

APPENDICES

Appendix A



Waqaf An-Nur Corporation Berhad

Tingkat 10 KOMTAR, Jalan Wong Ah Fook, 80000 Johor Bahru Tel: 07-226 1059 Faks: 07-226 1076

BORANG PERMOHONAN AHLI

Individu

Sila tandakan (✓) di petak berkenaan	JENIS KEAHLIAN	
	Ahli Biasa (Individu)	Ahli Kehormat* (Individu)
1. Yuran Pendaftaran	RM50*	
2. Yuran Tahunan	RM100	
Jumlah Yuran	RM150	Yuran RM1,000

Nama Pemohon

No. K.P. / Pasport

Tarikh Lahir:

Umur: Jantina:  L  P Wanganegara:

Alamat Kediaman:

No. Tel. Kediaman: No. Tel. Bimbit:

No. Tel. Pejabat: E-mel:

Pekerjaan/ Jawatan:

Alamat Pejabat:

Bersama-sama ini disertakan salinan Kad Pengenalan/Pasport & Wang Tunai/Cek Wang Pos bernombor \_\_\_\_\_ berjumlah RM \_\_\_\_\_ bagi jumlah Yuran yang dikenakan. Semua pembayaran hendaklah dibuat atas nama "Waqaf An-Nur Corporation Berhad".

"Saya membuat perakuan dan pengesahan bahawa segala butri-butri yang diberi di atas adalah benar kesemuanya dan saya bersedia untuk menjadi ahli Waqaf An-Nur Corporation Berhad"

Tandatangan Pemohon:

Tarikh:

Nota: \* Ahli Biasa Individu yang telah menjeriskan Yuran Tahunan secara kumulatif dan dengan kelulusan Lembaga Pengarah Waqaf An-Nur boleh bertukar keahliannya dari Ahli Biasa kepada Ahli Kehormat Individu. \* Yuran Pendaftaran hendaklah dibayar sekali sahaja pada tahun pertama keahlian terlakuk kepada peruntukan di dalam Artikel Syarikat.

Korporat

Nama Pemohon:

Sila tandakan (✓) di petak berkenaan	JENIS KEAHLIAN		
	Ahli Biasa (Korporat) Syarikat Sdn Bhd/ Komptani/ Bahagian/ Entertains dll.	Ahli Kehormat (Korporat) Syarikat Sdn Bhd/ Komptani/ Bahagian/ Entertains dll.	Ahli Korporat "Zahab" Perumahan & Syarikat/ Tansuwan di Brunei Darussalam/ Yuran Alahidiah**
1. Yuran Pendaftaran	RM250	RM250*	RM250
2. Yuran Tahunan	RM1,000	RM10,000**	RM100,000**
Jumlah Yuran	RM1,250	RM10,250	RM100,250

Nama Syarikat/Perusahaan:

No. Syarikat / No. Pendaftaran/No. Pendaftaran Perumahan / No. Pendaftaran Perusahaan:

Alamat Syarikat/Perusahaan:

No. Tel.:

No. Faks: E-mel:

Nama Pemohon:

No. K.P.:

Tarikh lahir: No. Tel. Bimbit:

Jawapan Dalam Syarikat/Perusahaan:

Bersama-sama ini disertakan Wang Tunai/Cek Wang Pos bernombor \_\_\_\_\_ berjumlah RM \_\_\_\_\_ bagi jumlah Yuran yang dikenakan. Semua pembayaran hendaklah dibuat atas nama "Waqaf An-Nur Corporation Berhad".

