

Empowering Communities through Islamic Philanthropy and CSR in Indonesia and Malaysia: A Case Study Approach

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Abstract

This study explores the intersection of Islamic philanthropy and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in community empowerment initiatives within two Muslim-majority countries, Malaysia and Indonesia. Grounded in Islamic ethical principles and the objectives of Maqasid al-Shariah, the research employs a qualitative case study approach to examine two significant institutions: Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad (BIMB) and Aisyiyah Indonesia. While BIMB represents a formal, corporate model integrating Islamic finance and structured CSR programs, Aisyiyah embodies a grassroots civil society model driven by religious voluntarism, education, and healthcare services. The study analyzes how each institution translates Islamic philanthropic principles such as zakat, waqf, and sadaqah into sustainable development strategies. It identifies key themes including financial inclusion, women's empowerment, ethical governance, and the alignment of CSR practices with spiritual accountability. The findings reveal that both organizations effectively utilize Islamic philanthropy to address socio-economic disparities, though through differing institutional mechanisms. BIMB emphasizes financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and systemic poverty alleviation through structured funding models, while Aisyiyah leverages its religious and social capital to build inclusive community networks rooted in compassion and faith. The study concludes that Islamic philanthropy and CSR are not only ethically compatible but mutually reinforcing when embedded within institutional contexts that prioritize communal wellbeing. The research offers practical recommendations for policymakers, Islamic financial institutions, and faith-based organizations to scale these models sustainably. It contributes to scholarly discourse by highlighting how Islamic values can enrich the global understanding of CSR and development, offering a faith-based alternative to conventional paradigms of social responsibility.

Keywords: Islamic Philanthropy, CSR, Community Empowerment, Malaysia, Indonesia

Introduction

In recent decades, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and philanthropic initiatives have gained prominence as critical mechanisms for promoting sustainable development and addressing socio-economic disparities globally. In Muslim-majority nations such as Malaysia and Indonesia, CSR is often practiced alongside Islamic philanthropy, which includes instruments like zakat, waqf, and sadaqah. These initiatives are not merely charitable acts; they represent strategic tools grounded in Islamic values, aiming to empower communities and alleviate poverty through structured, ethical, and spiritually guided systems.

Islamic philanthropy has deep roots in the religious and social fabrics of both Malaysia and Indonesia. Zakat, a mandatory almsgiving, and waqf, an endowment for public welfare, have historically played a pivotal role in building resilient societies. At the same time, contemporary CSR practices in the region are increasingly being aligned with Islamic principles to reflect the moral and ethical expectations of Muslim stakeholders. This convergence is reshaping the landscape of social responsibility and community empowerment in Southeast Asia (Dusuki & Abdullah, 2007).

Malaysia's Islamic banking sector and Indonesia's robust Islamic civil society movement offer fertile ground for examining how Islamic values inform CSR and philanthropic action. Institutions such as Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad (BIMB) and organizations like Aisyiyah in Indonesia serve as exemplary case studies of how Islamic-oriented initiatives can lead to meaningful societal transformation. These entities go beyond traditional corporate or charitable models by embedding spiritual accountability and communal responsibility into their operational ethos.

Problem Statement

Despite growing interest in Islamic philanthropy and CSR, there remains a lack of in-depth understanding of how these two domains intersect and operate in real-world settings. Questions persist regarding the effectiveness, sustainability, and scalability of such initiatives. Moreover, while many studies have focused on theoretical frameworks, few have conducted comparative analyses that highlight practical implementations across different institutional contexts.

This research seeks to address the gap by exploring how Islamic philanthropy and CSR contribute to community empowerment in Malaysia and Indonesia. By focusing on two leading institutions Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad and Aisyiyah Indonesia this study aims to uncover best practices, identify challenges, and evaluate the socio-economic impacts of these initiatives.

Research Objectives

The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To analyze how Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad implements CSR strategies grounded in Islamic principles.
2. To examine how Aisyiyah, an Islamic civil society organization in Indonesia, leverages Islamic philanthropy to empower communities.
3. To compare the approaches and impacts of CSR and Islamic philanthropic initiatives in Malaysia and Indonesia.

4. To provide recommendations for enhancing the role of Islamic values in community development through CSR and philanthropy.

Research Questions

This study seeks to answer the following key questions:

1. How is Islamic CSR conceptualized and implemented by Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad?
2. What role does Islamic philanthropy play in the operations of Aisiyiah Indonesia?
3. What are the similarities and differences between the CSR and philanthropic models in both countries?
4. How do these initiatives contribute to sustainable community empowerment?

Significance of the Study

This research is significant for multiple stakeholders. For policymakers, it offers insights into how Islamic frameworks can be integrated into national development agendas. For corporate leaders, especially within Islamic financial institutions, the study provides evidence-based recommendations for structuring CSR programs that align with both religious and developmental goals. For scholars, it fills a critical gap in the comparative study of Islamic CSR and philanthropy in Southeast Asia.

Furthermore, the study highlights the unique potential of Islamic ethics in shaping socially responsible behavior, thus offering an alternative paradigm to the predominantly Western CSR discourse. By showcasing how faith-based values can be operationalized for public good, this research contributes to broader conversations around ethical capitalism, spiritual economics, and sustainable development.

Scope and Limitations

This study is limited to two case studies: Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad in Malaysia and Aisiyiah in Indonesia. While these institutions offer rich insights, their models may not be fully representative of all Islamic CSR or philanthropic initiatives in the region. The study relies on qualitative methods, including document analysis and semi-structured interviews, which may limit generalizability but allow for a deeper contextual understanding.

