

The third Sector: A Sustainable Development Force

القطاع الثالث قوة تنمية مستدامة

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Abstract

Development is the basis of society, and is the focus of governments' attention to achieve progress and social welfare. This depends on the provision of permanent financial resources by following different policies. For this reason, interest in the third sector has increased as an important resource to support the economies of countries, especially with the escalation of financial crises and the inability of countries to meet the needs of individuals and achieve social stability. Therefore, it seems urgent today to involve the third sector in development and the development of its economic function. Our Arab and Islamic world must support the development effort by reactivating the third sector and mobilizing all material and human resources to achieve sustainable development. Perhaps the endowment is one of the most important mechanisms that must be activated in order to contribute to sustainable development. This article is an attempt to describe the relationship between the endowment and sustainable development, and how the endowment as a third sector can contribute to achieving sustainable development in developing countries, especially Algeria.

Key Words: Third sector; Sustainable Development; Endowment (waqf.)

المخلص

التنمية هي أساس المجتمع، وهي محور اهتمام الحكومات لتحقيق التقدم والرفاهية الاجتماعية، ويتوقف ذلك على توفير الموارد المالية الدائمة بإتباع سياسات مختلفة، ولهذا ازداد الاهتمام بالقطاع الثالث كمورد هام لتدعيم اقتصاديات الدول خاصة مع تصاعد الأزمات المالية وعجز الدول على تلبية حاجات الأفراد وتحقيق الاستقرار الاجتماعي، لذلك تبدو الضرورة الملحة اليوم إلى إشراك القطاع الثالث في التنمية وتنمية وظيفته الاقتصادية، ويستوجب على عالما العربي والإسلامي دعم الجهود التنموي بإعادة تفعيل القطاع الثالث وتعبئة كافة الموارد المادية والبشرية لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة، ولعل الوقف من أهم الآليات التي يجب تفعيلها كي تساهم في التنمية المستدامة، وهذا ما وضحته هذه المقالة التي وصفت العلاقة بين الوقف والتنمية المستدامة، وكيف يمكن أن يساهم الوقف كقطاع ثالث في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة في الدول النامية وخاصة الجزائر.

الكلمات المفتاحية: قطاع ثالث تنمية مستدامة؛ وقف

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Introduction

Development is the means and purpose of achieving the aspirations and objectives of society by mobilizing and optimizing the use of resources. It is also a democratic process that emphasizes broad popular participation in decision-making and the need to include its benefits for different groups of society from the perspective of equal opportunity and social justice.

This is achieved through attention to planning and building institutions to serve the citizen as one of the foundations and objectives of social development in order to make the best possible use of voluntary organizations at all levels, and to put them in the service of development goals.

Therefore, these days we urgently need for community participation to contribute to development. Governments are no longer able to provide all social services. The role that the third sector can play in supporting development efforts in various fields has now become significant.

The third sector is constantly increasing in the Western world because of the economic and social challenges brought by economic transformations and globalization. This makes us reconsider the role of the third sector in our Arab world, which has the mechanisms to do so, but has not achieved its real role.

This article deals with the importance of activating the third sector, which should take its real role in society. Not only is endowment, as a third sector, of great importance in the Algerian society, past and present but also in the contemporary world as a whole. Therefore, how can its role be activated in achieving sustainable development?

The importance of the Study

- The need to focus on a third sector that contributes to the economic and human development process as a sector that supports and assists the governmental and private sectors.
- The importance of establishing community-based societies and public-benefit institutions, which are characterized by the many needs of individuals in society.
- Knowledge of the role that the third sector can play in solving the social problems of society, with a view to reaching a practical, workable vision on the ground that will enable it to serve development issues.

Objectives of the Study

- The definition and importance of the third sector in contemporary society
- Clarification of the effective role of the third sector in development and the extent to which endowments can contribute to the deployment of the third sector in society

➤ To review the significant contributions to the academic policy that we might establish the existing state of knowledge in terms of the third world sector

1-A conceptual Approach to Endowments and Sustainable Development

The central focus of this research study is on the third sector and sustainable development. While the former is a developmental demand that has social and economic dimensions, the latter is a social and economic requirement for contemporary societies. The sub-sections below will thoroughly define the two concepts.

