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الموءتمر الرولي الثاني للتراث الاسلامي

"STRENGTHENING KNOWLEDGE, EMPOWERING ACHIEVEMENT"

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PROCEEDING OF 2ND INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC HERITAGE CONFERENCE (ISHEC 2017)





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Table of Contents

Foreword 7 Preface 9
HISTORIOGRAPHY AND ISLAMIC THOUGHT
Genre Historiografi Ibn al-Athir Norsaeidah Jamaludin, Abdul Qayuum Abdul Razak, Nor Adina Abdul Kadir & Mariam Farhana Md Nasir 3
Kajian Literatur Istilah 'Umran Ibn Khaldun Abdul Qayuum Abdul Razak & S.Salahudin Suyurno 13
Metodologi Penulisan Isu Kenabian menurut Badiuzzza <mark>man</mark> Said Nursi dalam Kitab <i>Rasail al-Nur</i> Muaz Mohd Noor, S.Salahudin Suyurno, Nor Adina Abdul Kadir, Abdul Qayuum Abdul Razak & Mohd Khairul Nizam Mohd Aziz 21
Metodologi Penulisan Syed Qutb dalam Kitab <i>Fi Zilal al-Quran Halipah Hamzah & Noormala Rabu 35</i> Sejarah Pengajian Pondok dan Tokoh Ulama: Kajian di Daerah Besut, Terengganu Darul Iman <i>Mohd Zainodin Mustaffa, Emie Sylviana Mohd Zahid, Nur Farhana Mohd Daud, Mahasin Saja@Mearaj, Mohd Asyadi Redzuan & Mohamad Zaki Razaly 47</i>
Mekah Pusat Dunia: Hubungan dengan Brunei Muhammad Hadi Muhammad Melayong 55
Peranan Sufi dalam Penyebaran Islam di Nusantara H Sumanta MA & Hajam M.Ag 63
Ngaji Kitab bersama Para Kiai Cirebon 'Memaknai Jihad Islam' untuk Meraih Sukma Pancasila Siti Fatimah M.Hum 75
Jender dalam Perspektif Nasaruddin Umar

H Jamali Sahrodi MA & Amin Maulana ... 101

Madrasah Menggapai Mutu *H Maksum MA ... 117*

Pendekatan Kajian Orientalis terhadap Islam: Satu Sorotan Awal *Mohd Farhan Abd Rahman & Muhamad Azrul Azwan ... 125*

ZA'BA, Melayu dan Kolonialisme Inggeris

Noor Aziera Mohamad Rohana, Nurul Asma Mazlan, Noraini Abd Muaziz & Ermy Azziaty Rozali ...137

Budaya Berfikir Kritis Islam sebagai Pendekatan dalam Mengukuhkan Jatidiri Masyarakat Melayu Kini

Norafifah Ab Hamid, Nor Azlina Abd Wahab, Norajila Che <mark>Ma</mark>n & Siti Nurul Izza Hashim ... 151

Kepentingan Kepercayaan Konsep Ilmu dalam Pembentukan Pandangan Alam *Mahfuzah Mohammed Zabidi & Rohaya Sulaiman... 167*

HISTORIOGRAPHY AND ISLAMIC HERITAGE

Penentuan Tarikh Perkahwinan Rasulullah SAW berdasarkan Pengiraan Takwim Hijri terkini

Nur <mark>Jannah Ballazi, Hamidah Jalani, Norsaeidah Jamaludin, Sarah Dina Mo</mark>hd Adnan & Nang Naemah Nik Dahalan ... 180

Konsep Kepimpinan Melayu Islam di Nusantara Menurut Teks *Bustan al-Salatin Shah Rul Anuar Nordin ... 188*

Prasasti Terengganu: Kepentingannya dalam Sejarah Tamadun Islam Alam Melayu

Nor Adina Abdul Kadir, Nang Naemah Nik Dahalan, Norsaeidah Jamaludin, Abdul Qayuum Abdul Razak & Khairul Nizam Abdul Aziz ... 199

Kelangsungan Budaya Masyarakat Chetti Melaka Era Globalisasi Siti Nurul Izza Hashim, Norafifah Ab Hamid, Rawi Nordin, Nor Rafedah Mohsan & Muhammad Faidz Mohd Fadzil ... 209

Sejarah dan Implementasi Dekorasi Cina dalam Pembinaan Masjid Terawal di Malaysia

Nor Adina Abdul Kadir, S.Salahudin Suyurno, Sarah Dina Mohd Adnan, Noorfazreen Mohd Aris & Muaz Mohd Noor ... 223

ISLAMIC LITERATURE AND ART

Keindahan Konsep Tauhid dalam Rekabentuk Motif-motif Seni Tradisi Melayu Shaliza Dasuki, Azahar Harun, Liza Marziana Mohammad Noh, Nur Hasliza Abdullah, Nurkhazilah Idris & Fazlina Mohd Radzi ... 239

Identifying A Lotus Motif Transformation on The Melaka Traditional Mosque's Roof Crown in 1720-1950

Raziq Abdul Samat, Sharifah Shaari, Dona Lowii Madon, Meor Hasmadi Meor Hamzah & Nor Fariza Baharuddin ... 255