Bersama-sama ini disertakan dilampirkan:  Salinan Ahli Pendaftaran Syarikat/Perusahaan  Profesi/pekerjaan belakng Syarikat/Perusahaan  Memorandum & Artikel/Undang-undang Tubuh/Perlembagaan

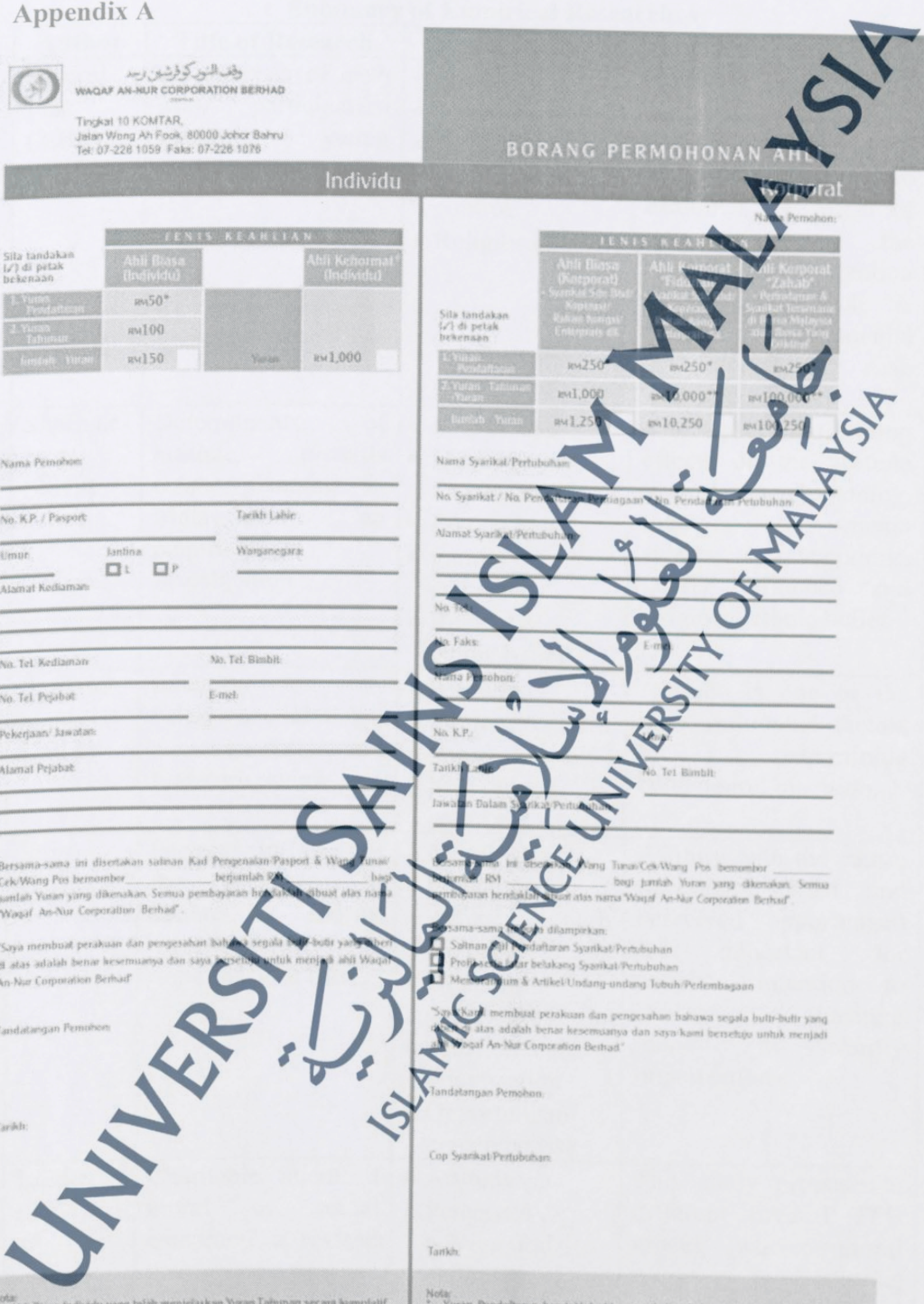
"Saya/ Kami membuat perakuan dan pengesahan bahawa segala butri-butri yang diberi di atas adalah benar kesemuanya dan saya/ kami bersedia untuk menjadi ahli Waqaf An-Nur Corporation Berhad"