1.1. Definition and Characteristics of the Third Sector

1.1.1 Definition of the Third Sector

Researchers coin « **third sector** » to Tocqueville's observations in « Democracy in America » on the role of voluntary associations in liberal and democratic society (Helmut, 1990, p.8).

The term “third sector” now refers to the sector as civil society and usually includes within this voluntary community organizations charities, mutual, social enterprises and others. It covers a range of different types of functions (publics service provision, self- funded services campaigning, advocacy and more (Helen and others, 2012, p.5).

So third sectors are complex and can be conveyed by cash words much as « new solidarity », « sociability », « private initiative », « self-reliance » to both market and state (Helmut,1990,p.8).

The Oxford Dictionary (2020) defines sector III as the part of the economy or society that includes non-profit, non-governmental organizations or associations, including charitable associations, voluntary associations, associations serving a specific category and cooperative societies).

The Larousse French dictionary defines it as a group of economic activities that intersect with the public and private sectors, developed according to the logic of the social economy that includes charities, cooperative institutions and solidarity institutions.

There are also definitions as provided in the Algerian law that are concerned for the classification of organizations falling within the third sector.

At the global level, the third sector covers all forms and types of donors, donor and donor organizations and associations concerned with achieving the goals of their countries at home and abroad, while at the level of Islamic countries, the charitable sector is similar to the third sector, if not a third sector (Bougjema,2018 ,p.416).

For this reason, the sectors of society are divided into three sectors:

- Government sector based on the principle of public service.

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- The private sector based on the principle of profitability in its work.
- The third sector, which represents non-profit and non-governmental institutions. (Kahtani & Elhadjiri, 2010, p.5)

Moreover, the third sector is divided into several subsectors:

➤ The community sector, a sector whose work is limited to the community in which it operates and is fully voluntary.

➤ The voluntary sector, which comprises institutions that are independent of the government sector and have institutional, non-profit and voluntary structure.

➤ The cooperative enterprise sector; It is a sector of enterprises that have benefits in profit projects with a view to increasing capital and responding it on social projects such as associations. (Kahtani and Elhadjiri, 2010, p5).

1.1.2 Characteristics of the Third Sector

- Third sector institutions are established independently of the State and govern themselves through a Board of Trustees.
- Benefits are from relationships and cash donations by individuals and companies, donates time or can pay and pay.
- To ensure that a wide range of freedom of movement and initiative is left to the boards of trustees that administer it, these institutions decide on priorities and citizens of action.
- Usually related to the active conscience of employees, especially at the donor level.
- The acquisition by third sector enterprises is of a great deal of voluntary work, which is the most expensive component of production in Western economies.
- The third sector institution receives government support that takes different forms, such as tax exemptions and exemptions from fees; it receives grants from the central government as well as support from local authorities. (Bougjema, 2018, p.418)

1 .2 Definition and Dimensions of Sustainable Development

1.2.1 Defining Sustainable Development

Development was defined as the process of change through which the transition to an economic level is better than it is in line with the economic, social and intellectual needs of society ... etc., by making the best investment of natural and human resources. (Badaoui, 1985, pp. 83 -84).

Perhaps this is what made some people see that development is a comprehensive process that is directed towards all social construction and requires the efforts of everyone. These intellectual initiatives are encouraged to go far in intellectual perceptions, including the Islamic perception of

development, and endowments are considered to be alternatives that aim to activate civil self-efforts in order to alleviate burdens of the country that can no longer meet all the social demands (Zemmam , pp.128-129).

Today, developing countries need a more comprehensive and integrated conceptual framework through a far-reaching, integrated vision that requires interaction between humanity and the multiplicity and complexity of the areas of development. The most important of these are:

- Knowledge of the societal capabilities and social forces existing in the community with a careful statistical survey and attempting to invest them.
- Knowing the basic needs of the beneficiaries with their various affiliations. Setting priorities among the goals, considering that development is a socio-economic process together.
- The extent of the state's intervention in development, along with popular will.
- Dependence on self-capabilities by creating local savings under appropriate social and economic conditions, in addition to developing social capital.
- Changing and modernizing social structures with a change in cultural patterns to create an effective personality that achieves development goals and relies on appropriate planning. (Essorogi ,2008,p.46)

That is the way the concept of **sustainable development** is beginning to present itself in the contemporary arena of development debate. It has been introduced as part of the development strategies of the various countries of the world, and it is essential to find a balance between the size of the population, on the one hand, and the resources available, on the other, while preserving natural resources without exhausting them to ensure a better life for future generations (Alkhawaja, 2016, p.8).

