Office, 2nd Edition, 2021, p. 77».

(2) «Same source, p. 9».

<https://cutt.ly/d9iH9LZ>

concealed. This is an art that can only be attained through patience and persistent dedication to learning, far from artistic limitations.

It is worth mentioning and noting that disputes and disagreements contradict one of the most important objectives of charitable work and endowments, which is building and strengthening the relationship between people to fulfill the rights of God and the rights of individuals, establishing family.

ties, and spreading love among believers⁽¹⁾. Furthermore, undermines another objective, which is social cooperation and mutual support,⁽²⁾ emphasizing the importance of caring for the aspect of intent as one of the most significant dimensions of the endowment phenomenon⁽³⁾.

In shed of the widespread dissemination of open data in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, referring to "data that can be freely used by any individual without technical, financial, or legal restrictions, as well as reused and published, while adhering to the legal license requirements under which these data were published, such as sharing rights,⁽⁴⁾ " the principle of " origin in data availability " enables, within the digital transformation, the utilization of

(1) «Principles of Endowments (Awqaf): A Foundational Juridical Study» by Sultan bin Nasser Al-Nasser, Dar Al-Sama'iy, Riyadh, 2017 AD, p. 55.

(2) «The Objectives of Endowments (Awqaf) in Islamic Law (Principles and Application)» by Abdulrahman bin Ali Al-Hattab, Waqf Journal, Issue No. 3, Jumada Al-Awwal 1442 AH - January 2012 AD, pp. 34-36.

(3) «The Objectives of Endowments (Awqaf) in Islamic Law (Principles and Application),» same reference as previously mentioned, p. 53.

(4) «The Open National Platform. Open Government Data».

fading of his ability to carry out the duties of guardianship, such as monitoring, supervising, and negotiating.

This interdisciplinary theoretical framework illustrates that the phenomenon of dispute and divergence within endowments has surpassed the issue of precise drafting of endowment documents⁽¹⁾ and compliance with regulations and laws⁽²⁾. Despite the significance of this aspect, it is, as they say in mathematical circles,

a necessary condition but not sufficient, given the absence of a coherent system to handle disputes concerning endowments, their methods of proof, management, and the distinct rulings that differentiate them from other disputes. This arises from disputes within endowments often involving a non-owner of the asset⁽³⁾.

If studying the documents of endowments is a necessary task for each endowment to have its own dedicated document, requiring its fair share of observation, contemplation, and study, therefore the study of endowment lawsuits provides rich data whose value cannot be imagined by those who have not taken upon themselves the effort of research, excavation, and exploration to discover the hidden and reveal the

(1) «Contemporary Endowment Documents: An Applied Juridical Study, by Ammar bin Fakhr al-Din Shamim, Dar al-Tajbeer, Riyadh, 2019 AD, p. 8».

(2) «Regulations and Administrative Decisions Regarding Endowments in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Al-Khudairi and Al-Hazzaa Company and Eastern Chamber's Endowments Committee, Supervised and Presented by Faisal bin Mohammed Al-Khudairi, 2016 AD, p. 7».

(3) «Endowment Disputes and Judicial Applications in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Ahmed bin Mohammed Al-Shanqiti, PhD Thesis at the College of Sharia (Islamic Law) at the Islamic University of Madinah, 2021 AD».

Endowments confront the risks of these crossed worlds that have swept across all facets of life, becoming a cake upon which maneuvers are executed to secure a share, even at the expense of others. This individual tint, glaringly evident, is exacerbated with.

each passing generation. Consequently, some endowments have become address to the famous saying of Thomas Hobbes: "Man is a wolf to man".

When life revolves around the impact of any product is beneficial to society, it naturally adheres to values, principles, and guidelines. Conversely, a life centered on consumption must inevitably relinquish these norms, becoming guided by the allure of temptation, ever-increasing desires, and ever-shifting aspirations⁽¹⁾. This behavior has come to characterize the realm of endowments, where newer generations tend to perceive progeny endowments as opportune moments that everyone eagerly pursues to fulfill unending consumerist desires⁽²⁾. In this liquid life, "Things take precedence over people," resulting in interactions structured like a zero-sum game, where yesterday's beloved becomes today's stranger, yesterday's partner becomes today's competitor, and yesterday's ally becomes today's enemy.

To file a lawsuit in which the plaintiff requests the isolate of one of the superintendents (his relative), arguing that he is not deserving, or even to isolate the head of superintendents (also his relative and consider as a father to him), citing his old age and the

(1) «Series of Liquidity. Previous reference, p. 117».

(2) «Same reference, p. 127».

The theoretical framework for analyzing data related to endowment cases in shade of the expanding utilization of open data in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

The theoretical framework for analyzing waqf litigation data in this study is rooted in the understanding that humanity currently exists within constantly evolving and reshaping worlds. One of the most prominent shifts is the transition toward a market-driven society where economic interests prevail, and money is harnessed⁽¹⁾. This necessitates an understanding of a qualitative life based upon sound principles allowing society to “renew, persist, and withstand factors of destruction.”⁽²⁾ Consequently, it reinstates the economy to its.

true place – as a part of life, yet not the entirety of it and not the most important of it⁽³⁾. The essence of life is formed by small, interconnected elements operating on a non-quantitative basis, with true beauty lying in its simplicity, far from liquid life (consumption life) attracting humanity to a pattern characterized of continuous consumption.