Tandatangan Pemohon:

Cop Syarikat/Perusahaan:

Tarikh:

Nota: \* Yuran Pendaftaran hendaklah dibayar sekali sahaja pada tahun pertama keahlian, terlakuk kepada peruntukan di dalam Artikel Syarikat. \*\* Yuran Ahli Korporat "Tahab" dan "Zahab" adalah dibayar sekali sahaja pada tahun pertama keahlian, terlakuk kepada peruntukan di dalam Artikel Syarikat.



## Appendix B

## Summary of Empirical Researches

Author	Title of Research	Factors	Findings
Amirul Faiz (2014)	An analysis of cash <i>waqf</i> participation among young intellectuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> <li>• Religiosity</li> </ul>	Besides attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavioural control, this study also examines the effect of religiosity on the behavioural intention and such variable is found to be instrumental in understanding cash <i>waqf</i> acceptance.
Shafinar et. al (2013)	Determinants of attitude towards estate planning in Malaysia: an empirical investigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Media awareness</li> <li>• Perceptions</li> <li>• Family influence</li> <li>• Religions/ethnic belief</li> </ul>	Knowledge has strong effects on the attitude towards estate planning, followed by media awareness, perceptions, family influence and religious/ethnic belief.
Syukriah et. al (2014)	Intention – behaviour relations: a concept and literature review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> </ul>	Attitude is one of the most influential factors in determining behavioural intention.
Snip (2011)	Factors influencing the intention to donate to charity organizations: importance of trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moral obligation</li> <li>• Affinity with the cause</li> <li>• Donating experience</li> <li>• Trust in charity organization</li> <li>• Opportunism/perceived risk</li> </ul>	Affinity with the cause, experience, trust and perceived opportunism are important for people's intention to continue donating money to charity organizations.
Linden (2011)	Charitable intent: a moral or social construct? a revised theory of planned behaviour model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> <li>• Prescriptive norm</li> <li>• Descriptive norm</li> </ul>	This study proposes a different revised TPB model, where; moral norms, attitude, perceived behavioural control and past behaviour were all found to be significant

Author	Title of Research	Factors	Findings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moral norm</li> <li>• Past behaviour</li> </ul>	predictors of an individual's intention to donate to charity.
Simon et. al (2012)	Predictors of young people's charitable intentions to donate money: an extended theory of planned behaviour perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> <li>• Moral norm</li> <li>• Past behaviour</li> </ul>	Three key variables that may be targeted in future charitable campaign efforts: attitude, perceived behavioural control and moral norm.
Truong (2009)	An evaluation of the theory of planned behaviour in consumer acceptance of online video and television services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> </ul>	Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) has proven to be effective in predicting technology adoption. Perceived behavioural control is the strongest factor.
Jyh, S. C (1998)	The effects of attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavioural control on consumers' purchase intentions: the moderating effects of product knowledge and attention to social comparison information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> </ul>	The relative importance of attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavioural control in the prediction of intention varies when consumers possess different levels of subjective product knowledge and attention to social comparison information.
Yet, M. L. et. al (2011)	Intention to shop online: a study of Malaysian baby boomers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> </ul>	Baby boomer's favourable attitude towards online shopping and perceived social influences play an important role in the formation of their intention to engage in internet shopping.
Lee et. al (2010)	Theory of planned behaviour and teachers' decisions regarding use of educational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> </ul>	Attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavioural control were all significant predictors of teachers'