1.2.2 Dimensions of Sustainable Development

Empowerment means expanding people's capacities in a more mobile way that people can live their lives and are not passive beneficiaries in a process organized by others, but must be active in their own development. Thus, the following are dimensions of sustainable development:

- **collaboration and participation:** People live within a complex network of social structures from family to civil society to state, starting from self-help efforts to multi-national companies, allowing for a sense of community participation value and promoting belonging.
- **Equity:** That is, justice in basic capacities, in opportunities for all, and justice in assessing resources through aid to those in need.

- **Sustainability:** By meeting the needs of today's generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
- **Security:** To be individuals in society (Alkhawaja, 2016, p18).

However, the absent dimension of sustainable development in its conceptual origin and practical applications is therefore the religious dimension, which is the main motive for development, and has been incorporated into the social dimension by some studies, although it is the influential dimension on all dimensions of sustainable development.

Sustainable development based on the Islamic perspective relies on the principle of the conservation of resources and the preservation of the life of the human species, which is at the center of development and its aim of achieving the social balance (Kacem Mohareb, 2011,p18-19).

2. Increased Attention to the Third Sector

The third sector has become an institutional reality that has a role in economic and social life at present, and therefore the need to focus on this sector and develop it is an urgent demand, that developing countries, especially Arab countries that possess human and material resources, should seek to help them achieve the effective role of this sector.

2.1. The Third Sector in the World

In the course of the last decade, most developed market economics in Europe and the Asia-pacific region have seen a general increase in the economic importance of non-profit organizations as provider of health, social, educational services of many kinds (Levis, Surender, 2004, p.113).

The World Tender index in the 2016 report indicates that the United States of America was second, but ranked first in 2018 - the top 20 leaders included two Arab countries, the United Arab Emirates, in 10th place and Kuwait in 19th place. Algeria was not included in the list of countries participating in this index (Boudjema, 2017, p.231).

At the local level, non- profit organizations are becoming part of community-building and empowerment strategy.

Numerous examples show how policy- makers, rural and urban planners use non- profit and community organizations for local development and regenerations (Levis, Surender, 2004, p.119).

At the national level, non- profit organizations are engaging in many fields in a number of countries, the greater role of third sector in welfare reform is aided by laws that facilitate their establishment and operations such as the non-profit law of 1998 in Japan.

At the international level, the rise of the third sector increased from about 13000 in 1981 to over 47000 by 2001(Levis, Surender, 2004, p.120).

Third-sector contributions to America in 2004 amounted to \$241 billion, representing 22% of US GDP, jumped in 2006 to \$295 billion, and per capita contributions amounted to 22% of its net average income, not to be deducted.

It also contributes to employing 11 million, or 10.8% of the total labor force (Boudjema, 2017, p.417).

There is an increase in philanthropy and its institutions in America, with a charity rate of almost every 300 citizens, in 2008 more than 900,000 charity associations, and the 65,000 Grand Guards are expected to increase to more than 100,000 by the end of 2017 (Boudjema, 2017,p. 417).

Concerning experiences in other countries, such as the Korean experience, the State succeeded in integrating opposition social groups into institutional structures and in dissolving the discourse of confrontation and conflict; and the provision of legal frameworks for the freedom of movement of social organizations.

In Venezuela, third-sector organizations have succeeded in creating areas for cooperation and implementing social programs aimed at integrating marginalized groups.

In Japan, the State has given way to building new relations with the third sector, consisting of partnership and cooperation, reducing direct state intervention and making this more independent. This sector has become a strategic partner for Japan's foreign policy, especially in managing the grant and international aid portfolio. (International Research Center , p. 24)

2.2. The Third Sector in the Arab World

The number of Arab third sector organizations has increased due to significant changes in Egypt, Yemen, Tunisia, Algeria, UAE and Morocco, where the number of third sector enterprises, according to the 2003 Arab Network of Civil organizations report, is estimated at 230,000 in 2002 (Boudjema, 2017,p; 427).

