

Integrating Zakat and Waqf Systems to Support Halal Entrepreneurship and Inclusive Growth in Pakistan

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Abstract

Pakistan, a nation with a large Muslim population, possesses significant potential in the global halal industry, yet it faces persistent challenges of poverty, unemployment, and underdeveloped halal infrastructure. This article explores the strategic integration of Zakat, an obligatory almsgiving, and Waqf, a perpetual charitable endowment, as powerful Islamic social finance instruments to foster halal entrepreneurship and achieve inclusive economic growth. Drawing on a theoretical framework rooted in Islamic ethical principles and sustainable development paradigms, we argue that leveraging Zakat for initial capital and Waqf for sustainable infrastructure and long-term financing can unlock this potential. The article identifies key drivers for this integration, including the productive utilization of Zakat, the untapped potential of Waqf assets, and the critical need for financial inclusion for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). It also discusses challenges such as governance, awareness, and infrastructure gaps. A proposed framework outlines how various stakeholders can collaborate to channel these funds effectively, ultimately contributing to job creation, poverty alleviation, and enhanced participation in the global halal economy, aligning with national development goals and Islamic values.

Keywords: Zakat, Waqf, Halal Entrepreneurship, Inclusive Growth, Pakistan, Islamic Social Finance, Sustainable Development, Financial Inclusion.

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Introduction

Pakistan, with its predominantly Muslim population of over 240 million, is strategically positioned to become a significant player in the burgeoning global halal industry. This multi-trillion-dollar market encompasses a wide array of sectors, from food and beverages to pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and lifestyle products, driven by the increasing Muslim demographic and a global demand for ethical and Shariah-compliant goods (Pakistan Halal Authority [PHA], 2025). Despite this inherent advantage and immense potential, Pakistan's current share in the global halal market remains conspicuously underdeveloped, lagging behind several non-Muslim countries in terms of exports and comprehensive halal infrastructure. This underperformance is often attributed to systemic issues, including inadequate cold chain facilities, a fragmented certification landscape, and a general lack of investor-friendly policies tailored for the halal sector (Pakistan & Gulf Economist, 2024).

Concurrently, Pakistan grapples with deep-seated socio-economic challenges, notably high rates of poverty, persistent income inequality, and limited access to formal finance for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). These SMEs are widely recognized as critical engines for job creation and sustainable economic growth (Dawn, 2025). Traditional financial institutions frequently impose stringent collateral requirements and lengthy credit histories, creating formidable barriers for nascent entrepreneurs, particularly those operating in the informal economy or within the emerging halal sector. In this context, Islamic finance offers a compelling alternative, providing ethically grounded mechanisms rooted in principles of fairness, risk-sharing, and social justice (Pakistan & Gulf Economist, 2025).

Among the array of Islamic financial instruments, Zakat and Waqf emerge as particularly potent tools for wealth redistribution, social welfare, and economic empowerment. Zakat, an obligatory annual almsgiving, and Waqf, a voluntary perpetual charitable endowment, possess inherent capabilities to mobilize significant financial resources and channel them towards productive ventures that can uplift marginalized communities (AlBaraka Forum for Islamic Economy, 2018; Jurnal Nawala, 2024). This article posits that a deliberate and strategic integration of these two powerful Islamic social finance systems can uniquely support the development of halal entrepreneurship in Pakistan. By providing crucial capital, facilitating access to training, and developing necessary infrastructure, this integration can unlock Pakistan's immense, yet untapped, potential in the global halal economy, fostering genuinely inclusive growth.

Theoretical Framework and Literature Review

ii. Islamic Social Finance: The Foundations of Zakat and Waqf

Islamic finance transcends mere interest-free banking; it represents a holistic financial system built upon ethical principles derived directly from the Quran and Sunnah, with a strong emphasis on justice, equity, and social solidarity (Pakistan &

Gulf Economist, 2025). At the heart of this system lie Islamic social finance instruments, designed not primarily for profit maximization but for the noble objectives of wealth redistribution, poverty alleviation, and the promotion of broader socio-economic well-being (PJLSS, 2024).

