

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-Marb'i 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

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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.