The funds allocated to the third sector in the Arab world have increased in an unprecedented way in human history, in terms of studying, identifying and simulating this phenomenon. There are three factors that have led Western countries to encourage the allocation of funds to charitable works and to the holding of assets similar to endowments, as well as through public donations. In the growth of these funds in the hands of the charities that run them, these factors are:

- Tax exemptions.
- Legal flexibility.
- Charitable administration under the competition market with a reasonable degree of public and government participation (Qahf; 2000, p.325).

The third sector organizations in the Arab world are witnessing remarkable progress in the level of means, resources and experience; yet, this has not led to progress in the empowerment of organizations in our societies, owing to:

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- Weak outreach to the role of third-sector organizations in society, the nature of the relationship between them and the State in relation to the problems of society, with unclear paths of partnership.
- Absence of realistic knowledge of the needs of third-sector organizations of societies.
- Lack of factual information that helps third-sector organization (International Research Center, p. 22).
- The opportunities offered to the third sector in the Arab and Islamic world are many, including:
 - The global trend is increasing toward reducing the role of Governments in the economic, political and social aspects and changing the limits of their responsibilities in the aspects of privatization of services and other services or what is known as the sale of the public sector in line with economic globalization. Thus, government spending on public services has declined.
 - The impressive administrative success of third-sector applications globally and the absorption of development challenges, especially with the availability of modern technology and communications.

According to the Arab Economic Performance Report (2007), the GDP of the Arab countries in 2006 reached about \$1,276 billion. Such economic breakthroughs can contribute to the development of endowments, the activation of Zakat, donations, ratifications, and the creation and support of projects in profitability.

High rates of population growth and investment in human beings are the real capital of Nations. According to the Arab Institute for the Establishment of Cities, the Arab world population under 18 reached 43% in 2007. (Salomi, 2009, p.51- 54).

3-Third Sector and Sustainable Development

The third sector is one of the most important philanthropic and voluntary institutions, which has been able to carry out many projects and activities that contribute to development and which are important to the new world order.

3.1. The Relationship between the Third Sector and Development

The perspective of sociology emphasizes the need for a comprehensive and integrated understanding of development as a process of change that is also targeted at sectors of economic, social, cultural and political society, and that is carried out in accordance with specific objectives related to the needs of the masses and the potential of society. There is no doubt that the sociological perspective of development is the most capable of achieving a comprehensive understanding. The need for new development ethics is highlighted and based on the social and cultural dimensions of developing countries, as well as on

solidarity based on mutual interests and justice; sustainable development is therefore a holistic process that focuses on societal, environmental and ethical dimensions. (Yahiaoui, 2013, pp: 96-100).

This theoretical development proposal was also made through attempts by the United Nations organs to make intellectual and scientific proposals, in 1955. It reveals a basic approach to development that is based on the role of the people, and also proposes development models based on the self-development of the people. Development from the bottom is a model that emphasizes the role of the informal sector in meeting the needs of the parents, in order to add the social dimension of development and to mainstream social services rather than giving priority to economic growth at the expense of social development.

In the same context, the UN agencies presented practical and intellectual suggestions that coincide with their first vision of the development process that was formulated in 1955, as they included ideas that reveal a basic approach to development that depends mainly on the role of the people in activating development without a big depending on the country. Development, as conceived by the United Nations, is the process designed to create conditions for social and economic progress in society through the positive participation of the people in this process and by relying as fully as possible on community-based efforts (Zemmam, p.116).

For that, the United Nations position changed after the aggravation of social problems (especially famine) in achieving the aspirations of its people, and presented two models as an expression of this new proposition: another development model, or bottom-up development provided by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and a model emphasizing the role of the informal sector in meeting the basic needs of the parents, both models are based on the self-development of the parents (Zemmam, p. 117).

