

The Role of Temporary Waqf in Improving the Social Welfare of the Muslim Community

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Abstract

Temporary waqf, as an innovative form of waqf, offers a level of flexibility that permanent waqf lacks. By allowing fund allocation for a set period, temporary waqf holds significant potential for improving social welfare of the Muslim Community. It enables the use of funds to respond quickly to urgent and varied needs, such as infrastructure development and public facilities. This study seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of temporary waqf in enhancing social welfare of the Muslim Community, focusing on fund allocation flexibility, investment efficiency, and positive economic impacts. The research adopts a library research approach, collecting and analyzing relevant literature on temporary waqf. Data are sourced from academic publications, regulatory documents, and waqf management-related reports. The analysis examines how temporary waqf affects the execution of social and economic projects and its overall influence on the community. Results indicate that temporary waqf allows for more adaptable and responsive fund allocation, accelerating the implementation of both social and economic programs. Temporary waqf funds can be invested in productive projects that generate immediate benefits, such as building infrastructure and healthcare facilities. These projects contribute to improving the quality of life, stimulating local economic growth, and creating employment opportunities. The study suggests raising public awareness about temporary waqf, formulating supportive policies, and promoting collaboration with the private sector and financial institutions. By implementing these recommendations, temporary waqf can further maximize its impact, enhance fund management efficiency, and contribute to sustainable development across Muslim Community.

Keywords: *Temporary Waqf, Social Welfare, Productive Investment, Infrastructure Development, Muslim Community.*

Introduction

Waqf has long been an important pillar in Islamic economics, considerably contributing to the well-being of Muslim societies. Since the time of Prophet Muhammad, waqf has been used to fund a variety of social projects, including the construction of mosques, schools, hospitals, and other public facilities. Waqf is strongly rooted in Muslim lives in Indonesia, with various waqf assets scattered around the country to serve public interests (Ismal, 2022). However, despite its enormous potential to help social and economic development, the use of waqf in Indonesia, particularly temporary waqf, is suboptimal.

Temporary waqf, also known as time-bound waqf, provides a more flexible idea than permanent waqf. This plan allows given assets to be used for a certain length of time before being returned to the *waqif* (giver) or managed in accordance with the initial agreement. While this concept has many benefits, particularly in terms of flexibility and asset efficiency, temporary waqf is not frequently recognized or applied in Indonesia. This is attributable to various factors, including a lack of public understanding of temporary waqf, insufficient rules, and a scarcity of literature on its economic potential (Songgirin & Maulidizen, 2022). Waqf in Indonesia has always been dominated by permanent waqf, in which donated assets are eternal and cannot be transferred or sold. Although permanent waqf plays an important role in ensuring the long-term viability of waqf assets, its liquidity and flexibility restrictions frequently impede the optimum

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of its advantages for society. In this context, temporary waqf presents a dynamic alternative, providing a more adaptable asset management strategy that meets modern needs (Bastiar & Bahri, 2019).

Nonetheless, temporary waqf confronts a number of obstacles during its implementation. A major difficulty in Indonesia is the lack of clear legislation governing the management of temporary waqfs. Existing legislation primarily address permanent waqf, leaving considerable legal loopholes in the administration of transitory waqf. Furthermore, the public's lack of awareness and understanding of temporary waqf impedes its development as a tool for enhancing social welfare. If administered properly, temporary waqf has enormous potential to create large economic advantages, particularly in the support of short-term or temporary social programs.

Significant developments in waqf management have been observed in several Muslim countries in recent decades, with an increase in waqf administration for productive reasons. In Malaysia, for example, waqf has been utilized to fund commercial ventures, with the proceeds going to social causes. In Turkey, waqf is used to fund public infrastructure development and other social activities. Despite these successful examples from other countries, the use of innovative ideas in temporary waqf administration in Indonesia is quite restricted. As a result, more research is needed to investigate the opportunities and constraints of temporary waqf management in Indonesia (Yusuf et al., 2021).

Economic studies on transitory waqfs are relatively rare, with most available research focused on legal and administrative issues. The economic impact of transitory waqf on social welfare remains mainly unknown. A better knowledge of how temporary waqf can help with economic and social development is critical for maximizing its advantages to society. This study seeks to close that gap by conducting a thorough examination of the effect of temporary waqf in enhancing social welfare in Indonesia (Miftakhuddin et al., 2021).