Author	Title of Research	Factors	Findings
	technology		intentions.
Safiek (2009)	Relevancy and measurement of religiosity in consumer behaviour research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality consciousness</li> <li>• Impulsive shopping</li> <li>• Price consciousness</li> </ul>	Religiosity should be included as a possible determinant of shopping orientations in consumer behaviour models.
Chun, H. S. L. & Chun, F. C. (2011)	Application of theory of planned behaviour on the study of workplace dishonesty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> </ul>	Attitude and subjective norm have strong influence on the unethical behaviour intentions.
Nguyen (2011)	Inter-firm cooperation under the view of theory of planned behaviour: the case of Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Motivation</li> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Control mechanism</li> </ul>	By separating motivation for cooperation from psychological attitude, motivation for cooperation is the main contributor for cooperation intention. Besides that, attitude which includes trust in has positively affects cooperation intention.
Chris et al. (2003)	Is the theory of planned behaviour a useful framework for understanding exercise adherence during phase ii cardiac rehabilitation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> </ul>	Attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioural control each making significant and unique contributions to intention.
Ajzen (1991)	The theory of planned behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> </ul>	Attitudes toward the behaviour, subjective norms with respect to the behaviour, and perceived control over the behaviour are usually found to predict behavioural intentions with a high degree of accuracy.

Author	Title of Research	Factors	Findings
Cote et al. (2012)	Using the theory of planned behaviour to predict nurses' intention to integrate research evidence into clinical decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> <li>• Moral norm</li> <li>• Past behaviour</li> </ul>	Nurses' intention to integrate research findings into clinical decision-making can be predicted by moral norm, normative beliefs, perceived behavioural control and past behaviour. The moral norm is the most important predictor.
Kurland (1995)	Ethical intentions and the theories of reasoned action and planned behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> <li>• Moral obligation</li> </ul>	TPB which included a measure of moral obligation best explains agents' ethical intentions.
Teo, T. & Chwee B. L. (2010)	Examining the efficacy of the theory of planned behavior (TPB) to understand pre-service teachers' intention to use technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> </ul>	Attitudes towards computer use and subjective norm have significant effect on behavioural intention to use technology, while perceived behavioural control did not.
Mullan & Wong (2010)	Using the theory of planned behaviour to design a food hygiene intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> </ul>	TPB model was found to be a reliable model for predicting food hygiene behaviours, providing further support for the utility of the TPB in this health domain.
Jing, J. X. & Jiajun, W. (2006)	Applying the theory of planned behaviour to retain credit counselling clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> <li>• Satisfaction</li> <li>• Financial behaviours</li> <li>• Demographic</li> </ul>	The behavioural intention is positively associated with the attitude toward the behaviour, perceived control, satisfaction with the service and debt-reducing behaviour; at the same time, behavioural intention is negatively

Author	Title of Research	Factors	Findings
			associated with other financial behaviours
Yap, S. F. & Noor Asyikin (2008)	An extended model of theory of planned behaviour in predicting exercise intention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> </ul>	The attitude components were found to have the strongest effect on exercise intention. The more favourable one's attitude (be it instrumental or affective) towards exercising, the greater likelihood of that person to engage in exercise behaviour.
Sommer (2011)	The theory of planned behaviour and the impact of past behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> </ul>	intentions more strongly based on attitudes ("more desirability based") offer better prediction of behaviour
Syed Shah Alam et al. (2012)	Is Religiosity an Important Factor in Influencing the Intention to Undertake Islamic Home Financing in Klang Valley?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitude</li> <li>• Subjective norm</li> <li>• Perceived behavioural control</li> <li>• Religiosity</li> </ul>	Religiosity has an important role in affecting the intention to undertake Islamic home financing. The stronger the customer's religiosity, the greater is the intention to use Islamic home financing.

## Appendix C



Respectable respondent,

You are invited to participate in this study. This study conducted as a fulfillment for the Master Degree. The aim of this study is to identify the factors influencing individual's intention to participate in corporate cash *waqf* among employees.

Briefly, corporate *waqf* is a *waqf* application in the context of modern business and corporate activities for which the benefits allocation derived from share investment dividend, membership fees and reinvestment dividend. It can be perform by corporate body. For individual, they also are eligible to involve in this instrument through participation of corporate cash *waqf*.