This is why researchers have presented modern trends to employ the endowment in the sustainable development process, and presented a practical picture that confirms that the economic and development approach in Islam is the alternative to filling the gaps of the capitalist and socialist systems. The socialist system tended to weaken individual initiatives and eliminated the role of profit as an incentive to work and production, and made the absolute dominance of the state a function of social justice while the individual was devoted to exploitation and class.

3-2 The Importance of the Third Sector in Contemporary Society

The third sector is a factor in maintaining the identities and political stability of Nations and contributes to intellectual, political and social security by virtue of its popular partnership, which is stronger than the means of political reform. It develops national affiliation.

-It also addresses effectively the effects of government downfall and vulnerability, where shortages and the need for crises and disasters that may be devastating to the gains of the two sectors are being addressed.

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– A sector that is likely to address humanitarian issues and preserve the wealth of states, which is the less corrupt or more committed to the ideals and values due to its motives and the nature of its objectives.

– With great degrees of transparency, the governmental and commercial sectors are superior and all peoples interact positively with them in the endowment and voluntary contributions processes. (Salomi, 2009, pp. 66-67).

3-3 The Necessity of Activating the Third Sector in the Arab Society

After successive economic and global crises in the modern world, it was found that the market system caused many human disasters and grinding events, especially in the social aspect, which gave an opportunity to justify the state's interference in organizing economic activity after the crisis of 1929. The economic crisis of 1973 was followed by a mix of paper and a reconsideration of the role of the market in regulating economic activity in the early 1980s. This has led to high unemployment rates, worsening poverty and deteriorating social conditions.

In the light of these rapid developments, it is no longer possible to rely on the market alone, just as the State alone cannot solve all the problems facing society, thus restoring consideration to the third sector (Belabasse ,2017,pp.4-5).

One of the most important requirements of this historical stage is that the Arab-Islamic world should move from the government sector, which is after the policy of Picot, to the concept of a broad three-sector state, through an administrative reform of itself not on the level of restoring its political unity, which it does not possess in its present reality, but at the level of the Union of its organizations, stops, societies, scientific, advocacy, relief, scientific councils, and intellectuals, with local, regional, and international associations, this sector is the main supporter of the soft power or peaceful power that Joseph Nye has referred to (Salomi,2009,p.51).

The needs and demands of the peoples of the Arab and Islamic worlds require their great aspirations, moving from narrow understanding of the charitable sector to a comprehensive and great concept of charity, and to concepts of the third sector beyond the small and reduced reality of the objectives of associations, institutions and programs to working in the sector as partners in all development processes (Salomi, 2009, p.52).

3-4 The Importance of Empowering Third-Sector Enterprises

The main guidelines for empowering third-sector enterprises can be:

- Building an institution with identity systems and mechanisms and objectives to achieve them.

- Acquiring the skills and experience needed to achieve the goals of the enterprise.
- Building interrelationships between the institution and society and with the various stakeholders in the society that the organization serves.
- Building an organization's learning system that helps elicit and retain experiences and take advantage of what others are going through (International Research Center , p.118).

Endowments, as a third sector, contribute to sustainable development. They played a great developmental role in the Arab Islamic society, and this role can be activated today by benefiting from international experiences

4 Islamic Vision of the Third Sector

In terms of Islamic civilization, the charitable sector is similar to the third sector, if not more. The charitable sector accounts for most of the output of the third sector, in terms of society's needs for sustainable financial and human resources, in terms of its services, size, and qualitative and digital value, also in the areas of volunteerism, ceasing, Zakat and so on.

Islam has a vision that prevents the production of all things that harm society, prevents the exploitation of resources and energy, and focuses on the material, individual and collective interest, which strengthens society; and what the experiences coming to us to achieve development proved to be useless in the Arab world, and even more suffering and lagging behind it. All this makes us think about reorganizing Islamic financial institutions like Zakat and stopping in the light of management sciences (Kacem Mohareb,2011, pp.130-134)

So Islam has absorbed the three sectors of the private, governmental and non-governmental economy in a balanced way that achieve a certain degree of social interests and stability. In a way that does not lead to restrictions on the private sector, it established its third sector: endowments (Alkhawaja, 2016, p.18).