Potensi Seni Iluminasi al-Qur'an Mushaf Malaysia

Nik Narimah Nik Abdullah, Mohd Hisham Johari, Ayob Wa<mark>hid</mark>, Zahara Ramli, Muhamad Fauzi Harun, Anith Liyana Amin Nudin & Mohd Amin Mohd Noh... 263

Notes on the Ibadi Religious Architecture: A Comparative Study of the Mosques in Mzab, Djerba and Oman

Naima Benkari ... 301

Contemporary Telekung in Malaysia it's Challenges and Realities *Norzaleha Zainun, Jamiaah Abdul Holed & Zolina Mohamad ... 317*

The Development of Character Category in Jawi Typography-An Implementation in Typography Course in UiTM

Intan Nur Firdaus Muhammad fuad, Sharifah Raudzah S. Mahadi & Ahmad Khairul Azizi Ahmad ... 333

Art Photography: Ideation and Influences of Islamic Geometric Patterns *Azmil Aswad Che Mat, Aidah Alias & Farihan Zahari ... 345*

The Reading of Tajwid in Surah Yaasin for Red-Green Colour Vision Deficiencies

Siti Sarah Adam Wan, Azahar Harun, Nur Hasliza Abdulah & Shaliza Dasuki ... 357

POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE

Peranan Sultan Abu al-Hasan 'Ali al-Marini dalam Kerajaan Banu Marin di Fas, al-Maghrib (1331-1351M)

Mariam Farhana Md Nasir, Sarah Dina Mohd Adnan, Noorfazreen Mohd Aris, Hamidah Jalani & Muhammad Taufik Md Sharipp ... 365

Sejarah Institusi Ketenteraan di Malaysia dan Sumbangan kepada Kelangsungan Ketamadunan Burhanuddin Jalal, Sayuti Ab Ghani, Amnah Saayah & Redwan Yasin ... 380

Perspektif Kitab Quran terhadap Bidang Pengurusan Rekod Ahmad Azman Mohamad Ramli, Azmi Ab Rahman, Kasmarini Baharuddin, Mohd Naim Mohd Nasfi, Mohd Ridzuan Ibrahim & Abd Rashid Abd Rahman ... 397

ISLAMIC ECONOMICS AND BUSSINES MANAGEMENT

Etika Pengurusan Sumber Manusia bagi Muslimpreneurs dalam Perniagaan Berskala Kecil

Mohd Faizal P.Rameli, Suhaida Mohd. Amin, Dziauddi<mark>n Sh</mark>arif, Norajila Che Man & Noorfazreen Mohd Aris ... 413

Paradigma Tauhid dalam Pelaksanaan Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat (CSR) Norajila Che Man, Muhammad Rahimi Osman & Mohd Faizal P.Rameli ... 427

Wasatiyyah sebagai Asas Pembuatan Keputusan Pelabur Muslim Noor Hasyimah Sulaiman, Wan Noor Hazlina Wan Jusoh, Che Zuina Ismail, Azarudin Awang & Rubiah Abu Bakar ... 445

Penilaian Pakar dalam Model Konseptual Penggunaan Berhierarki Islam *Basri Abd. Ghani & Ahmad Azrin Adnan ... 453*

Heritage Conference

The Need to Work by Educated Muslim Women in Malaysia Suhaida Mohd. Amin & Mohd Faizal P.Rameli ... 461

The Impact of Macroeconomic Variables on FTSE Bursa Malaysia Emas Shariah Index

Siti Nurulhuda Ibrahim, Zuraini Abdul Hamid, Amirudin Mohd Nor, Fahmi Abdul Rahim & Noraznira Abd Razak ... 469

Multimodal Analysis on Muslimah Cosmetic Billboards Nor Atifah Mohamad, S. Salahudin Suyurno, Sumarni Maulan & Nazarul Azali Razali ... 489

Determinants of Electronic Commerce Adoption: Case Study Among Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) in Klang Valley

Nur Atigah Zainuddin, Maymunah Ismail, Nurul Zamratul Asyikin Ahmad, Sharina Sharif, Maz Izuan Mazalan & Mohd Sufian Ab Kadir ... 501

Halal vs Non-Halal Cosmetic: Positioning in Malaysian Market Azahar Harun, Roszi Naszariah Nasni Naseri, Nur Hazwani, Zolkifly & Mastura Ayob ... 513

Total Quality Management and Halal Certification of Food Product in Malaysia Rizuwan Abu Karim, Nurazree Mahmud, Helmy Fadlisham Abu Hasan & Juan Rizal Sa'ari ... 519

Pemantauan dan Penguatkuasaan Halal terhadap Produk Makanan Import oleh JAKIM

Mohd Zaid Daud, Mohd Izhar Ariff Mohd Kashim, Nurzahidah Jaafar & Sharifah Fadylawaty Syed Abdullah ... 527

WAQF DEVELOPMENT IN MALAYSIA

Elemen Kekal Harta Wakaf: Analisis menurut Fuqaha dan Undang-undang di Malaysia

Che Zuina Ismail, Azarudin Awang, Rubiah Abu Bakar, Noor Hasyimah Sulaiman & Wan Noor Hazlina Wan Jusoh ... 549