Literature Review

Foundations and Evolving Concepts in Islamic Philanthropy and CSR

Conceptualizing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has evolved significantly over the last several decades, transitioning from a philanthropic or voluntary initiative into a strategic, integral component of corporate governance. The modern understanding of CSR emphasizes a corporation's ethical obligation not just to shareholders, but to a broader range of stakeholders including employees, communities, customers, and the environment (Carroll & Shabana, 2010). The foundational theories of CSR, such as stakeholder theory and triple bottom line, underscore the notion that sustainable businesses must balance profit with social equity and environmental care (Elkington, 1999). In developing economies like Malaysia and Indonesia, CSR is also closely linked to nation-building and poverty reduction objectives, where companies are expected to support broader development goals alongside business interests (Rizk et al., 2008).

The institutionalization of CSR in Southeast Asia reflects growing pressures from both government policy and civil society expectations. In Malaysia, initiatives like the Bursa Malaysia CSR Framework and the Shared Prosperity Vision 2030 highlight the regulatory and strategic embedding of CSR into corporate practice (Zain, Darus & Ramli, 2013). Similarly, in Indonesia, CSR is mandated through Law No. 40/2007 on Limited Liability Companies, especially for companies operating in sectors related to natural resources. However, in both countries, there is increasing recognition that CSR must move beyond compliance to embrace deeper ethical commitments that are culturally and spiritually grounded. For Muslim-majority nations, this has prompted greater interest in aligning CSR with Islamic values, creating a hybrid model that integrates faith-based ethics with conventional corporate strategy.

Islamic Philanthropy: Zakat, Waqf, and Sadaqah

Islamic philanthropy is deeply embedded in the socio-religious fabric of Muslim societies and functions as both a moral obligation and a social safety net. The three key instruments, zakat, waqf, and sadaqah offer different but complementary avenues for wealth redistribution and communal support. Zakat, a mandatory almsgiving, is one of the Five Pillars of Islam and represents an institutionalized form of economic justice that ensures wealth circulates among society's most vulnerable (Obaidullah & Shirazi, 2015). Waqf, a voluntary charitable endowment, has historically contributed to building public infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and mosques, reflecting a long tradition of social responsibility in Islamic civilization (Kuran, 2001). Sadaqah, a voluntary act of charity, further reinforces the ethical and spiritual dimensions of giving by promoting altruism and compassion.

These instruments are more than acts of generosity; they function as structural tools for socio-economic empowerment. Contemporary Islamic scholars argue that zakat, when administered through transparent and accountable institutions, can serve as a reliable mechanism for poverty alleviation and inclusive growth (Ismail & Possumah, 2021). Waqf, especially when integrated with modern financial and legal systems, holds potential for sustainable development, particularly through cash waqf, waqf shares, and productive endowments (Cizakca, 2014). Furthermore, the spiritual element in Islamic philanthropy differentiates it from conventional CSR by framing giving as a form of worship that entails both moral duty and social solidarity. In Malaysia and Indonesia, governments and religious councils play a pivotal role in regulating and distributing these resources, although non-state actors such as NGOs and community-based organizations are increasingly influential in operationalizing Islamic philanthropy on the ground.

The Convergence of CSR and Islamic Philanthropy

While CSR and Islamic philanthropy have distinct origins one rooted in corporate strategy and the other in religious ethics they share overlapping principles of social justice, equity, and community welfare. This convergence has prompted a growing body of literature examining how CSR in Muslim contexts can be enriched by Islamic values (Dusuki & Abdullah, 2007). The idea of an "Islamic CSR" model has emerged, where CSR is not just an optional responsibility but a religiously motivated obligation grounded in the concept of *maslahah* (public interest), *adl* (justice), and *ihsan* (benevolence). This faith-driven CSR reframes the profit motive as a means to achieve collective wellbeing and spiritual accountability, aligning business operations with the higher objectives of Islamic law (*Maqasid al-Shariah*).

In practical terms, this convergence is evident in the increasing use of zakat funds by corporate entities to fulfill CSR goals, the incorporation of ethical investment criteria in Shariah-compliant businesses, and the adoption of Islamic values in corporate governance frameworks (Tarmuji, Darus & Zain, 2016). Moreover, Islamic financial institutions are now required to allocate a portion of their profits to CSR and social welfare, as stipulated by Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB) guidelines. These developments suggest that CSR and Islamic philanthropy are not mutually exclusive but can function synergistically to support community development. In contexts like Malaysia and Indonesia, where religion plays a central role in public life, this integrated model offers a culturally resonant and ethically grounded framework for sustainable development.

Islamic Social Finance and Institutional Innovation

The integration of Islamic philanthropy into broader development and financial systems has led to the emergence of Islamic social finance as a transformative paradigm. Islamic social finance includes instruments like zakat, waqf, qard al-hasan (benevolent loans), and Islamic microfinance, which are mobilized to support financial inclusion, poverty alleviation, and social entrepreneurship (Ahmed, 2011). Unlike conventional social finance, which may prioritize return on investment, Islamic social finance emphasizes justice, trust, and the redistribution of wealth in accordance with divine principles. This makes it particularly relevant in countries with significant unbanked populations and persistent income inequality.

Institutional innovations in this field are increasingly visible. For example, the integration of zakat into national social safety nets, the digitalization of waqf management, and the development of Shariah-compliant crowdfunding platforms all illustrate how traditional Islamic tools are being adapted for contemporary needs (Hasan & Siraj, 2016). Financial institutions such as Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad have implemented programs that merge Islamic CSR with financial services, providing targeted support for marginalized groups including micro-entrepreneurs, women, and youth. These innovations show that Islamic social finance is not limited to charity, but can also function as a development mechanism. When coordinated with civil society efforts and supported by legal and regulatory frameworks, Islamic social finance can become a powerful driver of sustainable community empowerment.