Zygmunt Bauman notes that “post-modern society activates the energies of its members as consumers, not producers,⁽⁴⁾” a description profoundly applicable to the world of endowments today.

(1) Financialization: What It Is and Why It Matters: Thomas I. Palley, The Levy Economics Institute, Working Paper No. 525, 2007. (19).

(2) «The Complete Collection of the Works of Sheikh Saleh Al-Husayen: Saleh Al-Husayen, Takween Center for Studies and Research, London, 2022 AD, Part 2, p. 303».

(3) «Economics Stripped Bare: Charles Wheelan, Book Mania, Giza, 2021 AD, p. 309».

(4) «Liquidity Series, Volume 1: Zygmunt Bauman, Arab Network for Research and Publishing, Beirut, 2019 AD, p. 116.»

The plaintiff initiates a claim in which they outline his case, and the claim is heard in the presence of the superintendent. The plaintiff is required to provide evidence regarding the claims made in his suit. The procedures surrounding disputes related to endowments can be categorized into two branches: the entitlement claim in an endowment, and the procedures for isolation of the superintendent from overseeing the endowment. Additionally, procedures also relevant to the significant terminations of endowments, the most important of them: the procedures granting permission to the superintendent to sale, or transfer, or replacement of the endowment; and procedures for expropriating the ownership of endowment property for public benefit; and procedures concerning the argument for consistency over the endowment⁽¹⁾.

Table (1): Sample of Recent Lawsuits Regarding the Endowments of Al-Sharif Mohammed Mughams

NO	Lawsuit Cause	Nature of Lawsuit	Lawsuit Venue
1.	Poor superintendent and Neglect of Endowment development	Administration and request for Appointment	Court of First Instance and Appeals
2.	Disputed Right of superintendent over the Endowment	Legal Entitlement	Court of First Instance and Appeals
3.	Request for cancellation of Endowment Deed	Legal Entitlement	Court of First Instance and Appeals
4.	Poor superintendent and Neglect of Endowment development	Administration	Court of First Instance and Appeals

Source: Compiled by the researcher

(1) The same reference, pp. 50-57.)

Methodology of Study:

The methodology in this study combines descriptive and analytical approaches. It examines phenomena as life processes rather than mere technical procedures. This allows for the development of open adaptable system based on new data, extending beyond conventional standardization practices, particularly in standardized forms and standardized authentication; that description is utilized when presenting texts, definitions, and lawsuits in accordance with the study's scientific article that the study based on it and its core issue. Conversely, analysis is employed to underscore the substantial importance of endowment claims in developing data analysis techniques.

Data Collection Method:

The study revolves around a sample of documents from the of Al Sharif Mohamad Mughams endowments in Makka, particularly focusing on claims brought forth in the Personal Status Court within the circles of endowments and guardianships in Makka, as it is summaries in Table⁽¹⁾.

The claims were presented before the First Instance Court in Makka, which holds jurisdiction over civil matters arising from endowments within its judicial scope⁽²⁾. Additionally, they were brought before the Court of Appeals in Makka, where ordinary objections to decisions of the First Instance Courts are raised for the purpose of review and objection⁽³⁾.

(1) Same Source, pp. 135-136.

(2) Mohammed bin Ali Al-Qarni. Previous reference, p. 33.)

(3) The same reference, p. 45.)

that the endowment was established either in the same year or before his passing away; however, according to above-mentioned deed, which was brought by the eligibles before sharia courts at that time because of waqf instrument was lost as it was mentioned in the deed.

The endowment consists of five realities at the beginning, then developed and expanded under the supervision of Al-Sharif Mohamad bin Salim Al-Amri from 1396 AH until the present day. The endowment is currently overseen by a superintendents' composed of three qualified individuals scientifically experienced, with the current superintendents being led by Al-Sharif Al-Nazir Al-Walid Mohamad bin Salim Al-Amri.

The endower is Al-Sharif Mohamad bin Mughams bin Abi Nami bin Zamal bin Rumaythah bin Thaqbah, the Prince of Makka

who shared authority with the son of the Prince of Makka, Mohamad bin Abi Nami the Second (the researcher's grandfather). He is also known as Abu Quna', the chief of the honorable lineage, and is considered one of the prominent nobles in Makka during his time. He had great influence. Al-Zubaydi described him as the most distinguished noble, the chief of the nobles, noble in character, possessing lofty ideals. He passed away in Egypt in the month of Dhul-Hijjah, in the year 1179 AH, and was buried in Cairo at Al-Qarafa cemetery⁽¹⁾.

(1) Same Source, pp. 135-136.

In the context of endowments, it refers to cases brought before courts involving disputes related to endowments⁽¹⁾. These disputes vary based on their subject matter, the appropriate legal protection, the nature of the right being safeguarded, and jurisdictional authority⁽²⁾.

5. Data:

are facts or information used and examined to discover things or make decisions⁽³⁾.

In the context of endowments, data include knowledge, assumptions, models, and theories that require continuous testing because of the evolving nature of phenomena, facts, and behaviors⁽⁴⁾.

6. The endower Al sheriff Mohamad Mughams:

The Al-Sharif Mohamad Mughams Endowment was established in 1313 AH according to the Waqf deed No. 115 issued by the Sharia courts. However, based on available information, it appears that the endower passed away in Dhu al-Hijjah of 1179 AH,⁽⁵⁾ suggesting

(1) «Endowment Disputes and Judicial Applications in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Ahmed Mohamedn, Ph.D. Thesis, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Department of Sharia and Law, 2021 CE, Pages 126-131».

