



Cash *Waqf*-Based Crowdfunding Model for Empowering Single Mother Entrepreneurs in Malaysia

¹*Farah Adlina Ahmad Jamaluddin,² Nur Syahirah Mohammad Nasir, ³ Muhammad Shahrul Ifwat Ishak

¹Master Student, Faculty of Business and Management, Sultan Zainal Abidin University (UniSA). Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu, Malaysia

²Senior Lecturer, Centre for Fundamental Studies, Sultan Zainal Abidin University (UniSA). Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu, Malaysia.

³Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Business and Management, Sultan Zainal Abidin University (UniSA). Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu, Malaysia.

*Corresponding Author Email: farahjama197.fj@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to explore the potential of cash *waqf*-based crowdfunding that can be a source to get funds for single mother entrepreneurs. Single mothers have been discovered to be physically, emotionally, and financially suffering to sustain their life as well as their family. Crowdfunding has recently been argued to be a practical alternative fund, although it is doubtful how far this finance can potentially benefit a group of single mother entrepreneurs in Malaysia. This paper presents the conceptual explorations of literature that focus on the aspects of crowdfunding, cash *waqf*, and single mother entrepreneurs. This study applies based on the library research. Hence, this study analyses related works of literature using an inductive technique and descriptive method. The finding acknowledges that crowdfunding is frequently argued as a viable alternative to traditional financial institutions. Nevertheless, this approach appears to be different for single mother entrepreneurs, also known as micro-enterprises, because the majority of them lack training, skills and management for attracting investors to support their business. As a result, the findings proposed a unique model of cash *waqf*-based crowdfunding fund for single mother entrepreneurs. Although this study is based on library research, its findings may not be applicable in terms of the theoretical aspects. Meanwhile, it still creates valuable contributions in accordance of developing a practical model of Islamic crowdfunding particularly cash *waqf*-based for single mother entrepreneurs in Malaysia. The special model of Islamic crowdfunding that is proposed by this study can potentially support single mother entrepreneurs, if it is applied to a real platform that may reduce the burden of the government bureaucracy because most of them lack financial constraints. Furthermore, this study will enhance the possibility outcome especially for the application of cash *waqf*-based crowdfunding to be a useful tool as well as a practical solution for single mother entrepreneurs that focus in Malaysia. Although Islamic crowdfunding is not a new research topic and applications of Islamic crowdfunding as a tool, empirical studies in this area are still limited, specifically investigating the use of Islamic crowdfunding. Despite the fact that this study is conceptual in nature, it proposes a practical model that may be utilised for crowdfunding tool to support entrepreneurs, especially single mothers' entrepreneurs.

Keywords: Crowdfunding, Cash *Waqf*, Single Mothers, Entrepreneurs

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1. INTRODUCTION

Waqf is widely considered one of vital charitable instruments in Islam. Over the period, this instrument has proven its roles to support social economy of Muslim countries. Historically, *waqf* has provided Muslims with public essentials such as roads, educational institutions, and healthcare facilities. In modern time, this unique concept has been developed through modern financial engineering to be one of financing instruments to support many parties, especially poor and medium income people who need capital to begin their business. In addition, *waqf* can be refers as an accumulation of as an ownership of property to the charitable use of its usufruct (Mohsin, 2013). According to *Shari'ah* perspective, *waqf* means holding a

property of its usefulness also mean as usufruct while restricting any use or disposition outside of its clear objectives for the benefit of an objective (Kahf & Mohamed, 2017).

One of the needed people are single mother entrepreneurs. Single mother entrepreneurs are among entrepreneurs who need financial assistance. This group is known to suffer several challenges in surviving their life as well as their family (Hamid & Salleh, 2013). As some of them desire to be an entrepreneur, they also require adequate funds for their business, an appropriate training and skills as well as family and societal support. Fortunately, Malaysia is one of the countries that is gradually support single mother

entrepreneurs through various government agencies. However, it is stated that the fund is still insufficient to expanding their business. In addition, women entrepreneurs have faced difficulty to get federal funds due to bureaucracy, costly documentation fees, and excessive fees enforced by institutions (Nik Azman & Kassim, 2019). According to Panda (2018), women entrepreneurs in Asian developing nations, particularly in Malaysia, experience gender discrimination, an inadequate training, and lack of funding.