Sejarah Universiti al-Azhar sebagai Model Institusi Pendidikan Wakaf Terulung Mohd. Ali Muhamad Don ... 565 onterence

Pembangunan Tanah Wakaf Melalui Inovasi Istibdal Che Zuina Ismail, Rubiah Abu Bakar, Azarudin Awang, Noor Hasyimah Sulaiman & Wan Noor Hazlina Wan Jusoh ... 575

Heritage C

Pembangunan Wakaf Kesihatan: Model Operasi dan Pengurusan Hospital Waqaf An-Nur (HWAN)

Norizah Mohamed @ Daud, Noorfazreen Mohd Aris, Sharipah Amirah Abas & Noraini Abd Muaziz ... 587

Urus Tadbir Hartanah Wakaf Melaka: Strategi Penambahbaikan oleh Majlis Agama Islam Melaka (MAIM) Norajila Che Man, Rawi Nordin, Norafifah Ab Hamid & Nor Azlina Abd Wahab ... 601

Aktiviti Pembangunan Saham Wakaf di Johor Nurfarhana Mohd Daud, Emie Sylviana Mohd Zahid, Mohd Zainodin Mustaffa, Munirah Zakaria & Aflah Isa ... 613

CONTEMPORARY ISSUE OF ZAKAT IN MALAYSIA

Penetapan Had Kifayah Zakat Pelajar di UiTM: Satu Keperluan Baharuddin Sayin, Azri Bhari, Mohd Afandi Mat Rani & Muhammad Nor Aman Jamaluddin ... 625

Profil Asnaf Zakat di Kalangan Pelajar UiTM Melaka Kampus Bandaraya Nor Rafedah Mohsan, Dziauddin Sharif, Norafifah Ab Hamid, Siti Nurul Izza, Hashim & Rizuwan Abu Karim ... 635

Pengambilan Hukum Uruf dalam Zakat Emas Perhiasan Negeri-negeri di Utara Malaysia

Noraini Saro & Rawi Nordin ... 643

Aktiviti Pembangunan Spiritual Bagi Asnaf Zakat Fakir dan Miskin di Selangor Emie Sylviana Mohd Zahid, Mohd Zainodin Mustaffa, Nurfarhana Mohd Daud & Mahasin Saja@Mearaj ... 651

ISLAMIC PHILANTHROPY AND HOSPITALITY

Crowdfunding: A New Phenomenon of Philantropic Method Nurzahidah Jaafar, Siti Noorbiah Md Rejab, Sharifah Fadylawaty Syed Abdullah, Mohd Zaid Daud & Mazni Natasha Mohd Nasir ... 675

Corporate Philanthropy as A Corporate Social Responsibility Component: An Islamic Perspective

Wan Noor Hazlina Wan Jusoh, Che Zuina Ismail, Noor Hasyimah Sulaiman & Azarudin Awang ... 687

Travel Patterns of People with Physical Disabilities in Attractions Sector of Selangor's Tourism Industry

Nurul Fatin Nabila Md Nafiah Intan Farhana Abd.Karim, Nurul Zamratul Asyikin Ahmad, Sharina Shariff, Mohd Sufian Ab Kadir & Maz Izuan Mazalan ... 695

MANAGEMENT IN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

Siapakah yang Sayang: Pengurusan Gerontologi Kajian di Rumah Amal Baitul Rahmah, Rawang

Nurzahidah Jaafar, Suliah Mohd Aris, Fadhilah Adibah Ismail, Rafeah Saidon & Sharifah Fadylawaty Syed Abdullah.... 711

An Insight into The Islamic Manufacturing Practices (IMP) Sharifah Fadylawaty Syed Abdullah, Mohd Zaid Daud, Nurzahidah Jaapar & Thuraya Ahmad ... 723

Shariah Risk Profiling Through Shariah Based Business Modelling: A Rectification Plan for Shariah Audit Finding (SNCR-01) for Company XYZ *Mohd Helmi Ahmad & Najahuddin Lateh ... 737*

Qualitative Characteristics Accounting Information of Kariah Mosque: A Concept Paper Masita Hassan, Salina Abdullah, Rahayu Mohd Sihat & Norlinda Tendot Abu

Sulh Approach in The Education Loan's Repayment: The Study on Education Loan of The National Higher Education Fund Corporation (PTPTN)

Dziauddin Sharif, Norajila Che Man, Zainab Mohd Zain, Nasif Sidquee Pauzi & Ahmad Faiz Ahmad Ubaidah ... 757

Assessing Managers' Perception towards Fitness: Examining A Few Procedures and Steps

Saidin Wan Ismail & Norzaidi Mohd. Daud... 765

Bakar ... 749

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE

Ta'liq Talak: Antara Peruntukan Perundangan dan Amalan di Melaka Noormala Rabu, Halipah Hamzah, Mohd Fauzi Md Isa & Zainal Fikri Zamzuri ... 791

Dilema Hak Suami Pasca Penceraian: Suatu Penelitian Awal di Malaysia *Mohd Ab Malek Md Shah, Zunaidah Ab Hasan, Sulaiman Mahzan, Marziana Abd Malib, Akmal Adanan & Mohamad Daim Darson ... 799*