(2) «Procedures for Resolution of Civil Disputes Arising from Endowments in the Saudi System: Mohammed bin Ali Al-Qarni, Waqf Journal, Issue 1, Jumada Al-Awwal 1441 AH - January 2020 CE, Page 68».

(3) Data: Oxford Learner's Dictionaries.

(4) «An Exploratory Inquiry into the Impact of Data on Guiding the Direction of Endowments in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Abdulrazzaq Belabbas, Al-Awqaf Journal, Accepted for Publication».

(5) «Encyclopedia of Nobles in the Land of the Two Holy Mosques: Al-Sharif Ahmed Diaa Al-Anqawi, Dar Al-Qahira, Cairo, 2016 CE, Part Three, Page 136».

Defining Key Concepts:

1. Endowment (Waqf):

Linguistically, "Waqf" refers to detention and prohibition⁽¹⁾.

Technically, it means freezing the asset while utilizing its yield⁽²⁾.

The "asset" that endowed remains intact while its benefits are used⁽³⁾.

2. Progeny Endowment (Waqf Dhurri):

A progeny endowment, known as "Waqf Dhurri," is where both the income and benefits are designated for the descendants of the endower, their relatives, or other designated beneficiaries.

3. Superintendent (Nazer):

The superintendent, or "Nazer," is the individual responsible for supervising, managing, preserving, developing, and disbursing the yield of the endowment in accordance with the stipulations of the endower.

4. Da'wa:

Linguistically, a "Da'wa" refers to a dispute or contention⁽⁴⁾.

(1) «Lisan al-Arab» (The Tongue of the Arabs): Jamal al-Din ibn Manzur, Dar Sader, Beirut, Volume Nine, 2017 CE, Pages 359-360.

(2) «Al-Mughni» (The Enricher): Muwaffaq al-Din Ibn Qudamah al-Maqdisi, Dar Hajar, Cairo, Volume Eight, 1990 CE, Page 184.

(3) «Al-Rawd al-Marbi Sharh Zad al-Mustaqni'» (The Square Garden: Explanation of Zad al-Mustaqni' summarized from Al-Muqni'), Mansur Al-Buhuti, Ithra' al-Funun, Riyadh, 2022 CE, Volume 3, Page 1053.

(4) «Lisan al-Arab.» The previous reference, Volume Five, Page 269.

endowment studies, referred to as "The Art of Exploring Endowment Data."⁽¹⁾ which aligns with the evolving of the endowments in the Kingdom of Saudia Arabia, particularly after the establishment of the General Authority for Awqaf, focusing on organizing, safeguarding, and developing endowments while upholding their original (endowers) conditions and established guidelines. The aim is to enhance their contribution to improve the quality of life in accordance with Islamic principles, purposes, rules, and regulations, as well as legal systems.

The study seeks to initiate efforts in Saudi Arabia that empower data in Kingdom of Saudia Arabia, and establish a national framework rooted in knowledge cultivation and technological localization,⁽²⁾ strives to explore the impact of endowment claims on developing the art of interpreting data. This endeavor holds the potential to strengthen the ability to analyze data associated with various forms of endowments⁽³⁾.

The Study seeks to answer the following question:

"What is the importance of endowment lawsuits in developing the art of data interpretation?"

(1) Exploratory Inquiry into the Impact of Data on Guiding the Direction of Endowments in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Abdulrazzaq Belabbas, Al-Awqaf Journal, Accepted for Publication.

(2) Data Centers and Their Impact on Shaping Directions: Abdulrazzaq Belabbas, Paper Presented at the Medina Conference for Endowments (Endowment: Sustainable Development), 26-27 Muharram 1444 AH / 24-25 August 2022 CE.

(3) Exploring Interactions between Awqaf and Digital Data: Abdulrazzaq Belabbas, Al-Awqaf Journal No. 1, April 2023, pp 160-178

It is based on a sample of documents from the endowments of the (Noble) Alsharif Mohamad Mughams in the sacred city of Makka, which has been divinely honored and exalted made the first House established for humanity and a guide for all creation: the revered Kaaba. As Shaikh al-Islam Ibn Taymiyyah⁽¹⁾ expressed, it is the "most virtuous endowment on Earth." Clear indications suggest that written documentation was recognized in Makka since the dawn of Islam through private archives⁽²⁾. The historical registers, evidence, and endowment deeds, Sukuk, and instruments comprise an integral part of the historical documentation enriching Makka.

The documents arising from disputes originating within endowments and brought before Shari-a courts hold the potential to furnish a wealth of data-driven scientific material for those concerned with endowments: superintendents, judges, lawyers, scholars, economists, financiers, entrepreneurs, and public endowment institutions. These documents contain pertinent information about societal life from historical, cultural, human, social, and economic perspectives.

The Challenges of Education:

As conflicts and disagreements within progeny endowments become more prominent, there's a growing need to utilize them as data, which may lead to the creation of a new field in the realm of

(1) The total number of fatwas: Taqi al-Din Ibn Taymiyyah, Dar al-Wafaa', Mansoura, Third Edition, 2005 C E, Volume 31, Page 134.