Given these opportunities and limitations, this study aims to examine the economic significance of temporary waqf in improving social welfare in Indonesia. The major goal is to investigate how temporary waqfs can be effectively implemented, as well as to discover elements that influence their effectiveness and management issues. The study will also include recommendations for policymakers and waqf administrators to optimize temporary waqf as an Islamic financial instrument that can help to long-term social and economic development in Muslim-majority countries.

Definition of Waqf

Waqf is a long-standing Islamic financial vehicle that plays an important role in the social and economic development of Muslim communities. Waqf is the practice of designating particular assets (such as land, buildings, or money) with the idea of using them in a sustainable manner for socially beneficial purposes such as education, health, and general welfare. Waqf originated with the Prophet Muhammad, who taught Muslims the value of charitable giving and contributing to society's well-being through waqf (Wijaya et al., 2023). Waqf literally means to hold (*al-habsu*). In Arabic, the words *waqafa-yaqifu-waqfan* and *habisa-yabhasu-habsan* have similar meanings. In Islamic law, waqf is described as holding the major assets and devoting the revenues to Allah, or as holding the core asset and employing its yields for beneficent purposes (Sadeq, 1994).

This understanding gave rise to the notion of cash waqf, which refers to finances or money collected by waqf administration organizations (*nadhir*) through the issuance of certificates sold to the public. Cash waqf can also refer to the dedication of money or securities managed by Islamic banks or financial organizations, with profits donated while the principal remains intact. The nadhir can invest the collected waqf funds in various halal and productive business sectors, with the profits going to community and national development.

The definition of waqf also emphasizes several distinctive features, namely: (1) the prevention of the asset from becoming private property or being owned; this prevention is done by the wakif and is directed toward the mauquf 'alaihi (the recipient of the waqf); (2) the asset given in waqf must be in the form of tangible

property; (3) the asset must be able to provide benefits without diminishing its principal, indicating that the asset should remain intact even after Scholars have varying perspectives on monetary waqf (Abdullah, 2020). First, some scholars argue that cash waqf is not permissible; second, others permit cash waqf if it is used to purchase jewelry; third, some scholars allow cash waqf if it is used to lend money to others; and fourth, several scholars, including those from the Maliki school and figures such as Muhammad Abdullah al-Anshar and Ibn Taymiyyah, explicitly permit cash waqf.

Scholars who support cash waqf say that money retains its value after investment. Opponents, on the other hand, think that once invested, money loses utility. In Indonesia, the Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI) issued Fatwa No. 29 regarding Cash Waqf in 2002, which states that: (a) Cash Waqf (Waqf al-Nuqud) is a waqf performed by individuals, groups, institutions, or legal entities in the form of cash; (b) In this context, money includes securities; (c) The ruling on Cash Waqf is permissible (jawaz); (d) Cash Waqf may only be used for purposes allowed by Islamic law; and (e) The principal value of Cash Waqf must be preserved.

Law No. 41 of 2004 specifies that cash waqf is a movable waqf asset and governs its management. Furthermore, the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI) has released guidelines for the administration and growth of movable waqf assets in the form of cash. Based on these rules, cash waqf can be used without diminishing the principal, for example, by investing it in Islamic-compliant enterprises and allocating the proceeds to other waqf purposes, such as benevolent loans (qardh al-hasan) and others. This rule allows monetary waqf to be directed to micro and small businesses via financing plans offered by Islamic microfinance organizations. The BWI regulates the investment of cash waqf as follows: (a) Cash Waqf investments should be directed toward productive projects that benefit the community through both direct and indirect investments. (b) Direct investments involve projects managed by the Nazhir. (c) Indirect investments are made through institutions that meet eligibility criteria and provide returns.

The Modernization and Transformation of Waqf Management

Long acknowledged as a vehicle for supporting social and religious events in Muslim countries is waqf management. But waqf management has changed toward a more modern and efficient method in line with changing times and changing society demands. Waqf management models have moved from traditional, passive approaches—such as retaining land or buildings without development—toward more dynamic, results-oriented ones (Rahman et al., 2023).

Modern waqf management systems call for investments in several assets that might provide income. This covers real estate, stocks, and company startups. For instance, once abandoned waqf land can now be turned into rental income producing real estate ventures. One can also invest Waqf money in bonds or companies with dividend or interest yielding capability. This strategy seeks to optimize the economic possibilities of waqf assets via more efficient use of them.