Penjagaan Akal Menurut Perspektif Islam dalam Konteks Maqasid Syariah Fadhilah Adibah Ismail, Sharifah Fadylawaty Syed Abdullah, Kamariah Yusoff, Azizah Zakaria & Norsalwati Sabtu ... 809

Maqasid Syariah dalam Pelancongan Nor Azlina Abd Wahab, Norajila Che Man, Rawi Nordin, Mohamad Shafiei Ayub & Mohd Zaid Mustafar ... 817 Pengurusan Harta Menurut Islam: Analisa Menurut Perspektif Maqasid Syariah Nor Azlina Abd Wahab, Norajila Che Man, Norafifah Ab Hamid & Rawi Nordin ... 835

علم الفروق الأصولية: منهجية تحديدية في تأليف علم الأصول (The Science of Usuli Nuances: a Renewal Method of Writing in Usul al-Fiqh) ... مصطفى بن محمد جبري شمس الدين

The Wisdom of Polygamy in Islam: The Law and Customary Practice in Afghanistan

Nasir Ahmad Yousefi... 865

Pendekatan Fuqaha dalam Memahami Illah Riba bagi Emas dan Perak Mohd Asyadi Redzuan, Mohamad Zaki Razaly, Mohd Zainodin Mustaffa & Siti Noor Ain Aziz ... 879

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF DAKWAH IN MALAYSIA

Konsep Amar Makruf Nahi Mungkar dalam Kerangka Dakwah Islam Razali Musa, Wan Hishamudin Wan Jusoh, Mohd Shahril Othman, Syed Hadzrullathfi Syed Omar & Mohd Safri Ali ... 889

Pengurusan Akidah di Malaysia Secara Berorganisasi: Satu Tinjauan Awal Tentang Jalinan antara Institusi Islam Kerajaan Pusat dan Negeri di Malaysia Sophian Rambli & Engku Ahmad Zaki Engku Alwi ... 895

Toleransi Agama dalam Kehidupan Komuniti Muslim Baharu: Tinjauan dari Aspek Cabaran

Azarudin Awang, Che Zuina Ismail, Azman Che Mat & Rubiah Abu Bakar ... 901

Kartun Bertemakan Dakwah Islamiyah Atas Talian: Interpretasi Dakwah Sarkastik Dan Satira

Fazlina Mohd Radzi & Azahar Harun ... 909

The Correlation Between Salah (Prayers) and Students' Academic Performance Che Haslina Abdullah, Mahanim Omar, Raja Rosila Raja Berahim, Nur Afiqah Ab Latif & Che Nooryohana Zulkifli... 921

Peranan Laman Facebook dalam Penyampaian Maklumat Pengurusan Pusaka Mohd Khairy Kamarudin, Mohd Hafizie Suhaimi & Nasrul Hisyam Nor Muhamad... 931

Muslims in South Korea: The Way of Life Mahsuri Khalid, Ashirah Fatihah Mohd, Nurauni Aqilah Mohd Khir, Nur Nabila Mazlan, Nur Farhanah Mahamad Halid & Noraini Jamal... 943

Kajian Awal Tahap Kesukarelawan di Kalangan Rakyat Johor, Malaysia Nik Rozilaini Wan Mohamed, Abdul Rasid Abdul Razzaq, Rohayu Roddin & Nor Asikin Shaharuddin... 963

Perubahan Akhlak Saudara Kita Selepas Memeluk Islam di Johor Nur Najwa Hanani Abd Rahman, Mohd Farhan Ahmad, Noraishah P Othman, Siti Fairuz Sujak & Luqmanulhakim Ab Rahman... 969

Dakwah Melalui Media Sosial: Penerimaan dalam Kalangan Warga IPD Setiu, Terengganu Azman Che Mat, Khairul Azhar Abd. Karim, Azarudin Awang, Ahmad Fakrulazizi Abu Bakar, Nor Shaifura Musilehat & Ahmad Zulfadhli Nukman... 987

ISLAM AND COMMUNICATION

Akhlak Terbina Komunikasi Sempurna S.Salahudin Suyurno, Mohammad Taufik Md Sharipp, Mohd Shafie Ayub, Mohd Zaid Mustafar & Mohd Zin Junoh ... 997

Aplikasi Syarat Kesahihan Hadith terhadap Model Komunikasi Berkesan Muhammad Taufik Md Sharipp, Muhammad Faidz Mohd Fadzil, Mohd Zaid Mustafar, Mohd Khairul Nizam Mohd Aziz & S Salahudin Suyurno ... 1005

Komunikasi IntraPersonal dalam Dialog antara Agama: Pengalaman Saudara Baru

Azarudin Awang, Che Zuina Ismail, Azman Che Mat, Noor, Hasyimah Sulaiman & Wan Noor Hazlina Wan Jusoh ... 1015

Pembangunan dan Pengesahsahihan Instrumen *Manhaj Rabbãniyyah* sebagai Indikator Komunikator Islam

Muhammad Taufik Md Sharipp, S Salahudin Suyurno, Mohamad Shafiei Ayub, Abdul Raf Ridzuan & Mariam Farhana Md Nasir ... 1023