(2) Makka Documents (1044 AH - 1375 AH): Hussam bin Abdulaziz Makawi, Center for Makkah History, Part One, 2016 CE, Page 18

This undermines the legitimate purposes of endowments, particularly the strengthening of ties and the spread of goodwill across society to enhance the quality of life. Considering the importance of data in endowments track in shade of digital transformation aligned with the Kingdom's "Vision 2030," the study recommends a dedicated focus on the analysis of waqf lawsuit data. Such an endeavor promises to secure a rich scientific source for comparative study and to unveil new horizons for research and development, thus elevating endowments to an autonomous realm of knowledge, beyond the hegemony conflict and extend influence.

Keywords:

Waqf Lawsuits - Data Analysis - Alsharif Mohamad Mughams
Endowments - Makka.

Introduction:

Endowment, as a significant phenomenon, carries profound principles and noble values that unite the pursuit of closeness to God with the perpetuation of life after human demise and the discontinuing of one's charitable work. Documents stand as prominent sources for serious scientific inquiry within the realm of endowments, aiming to provide noteworthy added value. Among these documents, endowments hold a special place within the records of religious courts, elevating the quality of scientific research. Waqf lawsuits offer fertile material achieving this noble objective.

Among the growing interest in data, this paper delves into the impact of waqf lawsuits on developing the art of data interpretation.

The Role of Endowment Lawsuits in Developing the Art of Data Analysis: The Endowments of AlSharif Mohamad Mughams in Makkah Al-Mukarramah as a Model

Prepared by:

En. Al-Sharif Mohamad bin Fawzi Al-Mohamad

A Dedicated Researcher on Endowments

Vice President and Deputy Chairman of Board of Trustee Endowments
of ALSharif Mohamad Mughams, and Secretary of the Board

Concept:

The study deals with the presentation and analysis of lawsuits related to ALSharif Mohamad Mughams' endowment in Makka based on a selection of family documents that includes eight deeds and four cases in the period 1443-1444 AH corresponding to 2021-2022. The study underscores the importance of endowment lawsuits - not only in delving into data analysis but also in comprehending the realm of Endowments as it authentically stands - rather than as we desire it to be or not.

The study's analysis of waqf lawsuit data reveals that endowments had come a cake in shade of oppression in, dominance of self- physical interests over the general interest account. With the wealth that dedicated to formalize social relations based on monetary transactions and the assumption of monetary market efficiency, and liquid life leading the endowments to become privilege consumptive products.

This proposal emerged because of a study conducted by the proposal author, and the study is published in the book titled «Endowment University: Management, Finance, and Investment - A Comparative Study between Saudi Arabia, the United States, and Malaysia.» The book is published by the Sā'ee for Awqaf Development in the year 1443 AH (2022 CE).

- Sustainability of government support.
- Absence of appropriate pricing policies for student fees and shortcomings in cost accounting system implementation.
- Underutilization of research and advisory services.
- Inadequate investment in support services and public facilities.
- Limited community and educational partnerships.
- Violation of the endower's condition by using endowment funds for unintended purposes.
- Limited availability of endowment marketing training programs.
- Adoption of a strategy of stability and shrinkage without expanding efforts to attract new endowments.
- Tendency of university management to engage in investment activities independently without seeking specialized expertise in investment management.
- Poor diversity in investment areas and strategies.
- Spending of financial returns (profits) predominantly to operational expenses rather than investment.
- Weakness in internal and external control systems.
- The existence of theoretical strategies for managing potential financial risks.
- Presence of a high-risk investment environment.
- Weak societal and media engagement for endowment universities.

- The relatively recent establishment of endowments within Saudi universities, limiting the potential to benefit from their experiences.
- Lack of a clear strategy for financial resource development.
- Insufficient support for the creation, establishment, and management of the endowment university.
- Misconceptions among certain donors that universities do not require support, assuming they already receive sufficient state funding.
- Administrative bureaucracy from certain relevant entities.
- Failure to prove endowment's ownership affiliated with the university.
- Limited availability of qualified national leaders with specialized skills to manage the endowment university.
- Interference of endowers in the management of the endowment university's affairs and investments.
- Spending all financial resources in operation sides.
- Overlapping authorities between the administrations and boards of the endowment university.
- Limited utilization of contemporary global experiences and expertise in endowment universities.
- Inadequate implementation of governance practices.
- Insufficiency in developing comprehensive regulatory policies and guidelines for the endowment university.
- Delay in obtaining academic accreditation.

- Leveraging contemporary global experiences and expertise of endowment universities, particularly in their administration and investments.
- Providing necessary data and information about the endowment work environment in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- Encouraging the private sector and individuals with financial means to support or establish endowment universities, with potential incentives such as tax exemptions or reductions.
- Engaging philanthropists in providing scholarships for existing endowment universities.
- Creating a secure investment environment for the growth and management of the endowment university's funds.
- Emphasizing the need to diversify the investment portfolio of the endowment university.
- Applying governance principles in the management and investment of the endowment university.
- Enhancing methods of oversight for the management of the endowment company.
- Setting clear and precise guidelines for the involvement of endowers in the activities of the investment company's board of directors, within defined boundaries.

Fifthly: Challenges to Implementation:

- Lack of a dedicated system for university endowments and their investment.