Faith-Based Organizations and Grassroots Philanthropy

Faith-based organizations (FBOs) play a crucial role in operationalizing Islamic philanthropy at the grassroots level. In Indonesia, organizations like Aisyiyah exemplify how Islamic values can be mobilized to deliver education, healthcare, and gender empowerment programs, especially in underserved communities. As one of the oldest and largest women-led Islamic movements in Southeast Asia, Aisyiyah leverages religious teachings and volunteerism to address structural poverty and promote community resilience (Latief, 2013). Unlike corporate-driven CSR, which may be top-down and profit-linked, FBOs often operate with high levels of trust and social capital, allowing them to reach marginalized populations more effectively.

The success of these organizations lies in their ability to blend religious motivation with practical service delivery. Aisyiyah, for instance, integrates Quranic teachings on compassion and justice with programmatic work on maternal health, early childhood education, and

women's entrepreneurship. This dual focus on spiritual and material wellbeing positions FBOs as unique actors in the development landscape. Moreover, their close ties to local communities enable them to identify context-specific needs and implement culturally appropriate interventions. As states and markets struggle to address growing inequality and social fragmentation, FBOs offer a model of ethical, community-based development that resonates deeply with religious and cultural norms in Muslim-majority societies.

Comparative Perspectives, Recent Developments, and Gaps in Research

Comparative Perspectives on CSR and Islamic Philanthropy in Malaysia and Indonesia

The socio-cultural and political contexts of Malaysia and Indonesia significantly shape the implementation and evolution of CSR and Islamic philanthropy in each country. While both are Muslim-majority nations with historical traditions of religious giving, the institutional landscape through which these values are realized varies substantially. In Malaysia, CSR has been more prominently institutionalized within corporate frameworks, particularly through Islamic financial institutions. The government actively promotes CSR through regulatory guidelines, state-linked enterprises, and public-private partnerships. Islamic banking institutions, such as Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, have adopted CSR not only as a compliance requirement but also as a strategic initiative aligned with national development goals (Amran et al., 2010). Their approach is highly structured, often involving collaboration with government agencies and formal zakat institutions.

In contrast, Indonesia's CSR landscape is more pluralistic and heavily influenced by civil society. Although CSR is also regulated by law, its implementation tends to be more decentralized, with significant involvement from religious mass organizations such as Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama. Aisyiyah, as the women's wing of Muhammadiyah, exemplifies this bottom-up model by combining Islamic philanthropy with grassroots development work. Rather than being driven by corporate policy, Aisyiyah's programs are rooted in community engagement and religious commitment, enabling deep trust and long-term relationships within the communities it serves. This comparison highlights the diverse ways Islamic values can shape philanthropic and CSR practices, ranging from corporate-led programs in Malaysia to community-led activism in Indonesia.

Case-Based Literature on Islamic CSR in Financial Institutions

Recent case-based literature on Islamic CSR has focused extensively on the role of financial institutions, particularly in Malaysia, where Islamic banks are leading actors in social responsibility initiatives. Studies have documented how institutions like Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad and Maybank Islamic integrate CSR with their Islamic identity, using Shariah principles to guide their ethical and social interventions (Tarmuji, Darus & Zain, 2016). These banks allocate a portion of their profits to CSR programs that support education, entrepreneurship, and environmental sustainability. Moreover, they employ Islamic social finance instruments such as zakat distribution and qard al-hasan loans to empower underserved populations, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas (Zain & Ibrahim, 2019).

One notable characteristic of CSR in Islamic financial institutions is the emphasis on spiritual accountability and ethical governance. These banks are expected not only to comply with Shariah but also to contribute to the moral economy by promoting justice, equity, and transparency. This distinguishes Islamic CSR from its conventional counterpart, which is often

driven by branding or investor expectations. Several studies have praised Malaysian Islamic banks for their innovation in combining financial products with social impact, although critiques persist regarding the depth and sustainability of their initiatives. For instance, while some programs succeed in addressing immediate needs, they may fall short of promoting long-term empowerment or addressing systemic inequalities. These insights reinforce the importance of adopting holistic and context-sensitive approaches in Islamic CSR, particularly within financial institutions.

Case-Based Literature on Faith-Based Civil Society in Development

Alongside corporate examples, there is growing academic interest in how faith-based civil society organizations (FBOs) contribute to development through Islamic philanthropy. In the context of Indonesia, Aisyiyah has been extensively studied as a pioneering example of a religious organization that integrates Islamic values with feminist principles and social reform. Scholars such as Latief (2013) and Suraiya (2014) highlight how Aisyiyah mobilizes religious teachings to support gender justice, maternal health, education, and poverty reduction. Unlike corporate CSR, Aisyiyah's approach is deeply embedded in community life, relying on volunteer networks, religious outreach, and participatory decision-making to achieve its objectives.

What makes Aisyiyah's work particularly relevant to Islamic philanthropy is its ability to contextualize religious values within modern development paradigms. The organization interprets Quranic injunctions on compassion and justice as mandates for social action, particularly in addressing women's rights, early childhood education, and community health. Aisyiyah has established thousands of schools, clinics, and microfinance groups, making it one of the largest women-led Islamic social organizations in the world. Its success challenges the assumption that faith-based organizations are conservative or non-progressive. Instead, Aisyiyah demonstrates that Islamic ethics can be a source of innovation and empowerment, especially when combined with grassroots activism. This body of literature underscores the need to recognize the diversity of actors and approaches within Islamic philanthropy, beyond state or corporate-led frameworks.