Media Baharu dan Budaya Popular Islam: Peranan dan Realiti Aini Faezah Ramlan, S Salahudin Suyurno, Muhamad Shafie Ayub, Rosilawati Sultan Mohideen & Abdul Qayyum Abd Razak ... 1031 Unsur-unsur Takmilah dalam Filem Islam Mohamad Shafiei Ayub, Muhammad Taufik Md Sharipp, Aini Faezah Ramlan, Abdul Qayuum Abdul Razak, S Salahudin Suyurno & Ahmad Faiz Ahmad Ubaidah ... 1037

ISLAMIC EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Gagasan Madrasah Al-Zahra': Penubuhan Universiti Islam di Akhir Kerajaan Turki Uthmani

Mohd Nasir Ayub, Surita Hartini Mat Hassan, Muaz Mohd <mark>Noo</mark>r, Noor Hidayah Kasim & Rafidah Amat ... 1055

Kaedah Hafazan: Suatu Tinjauan Ringkas *Siti Suriyani Sulaiman ... 1071*

Pembelajaran Berpusatkan Pelajar dan Pencapaian Pelaja<mark>r Ba</mark>hasa Arab Azman Che Mat, Muhammad Saiful Anuar Yusoff, Azarudin Awang, Ahmad Fakrulazizi Abu Bakar, Nor Shaifura Musilehat & Ahmad Zulfadhli Nukman ... 1087

Perlaksanaan Pendekatan Pembelajaran Berasaskan Permainan Digital bagi Kursus CTU 281: Kesan terhadap Prestasi Akademik dan Motivasi Diri Pelajar Grafik di UiTM Alor Gajah Ilinadia Jamil, Azahar Harun, Fatrisha Mohamed Yussof, Nor Yus Shahirah Hassan & Fazlina Mohd Radzi ... 1095

Analisis Kerelevanan Kurikulum Kursus Pemikiran dan Tamadun Islam (CTU151) terhadap Pelajar di UiTM Rubiah Abu Bakar, Che Zuina Ismail, Azarudin Awang & Noor Hasyimah Sulaiman ... 1107

Hadith's Source of Reference Finder Browser Extension Mohamad Hafiz Khairuddin, Nur Azalizana Ahmad Saru, Mohd Hafifi Mohd Supir, Anwar Farhan Zolkeplay & Mohd Taufik Mishan... 1117

Peranan IPTA dan IPTS dalam Menerapkan Pendidikan al-Quran di dalam Kurikulum sebagai Kursus Teras bagi Semua Pelajar Islam di Malaysia: Kajian Awal di Beberapa Buah IPT di Malaysia
Nor Ashiqeen Jamaluddin, Raihana Farahiyah Abdul Rahman,
Sulaiman Shakib Mohd Noor & Mohd Nazir Kadir... 1127

Hukum Kanun Brunei dan Hukum Kanun Melaka: Suatu Ristaan Sejarah Haji Dzulkiflee Haji Abdul Latif... 1143

جهود علماء المسلمين في مجال الطب وأثره على الحضارة الإنسانية ... د. عمد مرسلين محمد اسماعيل





Foreword



Bismillahirrahmanirrahim. All praise to Allah SWT. Blessing and Prayers be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, and also to his family members, kindred's, companions and his followers who adhere faithfully to his teaching.

I would like to express my gratitude for this invitation to write a few words in conjunction of this proceeding. Heartiest congratulations go to the organizers of the 2^{nd} International Islamic Heritage Conference 2017 (2^{nd} IsHeC2017) that was held on $14^{th} - 15^{th}$ November 2017. Congratulations also to the editors for their efforts in publishing the articles presented at the 2^{nd} IsHeC2017.

Proceeding of 2nd International Islamic Heritage Conference 2017 is a very noble effort as it adds to the corpus of literature on Islamic based research in various disciplines of knowledge. I hope that this proceeding can be a catalyst for the germination and strengthening of Islamic knowledge.

Finally, I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to all parties involved in the publication of this proceeding especially Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies (ACIS) UiTM Melaka, Center for Islamic Philanthropy and Social Finance (CIPSF), Pusat Jaringan Industri, Komuniti dan Alumni (PJI & A) UiTM Melaka and the authors for their contribution.

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Rektor, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Melaka, Alor Gajah, Melaka.



Preface

In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful. All praise is due to Allah SWT, the Almighty. We all praise Him, seek His Help, and ask for His Forgiveness. We seek refuge with Him from the evil of our souls, and from our sinful deeds. He whom Allah SWT guides, no one can misguide him, and whoever Allah SWT misguides, no one can guide him. Blessings and prayers upon His Messenger Prophet Muhammad SAW. We would like to express our thorough and sincere gratefulness to Allah the Almighty, who has given us the opportunity to write, edit and complete the *Proceeding of 2nd International Islamic Heritage Conference 2017*.