One of the creative ways to improve the practice of *waqf* is to integrate with crowdfunding. In more details, crowdfunding can be understood as a platform to accumulate fund from the public. *Waqf* through cash *waqf* can be used to raise funds in either a traditional (offline) or modern platform (online) that can be applied as crowdfunding practice. As cash *waqf* enters the economy it has gained recognition as a new approach from the *waqf* asset. Moreover, cash *waqf* also has potential to transform the implementation through need-based *waqf* systems management (Amuda et al., 2015). In short, cash *waqf* can be simply as cash endowment made by a founder, with the amount operated by a trustable manager and the expectation the more revenue can be generated as well as allocation for righteous causes from the cash endowment (Azrah et al., 2013).

Thus, the objective for this study aims to explore how cash *waqf*-based crowdfunding can be channelled with variety instruments that can support throughout the empowerment of needy among single mother entrepreneurs. This study utilized the library research method to accomplish this objective, utilising data from academic and non-academic works, as well as relevant crowdfunding webpages. Since these data are classified as secondary, it is adequate for this study to propose a new crowdfunding model that might be applied to empower single mother entrepreneurs.

2. METHODOLOGY

This is a desk of research study that derived by library research as such the data required by secondary sources that consist of websites, related portals, books, newspaper, articles, studies and conference paper that will accommodate this paper. The library research consents researchers to study among available data to answer research question which is the data will be analysed by using descriptive as well as narrative technique under the qualitative method. Despite the limitations of secondary data, it is sufficient to support on this study as synergistic and synthesizing the evidence given. The purpose of the study will exploring cash *waqf*-based crowdfunding to support single mother entrepreneurs in Malaysia. Moreover, this research also as a new reference for other researcher since this study for crowdfunding that focus on single mother entrepreneurs still limited.

3. AN OVERVIEW OF CROWDFUNDING

Crowdfunding: An Overview

To begin with, crowdfunding can be known as an innovative approach to obtain fund from public known as funders in order to support business or project-based community. In more details, crowdfunding is practiced through internet-based platforms that efficiently link from funders who donate small amounts of money to a person who has talent and idea but needs money to realize them. To be more specific, according to The World Bank (2019) crowdfunding can be

defined as a digitally method allowing business or any other institutions that can raise funds from a large number of individuals through donations or investments. In fact, crowdfunding can be an alternative for entrepreneurs that help them to minimize time-consuming process when they usually experience from financial institutions. In this regard, Schwienbacher and Larralde (2012), mentioned crowdfunding as an alternative approach to funding that relies on financial assistance from the general public rather than specialised investors which including banks or financial institutions.

Besides crowdfunding allows fundraisers who demand funds to directly obtain money from funders who provide resources through online platforms. Crowdfunding is currently acknowledged as a new financial activity for people, groups, and commercial organizations through the internet (Wahjono et al., 2015). From wider context, this is another method to get funding from friends, family, or anonymous funders on a small to big scale using online platforms (Mollick, 2014). As a result, crowdfunding may be viewed as an alternate source of funding for people who require funds from the general public online (Schwienbacher & Larralde, 2012).

There are four basic types of crowdfunding, which are as follows:

1. Donation-based crowdfunding, in which funders donate money philanthropically with no expectation of future returns.
2. Reward-based crowdfunding, in which funders get presents from project initiators in exchange for supporting their venture.
3. Lending-based crowdfunding, in which donors provide loans to start-ups in exchange for money and interest.
4. Equity-based crowdfunding, in which investors obtain shares in the enterprise after funding it, as part of a profit-and-loss arrangement between the investors and the project initiators.