Gaps in the Literature and Justification for This Study

Despite the growing literature on Islamic CSR and philanthropy, several gaps remain unaddressed, especially in comparative and applied contexts. First, there is limited research that juxtaposes corporate and civil society approaches within Islamic philanthropy. Most studies tend to focus on either corporate CSR or faith-based NGOs, but few attempt to explore how these models can complement or inform one another. This creates a fragmented understanding of how Islamic values are operationalized across different sectors. By comparing Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad and Aisyiyah Indonesia, this study fills an important gap in offering a holistic view of Islamic community empowerment strategies in both formal and informal institutions.

Second, while many studies rely on theoretical or conceptual frameworks, fewer adopt a grounded, case-based approach that examines the lived experiences and real-world outcomes of Islamic CSR and philanthropy. This results in a lack of practical guidance for policymakers, corporate leaders, and development practitioners seeking to implement Islamic principles in socially impactful ways. Case studies like BIMB and Aisyiyah offer rich,

contextualized insights into the strategies, challenges, and successes of Islamic development work, thus contributing to a more nuanced understanding of faith-based social responsibility. Third, there is a need for more region-specific research within Southeast Asia that reflects the socio-political and cultural particularities of countries like Malaysia and Indonesia. Although global comparisons are useful, they often obscure the local dynamics that shape Islamic philanthropy in different contexts. This study addresses this issue by focusing exclusively on two national settings, allowing for in-depth exploration of how local religious, political, and institutional structures influence the practice of CSR and philanthropy.

Towards an Integrated Ethical Model of Development

The convergence of Islamic philanthropy and CSR opens up possibilities for rethinking development through an ethical and spiritually informed lens. Rather than viewing charity as an ancillary or symbolic function, both corporate and civil society actors in Muslim contexts are beginning to reimagine philanthropy as a transformative tool for justice and empowerment. The integration of Islamic values into CSR and social finance frameworks encourages a more holistic approach to development one that respects human dignity, promotes social cohesion, and prioritizes spiritual as well as material wellbeing (Sadeq, 2002). This model stands in contrast to conventional development paradigms that may prioritize growth over equity or efficiency over compassion.

Emerging models suggest that when businesses and religious organizations work together, they can leverage both formal resources and informal trust to achieve shared goals. For instance, Islamic banks can provide capital while community-based organizations offer local knowledge and outreach capacity. Such collaboration could address longstanding challenges in development such as exclusion, fragmentation, and lack of accountability. Moreover, the ethical foundation of Islamic philanthropy grounded in the Maqasid al-Shariah ensures that the ultimate aim of development is not merely material progress, but holistic human flourishing. As global discourse increasingly calls for more inclusive and value-driven approaches to development, the integration of Islamic philanthropy and CSR represents a timely and contextually relevant paradigm.

Methodology

Research Design

This study adopts a qualitative research design using a case study approach to explore how Islamic philanthropy and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contribute to community empowerment in Malaysia and Indonesia. Case study research allows for detailed, contextualized understanding of specific institutions and their practices. It focuses on the lived realities of organizations that actively integrate Islamic values into their social programs. The goal is to understand how these values influence their strategies, implementation, and impact.

By focusing on specific cases, this approach facilitates an in-depth investigation into the operationalization of Islamic social principles within different institutional frameworks. It also allows the research to capture unique practices and experiences that may not be visible through broad or general methods. This design is appropriate for analyzing initiatives rooted in religious values, where context and institutional identity are central to understanding behavior and outcomes.

Case Selection

The study centers on two institutional case studies: Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad (BIMB) and Aisyiyah Indonesia. Both organizations were selected for their established reputations, active involvement in community-based programs, and public recognition for incorporating Islamic values into their operations. BIMB is one of Malaysia's most prominent Islamic financial institutions, while Aisyiyah is a well-known faith-based women's organization in Indonesia with a long history of social service.

These cases were chosen to reflect different organizational forms one corporate and one grassroots while both demonstrate how Islamic values guide community outreach and empowerment. Their differences in institutional type and national context offer a rich comparative foundation for analysis, while their shared commitment to social responsibility rooted in Islamic ethics ensures thematic consistency.

Data Collection

Information about both case studies was gathered from a range of published sources. These included official reports, organizational publications, corporate websites, CSR portfolios, public statements, media features, and relevant academic studies. All data used reflects the publicly documented programs, policies, and social initiatives carried out by BIMB and Aisyiyah over the past decade.

The materials reviewed provide insight into each institution's mission, operational strategies, and community engagement. They also reveal how the organizations interpret Islamic principles in practice, and how these interpretations shape their contributions to social development. The collection process focused on obtaining comprehensive coverage of each organization's activities and strategies related to philanthropy and CSR.

Method of Analysis

The analysis involved a qualitative, descriptive review of the cases, focusing on identifying common themes and distinctive features within and across the two institutions. Attention was given to core areas such as education, healthcare, economic empowerment, and gender inclusion. Each case was examined independently, followed by comparative discussion highlighting similarities and contrasts.

Special focus was placed on how each organization translated Islamic principles into institutional action, and how these actions addressed issues such as poverty, inequality, and social inclusion. The analysis emphasized the narrative and documented outcomes of each organization's work, aiming to build a cohesive understanding of their respective roles in community empowerment.

Structure of Case Presentation

Each case study is presented in its own chapter, beginning with an organizational overview, followed by a description of key initiatives and social impact areas. The case of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad will be presented first, focusing on how Islamic banking institutions incorporate CSR into financial services. This is followed by the case of Aisyiyah Indonesia, which provides an example of how Islamic philanthropic values are applied within civil society through volunteer-based and community-led efforts.