Fourthly: Implementation Requirements:

- The presence of supportive systems and laws to facilitate the application of endowment university philosophy and its management.
- Establishment of the necessary organizational framework for the creation, establishment, and management of the endowment university.
- Streamlining procedures by relevant authorities.
- Granting the endowment university administration independence and flexibility in its management, within the confines of the terms set by endowers and donors.
- Defining the tasks and responsibilities of those overseeing the university's endowments.
- Specifying the tasks and responsibilities of the executive management.
- Granting the endowment university administration, the authority to obtain loans, if the need arises.
- Providing the necessary financial support for the establishment and foundation of the endowment university.
- Promoting the endowment university's philosophy among other endowment institutions.
- Highlighting the educational, research, and community accomplishments of global endowment universities.
- Disseminating the experiences of endowment universities worldwide among those interested in the philosophy of endowment, the endowment university concept, and its management.

- Emphasizing the necessity of risk management function and the formulation of an efficient and effective strategy to deal with it, to protect the university against potential hazards and promotes its overall security.
- Undertaking feasibility studies before embarking on any investment venture, consulting experts in the field, and archiving the findings.
- Allocating financial returns (profits) in a manner that serves the university's needs, simultaneously developing and investing the endowment. This approach respects the terms of the endowers and donors.
- Ensuring that internal audit management verifies the efficiency and effectiveness of internal control systems. This is instrumental in safeguarding assets and properties, validating the reliability, security, and integrity of financial and operational information, adhering to internal standards, policies, systems, and regulations, and confirming the efficacy and efficiency of operational processes.
- Enforcing external audit (financial oversight) by an accredited external auditor to ensure the quality of financial performance.
- Mandating financial disclosure for the activities, resources, operations, and accounts of the investment company, in alignment with regulatory requirements.
- In the event of mismanagement or exceeding delegated duties by the investment company's management or representatives, the Board of Trustees or their designated representatives have the authority to initiate legal action against them.

- Investment shall be directed towards areas that align with the principles of Islamic Sharia and prevailing regulations, as stipulated in Article 23 of the General Authority for Endowments System (1437 AH).
- Establishing a distinctive organizational culture within the investment company is crucial, with the goal of elevating the likelihood of crafting exceptional investment decisions. This initiative serves a dual purpose: attracting top-tier endowment talents and upholding their enduring engagement.
- Base the investment culture on two paramount principles essential for successful investment, as exemplified by Harvard University: organizational stability and consistent operational discipline within the investment team, leading to consistently superior long-term results.
- Build a harmonious and cohesive investment team possessing substantial professional experience, endowed with comprehensive knowledge of the company's various investments, particularly in the field of banking investments.
- Build an investment strategy every (3-5) years, with a focus on medium-term results, to ensure the financial sustainability of the investment company and subject it to periodic evaluation.
- Build an organizational framework for investment management (the investment company) to encompass risk management, quantitative analysis, investment strategy, and internal audit, as of investment companies.

by the university, or the university itself could be a subsidiary of a foundation or institution, such as Salman Al-Rajhi University, which is one of Al-Rajhi's endowment entities.

This proposition may adopt the model of an independent company, as seen in Harvard University, to enhance the efficiency of investment management. This approach is favored due to its prominence among major American universities, as well as its most professionalism, independence, and proficiency.

The investment management shall be structured as follows:

- Establish an independent investment company responsible for the management and investment of the endowment funds of the university.
- Form a Board of Directors for the investment company consisting of experts in economics, investment, and financial management.
- Oversee the performance of the investment company under the management of the university.
- Apply governance principles (transparency, accountability, participation, and empowerment) to enhance performance and prevent conflicts of interest in administrative and financial aspects, in accordance with corporate governance regulations.
- Diversify the investment domains of the investment company, encompassing various sectors such as banking investments (stocks, bonds, investment funds, securities, etc.), and diverse investments (real estate, commercial, industrial, agricultural, technological, educational, and more).

- Establishing support channels through official platforms such as the “Ehsan” platform, donation centers, and the King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Works, to provide a chance for citizens, residents, visitors of the Holy Shrines, and others to contribute.
- Promote marketing the university during the seasons of Hajj, Umrah, and pilgrimage visits.
- Adhering to the designated purposes of endowments and bequests as specified by the Endowers.
- Employ marketing strategies applied by global endowment universities.
- Attracting new supportive funding sources for the endowment university, by means of:
 1. Offering consultancy and research services.
 2. Constitute a community and educational partnership.
 3. Training staff and students to explore alternative funding sources for the endowment university.
 4. Efficiently and skillfully marketing university services.
 5. Employ the university’s standing to offer training programs in partnership with diverse institutions (charitable, educational, community, and others) as supplementary funding source.

Domain Three: Investments

The management of investments within universities assumes three forms: it can either be an integral part of the university’s organizational structure, or an independent company overseen

Domain Two: Funding

This domain encompasses the following key aspects:

- Diversifying the funding sources for the endowment university through endowments, investments, government support, tuition fees, deferred student cards (student loans), grants, bequests, provide of research and consultancy services, investment in support services and public facilities, and fostering educational and community partnerships.
- Allocating a funding amount from the founders to establish the university, ensuring the early commencement of its endowment projects.
- Attaining sufficient government support, whether in the form of student grants or favorable loans.
- Tuition collection and striving to develop supplementary support programs.
- Contracting partnerships with donor institutions to provide student scholarships.
- Promote marketing of Student and Research Productivity.
- Offering student loans (cards) to be repaid after graduation, with endeavors to facilitate repayment through supportive entities.
- Secure support opportunities through grants from donor institutions and individuals.
- Establishing an endowment fund within the university, enabling any association, organization, or individual to contribute to the university through this fund.