Based on above types of crowdfunding it can be concluded that there is various practice of crowdfunding. As a result, fundraisers also known as project initiators can decide the most suitable for their projects. If fundraisers need money with no future returns, they can apply donation-based crowdfunding for their business idea. However, they can utilize reward-based crowdfunding which an exchange of their contributions from the crowdfunding. In addition, lending-based and equity-based are quite popular in crowdfunding that may attract investors or funders to donate their money that can gain money or profit from project initiators.

Islamic Crowdfunding: An Overview

The principle of Islamic crowdfunding seems to be nearly similar with the principle of common crowdfunding. The difference between crowdfunding and Islamic crowdfunding is the adoption of Islamic principle. At first sight, Islamic crowdfunding raised from a collective effort of family, friends, donors and investors through *Shari'ah* compliance online platform. In general, to ensure Islamic crowdfunding comply with *Shari'ah* principles it need to avoid involve their activities from interest rate, gambling and speculation (*riba*, *maysir* and *gharar*).

Depending on the nature of business idea, there are several *Shari'ah* contracts that employed during the crowdfunding process. If the deal concerns the ownership of the asset, it is *murabahah* which is a mark-up sale. Simultaneously, *salam* or forward selling as well as *istisna'* or manufacturing will be able to apply for future projects (Hendratmi et al., 2019). Equity-based crowdfunding is comparable to *Shari'ah* profit-sharing arrangements that known as *mudharabah* which is hidden partnership and *musharakah* which is partnership between funders and project initiators (Muneeza et al., 2018). Hence, it is may be practicable to achieve if the crowdfunding site that works as a *wakalah*-based operator that make charges fee to use its platform (Abdullah & Oseni, 2017).

Moreover, Islamic finance in theory is a method of financing related to ethical *Shari'ah* principles that adhere to social responsibility standards and need to ensure an equal distribution of wealth along with responsibilities among all parties for any financial transaction (Abdul Hamid Mar Iman, 2014). Both Islamic finance and crowdfunding approach purchasers as shareholders and have the potential to provide greater investment opportunities. Furthermore, both Islamic finance and crowdfunding put a high value on accountability, mutual engagement, and integrity. *Shari'ah* and crowdfunding aim to build societies, encourage allocation of risk, revitalise wealth, and channel wealth to real economic activity (Aqidah et al., 2016). On the other hand, Islamic crowdfunding represents these characteristics and creates a platform for innovative developments in financial industry.

As a result, Islamic crowdfunding may be viewed such a platform that adheres to *Shari'ah* principles. Islamic crowdfunding is determined as using small contributions of funds that can get from lot of people and organisations to fund a business or a project, or other necessities using an online platform that comply with *Shari'ah* standards. According to Aqidah Suhaili and Rizal Palil (2016), there are appear to be some fundamental differences between Islamic crowdfunding and conventional crowdfunding, which are related to:

1. Firstly, Islamic crowdfunding only invest in halal projects.
2. Second, Islamic crowdfunding not allowed interest rate or *riba*, speculative or *gharar* and gambling or *maysir*.
3. Third, *Shari'ah* supervisory board must be appear for the agreement made.

Additionally, Islamic crowdfunding can be used to accommodate Islamic finances. For instance, cash *waqf*-based crowdfunding instruments that can help Islamic crowdfunding address the liquidity problems that *waqf* institutions experience. Nevertheless, it is clear that Islamic crowdfunding is still in its early stages with many challenges and issues to overcome. There seems to be no formal structure for Islamic crowdfunding especially for entrepreneurs. As result, a lack of information and confusion in society may have an impact on the growth of crowdfunding, specifically Islamic crowdfunding (Achsien & Purnamasari, 2016).

4. SINGLE MOTHER ENTREPRENEURS IN MALAYSIA

The phrase "single mother" theoretically refers to "mother-only in families," which occur from the dissolution of a stable marriage or the passing of the "father" (Golombok et al., 2016). This phrase denotes difficult situations that necessitate a woman to serve as the head of the home. However, some interpretations utilise wider or broader words than others when describing single mothers. Some definitions incorporate single mothers' marriage status, such as widowed or divorced women, while others recognise never-married women who have children and as the head of the family (Onileowo, 2021). Moreover, in other definition include married women who take the role of the household's major wage earner because of their helpless husbands. This may be a result of illness, unemployment, or functional restrictions (Mulia, 2017).