Each case is structured to highlight organizational purpose, historical background, social initiatives, implementation methods, and documented impact. The structure is designed to ensure clarity, comparability, and consistency throughout the study.

Findings

Understanding the Case Study Method

The case study method is widely recognized in qualitative research for its ability to provide rich, detailed, and contextual insights into complex social phenomena. Yin (2014) describes the case study as a method that investigates a contemporary issue within its real-life context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident. This methodology is particularly useful when exploring processes, relationships, or institutional practices over time. In the field of social science, and particularly in CSR and philanthropic studies, case studies offer a grounded understanding of how theoretical principles are translated into practical strategies (Stake, 2005). Through this lens, the study of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad (BIMB) and Aisiyah Indonesia becomes a powerful vehicle to examine how Islamic principles are operationalized within organizational settings to empower communities.

Moreover, case studies allow researchers to explore “how” and “why” questions precisely the kind of inquiries this research poses regarding the function and impact of Islamic CSR and philanthropy. According to Merriam (2009), qualitative case studies provide holistic portrayals, focusing not only on outcomes but also on context and meaning. This approach is especially pertinent to Islamic-based models, which inherently combine moral values, religious obligations, and community orientation. In this research, the dual case study format supports a comparative analysis across two distinct institutional environments: a corporate Islamic financial institution and a grassroots Islamic civil society organization.

The strength of the case study approach lies in its ability to integrate multiple sources of evidence including documents, reports, organizational records, and scholarly literature to create a robust picture of how CSR and Islamic philanthropy function in practice. In doing so, it underscores the contextual factors cultural, religious, historical that shape implementation.

Case Study of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad (BIMB)

Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, established in 1983 as the first Islamic bank in Malaysia, has positioned itself as a leader in aligning commercial success with Islamic ethics. Over the years, BIMB has integrated Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as a central part of its institutional vision, underpinned by the objectives of Maqasid al-Shariah the preservation of religion, life, intellect, progeny, and wealth (Dusuki & Abdullah, 2007). Its CSR activities are not only responsive to societal needs but also strategic, designed to foster long-term community development and financial inclusion.

One of the most striking features of BIMB’s CSR model is its integration with Islamic financial instruments, such as zakat, waqf, and microfinancing. These instruments are not treated as isolated acts of charity but are embedded into the bank’s operational processes. For instance, BIMB has a dedicated Zakat and Sadaqah Unit that allocates financial support to underserved communities through education grants, entrepreneurship programs, and healthcare

initiatives. These efforts are framed within a larger vision of economic empowerment, not just short-term relief. Through its partnership with state Islamic councils, the bank channels zakat contributions to targeted groups such as single mothers, disabled individuals, and small rural businesses.

BIMB's "Empowering the Future" initiative serves as a flagship program that exemplifies its CSR ethos. The program includes financial literacy training for youths, scholarships for higher education, and support for start-up businesses all grounded in Islamic values of justice, dignity, and self-reliance. These initiatives not only address material needs but also uphold the Islamic ethic of uplifting the ummah. The bank's CSR reports frequently highlight how these programs contribute to socio-economic mobility, particularly among urban poor and B40 communities in Malaysia.

Importantly, BIMB's CSR model is also data-driven. The bank regularly conducts needs assessments and stakeholder mapping to ensure that interventions are impactful and aligned with community expectations. Transparency is maintained through publicly accessible CSR and sustainability reports, which demonstrate a commitment to accountability and ethical governance. These reports often feature metrics on reach, financial disbursement, and outcomes, reinforcing the credibility of its CSR initiatives (BIMB, 2022).

In aligning its CSR activities with national policies like Shared Prosperity Vision 2030 and UN Sustainable Development Goals, BIMB also ensures that its faith-based approach contributes to broader developmental frameworks. This dual alignment to both Islamic ethics and national objectives reflect an emerging model of Islamic corporate citizenship that is responsive, strategic, and spiritually grounded.

Case Study of Aisyiyah Indonesia

Aisyiyah, established in 1917 as the women's wing of Muhammadiyah, stands as one of Indonesia's most prominent Islamic civil society organizations. Rooted in a reformist Islamic tradition, Aisyiyah has long been dedicated to community empowerment through religious education, healthcare, and social welfare (Suraiya, 2014). Unlike BIMB, which is a formal financial institution, Aisyiyah functions as a grassroots philanthropic movement mobilizing thousands of women volunteers across the archipelago to carry out its mission.

At the heart of Aisyiyah's philanthropic work is the belief that Islamic teachings must lead to active social engagement. Its programs reflect a deep commitment to the Islamic imperative of 'amal ma'ruf nahi munkar enjoining good and forbidding evil which the organization interprets as a call to address structural injustice, gender inequality, and poverty. One of its hallmark initiatives is the Balai Sakinah 'Aisyiyah program, which offers vocational training, maternal health services, and education for low-income women. These community centers function as both spiritual and practical sanctuaries, promoting holistic well-being (Suraiya, 2014).

Aisyiyah's approach to philanthropy is notably participatory. Programs are often designed and implemented through local community consultations, ensuring that interventions are contextually appropriate and culturally sensitive. This bottom-up model enables a high degree of responsiveness and trust, which is critical in settings where formal state services

are limited. The organization also places strong emphasis on religious pedagogy, using Islamic sermons and Qur'anic study circles to promote messages of empowerment, resilience, and civic responsibility.