We wish to extend our appreciation to YBhg. Datuk Associate Professor Sabariah Hj. Mahat, Rector of Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Cawangan Melaka for her full encouragement in ensuring the success of the 2nd IsHeC2017 and also the publication of this proceeding. Special thanks to YBrs. Associate Professor Dr. Shafinar Ismail, Deputy Rector of Research and Industrial Linkage UiTM Cawangan Melaka for her continuous support in 2nd IsHeC2017.

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This proceeding comprises the articles that were presented in 2nd IsHeC2017 which held on 14 hingga 15 November 2017 at Avillion Hotel Melaka.

Hopefully, the *Proceeding of 2nd International Islamic Heritage Conference* 2017 will give a clearer view of various contemporary issues in Islamic-based research in this country and the Muslim world as a whole. Finally, we hope that this proceeding may inspire and motivate its readers in initiating attempts and contributions for the sake of Muslim ummah.

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Editor

Proceeding of 2nd Islamic Heritage Conference (ISHEC 2017)



CORPORATE PHILANTHROPY AS A CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMPONENT: AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

Wan Noor Hazlina Wan Jusoh²⁰⁴, Che Zuina Ismail, Noor Hasyimah Sulaiman, Azarudin Awang

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, many companies around the world have great corporate philanthropy as a key component of corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes. A company that practices CSR embraces responsibility for its actions and, through its activities, positively affects the environment, society, consumers, employees, communities, and other stakeholders. Islamic banks are not alien from this responsibility. Hence, the purpose of this study is to determine the status of corporate philanthropy of Islamic banks from an Islamic perspective. This study is based on Islamic religious values and beliefs according to Shari'ah, which is the sacred law of Islam derived from the holy Qur'an and the Prophet's hadith. Obviously, it was found that corporate philanthropy is not only consistent with Islamic teaching but also highly recommended for Islamic banks CSR application.

Keywords: Corporate philanthropy, corporate giving, corporate social responsibility, Islamic perspective, Islamic banks

INTRODUCTION

For some, corporate social responsibility (CSR) is what lies beyond the law and an important of discretionary responsibility has been the idea of 'giving back' to society through philanthropic donations (Blowfield & Murray, 2008). In this regard, Carroll (1991) concludes that corporate philanthropy has long been regarded as a CSR. Philanthropic corporate social responsibility holds that, like individuals, business is always free to contribute to social causes as a matter of philanthropy. From this perspective, business has no strict obligation to contribute to social causes, but it can be a good thing when they do so (DesJardins, 2011). According to the Committee Encouraging Corporate Philanthropy, in the USA alone, corporate philanthropic activities totalled more than US\$19.9 billion in cash and product-giving in 2011. Most of the donations are channelled to NGOs working in education and health, followed by areas like the arts, science and the environment (Chalmeta & Viinikka, 2017).

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Based on this development, corporate philanthropy is becoming big business and a major strategic issue for firms as they increasingly position themselves as socially responsible organizations (Gardberg, Zyglidopoulos, Symeou, & Schepers, 2017). The concern over corporate philanthropy is also significant to Islamic banks. As business entities established within the scope of Shari'ah (Islamic law), Islamic banks are expected to be guided by an Islamic economic worldview, which is based on the principle of social justice and wellbeing (Dusuki, 2006). Therefore, this study aims at determining the status of corporate philanthropy from an Islamic perspective.

In this study, corporate philanthropy does not only refer to funds donated but includes any voluntary aid in the form of funds, time, or talent given to society's needy persons or groups. Although corporate philanthropy may include any type of charitable works, zakÉh, qarÌ Íasan, and waqf are excluded from this definition since the three CSR applications are considered as religious responsibilities which are different in nature. On the other hand, corporate philanthropy is considered as discretionary responsibility since it has a combination of religious and non-religious motives. Since this study is a Shari'ah qualitative research, in order to determine the status of corporate philanthropy in Islam, the comprehension and the deduction process from the primary sources (al-Our'an and al-Sunnah) was conducted.

The structure of this paper is as follows: Section 2 reviews of previous literatures. The status of corporate philanthropy of Islamic banks from an Islamic perspective is analysed in Section 3. Section 4 concludes the paper.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Corporate social responsibility is about the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the decision-making structures and processes of business. It is about engaging shareholders and other stakeholders and collaborating with them to more effectively manage potential risks and build credibility and trust in society (Euclid Network, n.d.). Corporate philanthropy, which is well known as part of CSR (See Fisman, Heal, & Nair, 2009; Lev, Petrovits, & Radhakrishnan, 2010), refers to gifts and contributions made by businesses, usually from pre-tax profits, to benefit various types of non-profit and community organizations (Lawrence & Weber, 2008). It is done as a concern for the welfare of society expressed by gifts of money or property to the needy or to activities for social progress (Edwards, 2015; Steiner & Steiner, 2009). Typically, corporate philanthropy covers corporate giving to a broad range of activities, including health and welfare services, education and research, culture and the arts, and various civic activities (Navarro, 1988) based on either altruistic model, profit maximization model or political and institutional power model (Sánchez, 2000). Philanthropy can be often be most cost-effective way for a company to improve its competitive context (Porter & Kramer, 2002). While few companies have fully integrated philanthropy into their overall corporate strategies, most recognize its strategic importance (Smith, 1994).