Regardless of how single mothers are defined, there is significant concern over their financial situation (Onileowo, 2021). It is well recognized that several single mothers have suffered hardships and obstacles in their efforts to live. Apparently, the most of those who come from rural regions typically struggle with a lack of specialised work skills and also a lack of education to seek for appropriate jobs (Onileowo, 2021). In order to enhance the standard of living for single mothers, a number of ideas and suggestions have been made, one of which is to encourage them to engage in entrepreneurship. Single mothers' participation in business is considered to have the potential to facilitate them to become self-sufficient (Irwan Ismail et al., 2016).

Nevertheless, owning a business has various difficulties that might prevent entrepreneurs from successfully continuing their enterprise (Ismail et al., 2016; Topimin et al., 2019). This is a result of inadequate entrepreneurial knowledge and training, insufficient opportunities for financial support, and limited business networking (Roddin et al., 2011). Although several incentives offered by the government and financial organisations, the financial situation is still considered to be one of the primary problems among them (Jamaluddin, 2010). This is because some single mothers are initially rejected for financing due to their eligibility and unpaid debts.

In fact, many single mothers reportedly make low income earn and remain poor (Van Lancker et al., 2014). Single mothers have fewer possibilities while looking for careers that fit their circumstances since they are the primary caregivers and nurturers in their family (Roddin et al., 2011; Topimin et al., 2019). It has been observed that single mothers are always seeking the ideal balance between career and family (Kariv, 2013). Additionally, single mothers seem to be more prone to start their own businesses towards fulfil their commitments within both private and public world. They have greater flexibility in this career rather than in paid employment. Additionally, business ventures are seen as a way for them to strengthen their economic condition while simultaneously taking care of their families. Single mothers' involvement in entrepreneurship might be seen as critical to their survival and ability to cope with daily financial challenges. Unsurprisingly, more single women are run small businesses to support their families despite the absence of a range of business knowledge (Ismail et al., 2016).

The most vulnerable social category in society is considered to be single mothers. Single mothers' features are usually linked to negative traits including poor education level, poor skills, poor social networks, and difficulties between career and family commitments (Van Lancker et al., 2014). They frequently have very little free time, which makes it harder for them to watch over their kids. They did not have a spouse to share their household duties together (Idris & Selvaratnam, 2012). Furthermore, a number of stresses, primarily financial pressures, have been placed on single mothers. It is said that all these disadvantages make it difficult for single moms to compete for jobs or be successful in their business activities (Blank, 2007).

In addition to government interventions, the Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development (KPWK) has been developed a number of programmes to ease the responsibilities on single mothers, such as the provision of temporary financial aid (KPWK, 2016). State and local governments often help this category, as single mothers are eligible to apply for financial aid from the state to which they belong. However, the amount varies since each state has a unique allocation and eligibility process. For instance, Kasih Ibu Smart Selangor (KISS), a welfare programme in the state of Selangor, focuses on low-income moms and B40 mothers (Badra, 2021). Participants in this programme are permitted to spend RM200 each month at approved stores and supermarkets on basics (KPWK, 2016).

Programs such as training and learning especially for business activities have been conducted by the KPWK and other pertinent organisations to promote the development of single mothers' entrepreneurial skills in the area of entrepreneurship. Single mothers that fit the criteria for financial support can get financial aid from the SME bank, which belongs entirely to the Ministry of Finance. MySMELady is the name of the programme (SME Bank, 2020). If the female business owner satisfies the SME bank's criteria, she would be qualified to receive RM 500,000 up to RM 3 million (SME Bank, 2020). In addition, single mother entrepreneurs also can get financial assistance that provide by the government agencies such as Yayasan Pembangunan Usahawan (YPU) or other institutions which known as financial grants (YPU, n.d.). This will help them to expand their business and have been proved that they have potential to grow in entrepreneurial.