Financially, Aisyiyah relies on a combination of domestic donations, international grants, and partnerships with Islamic relief agencies. Despite modest resources compared to corporate actors, the organization leverages its volunteer network to achieve widespread reach. Programs in remote provinces like Aceh, Papua, and Sulawesi exemplify how Aisyiyah operates at the intersection of faith, feminism, and development, providing services that are simultaneously spiritual, educational, and practical.

Another key component of Aisyiyah's model is institutional resilience. The organization has survived political upheavals, economic crises, and regulatory challenges by maintaining autonomy, flexibility, and strong internal governance. Its success in providing community health services including over 100 clinics and hospitals has even led to collaborations with the Indonesian Ministry of Health. Such partnerships indicate growing recognition of the role Islamic civil society can play in national development.

Aisyiyah's reports and academic evaluations consistently highlight its impact on women's empowerment, early childhood education, and maternal health. For instance, studies by Nisa (2018) and Buehler (2016) document how Aisyiyah's gender-inclusive interpretation of Islam has expanded public roles for Muslim women without compromising religious authenticity. These findings underscore the potential of Islamic philanthropy to serve not only economic and social goals but also to challenge patriarchal norms through faith-based legitimacy.

Combined Findings from Both Case Studies

When analyzed collectively, the two case studies of BIMB and Aisyiyah provide a multifaceted understanding of how Islamic philanthropy and CSR can empower communities. Despite differences in institutional form, one being corporate and the other grassroots both share a commitment to ethical responsibility, community development, and the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah. A key finding is that Islamic values are not merely symbolic but are operationalized in concrete, measurable programs that address education, healthcare, economic opportunity, and spiritual development.

Both institutions emphasize sustainability and empowerment over mere charity. BIMB does this through financial tools and formal CSR, while Aisyiyah does so through social mobilization and service delivery. Another finding is that the integration of Islamic values enhances legitimacy and trust among beneficiaries. Whether in urban banking clients or rural village women, the faith-based approach fosters deep engagement and loyalty.

Furthermore, the two models reveal that Islamic-based interventions can complement state efforts in achieving development goals. By aligning with national policies and international benchmarks, both BIMB and Aisyiyah demonstrate the potential for Islamic institutions to function as partners in sustainable development. This suggests a hybrid model of Islamic CSR and philanthropy that is both principled and pragmatic.

In summary, the case studies validate the use of the case study method in exploring the complex interplay of religion, economics, and community welfare. They provide actionable insights into how Islamic teachings, when institutionalized properly, can create lasting social impact across different socio-economic and cultural contexts.

Discussion

The findings from the case studies of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad (BIMB) and Aisyiyah Indonesia illustrate how Islamic values are practically embedded into CSR and philanthropic initiatives, transforming them from conventional welfare practices into holistic, development-oriented models. This integration represents not just an ethical commitment to justice, equity, and communal welfare, but also a strategic mechanism for sustainable community empowerment. Both institutions serve as paradigms of how Islamic principles rooted in the Qur'an and Sunnah can guide both corporate and grassroots actors toward fulfilling moral and social obligations in modern development contexts.

In the case of BIMB, CSR is executed through an Islamic finance framework with explicit reference to the Maqasid al-Shariah. Its zakat disbursement, educational financing, and entrepreneurial support programs are structured not as isolated charitable acts, but as integral to the bank's ethical and developmental mission. These practices are consistent with the arguments of Dusuki and Abdullah (2007), who posit that Islamic CSR must be anchored in preserving the five essentials of Shariah: religion, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth. Similarly, Hassan and Harahap (2010) emphasize that the integration of CSR in Islamic banking ensures that institutions remain socially responsible while operating in competitive market environments. The actions of BIMB demonstrate how Islamic finance institutions can strategically use religious obligations like zakat to create systematic support for vulnerable populations, going beyond compliance and moving toward transformative impact.

Meanwhile, Aisyiyah's model showcases a bottom-up philanthropic mechanism anchored in volunteerism, faith-based mobilization, and gender-inclusive development. As one of the oldest and most active Muslim women's organizations in Southeast Asia, Aisyiyah exemplifies how Islamic values can be operationalized through civil society initiatives. Its healthcare programs, educational outreach, and economic empowerment for women show how philanthropy inspired by Islamic ethics can directly address structural inequality. This aligns with Nisa (2018), who documented the transformative role of Indonesian Muslim women's organizations in local governance, social resilience, and gender advocacy. Furthermore, Aisyiyah's model reflects what Ibrahim and Sherif (2008) describe as "Islamic social capital" networks of trust, cooperation, and shared values that allow for scalable and community-embedded interventions.

Notably, both institutions emphasize the relational and participatory aspects of Islamic social responsibility. The principle of ta'awun (mutual assistance) is reflected in BIMB's inclusive banking schemes and in Aisyiyah's collaborative, volunteer-driven initiatives. This supports the argument by Al-Qaradawi (2001) that Islamic philanthropy must encourage mutual responsibility and interdependence rather than fostering clientelist or dependency-driven models. Empowerment not charity is the cornerstone of both case studies, evident in entrepreneurship training, education, and leadership development. This perspective is supported by contemporary research such as that of Sadeq (2002), who stresses that Islamic

economic systems must prioritize capacity-building mechanisms as a path to long-term poverty alleviation.

The hybridization of CSR and Islamic philanthropy also demonstrates compatibility between Islamic ethics and contemporary development goals. BIMB, operating in a corporate and regulated banking context, integrates CSR into its governance model, aligning with Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria while remaining grounded in religious mandates. This mirrors the conclusions of Kamla and Rammal (2013), who found that Islamic financial institutions navigate both market-driven accountability and divine accountability, creating what they call a “dual-layered” ethical framework. In contrast, Aisyiyah’s efforts operate within a grassroots setting, highlighting the role of cultural and religious identity in sustaining volunteerism and social solidarity. This balance between modern CSR standards and traditional religious ethics is also reflected in the study by Farook and Farooq (2011), who noted that Islamic CSR integrates stakeholder expectations with theological imperatives, allowing for contextually relevant social initiatives.