There are various benefits to a methodical strategy of waqf management. First of all, funding different social and economic initiatives depends on a consistent money stream supplied by income-generating assets. Second, deliberate and active management lets waqf asset value rise over time. Third, this approach guarantees that waqf assets are best employed to provide long-term advantages for society and helps to prevent waste (Rahman et al., 2024). Modern waqf administration systems have been effectively adopted in several Muslim nations. For social events, waqf in Malaysia, for example, is invested in stocks and real estate, therefore creating large extra revenue. Through wise investments, waqf administration in Turkey promotes social projects including hospitals and universities (Shalihah & Cahyo, 2020).

Though this metamorphosis has great promise, implementation of it presents difficulties. One of the main difficulties is opposition to change from people more used with conventional ideas. Moreover, handling investments calls for knowledge and resources not necessarily accessible in conventional waqf institutions. Current rules also need to be changed to assist more efficient management strategies. Waqf management is modernizing mostly with the help of technology. Blockchain and crowdsourcing among other digital tools can improve waqf management's openness and responsibility. These technologies help simplify public engagement in waqf gifts and investments as well as enable real-time tracking and management of

investments. By use of such technology, the transition process is hastened and waqf management's efficiency is raised (Anderson, 2011).

Modernizing waqf management could have major social and financial advantages as well as economic ones. Economically speaking, wise investments can support small and medium businesses, generate employment, and help local economy to flourish. From a social standpoint, the extra money created can be used to support important initiatives including infrastructure, healthcare, and education, therefore raising the general standard of living for the society (Kachkar, 2017). Future studies and implementation projects should concentrate on the creation and use of creative models if we are to completely maximize the advantages of updated waqf administration. Empirical assessments of these models' performance in certain local environments will offer insightful information for next development. Creating a conducive environment for this change and guaranteeing that waqf operations maximize the economic wellbeing of the Muslim community depend on cooperation among waqf institutions, governments, and the corporate sector.

Temporary Waqf

Law No. 41 of 2004 on Endowments introduces the notion of temporary endowment to encourage community engagement. Individuals can give their assets without permanently losing them through temporary endowment, since the legislation enables endowments to be given for a certain term based on the agreement reached by the endower. In Islamic jurisprudence, this idea is known as waqf mu'abbat, which refers to endowments with a temporal restriction. Except for Imam Malik, most scholars from various schools of thought believe that endowments are only lawful when they are made forever and continuously. The vast majority of researchers believe that endowments must be permanent. In Indonesia, the necessity for permanence in endowments was originally governed by Government Regulation No. 28 of 1977 on Land Endowments and the Compilation of Islamic Law, which declared unequivocally that endowments must be permanent. However, with the passage of Law No. 41 of 2004, this clause modified, allowing endowments to be established for a certain duration or indefinitely. The establishment of Law No. 41 of 2004 is founded on the belief that endowment institutions have considerable economic potential and benefits as religious organizations. As a result, good and efficient management is critical for both worship and overall well-being. Furthermore, endowments have long been acknowledged and implemented in society, but their laws were insufficient and dispersed across multiple legal systems. Therefore, this law was enacted to fulfill the concept of productive endowments.

Economic and Social Impacts of Productive Endowment Management

Productive endowments' management has great potential to empower communities economically and lower poverty. Support given small and medium businesses is one of the main effects of efficient endowment management. Endowment investments in SMEs can provide the required funds to launch or grow companies, therefore improving the local economy. Funding is sometimes difficult for SMEs; endowments help to close this gap by offering financial tools or facilities for company expansion. A good management strategy for endowments could create employment possibilities. Endowments help to minimize unemployment rates and raise quality of life by supporting labor-intensive industry projects or sectors of business. Along with giving people cash, this employment creation helps regional and national economies to flourish.

For Muslim entrepreneurs, who sometimes struggle to find funding from conventional means, well managed endowments can also help access cash. Investing in endowment-based projects allows entrepreneurs to get the money they need to grow existing companies or launch new firms. In Muslim communities, this fosters entrepreneurship and helps to support economic development. Effective endowment administration depends much on the existence of encouraging rules (Aouidad, 2021). Policies that support endowment investments, defend endowment owner rights, and promote management openness are ones governments should create and carry out. Good rules will help to guarantee that endowments are used wisely to reach intended social and economic goals (Khoirunnisa & Maulidizen, 2024).