The government has undoubtedly provided significant assistance for female entrepreneurs through various organisations, yet it is noted that the funding still has a limited amount, especially for business expansion. Additionally, single mother entrepreneurs faced challenges accessing funds from the government agencies because of bureaucracy matters, expensive charges for documentation, and high fees required by institutions have made it difficult for women-owned businesses to get government subsidies (Nik Azman & Kassim, 2019). Additionally, this group continues to suffer issues with discrimination against women, an inadequate training, and budgetary constraints (Panda, 2018). Therefore, it is appropriate to provide a different fund based on Islamic crowdfunding to support single mother entrepreneurs for their business as well as their family.

5. CASH WAQF-BASED CROWDFUNDING MODEL FOR SINGLE MOTHER ENTREPRENEURS

To start with, the "*waqf*" phrase is commonly referred as a religious endowment that the plural phrase of "*awqaf*" which is originate from the Arabic that root verb from "*waqafa*". This phrase also refers to the come to an end. The other common meaning of "*waqf*" is "charitable foundations" (Çizakça, 1998). Hence, the determination of *waqf* popularly used by the scholars in order to describe type of charitable donation in Islam. In addition, *waqf* also generally means keep something that can give benefits for all before it will becoming the possession of property for third parties (Abdul Hamid Mar Iman, 2014).

According to Elkhatib (2016), there are four elements that will make *waqf* valid. It has been agreed by majority of Islamic scholars. Those components will be list down below:

1. First and foremost, the originator of a *waqf* must be 'Aqil that indicates someone with complete mental ability, *Baligh* or reach certain age of an adult, *Hurr* or a benevolent person that able to transferring the ownership of an asset or property by himself to Allah.
2. Second, the property must be movable or immovable in nature.
3. Third, mutawalli also known as trustee.
4. Finally, there are beneficiaries as well as a form of declaration for the *waqf*.

From above elements that majority of scholars emphasised the significance of Islamic social finance, particularly cash *waqf* for improving society's current socio-economic impacts in recent decades. Numerous research has been made in order to develop innovative ideas through cash *waqf* in order to achieve a community's socio-economic successes (Aldeen et al., 2020). However, the theory for the *waqf* to improve socio-economic is still limited to determine the reliability of the proposition for cash *waqf* as strategically will be beneficial especially to the society. Nevertheless, the practical implementations of cash *waqf* will reveal better understanding on the various societal impacts of cash *waqf*.

According to Kahf (1998)'s research, the concept of cash *waqf*-based is indeed not new and has been practised since the establishment of two major Islamic schools of thought, Maliki and Hanafi. The schools' followers practised cash *waqf*-based for financing and *mudharabah* financial purposes with profits going to a charitable goal to assist the poor and perhaps needy as well. Furthermore, two types of cash *waqf* has been distinguish which is cash *waqf* for interest-free loans and cash *waqf* for investments with rates of return allocated to potential beneficiaries and relevant recipients (Kahf & Mohamed, 2017). According to Ridhwan and Aziz (2013), cash *waqf*-based could also be used to finance the entrepreneurs. The researcher clarified that cash *waqf* can be applied to finance entrepreneurs who need fund especially single mother entrepreneurs.