Zakat, as one of the five fundamental pillars of Islam, holds immense socio-economic significance. It is an obligatory annual levy on the wealth of eligible Muslims, calculated on specific asset types (e.g., gold, silver, cash, trade goods, livestock) that meet a minimum threshold (*nisab*) and have been owned for a full lunar year (*hawl*) (Munich Personal RePEc Archive, 2019). The collected Zakat funds are then distributed exclusively to eight designated categories of beneficiaries (*mustahikeen*), including the poor, the needy, those in debt, and those whose hearts are to be reconciled (Quran 9:60). Its fundamental objective is to purify wealth from greed, promote its circulation within society, reduce economic disparities, and ultimately alleviate poverty (Rahim & Fanani, 2014, as cited in Munich Personal RePEc Archive, 2019). While historically and often currently distributed for immediate consumption needs, a rapidly growing body of contemporary Islamic economic literature advocates for Zakat's strategic utilization for productive purposes. This includes deploying it as seed capital for small businesses, providing vocational training, or establishing micro-enterprises to empower beneficiaries to achieve sustainable self-sufficiency and transform them from aid recipients to economic contributors (Noor & Saad, 2016, as cited in ResearchGate, 2021). In Pakistan, the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance of 1980, along with subsequent provincial acts, formalizes the collection and distribution of Zakat, albeit with a predominant focus on subsistence and rehabilitation programs (Zakat & Ushr Department, Punjab, 2018).

Waqf (plural: *awqaf*) is a distinct yet complementary Islamic social finance instrument. It involves the voluntary, perpetual dedication of an asset by an individual (*waqif*) for religious, charitable, or socio-economic purposes. Once dedicated, the asset's ownership is transferred from the individual to Allah, becoming inalienable, while its usufruct (income or benefit) is continually utilized for the designated purpose, ensuring the corpus remains intact (AlBaraka Forum for Islamic Economy, 2018; ResearchGate, 2025a). Historically, *awqaf* were pivotal in the socio-economic fabric of Muslim societies, acting as robust engines for public welfare. They funded a vast array of essential services and institutions, including educational establishments (madrasahs, universities), healthcare facilities (hospitals), crucial infrastructure (bridges, wells, roads), and various community support projects (Çizakça, 2000, as cited in PJLaw, 2018). Unlike Zakat, which is primarily a recurring annual distribution for immediate relief, Waqf provides a sustainable, enduring, and intergenerational source of funding, making it an ideal instrument for long-term development initiatives and income-generating projects that foster economic empowerment (AlBaraka Forum for Islamic Economy, 2018). Modern interpretations and innovative models of Waqf increasingly emphasize its potential

for investment, enterprise development, and wealth creation, effectively shifting private wealth into communal ownership for the broader benefit of society (Hossain et al., 2024, as cited in ResearchGate, 2025).

iii. Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Inclusive Growth

The concept of sustainable entrepreneurship extends beyond mere profit generation, encompassing the discovery, creation, and exploitation of economic opportunities that simultaneously generate significant environmental and social value (Shepherd & Patzelt, 2011). In the specific context of the halal industry, this paradigm implies that a business must not only strictly adhere to Shariah compliance in its products and processes but also integrate broader ethical, environmental, and social responsibilities into its core business model. Halal entrepreneurship, therefore, involves creating value through products and services that meet rigorous Islamic permissibility standards while proactively contributing positively to community welfare, environmental stewardship, and equitable societal development (Hasan, 2019). This approach moves beyond a narrow focus on forbidden ingredients to a holistic understanding of permissible and beneficial practices.

Inclusive growth, as a contemporary development paradigm, seeks to ensure that the benefits derived from economic growth are broadly shared across all segments of society, with particular emphasis on empowering the marginalized, vulnerable, and historically excluded populations (World Bank, 2020). It champions the creation of equitable opportunities for all, fostering fair access to essential resources, quality education, healthcare, and productive employment (Dawn, 2025). In Pakistan, where pronounced economic disparities and a significant informal sector persist, inclusive growth strategies are not merely aspirational but crucial for sustained poverty alleviation, enhanced social cohesion, and political stability. Entrepreneurship, particularly among low-income groups and women, has been empirically proven as a highly effective pathway to achieve self-sufficiency, generate income, and foster upward economic mobility (UNDP, 2018). However, systemic barriers, including a severe lack of access to affordable finance, insufficient market linkages, and inadequate business development support, continue to impede the progress of aspiring entrepreneurs, particularly those operating in rural and underserved areas (BankIslami Pakistan Limited, 2025).