Hopefully, you read all the instructions provided carefully and give the accurate answer for each question. All the information given will be confidential and just use for research analysis only.

Thanks a lot for your cooperation and willingness to answer this survey questionnaire.

Sincerely,

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**QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**BORANG KAJI SELIDIK**

**PART A: Demographical Information**  
**BAHAGIAN A: Maklumat Demografi**

**Instruction:** Please tick (✓) the appropriate response for the following question.  
**Arahan:** Sila tanda (✓) jawapan yang sesuai untuk soalan yang berikut.

1. Gender/ Jantina		(✓)
a	Male/ Lelaki	
b	Female/ Perempuan	

2. Age/ Umur		(✓)
a	20-30 years/ 20-30 tahun	
b	31-40 years/ 31-40 tahun	
c	41-50 years/ 41-50 tahun	
d	51-60 years/ 51-60 tahun	
e	61-70 years/ 61-70 tahun	
f	71 years and above/ 71 tahun dan keatas	

3. Education/ Pendidikan		(✓)
a	Secondary school and below <i>Sekolah menengah dan kebawah</i>	
b	Diploma/ Certificate <i>Diploma/ Sijil</i>	
c	Undergraduate <i>Siswazah</i>	
d	Master <i>Ijazah Sarjana</i>	
e	Ph.D <i>Ph.D</i>	

4. Salary/ Gaji		(✓)
a	RM2,000 – RM3,000/ RM2,000 – RM3,000	
b	RM3,001 – RM4,000/ RM3,001 – RM4,000	
c	RM4,001 – RM5,000/ RM4,001 – RM5,000	
d	RM5,001 – RM6,000/ RM5,001 – RM6,000	
e	RM6,001 and above/ RM6,001 dan keatas	

**PART B: Identification of Factors Influencing Individual's Intention to Participate in Corporate Cash Waqf**  
**BAHAGIAN B: Pengesanan Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Niat Individu untuk Menyumbang dalam Wakaf Korporat**

**Instruction:** Please tick (✓) at the appropriate number to show your level of agreement for every statement given.

**Arahan:** Sila tanda (✓) pada nombor yang sesuai bagi menunjukkan tahap persetujuan anda untuk setiap kenyataan yang diberi.

Strongly disagree <i>Sangat tidak setuju</i>	Disagree <i>Tidak setuju</i>	Neutral <i>Neutral</i>	Agree <i>Setuju</i>	Strongly agree <i>Sangat setuju</i>
1	2	3	4	5