Businesses do not function in isolation from the society around them. Thus, corporate philanthropy is one of the CSR applications that gives opportunity to the business to be part of society by giving back to the community. Islamic banks are not outlandish in this regard since they also function as business organizations. Furthermore, the intense commitment of Islam to justice and brotherhood demands that business organizations take care of some of the needs of the community (Hassan & Abdul Latiff, 2009). Thus, other than corporate giving, establishing charity fund, establishing avenues for voluntary donations, establishing fund raising drives, establishing target groups, communities and institutions that require assistance (AAOIFI Standards, 2010), and school adoption programme ²⁰⁵ are part of corporate philanthropy activities that can be applied by Islamic banks.

CSR of the business organizations including Islamic banks should be seen as a benefit rather than a cost (See Hassan & Abdul Latiff, 2009), because the more a social improvement relates to a company's business; the more it leads to economic benefits as well. In the long run, then social and economic goals are not inherently conflicting but integrally connected (Porter & Kramer, 2002). This is called as "strategic charity" that involves corporate giving which serves dual purposes: contributing funds to charitable causes while simultaneously benefiting the firm's financial bottom line and enhancing business political legitimacy (Hemphill, 1999). Hence, it is not hard to understand why philanthropy is increasingly used as a form of public relations or advertising, promoting a company's image or brand through cause-related marketing or other high-profile sponsorships nowadays. Whatever motives behind it, undeniably, corporate philanthropy can improve education and training, improve the local quality of life, and improve inputs through enhancements, such as in local research and development institutions, the quality of physical infrastructure, and the sustainable development of natural resources (Porter & Kramer, 2002). Regrettably, most of the previous studies discuss corporate philanthropy from the Western outlook, which are not totally guided by Islamic principles. Therefore, this study aims to determine the status of corporate philanthropy from an Islamic perspective.

CORPORATE PHILANTHROPY FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

Corporate philanthropy is not alien in Islam. Islam strongly urges Muslims to be charitable and philanthropic, since compassion, social justice, sharing and strengthening – all these are encompassed in the Quranic articulation of the

For example the school adoption programme through PINTAR (Promoting Intelligence, Nurturing Talent and Advocating Responsibility) Programme is done in order to realize a government policy in the Silver Book: Achieving Value Through Social Responsibility. This programme provides a platform for corporate organizations to proactively contribute to society and human capital development through a school adoption programme whilst creating value for their shareholders. Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad is one of the corporate organizations that involved in this programme (See Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, 2016).

ethical concept of charitable giving (Nanji, 2000). In Islam, charity does not consist merely of help to the needy, but rather it extends to doing all that one can afford for the goods of others (Haneef, 1996). This ethic aims not only to correct social ills but also to reflect the moral and spiritual value attached to the use of wealth, resources and effort for the welfare of individuals and communities (Nanji, 2000).

A life of charity and righteousness is the only source of true and lasting happiness in this world and the hereafter. Two of the hallmarks of Muslims should be their generosity and their care for others (Maqsood, 1998). This is inline with concept of *sadaqah al-taÏawwu* ' (voluntary charity) which is noble and highly encouraged in Islam (See Al-Sharbini, 1997; Ibn Qudamah, 2005):

"In most of their secret talks there is no good: but if one exhorts to a deed of charity or justice or conciliation between men, (secrecy is permissible): to Him who does this, seeking the good pleasure of Allah, we shall soon give a reward of the highest (value)."

 $114]^{206}[Qur'an, Al-NisÉ':$

Allah (s.w.t.) promises plenty of rewards for all charitable deeds, either in the form of material²⁰⁷ or heavenly rewards,²⁰⁸ because He is most ready to appreciate these services. In fact, based on modern academic research, giving for charitable purposes serves many important social objectives beyond the purely religious value and the utility of the funds themselves for the support of social programming. These purposes, include strengthening of social connections across classes, increase awareness of social needs among the middle class and local elites, competition among public and private services to meet local needs, and increased independence for social services (Bremer, 2004).

Øadaqah is a very wide term and is used in Islam to cover all kinds of charity. This is proven by the two following *ahadith*:

عَنْ أَبِي ذَرًّ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم " تَبَسُّمُكَ فِي وَجْهِ أَخِيكَ لَكَ صَدَقَةٌ وَإِرْشَادُكَ الرَّجُلَ فِي أَرْضِ صَدَقَةٌ وَإِرْشَادُكَ الرَّجُلَ فِي أَرْضِ الْمُنْكَرِ صَدَقَةٌ وَإِرْشَادُكَ الرَّجُلَ فِي أَرْضِ الضَّلَالِ لَكَ صَدَقَةٌ وَإِمَاطَتُكَ الْحَجَرَ الْضَلَالِ لَكَ صَدَقَةٌ وَإِمَاطَتُكَ الْحَجَرَ وَالشَّوْكَةَ وَالْعَظْمُ عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ لَكَ صَدَقَةٌ وَإِفْرَاعُكَ مِنْ دَلُوكَ فِي دَلُو أَخِيكَ لَكَ صَدَقَةٌ وَالشَّوْكَةَ وَالْعَظْمُ عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ لَكَ صَدَقَةٌ وَإِفْرَاعُكَ مِنْ دَلُوكَ فِي دَلُو أَخِيكَ لَكَ صَدَقَةٌ

Abu Dharr narrated that the Messenger of Allah said: "Your smiling in the face of your brother is charity, commanding good and forbidding evil is charity, your giving directions to a man lost

²⁰⁶ There are many other Qur'an*ic* verses mention about *Îadaqah*. Among them are *surah al-Baqarah*, verse 271, 272 and 274, and *surah al-Mujadalah*, verse 12.