iv. Halal Industry Development in Pakistan: Challenges and Potential

Despite its compelling demographic advantage and strategic geographical location, Pakistan's ambition to become a global leader in the halal industry faces a complex array of significant hurdles. A primary challenge is the pervasive inadequacy of modern infrastructure. This includes outdated slaughterhouses that fail to meet international hygiene standards, critically weak cold chain facilities that compromise product quality and shelf life, and inefficient transportation networks, all of which severely constrain export potential and domestic market efficiency (NIPA Peshawar, 2018; Pakistan & Gulf Economist, 2024). Furthermore,

inconsistencies in domestic halal certification enforcement, often due to fragmented regulatory bodies and a lack of internationally harmonized standards, pose substantial barriers for Pakistani products seeking to penetrate lucrative global halal markets (PHA, 2025; Pakistan & Gulf Economist, 2024).

From the vantage point of an aspiring halal entrepreneur or an existing Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME) in Pakistan, these infrastructural and certification gaps translate directly into significantly higher operational costs, severely restricted market access, and diminished competitiveness against more established international players. Many local SMEs, even those diligently producing halal-compliant goods, simply lack the requisite capital, advanced technical expertise, and awareness of intricate international standards to meet the demanding requirements for export or to effectively scale their operations (BankIslami Pakistan Limited, 2025). There is also a critical need for Pakistan to diversify its halal product offerings beyond primary meat products towards more value-added processed goods, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and other halal lifestyle sectors to capture a larger share of the global market (Pakistan & Gulf Economist, 2024).

Notwithstanding these formidable challenges, Pakistan's intrinsic potential in the halal industry remains immense. The nation's vast livestock population, deep-rooted religious adherence to Islamic principles, and strategic location at the crossroads of major trading blocs provide a robust foundation. With targeted investment in modern infrastructure, the development of internationally recognized and harmonized certification bodies, and tailored support programs for entrepreneurs, Pakistan could substantially boost its share in the global halal market, concurrently generating millions of jobs, attracting vital foreign exchange, and driving significant rural economic development.

v. Gaps in Current Research

The existing body of academic literature extensively discusses the individual roles of Zakat and Waqf in poverty alleviation, social welfare, and economic development (PJLSS, 2024; AlBaraka Forum for Islamic Economy, 2018). Similarly, there is a growing, albeit fragmented, collection of studies on the challenges and opportunities facing the halal industry in Pakistan (NIPA Peshawar, 2018; Pakistan & Gulf Economist, 2024). However, a critical and notable gap in comprehensive research persists: there is a distinct lack of studies that systematically explore the integrated application of Zakat and Waqf systems specifically designed to directly support halal entrepreneurship for inclusive growth within the Pakistani context.

Current research often treats these Islamic social finance instruments in isolation or discusses their application in a broad sense within Islamic finance, without offering concrete frameworks or specific strategies for their synergy within a particular, high-potential sector like the halal industry. There is a dearth of empirical studies analyzing the effectiveness of such integrated models, case studies

from Pakistan or similar Muslim-majority countries that have successfully linked social finance with ethical entrepreneurship, and detailed analyses of the institutional, legal, and operational mechanisms required for successful implementation. This article aims to address this significant research gap by proposing a theoretical framework for such an integration, highlighting its potential transformative benefits for Pakistan's economy and society, and identifying key challenges that must be overcome for its successful execution.