Important elements for the success of endowment management are also sufficient managerial skills and sensitivity to local surroundings. Endowment administrators must have enough experience and knowledge to oversee funds and create initiatives satisfying local requirements. Moreover, management models should be customized to fit the situation and features of the nearby society so as to guarantee their applicability and efficiency. Although good endowment administration has many advantages, certain issues have to be resolved if we are to maximize its influence (Rashid, 2018). Among these difficulties include constraints in managerial capacity, a dearth of supporting laws, and opposition to change. Constant efforts are needed to build managerial capacities, enhance rules, and increase knowledge of the advantages of effective endowment administration in order to meet these difficulties. Endowments, with the correct strategy, can be a useful instrument for future social progress and economic emancipation (Maulidizen, 2019)

Research Methods

This study takes a library research technique, gathering and analyzing secondary data from a variety of textual sources, including books, academic journals, articles, statutes, reports, and other materials related to the topic of temporary endowments. This approach was chosen since the subject necessitates a thorough grasp of the theoretical and legal concepts underpinning temporary endowment policies, as well as how their implementation can impact social welfare in Indonesia. The data for this study was gathered from secondary sources. The data collection methods include: (1) Literature Review, which involves identifying and examining relevant literature from various sources such as books, academic journals, theses, dissertations, and official documents such as laws and regulations, as well as reports from the Indonesian Endowment Agency (BWI) and other institutions; (2) Document Analysis, which entails analyzing legal documents and policies related to temporary endowments, such as Law No. 41 of 2004 conc. This study's data analysis is qualitative, including the following stages: (1) Data Reduction, which involves categorizing and filtering relevant data from the collected literature to focus solely on information directly related to the role of temporary endowments in enhancing social welfare; (2) Data Display, which presents the data in the form of tables, diagrams, or descriptive narratives to facilitate understanding and further analysis; and (3) Conclusion Drawing, which interprets the presented data to answer the research question. The result is also based on comparisons with previous research and a careful study of the acquired data.

Results and Discussion

The Function of Temporary Waqf in Augmenting Social Welfare

Waqf is a charitable practice in Islam that generally encompasses enduring assets like land and edifices. Over antiquity, the concept of endowment has developed with the advent of cash endowments, initially instituted during the Ottoman Caliphate. Monetary endowments create additional opportunities for investment in religious, educational, and social services. This mechanism enables the collection of funds from financially capable members of society in the form of cash endowment certificates. The revenues generated from the administration of these funds can be employed for diverse public interests. Consequently, cash endowments refer to funds amassed by endowment management entities via the sale of certificates acquired by the community (Ambrose & Asuhaimi, 2021).

Modern experts concur that one type of endowment may consist of cash. Cash endowment is defined as the transfer of ownership rights in cash to an individual or manager (*nazir*), with the condition that the advantages generated from this wealth are used in compliance with Islamic law, preserving the principal amount. Imam al-Shafi'i asserts that upon the completion of the endowment declaration, the giver (*waqif*) relinquishes control over the endowment funds. Imam al-Shafi'i categorizes property transfers into three types: donations (*hibah*), bequests (*wasiat*), and endowments (*wakaf*).

Gifts given during one's lifetime may manifest as hibah, bequest, or endowment, but posthumous gifts are exclusively transmitted through inheritance. Imam al-Shafi'i asserts that an endowment is deemed genuine when there is a declaration from the donor (*ijab*) and acceptance from the beneficiary (*qabul*), with the exception of public endowments, which do not necessitate explicit approval. He further asserts that an

endowment is a legitimate act of worship if the waqif proclaims waqafu (I have bestowed), irrespective of a judge's ruling. The ownership of the endowed property is conferred to Allah, and while the waqif relinquishes ownership rights, they may still derive benefits from the item (Rahman & Amanullah, 2016).

Imam al-Shafi'i contends that endowments must be perpetual and cannot be rescinded, sold, mortgaged, or inherited. The bestowed assets must yield enduring advantages, regardless of whether they are fixed, portable, or communal properties. Law No. 41 of 2004, however, allows endowments for a designated period, in contrast to Imam al-Shafi'i's viewpoint. This rule prohibits endowments of limited duration for immovable property, including land and structures. This guarantees that the administration and application of endowments are optimized without temporal limitations. This legislation permits freedom for endowments with a defined duration for movable assets, including metals, currency, securities, cars, and intellectual property rights. This regulation encourages the community to participate in endowments, with the understanding that the endowed assets will return to the waqif after a specified period. To optimize management and utilization, a time limit should be instituted, such as a minimum of 5 or 10 years, to prevent the waqif from arbitrarily determining the duration of the endowment.