Cash Waqf-Based Crowdfunding Model for Single Mother Entrepreneurs

In regards with cash *waqf*-based crowdfunding, this method can be applied to support single mother entrepreneurs to obtain fund for their business. It also includes providing capital or necessities that may help to sustain their business. In fact, *waqf* is a powerful instrument that can be

applied in managing business. As a result, the cash *waqf*-based crowdfunding model of this study is demonstrated in Figure 1

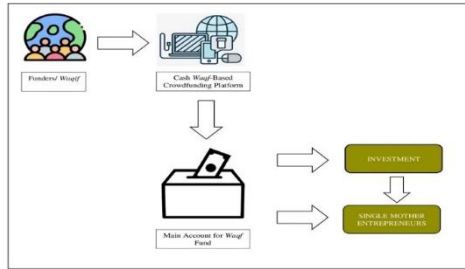


Figure 1: Cash *Waqf*-Based Crowdfunding Model for Single Mother Entrepreneurs

Based on figure 1 that illustrate cash *waqf*-based crowdfunding model for single mother entrepreneurs hereby the explanation:

1. The *waqif* will channel the money to the platform with the approval by *waqf* institution and cooperation with non-government organizations to launch special project to gain fund for single mother entrepreneurs.
2. The cash *waqf* obtain from *waqif* will be organized by the main account for *waqf* fund.
3. The *waqf* fund will be invested in various areas and the profit will be channelled to single mother entrepreneurs
4. The profit will be monitored by the *waqf* institution as well as the cash *waqf*-based crowdfunding platform.

Discussion

The feasibility discussion of the model can be analysed from several perspectives as follow:

- 1) Potential Donors (*Waqif*)
 Over the period cash *waqf* offer multiple advantages because of its flexibility, especially to the involved parties. One of the advantages is the lowest amount offered from cash *waqf* will attract involve Muslims contributing to it. In this regard, the abandoned assets that need financial support will be beneficial from the cash *waqf* receive which can benefits Islamic economy in return. Further, the potential donors would be among individuals who feel more convenient to donate in form of cash *waqf* because it is much easier for them in form of financial assets such as cash, salary deduction as well as deposit in the bank which will help to support for socio-economic development, particularly single mother entrepreneurs (Ahmed et al., 2015).
- 2) Fund Disbursement
 There are three different categories of activities and projects for the allocation of fund disbursement. (1) The fund allocated from the cash *waqf* for single mother entrepreneurs might constitute 30% of the fund will go towards charitable cash distribution in form of welfare and benevolent loans in the form of *Qard al-Hasan* for their business activities. (2) 50% of the funds may be allocated for the empowerment projects such as the development of their business activities as the second category by encouraging entrepreneurial ventures, employment, training, and development projects that will create financial security and self-learning capacity for them. (3) Lastly, to ensure the sustainability of *waqf* funds, the remaining 20% portion of the fund would be invested in activities that help to

generate income including commercial activities (Amuda et al., 2016).

- 3) Ensuring Sustainability
 Sustaining the cash *waqf* crowdfunding could be challenging in terms of financial matters. To make sure the cash *waqf* funds are continuously obtained from donors the cash *waqf* crowdfunding platform needs to maintain its services. Nevertheless, donations from donors are a reflection of their dedication to this approach. Single mother entrepreneurs' characteristics are also important to ensure the sustainability of this instrument. The single mother entrepreneurs that are eligible to receive funding through cash *waqf* must be qualified, and their current or proposed venture activities capable to generate a return. The provision of proper training and monitoring should be capable of supporting this entrepreneur group to achieve sustainable benefits if there is a lack of knowledge or expertise (Mohd Thas Thaker et al., 2021).

- 4) *Shari'ah* Perspective
 To begin with, Islamic crowdfunding tends to be a unique instrument to discover because of the sincerity and pure intentions among the parties involved. Islamic crowdfunding has become a viable option for *Shari'ah* compliance for micro-enterprises such as single mother entrepreneurs. Trust is one of the success factors in operating an Islamic crowdfunding platform, so it must be structured using a decent *Shari'ah* compliant model (Mohd Nor & Azuan Hashim, 2020). Additionally, when funders can more easily obtain the value of wealth circulation, crowdfunding generally appears to be *Shari'ah*-friendly. In this regard, the rulings that have been made by the National Council Ruling (Majlis Fatwa Kebangsaan Hal Ehwal Agama Islam Malaysia) have been embraced by several states that have established cash *waqf* in their selected Islamic councils (Ramli & Ishak, 2022).

6. POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES CROWDFUNDING FOR SINGLE MOTHER ENTREPRENEURS

Potentials of Crowdfunding for Single Mother Entrepreneurs

Regarding from the above cash *waqf*-based crowdfunding model the potential will summarized as follows:

1. Able to support 'Mom at Home'
 The general public knows that one of the problems faced by single mothers is surviving while taking care for the entire family alone without anyone's help. While they must be at home, especially if their children are young, getting funds and seeing customers needed them to leave the house despite having a responsibility to care for their kids. Fortunately, with the power of the technology, business activities could be conducted online. Crowdfunding would be an alternative option for them to gain funds for establish or expand their business, instead of going outside to get fund from financial industry. Simultaneously, the purpose of the crowdfunding platform is not limited to raising funds, but mostly to promoting the products, obtaining feedback, and establishing networking among entrepreneurs, investors, and customers if the project produces goods. Hence, it will give a potential that encourage single mother entrepreneurs to expand their business at home.

2. Encouraging Muslims to Distribute Wealth Through Cash *Waqf*-based Crowdfunding
In fact, cash *waqf*-based is a creative instrument that had been practiced Islam. On the other hand, this concept acts as an attractive tool that engage with a funder between those who have extra money and those who are awarded skill and knowledge with the same aim to chase profit. In addition, cash *waqf*-based crowdfunding could be society-based financing which supports those who need financial support. Unlike the traditional financing, this unique way is to promotes fairness for both parties which is the financiers and entrepreneurs as well as the circulation of wealth as the real concept of *waqf*. It was reported that the prophet said *waqf* has the blessing from God. By emphasising these features, it would encourage Muslims to participate with the purpose of making a revenue while also supporting the welfare of single moms.

Challenges of Crowdfunding for Single Mother Entrepreneurs

However, implementing *waqf* and crowdfunding is challenging. Before crowdfunding can be used by single mother entrepreneurs, the following issues has been addressed:

1. Need to guarantee that any fundraising effort is a success.

Regardless of the fact that crowdfunding has demonstrated its function in establishing a huge fund from small funders, many projects have failed to meet their objective. It has been shown that, while crowdfunding can engage a big number of funders, their accomplishments are rather little (Ramos, 2014).

2. Obtaining consent and cooperation from governmental authorities.

Waqf funds are solely owned by state authorities, with the exception of federal regions unlike other Islamic funds. This is stated clearly in List II of the Ninth Schedule of the Federal Constitution (2009). In this context, it is stated that the State Islamic Religious Council (SIRC) is the sole trustee for all *waqf* assets placed inside a state. As a result, if any platform plans to use *waqf* in its fund management, it must get authorization and cooperation from the relevant SIRC. If approval is given, the platform will be deemed a mutawalli (*waqf* manager), with the authority to collect and administer *waqf* funds (Hasbullah & Rahman, 2021). Another aspect to consider is that, because *waqf* is under state power, each government has set its own regulations and administered its own *waqf* (Ajlaa Ali & Markom, 2020).

CONCLUSION

As an outcome, this study aims to explore Islamic crowdfunding and its potential for operationalizing cash *waqf* crowdfunding by providing model and general information. It would be challenging for cash *waqf*-based crowdfunding to practice especially for single mother entrepreneurs since they are in survival for their life and business. However, the nature of *waqf* that can be apply to assist their business by utilizing cash *waqf* crowdfunding need to be invested through *Mudharabah* principles and the returns received can provide facilities for their business. Even though Islamic scholars has different perspective towards cash *waqf* yet it is still considered as an alternative tool to obtain fund in order to support single mother entrepreneurs grow their business.

Based on library research, it is important to develop a comprehensive cash *waqf*-based crowdfunding model to financially support single mother entrepreneurs in expanding their business. Overall, even though this study is a conceptual analysis and has data constraints, its conclusions offer a useful framework that may be used to support entrepreneurs who are single mothers. Therefore, it is advised that future study whether qualitative or quantitative, concentrate on the empirical side.

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