As can be inferred in *surah al-Baqarah*, verse 245 and 265.

As can be inferred in *surah al-Hadid*, verse 7 and *surah Fatir*, verse 29-30.

in the land is charity for you. Your seeing for a man with bad sight is a charity for you, your removal of a rock, a thorn or a bone from the road is charity for you. Your pouring what remains from your bucket into the bucket of your brother is charity for you,"

(Al-Tirmizi, 1999).

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ "عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ صَدَقَةٌ ". فَقَالُوا يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ فَمَنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ قَالَ " يَعْمَلُ بِيَدِهِ فَيَنْفَعُ نَفْسَهُ وَيَتَصَمَّقُ ". قَالُوا فَإِنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ قَالَ " فَلْيعْمَلْ قَالُوا فَإِنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ. قَالَ " فَلْيعْمَلْ بَالْمَعْرُوفَ ". قَالُوا فَإِنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ. قَالَ " فَلْيعْمَلْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ، وَلَيْمُسِكْ عَنِ الشَّرِّ فَإِنَّهَا لَهُ صَدَقَةٌ ".

Narrated Abu Burdah: From his father from his grandfather that the Prophet (s.a.w.) said, "Every Muslim has to give in charity." The people asked, "O Allah's Prophet! If someone has nothing to give, what will he do?" He said, "He should work with his hands and benefit himself and also give in charity (from what he earns)." The people further asked, "If he cannot find even that?" He replied, "He should help the needy who appeal for help." Then the people asked, "If he cannot do that?" He replied, "Then he should perform good deeds and keep away from evil deeds and this will be regarded as charitable deeds,"

(Al-Bukhari, 1999).

The above *ahadith* show that the scope of *sadaqah* is so vast that even the poor who can have nothing tangible to give can offer *sadaqah* in the shape of a smile. In fact, good conduct is termed as *sadaqah* in the *alÉdÊth*. As it is voluntary, there is no specific guideline for this except that irrespective of disclosing or concealing the act of charity, it is best to give it to the needy:

"If ye disclose (acts of) charity, even so it is well, but if ye conceal them, and make them reach those (really) in need, that is best for you: it will remove from you some of your (stains of) evil. And Allah is well acquainted with what ye do."

[*Qur'an*, al-Baqarah: 271]

Besides, Islam encourages Muslims to give *sadaqah* in different forms. As far as Islamic banks are concerned, the benefit of *sadaqah* is not for the exclusive enjoyment of wealthy banks. Islamic tenets offer provisions for certain parties with less access to power and resources to undertake simple acts of *sadaqah* which are counted as charitable deeds. As mentioned in the earlier two *ahadith*, *Sadaqah* does not always require access to resources. Volunteering is one of methods of other contributions which is also counted as *sadaqah*, for those who having not much to spare or having spared enough in charity (Hasan, 2007).

Islam promotes volunteering. The Islamic philosophy of volunteering is framed to encourage the offering of physical, intellectual and spiritual supports for others, since the *Qur'an* advises the believers to spend everything in charity that God has "given them for sustenance":

"And what burden were it on them if they had faith in Allah and in the Last Day, and they spent out of what Allah hath given them for sustenance? For Allah hath full knowledge of them.

[Our'an, al-NisÉ': 39).

Ali suggests that sustenance from Allah refers to physical, intellectual, spiritual strength and everything pertaining to life and growth. Thus, the believers must spend themselves freely for Allah because according to Ali, it is merely a response to the demand of one's own healthy nature and should not be a burden ('Ali, 1992). This concept of volunteering is consistent with the definition of corporate philanthropy that includes any voluntary aid in the form of time, or talent given to society's needy persons or groups.

Undeniably, the above discussion obviously shows that corporate philanthropy is not only consistent with Islamic teaching but also highly recommended for Islamic banks CSR application. This is because corporate philanthropy is not only supported by *al-Qur'an* and *al-Sunnah*, but also brings goodness for both society and the institutions, which is based on *maîlafah*. However, in terms of implementation, the needy should be the priority in the corporate philanthropy strategy.

CONCLUSION

Corporate philanthropy presents itself in many forms and focuses on many areas. Contributions can be in cash or in kind. Islam, through the Qur'an and Sunnah, places great emphasis on Muslims to practice charitable giving, express their concern for the well-being of others, and enable communal harmony between the wealthy and the poor. Philanthropy binds Muslims to each other. In Muslim conceptions of faith and community, humans are linked to each other through their obligations to God. This concept is also applied to all Islamic business organizations especially Islamic banks that play an important role as Islamic financial intermediaries. Evidently, corporate philanthropy is in parallel with Islamic teaching and highly recommended for Islamic banks CSR application.

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