Drivers for Integrating Zakat and Waqf Systems for Halal Entrepreneurship

The increasing imperative to harness Islamic social finance instruments for productive and sustainable development purposes, coupled with the burgeoning global demand for halal products and the urgent need for inclusive economic development in Pakistan, collectively serve as powerful and compelling drivers for integrating Zakat and Waqf systems to strategically support halal entrepreneurship. This section elucidates these interconnected factors.

i. Realizing the Productive Potential of Zakat

Historically and largely contemporaneously, Zakat distribution in Pakistan, managed by both government-mandated Zakat and Ushr committees and numerous private charitable organizations, has predominantly focused on providing direct consumption assistance or immediate poverty relief through allowances, stipends, and medical aid (Zakat & Ushr Department, Punjab, 2018). While undeniably crucial for addressing immediate humanitarian needs and providing a social safety net, this conventional approach often falls short of enabling the long-term economic self-sufficiency of beneficiaries (Munich Personal RePEc Archive, 2019). It can create a cycle of dependency rather than fostering sustainable pathways out of poverty.

However, a growing consensus among contemporary Islamic economists and development practitioners advocates for a paradigm shift: the productive utilization of Zakat funds. This strategic approach involves channeling a portion of these sacred funds into income-generating activities for the *mustahikeen*, thereby transforming recipients into empowered economic contributors (Noor & Saad, 2016, as cited in ResearchGate, 2021). By allocating Zakat funds as initial seed capital, providing interest-free loans (*qard al-hasan*), or offering startup grants specifically tailored for aspiring halal entrepreneurs among the eligible poor and needy, Zakat can evolve into a formidable catalyst for genuine economic empowerment. This transformative shift fundamentally aligns with the core spirit of Zakat—to purify wealth and ensure its dynamic circulation within society—directly addressing the root causes of poverty by enabling individuals to establish and sustain livelihoods within the burgeoning and ethically aligned halal sector. Such an innovative approach not only uplifts individuals and families but also contributes significantly to broader economic activity, fosters local job creation, and enhances overall community resilience (PJLSS, 2024).

ii. **Unlocking the Untapped Potential of Waqf for Sustainable Development**

Pakistan, like many other Muslim-majority nations, possesses a substantial portfolio of Waqf properties, encompassing land, buildings, and other assets. Unfortunately, a significant portion of these assets remains either underutilized, mismanaged, or embroiled in legal disputes, consequently failing to generate their full potential in terms of revenue or social impact (PJLaw, 2018). The revitalization of these dormant Waqf assets and the concurrent development of modern, innovative Waqf models represent an immense, untapped opportunity for sustainable financing of entrepreneurial ventures. **Cash Waqf**, for instance, is a particularly versatile and dynamic model that allows for the collection of monetary endowments which can then be judiciously invested in Shariah-compliant enterprises. The generated profits are continually channeled back into supporting specific designated causes, creating a self-sustaining financial loop.

For the advancement of halal entrepreneurship, Waqf can play a transformative role in several critical areas:

- **Physical Infrastructure Development:** Waqf properties that are strategically located can be developed and repurposed into essential infrastructure for halal businesses. This could include establishing state-of-the-art incubation centers for startups, setting up shared production facilities to reduce overheads for SMEs, constructing modern cold storage units to maintain product integrity, or establishing advanced halal testing laboratories to ensure certification compliance. These facilities could be offered to emerging halal businesses at subsidized rates or even on a non-profit basis, directly addressing the severe infrastructural deficiencies faced by Pakistani halal entrepreneurs.
- **Sustainable Capital for Growth:** Productive Waqf models, such as specialized investment Waqf funds, can be structured to generate consistent and sustainable returns. These returns can then be deployed to provide long-term, patient capital crucial for scaling up promising halal SMEs, financing crucial research and development initiatives for new halal products or processes, or providing working capital that traditional banks might be reluctant to offer. This creates a perpetual funding source that adapts to market needs.
- **Training and Capacity Building:** A portion of Waqf funds can be specifically dedicated to developing and implementing comprehensive vocational training programs, specialized business management courses tailored for the halal industry, and technical assistance programs for aspiring and existing halal entrepreneurs. This investment in human capital enhances

their skills, knowledge, and competitiveness, enabling them to navigate market complexities and meet international standards.