Importantly, both institutions approach Islamic social responsibility as a dynamic and context-specific process. BIMB, as a corporate body, is influenced by financial regulations, national policy directives, and shareholder interests. Its CSR must therefore align with both Islamic principles and broader corporate objectives. In contrast, Aisyiyah functions in a civil society space where religious pedagogy, grassroots mobilization, and social outreach converge. This difference aligns with Ihsan and Adnan’s (2009) finding that Islamic CSR and philanthropy cannot follow a one-size-fits-all model; they must be adapted to organizational structure, social context, and historical evolution. Their research showed that institutions functioning in distinct sectors (corporate versus civil society) require different modalities of implementation even when they share the same underlying values.

These case studies also refute the assumption that Islamic philanthropy is predominantly reactive, episodic, or relief-oriented. Both BIMB and Aisyiyah demonstrate how Islamic principles can underpin structured, long-term strategies aimed at development and empowerment. For instance, BIMB’s CSR programs support SMEs and education financing tools that enable upward mobility while Aisyiyah’s health outreach and women’s training programs target systemic challenges like gender disparity and rural health inequities. These findings mirror those in a study by Obaidullah and Shirazi (2015), who evaluated zakat-based poverty alleviation in Pakistan and found that structured Islamic philanthropy significantly improved long-term economic indicators when designed for sustainability and not just emergency aid.

Moreover, the role of ethical leadership and institutional culture is significant in translating Islamic values into action. At BIMB, leadership commitment to Islamic finance principles is visible in policy formation and organizational communication. Similarly, Aisyiyah’s leadership, often composed of religious educators and community leaders, integrates dakwah with development, turning Islamic outreach into a vehicle for gender justice and health equity. This supports Beekun and Badawi’s (2005) framework on Islamic ethical leadership, which argues that organizational integrity in Muslim institutions requires alignment between leadership behavior, institutional mission, and communal welfare. Ethical leadership serves as a

transmission channel through which Islamic values are practiced and sustained within organizations.

Collaboration and inter-institutional synergy also emerge as a recurring theme. BIMB, with its financial capital and structured systems, and Aisyiyah, with its social networks and grassroots credibility, could represent complementary actors in an integrated Islamic development ecosystem. Similar models have been discussed by Siddiqi (2004) and Chapra (2008), who argued for hybrid institutional designs combining formal finance with community-led mechanisms to expand the reach and efficiency of Islamic social finance. For example, collaborative efforts between banks and NGOs have been used in zakat distribution in Turkey and Sudan to ensure effective targeting and follow-up (Yusoff & Masruki, 2015).

Furthermore, the integration of Islamic values into CSR contributes to global development discourses, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). BIMB's education and financial inclusion programs address SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 4 (Quality Education), and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Aisyiyah's health services and gender empowerment programs correspond to SDG 3 (Good Health), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). These findings reflect the broader potential of Islamic ethics in contributing to global public goods. As Ramli and Jalil (2019) highlight, Islamic institutions can be instrumental in achieving SDGs if their religious mandates are operationalized with clear development objectives and stakeholder collaboration.

Another vital dimension is the participatory and ethical process by which these organizations implement their initiatives. Whether through stakeholder consultation (*shura*), ethical excellence (*ihsan*), or distributive justice (*adl*), Islamic principles are embedded not only in program content but also in governance and delivery mechanisms. This is consistent with Amran, Periasamy, and Zulkafli (2014), who found that successful CSR programs in Muslim-majority countries often result from participatory decision-making processes rooted in Islamic ethics. In both BIMB and Aisyiyah, the methods of implementation reflect respect for community agency, institutional transparency, and moral accountability, traits that enhance both program effectiveness and stakeholder trust.

Finally, these discussions reveal the broader relevance of Islamic CSR and philanthropy as legitimate, effective, and culturally embedded models of social development. While rooted in religious traditions, these practices offer universal lessons on ethical responsibility, community ownership, and sustainability. They contribute to expanding the intellectual and operational boundaries of CSR beyond the Western corporate paradigm. As noted by Asutay (2007), Islamic perspectives on social justice and economic welfare provide alternative development paradigms that are both ethically rigorous and practically effective.

Implications

The results of this research carry significant theoretical implications for the fields of Islamic social finance, CSR, and development studies. By using a case study approach, this research enriches the understanding of how Islamic principles can be applied in diverse organizational contexts corporate and grassroots to produce socially meaningful outcomes. It challenges the conventional dichotomy between profit-making enterprises and charitable organizations, showing that Islamic ethics provide a framework where financial and social responsibilities

coexist in harmony. The theoretical contribution lies in demonstrating how concepts like maqasid al-shariah, ta'awun, and adl can guide practical strategies for sustainable development.

This study also contributes to a deeper conceptualization of Islamic CSR. It goes beyond traditional CSR definitions by highlighting spiritual accountability and moral intentionality as central components of responsibility in Islamic contexts. Previous studies have often equated CSR with Western corporate ethics, but this research illustrates that Islamic CSR must be evaluated through both material and spiritual dimensions. The ethical foundations of zakat, waqf, and volunteerism, when strategically institutionalized, redefine CSR not just as compliance or branding, but as a faith-driven imperative. This provides a valuable theoretical lens for scholars exploring CSR in Muslim-majority societies.