That is what makes the economic approach of Islam balances the interests of the individual and those of society, and in such a way they do not exploit each other. This is in line with the philosophy of sustainable development, which focuses on meeting current needs fairly without being at the expense of future generations. On the other hand, it reduces the overall budget burden of countries and ensures that available resources are allocated in a way that is not concentrated in the hands of only one group, which means narrowing the differences between the classes, reducing the gap between rich and poor, and also increasing the savings process because it traps part of the resources away from consumption and makes them invested (Alkhawaja, 2016, p.18).

4.1 The Importance of Endowment Development

The Waqf has played a significant role in ancient and modern Islamic societies; the endowment has continued to provide the institutions of Islamic society with the resources that keep it together, either in modern societies; It carries many positive measures in financing development projects and protecting them from foreign countries' debts, providing them with many shortcomings in helping poor and needy people and providing them with the necessary needs, guaranteeing a decent life for many members of society, and preserving resources through friendships and donations; if its role has been reversed for some time, the demands of our country's life at present call for a reactivation of this role. There is therefore a need to improve our basic knowledge of endowments and its relationship to sustainable development.

We can note that the contemporary administration of the modern state has confirmed that religious endowments are among the most important factors for success in the third sector, called Endowment or Trust, which has moved its idea to Europe through their monopoly on Muslims (Salomi, 2009, p.274)

This may have led some to see development as a comprehensive process that is geared toward all social construction and that calls for the efforts of all, and these intellectual initiatives have encouraged them to go away in intellectual perceptions, including the Islamic vision of development. The Waqf is an alternative that aims at activating the self-qualified efforts in order to alleviate the burdens of a State that is no longer capable of meeting all social demands (Zemmam,,pp.128-129) .

The idea of the endowment itself and the support to encourage the ongoing charity works to accumulate the productive capital allocated to charitable work in society, with, firstly, a permanent call to continue the process of creating new endowments, and, on second, the preservation of existing endowment funds and their maintenance from converting them to any other use.

The nature of the Islamic endowment and most of its forms, all of this makes endowment an increasing investment wealth. A permanent endowment in its origin and general form, whether direct or investment, is a productive wealth placed in investment as a matter of permanence. Rather, it is a productive wealth that is placed in investment as a matter of perpetuation, and it prevents its sale and consumption of its value; and it prevents its disruption from exploitation, and it must be preserved and maintain its ability to produce goods and services that are allocated for its production, and it is not detracted from it, because a permanent endowment is not an investment in the future only; also, one of its most important characteristics is that it increases day by day, so that the previous endowment established by past generations, and new endowments established by the present generation, are joined to it. (Qahf, p.187).

However, the endowment practice in contemporary Algerian society is not a phenomenon that is able to meet the various needs of members of society, but is confined to the circle of individual initiatives, meeting very limited needs that are not comparable to what was the case of the endowment institution in Islamic history. It also still works in a traditional manner that cannot give it a prominent role in the development process due to its lack of development conditions, as well as its limited role in routine work, and its inability to keep pace with contemporary economic developments in a world where multiple financial products are related to mobilizing financial resources or Employ them (Yahiaoui, 2013, p.280)

Therefore, the best way to activate the developmental role of the endowment is to focus on monetary endowments, as it is possible to benefit from the experience of Islamic banks and financial institutions in investing the funds that are invested in an economically feasible and legitimate manner (Boujlel, 2003, p.11).

4.2 Endowments are a Third Sector that Achieves Sustainable Development

Endowments are a process that combines saving and investment together, consisting of a withholding of funds from consumption, where attitudes can consume them either directly, or after they are converted into consumer goods. At the same time, these funds are being transferred to an investment aimed at increasing the productive wealth of society; this suspended productive wealth produces services and benefits.

In its economic content, the Islamic endowment is a development process by definition; it involves building productive wealth through an existing investment process; it looks in good faith to future generations; The current sacrifice is based on a consumption opportunity in exchange for maximizing the social productive wealth, whose benefits accrue to the future of the life of the entire society, and this cumulative quality enhances the development goals of the endowments.(Yahiaoui,2013, pp.127-133)

The discussion of the development of religious endowments is a new topic that deserves attention and whose financing is subject to general principles, from reconciling the interest of the endowment in development with the general interest of the nation in increasing the productive endowment assets firstly, and with the interest of standing on them, and the condition of the endowment on the other (Qahf,2000, p.174).