- Establishing Executive Management Independence⁽¹⁾ (1) within the endowment university, ensuring it holds complete responsibility.
- Formulating regulations and organizational policies encompassing all matters pertaining to the endowment university.
- Crafting the organizational structure of the endowment university to achieve administrative autonomy in managing its affairs and financial resources.
- Applying governance principles (transparency, accountability, participation, and empowerment) to enhance performance and prevent conflicts of interest in both administrative and academic domains.
- Striving for performance enhancement and ensuring outcome measurement at the administrative level.
- Aiming for academic or programmatic accreditation at the academic level to ensure the educational outputs' quality of the endowment university.
- Endowment-driven professional development for administrators in universities and non-profit institutions aligned with the philosophy and management of the endowment university.
- Establishing criteria for the selection of officials within the endowment university based on global standards for the administration of endowment universities.

(1) The executive administration serves as the pivotal link between the Board of Directors and the non-academic departments.

administration of universities within the Kingdom, and the corpus of knowledge in the realm of endowment-based institutions, and the leverage from global expertise in three distinct domains, namely: Administration, Financing, and Investment, as follows:

Domain One: Administration

This domain encompasses the following key aspects:

- Formulating a strategic framework for the endowment university that attains administrative and financial independence.
- Clarity of vision and mission for the endowment university, with a focus on achieving self-sustained financial support.
- Reflecting the financial strategy of the endowment university within its set objectives.
- The mandates of the Board of Trustees and the Administrative Council (University Council), their interrelation, the number of members, and their selection mechanism, as stipulated by the regulations of private universities.
- Diversifying the expertise of the Board of Trustees' members - to the extent possible - to encompass specialists in various fields (academic, financial, investment, regulatory, and engineering), thus allowing the performance of each council member to reflect their respective domains.
- Rotating members of the Board of directors each term or every two terms to invigorate and diversify the pool of talent, while ensuring the transfer and continuity of experience.

2. Form partnerships with non-profit sector institutions.
3. Reasonably exploitation from the resources of the General Authority for Endowments to support the university.
4. Establish dedicated endowments for the university.
5. Establish an investment company for the university's endowments.
6. Innovate a distinctive global model for university financing based on endowments.
7. Envisioning opportunities for government officials, business leaders, and administrators of non-profit institutions to contribute to this university.
8. Leveraging global experiences, such as Harvard University, in the management and investment of endowments.
9. Applying innovative global models for self-funding.
10. Utilizing successful local experiences, such as Sulaiman Al Rajhi University under the auspices of the Sulaiman Al Rajhi Endowments company.
11. Establishing official support channels, enabling citizens, residents, and visitors of the Two Holy Mosques to contribute.
12. Promote Marketing to the university during the seasons of Hajj, Umrah, and Visit.

Thirdly: Mechanisms of the Proposal (Its Domains):

Constructing mechanisms for attaining the objectives of this proposal in accordance with the opportunities and potentialities abundant within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Rely on the current

- The system of General Authority for Endowments (1437 AH) underscores the importance of the endowment sector and its contributions to social and economic development. It emphasizes the development and investment of endowments and highlights the necessity of advancing the endowment work in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

4. Local challenges:

- A nearly 25% increase in government spending on education in recent years.
- Government universities rely on state allocations and having limited alternative funding sources, except for a few universities such as King Saud University and King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals.
- Private universities depend on high student tuition fees, which reduces accessibility for certain segments of society.
- Limited investment of endowments in educational fields.
- High number of high school graduates, boys and girls, exceeding 400,000 students, necessitating to increase opportunities for higher education (Ministry of Education, 1440 AH), particularly given their growing demand for high education.

Secondly: Objectives of the Proposal:

This proposal aims to establish the Saudi Waqf University to achieve the following objectives:

1. Form partnerships with private sector institutions.

- National Transformation Program 2020, which aims to «diversify innovative funding sources and improve the financial efficiency of the education sector» (p. 63), and underscores «the engagement of the private and non-profit sectors in identifying challenges, innovating solutions, and funding methods» (p. 10).
- The Universities System (1441 AH) issued by the Cabinet Decision No. 183 dated 1/3/1441 AH, Article Forty-Eight of which states that «a university may establish endowments under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, which shall have an independent legal personality. Their management shall follow organized regulations approved by the University Affairs Council, in accordance with the conditions of the endowers. The university and its endowments may establish companies or participate in their establishment, or become partners or shareholders in them, in accordance with regulatory procedures.»
- The Private Universities Regulations (1424 AH) stipulate in Article Twenty-Nine that the revenues of the university consist of: what is allocated by the charitable institution or company, tuition fees, revenues from research, studies, consultations, and training courses, proceeds from properties and what is generated from their disposal, scholarships provided by individuals, institutions, and companies, subsidies, grants, endowments, bequests, donations, and other sources.

- The existence of global experiences and innovative funding models.
- The capacity of the majority of Waqf (Endowment) universities worldwide to lead in offering a somewhat distinct business model compared to government or private universities.
- Distinguishing features of Waqf universities and their attainment of academic or specialized program accreditations.
- Waqf universities' endeavors to optimize resource utilization and ensure their sustainability.
- The substantial endowments of American universities such as Harvard, their effective development, management, and investment.
- The ability of certain universities to transition from relying 100% on institutional donors to achieve 100% self-funding within a few years.
- Establishment of huge endowment entities, like the Sheikh Sulaiman bin Abdulaziz Al Rajhi endowments.