From a practical perspective, the findings offer guidance for institutions aiming to strengthen their CSR or philanthropic programs through Islamic values. For instance, financial institutions like BIMB can benefit from incorporating community-centric elements similar to Aisyiyah's engagement strategies. This implies that CSR initiatives should not only be financially sound but must also be inclusive, participatory, and rooted in the lived experiences of the communities they serve. Such alignment would enhance program effectiveness, build trust, and increase the social return on investment.

The case of Aisyiyah demonstrates the critical role that Islamic civil society organizations play in local development, especially in under-served or marginalized communities. Their embeddedness in community life enables them to operate with cultural sensitivity, spiritual legitimacy, and direct engagement. This implies that policy makers and donors should consider these organizations as strategic partners in national development efforts. By supporting their capacity building and formalization, governments can tap into their local expertise and moral influence to achieve development goals.

At the policy level, the research suggests that national strategies for poverty alleviation, education, and social protection in Muslim-majority countries should integrate Islamic social finance instruments. Zakat and waqf, for example, can be institutionalized to complement state welfare programs, especially when channeled through institutions that demonstrate accountability and impact. In Malaysia, BIMB's structured zakat programs illustrate how Islamic banking can serve social policy objectives. In Indonesia, Aisyiyah's waqf-based schools and clinics offer models of how waqf can meet grassroots development needs.

Another implication relates to leadership development and institutional culture. For organizations seeking to implement Islamic CSR or philanthropy, fostering ethical leadership is crucial. As shown in both cases, the success of programs depends heavily on the vision and commitment of leaders who integrate religious values into operational frameworks. Training programs should therefore include components on Islamic ethics, leadership, and community stewardship. This would ensure that future managers, bankers, and NGO leaders can design socially responsible strategies grounded in both religious and professional excellence.

The study also has implications for inter-organizational collaboration. The findings show that hybrid partnerships between formal financial institutions and grassroots religious NGOs can

amplify the impact of Islamic CSR and philanthropy. Policymakers and stakeholders should therefore encourage ecosystems where banks, NGOs, and religious bodies can share resources, knowledge, and networks. For instance, BIMB could extend its impact by funding or co-developing projects run by Aisyiyah, thus blending top-down capital with bottom-up expertise. Such collaboration would model the Islamic concept of ummah in organizational development.

For the academic community, this study highlights the need for more comparative, grounded, and multidisciplinary research in Islamic CSR and philanthropy. Case studies such as BIMB and Aisyiyah demonstrate the rich variation in practice that cannot be captured by theory alone. Future research could explore other regional examples or delve deeper into specific issues such as gender dynamics, faith-based education, or Islamic microfinance. By diversifying case studies and engaging with real-world actors, academic work can remain relevant, nuanced, and impactful.

Finally, this research invites a rethinking of development narratives. Rather than viewing Islamic philanthropy and CSR as secondary or informal systems, they should be recognized as full-fledged models of ethical development. The spiritual, communal, and financial dimensions that characterize these systems offer a holistic alternative to neoliberal or technocratic approaches. This means that Islamic institutions when properly aligned with religious and professional standards can contribute not just to national development, but to global conversations on ethical, inclusive, and sustainable progress.

Conclusion

This research has examined the role of Islamic philanthropy and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in community empowerment through the comparative case study of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad (BIMB) and Aisyiyah Indonesia. Both institutions reflect how Islamic values can be practically embedded into financial and social programs, offering alternative frameworks to conventional development models. Through qualitative analysis of their programs, histories, and guiding philosophies, this study has revealed that CSR and Islamic philanthropy are not isolated practices, but rather interwoven components of a broader Islamic ethical economy.

The case of BIMB illustrates how formal financial institutions can adopt Islamic principles to structure CSR in ways that promote financial inclusion, entrepreneurship, and ethical banking. BIMB's zakat-based educational and entrepreneurship support programs have shown the potential of Islamic CSR to address economic disparities through structured, Shariah-compliant approaches. Meanwhile, the Aisyiyah case exemplifies how a grassroots Islamic civil society movement can channel religious teachings into social action, focusing on healthcare, education, and women's empowerment. The organization's ability to mobilize community trust and religious legitimacy underscores the power of bottom-up development rooted in Islamic ethics.

By bringing together these two diverse models, the study has demonstrated that Islamic philanthropy and CSR can operate synergistically. Rather than remaining within separate silos corporate vs. religious, formal vs. informal these approaches can be harmonized to create inclusive, community-centered development. The ethical, spiritual, and institutional aspects

of these practices show that Islamic CSR and philanthropy are capable of contributing to both social justice and national development goals. Moreover, the combination of institutional professionalism and community-based engagement is shown to be a particularly resilient and adaptable strategy.

This research has also provided implications for policymakers, corporate leaders, faith-based organizations, and scholars. Policy frameworks that support Islamic finance and philanthropy can help unlock local capacity and institutional trust, especially when aligned with national development plans. Financial institutions are encouraged to integrate spiritual values into their CSR structures, while religious NGOs are urged to build governance and capacity. Future research should expand upon this study by including a wider range of case studies and exploring long-term impacts.

In closing, the study underscores the potential of Islamic ethics to shape socially responsive institutions. Through the cases of BIMB and Aisiyah, we see how values such as justice, compassion, accountability, and communal responsibility can be translated into meaningful action. As Muslim-majority societies navigate the challenges of modernity, inequality, and development, the models discussed in this study provide both inspiration and practical guidance. Empowerment in the Islamic worldview is not only economic but also spiritual, moral, and communal making it a foundation for holistic and sustainable development.

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