Adaptability in Social Project Funding

Especially because of their flexibility in money allocation, temporary waqf present major benefits over permanent endowments. Temporary endowments provide several benefits mostly related to their capacity to be used for a designated period, therefore enabling the determination and execution of social projects. Clear deadlines allow cash from temporary endowments to be distributed to different pressing needs based on community priorities at that particular moment. This is not the case with permanent endowments, which are sometimes connected to long-term objectives and uses that do not necessarily coincide with current community need.

In the framework of building social infrastructures like infrastructure, health, and education, this adaptability is absolutely vital. Temporary endowments, for example, can be quickly used to create health clinics in areas prone to disease or to build new schools in impoverished neighborhoods. By means of rapid and efficient allocation, these initiatives can be carried out within a limited period, therefore directly benefiting underprivileged groups. This responsiveness is especially important in cases when community demands evolve quickly or when crises strike requiring quick response (Maulidizen, 2018).

Temporary endowments help more flexible financial management in crises or emergencies including disease outbreaks or natural disasters. The endowed money might be used right away to create assistance stations, supply medical equipment, or assist with rehabilitation projects. The rapidity of financial distribution becomes crucial in helping victims of disasters or handling other urgent problems. This adaptability also guarantees that resources can be changed to satisfy most pressing needs, therefore lowering the danger of waste or mismatch between actual ground needs and available finances. Furthermore, the capacity to allocate money temporarily facilitates more flexible management in response to evolving social and economic environments (Alnaief et al., 2024). Should a region undergo notable changes in social needs or economic development, the money from temporary endowments can be diverted to satisfy those fresh demands. For instance, money can be utilized to extend current facilities or create new ones in a community experiencing fast population increase. This gives endowmen the flexibility to change fund use in line with changing circumstances.

Temporary endowments also give investors chances to participate in social projects with lesser risk than long-term commitments. Donors or investors who might be reluctant to commit to permanent endowments could find more ease in a temporary system with a set commitment duration. This can draw more people or groups who want to help but have questions regarding indefinite investment horizons. Furthermore, with transitory endowments, management organizations have the freedom to review the results of sponsored projects. After a designated period, the success and influence of projects can be assessed, therefore enabling required changes in next projects. By means of continuous improvement in resource allocation and project management, this assessment guarantees that the results complement community aims and expectations (Rahman & Amanullah, 2016a).

Moreover, temporary endowments could help to increase community involvement in social events. By means of a model that lets money be allocated for initiatives spanning a specified duration, the community can see observable outcomes from their contributions in a less time span. This helps to increase the sense of ownership over the sponsored social projects as well as drive and involvement in endowment programs. In the framework of social and economic growth, the adaptability in fund distribution given by temporary endowments has overall great benefits. Temporary endowments are rather important in properly and quickly improving community welfare since they allow one to respond to pressing requirements and modify fund usage depending on evolving circumstances. This adaptability guarantees more responsive and flexible management, thereby optimizing the good effects in a timely manner from endowment money (Maulidizen, 2024).

Improving Social Program and Investment Effectiveness

One of the main advantages of using temporary endowments is improving the efficacy of investments and social programs. With a clear schedule, the endowed money can be not only kept but also put to use in several profitable social projects or commercial ventures directly affecting local areas. The ability of this approach to hasten the completion of pressing projects and initiatives is one of its primary benefits since the allocated money may be used right away and invested without waiting times. Within the framework of permanent endowments, money sometimes must be kept in unchanging forms, including buildings or land, and the benefits from these investments can only be accessible over long times. This can slow down the execution of initiatives or social projects needing quick financing. On the other hand, temporary endowments let money be distributed faster to several projects requiring immediate attention. Programs include building schools, health clinics, or infrastructure can start sooner and be finished within less time when money is easily accessible for direct use (Shulthoni et al., 2018).

Temporary endowments also provide the flexibility to change investment plans based on the dynamic requirements of the community. Fund allocation has to be flexible in fast changing social and economic surroundings. Funds from temporary endowments, for example, can be rapidly diverted to assist in relief and recovery efforts should a natural disaster or health crisis strike. These monies can be shifted to meet the most urgent requirements when circumstances change or fresh demands arise. This strategic advantage guarantees that social programs and financial decisions stay relevant and fit for the state of affairs.