3. National policies and plans:

- Vision 2030 of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which emphasizes «collaboration with the private sector and non-profit sector to provide more innovative programs and activities to enhance the educational partnership» (p. 33), and «It is essential for the non-profit sector to play a more significant role in the education sector's effectiveness.» (p. 69)

Presented below is the proposal after being Peer- reviewed by 32 experts in the following fields:

1. Faculty members: Management sections and Educational Planning.
2. Officials in Waqf (Endowment) Universities.
3. Experts and advisors in institutes specializing in endowments.

Firstly: The Refined of the Proposal:

The proposal emanated from the following Refined:

1. The concept of the Waqf University:

It is a «non-profit institution for higher education, possessing legal personality, subject to the regulations of the Ministry of Education, with independent management. Its funding relies on endowments, the returns of investment projects, studies, and research primarily, in addition to other funding sources it shares with other universities⁽¹⁾.”

2. Global and local trends:

- Engaging individuals, the private sector, and the non-profit sector in higher education.
- Funding universities through endowments, grants, and their investments.
- Creating flexible options to alleviate the governmental burden in the field of education.

(1) Such as grants, endowments, and bequests, providing research and advisory services, leveraging auxiliary services and public facilities, and fostering educational and community partnerships.

- Abundance of entrepreneurs and investment companies.
- Abundance of social responsibility programs.
- The presence of numerous philanthropic institutions.
- The presence of the Two Holy Mosques, their abundant pilgrims, and the willingness of many to contribute to the land of the Two Holy Mosques.
- A multitude of citizens and residents eager to contribute to the field of education.
- Existence of certain inoperative educational endowments.

Proposed Project Name: Saudi Endowment University.

The proposal encompasses the following aspects:

First: The Foundations of the Proposal are:

- The Concept of the Endowment University.
- Global and local trends.
- National policies and plans.
- Local challenges.

Secondly: Proposal Objectives.

Thirdly: Mechanisms of the Proposal (its domains), which encompass:

- Administration.
- Finance.
- Investment.

Fourthly: Proposal Requirements:

Fifthly: Obstacles of the Proposal.

3. Leveraging the appropriate endowments of the General Authority for Awqaf to support the university.
4. Establishing endowments specifically for the university.
5. Founding an investment company for the university's endowments.
6. Pioneering a unique global model for university financing based on endowments.
7. Opening horizons for officials, entrepreneurs, and non-profit institution leaders to contribute to this university.
8. Establishing official support channels to facilitate opportunities for citizens, residents, and visitors of the Holy Mosques to contribute to university funding.
9. Promoting and marketing the university during the seasons of Hajj, Umrah, and Visiting.

Preface:

Higher education has evolved into a benchmark for a nation's progress. In recent years, its cost has risen, necessitating the exploration of supplementary alternatives to government expenditure. The Saudi Vision 2030 emphasizes the reinforcement of partnerships with non-profit institutions and the imperative to activate private sector involvement in education.

Considering this context, arises the proposal for the Saudi Endowment University project, built upon the opportunities and potentials abounding within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under the guidance of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and His Royal Highness the Crown Prince. Among these potentials are:

Saudi Waqf University A Proposed Project

Prepared by:

Dr. Abdulmajid bin Abdulrahman Al Zuwaad

Researcher in the field of Endowments

Concept:

To establish an endowment university, through activating suitable educational endowments, and providing an opportunity for entrepreneurs, companies, social responsibility programs, donor institutions, citizens, residents, and visitors of the Two Holy Mosques to contribute to its funding.

Vision:

To establish an endowment university sustained by endowments, and contributions from entrepreneurs, companies, social responsibility programs, donor institutions, citizens, residents, and visitors of the Two Holy Mosques. The university shall also benefit from the returns of investment projects, studies, and research.

Procedures:

This proposal aims to establish a university through the following procedures:

1. Contracting a partnership with private sector institutions.
2. Establishing collaborations with non-profit sector institutions.



Second Section

**Translating of papers
and articles published
in the Magazine**



God knows, is that leasing is permissible, whether the rent is in the form of the same type of jewellery (gold or silver) or a different type. Additionally, it is obligatory to pay Zakat on leased jewellery, according to the most likely opinion.

As for loaning and endowing jewellery, it is permissible, most likely, and Zakat is not obligatory on endowed jewellery.

I ask Allah to benefit us all, grant us sincerity in our actions and intentions, and may Allah's blessings and peace be upon our Prophet Muhammad and his family and companions.

Jewellery

Its Lease, Loan, and Endowment

Prepared by:

Dr. Sharifa bint Abdullah Al-Ghudayan Al-Tamimi

Associate Professor in the Department of Jurisprudence at the College of Sharia, Imam Mohamad bin Saud Islamic University – Riyadh

Research summary

Praise be to Allah alone, and peace and blessings be upon the Prophet Muhammad, the last prophet.

Indeed, Allah, the Almighty, has commanded us to show kindness to his creation and benefit them. He said, "And be benefactors, God loves benefactors." [Quran, Al-Baqarah: 195]

One form of kindness is giving charity, lending, loaning, endowing, and others. The Jewellery is among what is lent and endowed, and women need it for adornment, and lending and endowing it as acts benefact. It can also be given to others in exchange for compensation, like renting.