No.	Statement/ <i>Kenyataan</i>	Scale/ <i>Skala</i>				
		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Attitude/ <i>Sikap</i></b>						
1	Practicing corporate cash <i>waqf</i> course is beneficial. <i>Melaksanakan wakaf tunai korporat adalah bermanfaat.</i>					
2	Practicing corporate cash <i>waqf</i> course is rewarding. <i>Melaksanakan wakaf tunai korporat memperoleh ganjaran.</i>					
3	I have positive perception on corporate cash <i>waqf</i> . <i>Saya mempunyai tanggapan positif terhadap wakaf tunai korporat.</i>					
4	Practicing corporate cash <i>waqf</i> course is a good idea. <i>Melaksanakan wakaf tunai korporat adalah satu idea yang bagus.</i>					
5	I like corporate cash <i>waqf</i> . <i>Saya suka wakaf tunai korporat.</i>					
<b>Subjective Norm/ <i>Norma Subjektif</i></b>						
		2	3	4	5	
1	Most people who are important to me think that I should practice corporate cash <i>waqf</i> . <i>Kebanyakan orang yang penting bagi saya fikir bahawa saya perlu melaksanakan wakaf tunai korporat.</i>					
2	My friends would think that I should practice corporate cash <i>waqf</i> . <i>Rakan-rakan saya fikir bahawa saya perlu melaksanakan wakaf tunai korporat</i>					
3	It is expected of me that I should practice corporate cash <i>waqf</i> . <i>Ia diharapkan daripada saya bahawa saya perlu melaksanakan wakaf tunai korporat.</i>					
<b>Perceived Behavioural Control/ <i>Kawalan Tingkahlaku yang Dilitu</i></b>						
		1	2	3	4	5
1	I have financial resources to practice corporate cash <i>waqf</i> . <i>Saya mempunyai sumber kewangan untuk melaksanakan wakaf tunai korporat.</i>					
2	I have the ability to practice corporate cash <i>waqf</i> . <i>Saya mempunyai kemampuan untuk melaksanakan wakaf tunai korporat.</i>					
3	I have knowledge to practice corporate cash <i>waqf</i> . <i>Saya mempunyai pengetahuan untuk melaksanakan wakaf tunai korporat.</i>					
4	Practicing corporate cash <i>waqf</i> is within my control. <i>Melaksanakan wakaf tunai korporat adalah dalam lingkungan kawalan saya.</i>					
<b>Religiosity/ <i>Keagamaan</i></b>						
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Allah SWT rules fulfil all of His creatures' needs. <i>Peraturan Allah SWT memenuhi semua keperluan makhluk-Nya.</i>					
2	All human activities must be done for the sake of Allah SWT. <i>Semua aktiviti manusia mesti dilakukan demi Allah SWT.</i>					
3	I feel happy when someone performs good deeds. <i>Saya rasa gembira apabila seseorang melakukan perbuatan-perbuatan yang baik.</i>					
<b>Intention to Participate/ <i>Niat untuk Menyumbang</i></b>						
		1	2	3	4	5
1	I will choose corporate cash <i>waqf</i> as a way for my charity deed. <i>Saya akan memilih wakaf tunai korporat sebagai satu cara untuk kebajikan saya.</i>					
2	Overall, I plan to participate in corporate cash <i>waqf</i> . <i>Secara keseluruhan, saya merancang untuk melakukan wakaf tunai korporat.</i>					
3	I will recommend corporate cash <i>waqf</i> to my friends. <i>Saya akan mengesyorkan wakaf tunai korporat kepada rakan-rakan saya.</i>					

4	My general intention to practice corporate cash <i>waqf</i> is higher. <i>Niat umum saya untuk melaksanakan wakaf tunai korporat adalah sangat tinggi.</i>						
5	I will think about opting for corporate cash <i>waqf</i> . <i>Saya akan fikir tentang memilih wakaf tunai korporat.</i>						

Your cooperation is needed to ensure all the above statements have been answered in each page.

Your cooperation is highly appreciated.

Thank You.

*Kerjasama anda diperlukan untuk memastikan semua kenyataan diatas terjawab di setiap halaman.*

*Kerjasama anda amat dihargai.*

*Terima Kasih!*

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## Appendix D

Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given Population

<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>
10	10	220	140	1200	391
15	14	230	144	1300	397
20	19	240	148	1400	402
25	24	250	152	1500	406
30	28	260	155	1600	410
35	32	270	159	1700	413
40	36	280	162	1800	417
45	40	290	165	1900	420
50	44	300	169	2000	423
55	48	320	175	2200	427
60	52	340	181	2400	431
65	56	360	186	2600	435
70	59	380	191	2800	438
75	63	400	196	3000	441
80	66	420	201	3500	446
85	70	440	205	4000	451
90	73	460	210	4500	454
95	76	480	214	5000	457
100	80	500	217	6000	461
110	86	550	222	7000	464
120	92	600	224	8000	467
130	97	650	242	9000	468
140	103	700	248	10000	470
150	108	750	254	15000	475
160	113	800	260	20000	477
170	118	850	265	30000	479
180	123	900	269	40000	480
190	127	950	274	50000	481
200	132	1000	278	75000	482
210	136	1100	285	1000000	484

Note:

*N* is population size.*S* is sample size.