4.3 Endowment Development Requirements

The financing required by the endowment development process is characterized by an increase in the endowment capital, i.e. long-term needs that require an increase in its assets in order to achieve a higher level of development goals that have been designed for such a stay or for expansion (Qahf, 2000, p.174).

The promotion of new endowments requires a special effort in both jurisprudence and law to develop the motivation for new endowments, as well as the spiritual aspirations.

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In order to develop the preventive sector and to activate its social and economic role, it will require change and modernization in three systems.

- The system of legislation and laws: that govern the creation, growth, development, protection, maintenance and investment of the resources of the Endowment Foundation must be more flexible.
- Institutional system: This concerns the broad and independent powers of the Endowment Foundation in the management and development of interposition activities, as well as the complementary institutions, whether within the departments of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Endowments or the relevant ministries such as Finance, Justice and others, and a unified framework could be established that would encompass all those interests in the development and investment of digital resources.
- Policy system: These are the mechanisms necessary to promote incentives, forms of support, attribution and exemptions, thus helping to generate cumulative growth in the prevention sector (Salhi, 2005, pp. 174-176).

The endowment can achieve sustainable development. It incorporates the concept of sustainability, which is reflected in the development moratorium projects in several respects:

The system of the stay is characterized as a “**eternal**”, and consequently the operations of the temporary expenditure are directed to preserve the real estate and productive elements in order to ensure continuity of the endowment and achieving cost-effectiveness periodically.

The endowment system depends on real estate, especially land. The land component is well known to be a fixed production component, and investment can therefore be directed toward long-term production projects.

Investment in endowment projects has been the creation of an ongoing income that ensures welfare at the community level. Sustainability of endowment projects, by sustaining the workers component, an important component of the production process. They are often poor workers, and the cessation of this social segment ensures a proper life (Mansouri, 2010, p.7).

Thus, we need to create a government apparatus responsible for presenting the idea of endowments and their importance to deepen their role in development, promote new endowments, establish the institutional structure necessary to help establish new endowments, encourage individuals to establish them and provide administrative, tax and other facilities.

The principle of development allocation is also adopted in all new projects of prevention, so that it is always allocated part of the investment proceeds to stop the increase in its capital or so in order to expand existing standing funds and ensure that they meet the renewed needs in their fields (Qahf, 2000, p. 76).

Conclusion

Through what has been put forward, it is clear to us that we must be willing to move our society towards new horizons to serve the complex areas that cannot be

achieved by the state or the private sector, and the third sector is a vital sector that can attract the rich and the economic institutions to donate, and the investors to work.

It is noted that its role in contemporary society is increasing with its economic and social dimensions and its contribution to sustainable development, since development in its comprehensive and sustainable concept includes human beings and society, its requirements and conditions of empowerment, justice, equality, the architecture of the land and the preservation of the right of future generations to resources. These values are aimed at achieving the well-being of society and ensuring a dignified life, freedom and quality of life, in which the endowment and its fields are involved in their realization and attainment.

However, the practice of activities related to endowments in our contemporary Arab society is not a phenomenon that finances many of their social needs but is confined to narrow initiatives, and is limited to very limited needs that are not comparable to the status of the Waaf institution in Islamic history. Despite modernization and attempts to develop, they continue to be traditionally unthinkable in the development process because they are inadequate to meet development needs, and cannot keep pace with contemporary economic developments in a world where financial products are numerous, whether it is to mobilize or employ financial resources, so we can draw the following important points:

- The third sector can support the government sector and the private sector and achieve the general budget in the economy, which addresses many of the economic and social problems that the Arab countries suffer.
- We must emphasize the effectiveness of the endowment system as a third sector in achieving sustainable development if it is updated to modern investment requirements and methods.
- Sustainable development is a process that can be achieved only with the support of popular efforts and the optimal use of human and material resources.
- The real impact of development depends on the extent to which the conditions of the members of society are improved, cooperation strengthened to meet the needs of the present generation, and resources maintained for subsequent generations.
- The best way to activate the developmental role of endowments is to focus on monetary endowments.
- The Arab world possesses the material and human resources that qualify it to develop the third sector considerably.

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