By transforming underperforming Waqf assets into vibrant engines of economic activity, Pakistan can tap into a sustainable, ethically aligned funding source that directly addresses both the infrastructure and capital needs of its nascent halal industry, fostering long-term, inclusive economic growth.

iii. Addressing Financial Inclusion and SME Growth

A pervasive and critical barrier to achieving inclusive growth in Pakistan is the severe limitation in accessing conventional finance for SMEs, particularly for nascent startups and those operating in underserved rural areas (BankIslami Pakistan Limited, 2025). Traditional commercial banks often perceive these ventures as inherently high-risk, frequently demanding extensive collateral or lengthy financial histories that small and emerging entrepreneurs simply cannot provide. While the Islamic finance sector in Pakistan has experienced growth, it too often faces challenges in effectively reaching the grassroots level or developing bespoke financial products specifically designed for micro-entrepreneurs and informal sector businesses. This creates a significant financing gap that hinders innovation and entrepreneurship.

The synergistic integration of Zakat and Waqf systems offers a unique and powerful solution to specifically address this pervasive financial inclusion gap. Zakat, by providing initial seed capital or non-repayable grants, can significantly de-risk nascent entrepreneurial ventures, making them more attractive for subsequent financing from Waqf-based funds or even conventional Islamic banks. This initial injection of capital can bridge the crucial early-stage funding gap where traditional finance is most hesitant. Waqf, through its flexible and benevolent nature, can then offer alternative, Shariah-compliant financing structures, such as *mudarabah* (profit-sharing) or *musharakah* (joint venture partnership), that emphasize equitable profit-and-loss sharing rather than interest-based lending (Pakistan & Gulf Economist, 2025). Such models align intrinsically with the ethical demands of halal entrepreneurs and can substantially ease the burden of debt often associated with conventional financing. This combined approach can dramatically enhance financial inclusion, empowering individuals from marginalized communities to not only establish but also successfully scale their halal businesses, thereby making direct and tangible contributions to job creation, poverty reduction, and overall economic vibrancy.

iv. Synergistic Benefits for the Halal Ecosystem

The integration of Zakat and Waqf systems with halal entrepreneurship extends far beyond mere financial provision; it promises to create a deeply ethical and self-sustaining ecosystem with multifaceted benefits for Pakistan:

Ethical Alignment and Enhanced Trust: The inherent ethical frameworks of Zakat and Waqf, deeply rooted in Islamic principles of justice, social responsibility, and purification of wealth, perfectly complement the moral and ethical foundations of the halal industry. This seamless alignment fosters profound consumer trust, enhances brand integrity, and differentiates Pakistani halal products in a globally competitive market that increasingly values ethical sourcing and production (Hasan, 2019).

Community Empowerment and Local Resilience: By strategically channeling funds directly to aspiring and existing entrepreneurs within local communities, these integrated systems foster organic economic resilience from the ground up. This approach empowers individuals, strengthens local economies, reduces migration to urban centers, and builds sustainable livelihoods, leading to more equitable wealth distribution and greater social cohesion (PJLSS, 2024).

Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): This innovative integration directly contributes to several critical United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. It aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty) by enabling income generation and self-sufficiency, SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by potentially improving food security through efficient halal food production, SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by fostering entrepreneurship and job creation, SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by supporting the development of halal industry infrastructure, and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) by empowering marginalized groups with economic opportunities.

Strengthening "Brand Pakistan": A thriving halal industry, transparently and ethically supported by robust Islamic social finance instruments, can significantly enhance Pakistan's global image. It positions the country not only as a reliable source of halal products but also as a responsible and trustworthy player in the global economy, capable of innovative solutions for sustainable and inclusive development.

Conclusion

The integration of Zakat and Waqf systems offers a compelling and ethically sound pathway to unlock Pakistan's vast potential in the global halal industry while simultaneously fostering inclusive growth. By leveraging Zakat for initial seed capital and productive ventures, and revitalizing Waqf assets to provide sustainable infrastructure and long-term financing, these Islamic social finance instruments can bridge critical gaps in access to finance and necessary facilities for halal entrepreneurs. This synergy not only empowers marginalized communities and creates jobs but also strengthens Pakistan's ethical standing in the global market. While challenges in governance and infrastructure persist, a concerted effort from policymakers, religious institutions, and the private sector can realize this transformative vision, aligning economic development with profound Islamic values for a more equitable and prosperous future.

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