In this research, with the permission of Allah, I will address three issues related to jewellery: leasing jewellery, loaning it, endowing it, and explaining the ruling on Zakat regarding it.

Regarding leasing jewellery, scholars – My God Almighty have mercy on them, have differed in their opinions, and the most likely,

2. Self-drive and workplace enthusiasm had the most significant influence in the social sector, with an arithmetic average of 4.61.
3. The outcomes verified that in the psychological realm, the act of recalling Allah's blessings took a leading position in terms of its impact, achieving an arithmetic average score of 4.59.
4. Regarding the value category, the most significant outcome observed in the field of value was the transitive benefit, with arithmetic average score of 4.56.
5. Teamwork proficiency ranked as the foremost skill acquired through experience in the endowment sector, with arithmetic average rating of 4.39.
6. In its conclusion, the results emphasized several challenges that hinder the achievement of these outcomes, primarily the lack of qualification and development in the endowment field, which had an arithmetic average rating of 4.42.

The study also put forth several recommendations, among which the most crucial ones are:

1. Developing awareness and educational programs that focus on the impacts of endowments for all relevant parties, including (endowers, superintendent, workers, and endowment recipients).
2. Creating a standard for the ethical and moral competencies of endowment workers.
3. Conducting focused research on the objectives of endowments for, endowers, superintendent, and workers.

Keywords:

(Educational Impacts, Endowment Entity, Employees, Obstacles).

The Educational Impact on Employees in Awqaf Institutions and the Obstacles to Its Achievement from Their Perspective A Field Study

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Research summary

The study aimed to highlight the importance of Waqf (endowment) and its impact on human development in various aspects of life, while identifying the most prominent effects on employees in Waqf institutions in religious, psychological, social, economic, and cleverness dimensions. It also sought to address the obstacles that hinder the realization of these impacts from the perspective of those working within the Waqf sectors.

The researcher aimed to achieve the study objectives by applying descriptive – survey methodology. It included a random sample of employees in the Waqf sector from various regions of the country, with a total participation of (94) participants in the survey.

The study arrived to several results, most important of which:

1. The significance of diligently following Allah Almighty's guidance while fulfilling one's religious obligations has become a leading influence in the field of religious education, with an arithmetic average of 4.78.

■ begins with some introductory and background information about endowments and their role in Islamic civilization. The research is divided into two sections to delve into the theoretical and field aspects, relying on the descriptive-inductive approach for the theoretical aspect and personal interviews for the field aspect.

May God guide us.

Endowments of Iraqi Kurdistan and their administrative problems

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Research Summary

There is no doubt that endowment (Waqf) is one of the most important economic systems that Muslims should be proud of. It has played a significant role throughout the ages in various social aspects of our Islamic civilization. Virtually no Islamic region has been devoid of endowments that were dedicated for the public good and the advancement of society in various aspects. Unfortunately, what is regrettable is that its status and role are continuously diminishing. It wouldn't be an exaggeration to say that there are tens of thousands of Muslims who know nothing about endowments and have never even heard of it.!

What exacerbates the situation is the weakness compliance to Islamic Sharia in some Muslim countries. Therefore, it is essential to study the state of endowments in Iraqi Kurdistan, highlighting their administrative problems and proposing solutions. The study

limited, compared to what most of them contributed to the field of Islamic jurisprudence in particular and Muslim Sciences in general. The research is exposed to some famous Orientalists who had noticeable contributions in the field of endowments, whether in the independent researches they have prepared, or their contributions to the relevant knowledge circles on Islamic affairs, such as the English Orientalist "Sir" "Hamilton JP" and the German Orientalist "Yusuf Schacht" who focused a lot on the defamation of denying the authenticity of Islamic jurisprudence, likewise the Hungarian Orientalist "Goltseher" and the French Orientalist "Louis Massinon". The research reviews some international encyclopedias that dealt with Waqf among Muslims and contributed to editing them by a group of orientalists.

It has been shown in the research that the French Orientalists and the French occupation were the most notorious of these occupational and Orientalist schools in the confiscation of Islamic endowments and the disruption of many of them, whether in the North Africa or the eastern Mediterranean.

Moreover, there were Orientalists who specialized in Waqf studies in the contemporary Islamic world. Such as the American orientalist/ French contemporary orientalist «Randy Deglam», who has written numerous of researches on endowments. Her research was dominated by a measure of fairness, which showed appreciation for her from some Arab researchers.

Orientalism and Endowments

Orientalists and the authenticity of Islamic endowments

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Research summary

This research treats the situations (opinions or understanding) of some Orientalists on the authenticity of Islamic jurisprudence, accusing it of leaning on Roman jurisprudence, including the rite of Endowments. It analyzes the contributions of some famous Orientalists in exposure to Awqaf, in terms of being an Islamic rite, and in terms of its applications in the Muslim community in general, and the Arab society in particular, including the contributions of some Orientalists in supporting the occupation in disrupting endowments especially with religious benefits, and confiscating them such as the endowments of the Two Holy Mosques, Al-Aqsa Mosque are outside their surroundings, and the Zawaya and Khalawy endowments, without authorization.

By extrapolating the contributions of some Orientalists about endowments in Islam, the researcher finds that they are very



First Section

**Abstracts of scientific research
published in the Magazine**