The simplicity of measuring and evaluating the effects of social programs sponsored by temporary endowments also correlates with the increase in efficacy. Endowment administrators can periodically assess and make changes to guarantee that the sponsored projects meet their intended objectives as the money is used over a defined period. This makes more responsive management depending on the results possible as well as constant development. Therefore, the way temporary endowments are managed can be more effective in distributing money to places that would have the most effect on the society (Gundogdu, 2019).

Moreover, temporary endowments encourage responsibility and openness in money handling. Shorter investment and use times need for more regular reporting on the outcomes and effects of social programs. This will increase public and donor confidence in endowment administrators therefore guaranteeing the best efficient use of the money (Abid & Miakhil, 2024). Such openness might help increase community support and draw more involvement in endowment initiatives. A platform made possible by temporary endowments lets social and economic projects allocate funds fast and efficiently. This technology provides a more dynamic and responsive answer in endowment management since it can speed program implementation and modify investment strategies depending on community needs. The improved efficiency of investments and social programs arising from the use of temporary endowments can directly and significantly improve community welfare, therefore guaranteeing the most best use of endowment money (Jafri & Noor, 2019).

Benefits for Social and Economic Welfare of Indonesia

Local social and economic welfare is substantially affected by temporary endowment money set for the construction of public facilities including infrastructure. The development in quality of life resulting from

the building of infrastructure including roads, bridges, and health facilities is one of the main advantages. Excellent infrastructure improves general quality of living in addition to mobility and access. Effective road and bridge building, for instance, can shorten travel times, speed the movement of people and products, and link far-off locations with economic centers. Appropriate infrastructure helps communities to have easier access to many facilities including markets, healthcare, and education. By offering medical treatments closer to communities, health centers constructed using temporary endowment money can help to lower reliance on far-off and sometimes difficultly accessible healthcare institutions. In places once lacking enough healthcare facilities, this can lower morbidity and death rates and enhance the quality of treatment (Solichin, 2022).

Apart from immediate improvement of quality of life, infrastructure development supports local economic growth. Good infrastructure produces an atmosphere that appeals more to small enterprises and investors. Better roads, for example, can increase market access, therefore enabling local companies to expand and attract fresh clients. Bridges linking once remote places can create trade and local economic development prospects. Therefore, local sustainable economic development could be facilitated by temporary endowment money allocated for infrastructure. Development of infrastructure sponsored by temporary endowments also helps to create jobs (Ambrose & Peredaryenko, 2022). Infrastructure projects can call for local workers during the building process, therefore generating jobs for the neighborhood. This increases personal income and well-being as well as helps to develop the local economy generally. Moreover, better infrastructure can boost development in other industries as services, trade, and hotels, so generating additional employment.

Temporary endowments' adaptability and reactivity help money to be used wisely for several social and economic development initiatives. Temporary endowments provide faster cash allocation for pressing demands than permanent endowments, which could take a long period to acquire money and complete projects. This makes them especially helpful in cases like following natural disasters or during health emergencies when construction of public services or infrastructure is desperately needed.

Additionally improving social ties and community involvement in the management of temporary endowment money is community involvement in the Development projects engaging local people present chances for people to participate in the process of planning and execution. This involvement not only enhances the feeling of responsibility for the projects but also promotes understanding of the advantages and goals of endowments, so strengthening the community support for such programs (Hakim et al., 2020).

Over time, the construction of public amenities sponsored by temporary endowments may produce long-lasting benefits on local economy and quality of life. In many different communities, better accessibility, service quality, and economic possibilities can set a solid basis for sustainable growth. Temporary endowment funds can be a useful instrument in increasing local social and economic welfare with correct assistance and efficient management.

The good results of using temporary endowment money for public facility construction and infrastructure show how much these gifts may create for society. Temporary endowments are quite important in constructing more rich and sustainable communities by means of better quality of life, employment creation, and support of local economic growth.

Conclusion

Temporary endowments show great promise in improving local social and economic development since they let money be distributed within a designated period. Temporary endowments give money more effective allocation to social and economic projects, therefore addressing immediate needs and enabling the construction of necessary infrastructure. Roads, bridges, and health centers sponsored by temporary endowments not only improve community quality of life by increasing accessibility and services but also help local economic development by generating jobs and efficient use of resources. Temporary endowment funds enable strategic changes in response to evolving community needs and speed project execution. Among the other good effects this generates are local economic development, better health, and a lowering

of poverty. Thus, transitory endowments have a strategic importance in promoting sustainable development and raising social welfare in different societies.

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