

**THE PERCEPTION AND AWARENESS AMONG CONSTRUCTION PLAYERS  
TOWARDS THE PRACTICE OF SHARIAH COMPLIANCE  
PERSEPSI DAN KESEDARAN PEMAIN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN KE ARAH  
AMALAN PEMATUHAN SYARIAH**

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**Abstract**

The term Shariah is the general name given to Islamic law. Meanwhile, according to Islamic Markets, shariah compliance refers to an act or activity that complies with the requirements of the shariah, or Islamic law. However, going deeper into the construction industry, corruption continues to be a pervasive stain in developing countries worldwide, jeopardising project performance and with wide-ranging negative implications for all facets of society. Besides that, poor quality work also has become a serious issue in the construction industry. There have been many cases of completed buildings and structures collapsing because the construction was done poorly. In addition to that, contractors and parties in the construction industry complain either not getting paid or payments have been unduly delayed by the employer. The issues of late and non-payment are paramount to the construction industry as compared to other industries. Due to these issues, the aim focused on strategies to enhance the practice of shariah compliance among construction players. To achieve the aim, this study was performed with three objectives, which are to identify the perception and awareness of construction players to apply and practice shariah compliance, to determine all the problems and issues that have become a challenge for the enhancement practice of shariah compliance and lastly to suggest and recommend a solution towards the barrier arise. The survey approach was using questionnaire surveys and interviews with construction players as data collection techniques. In addition to that, the data was presented in the mean of average index and frequency by using SPSS software. The results from the research conducted show that the level of awareness and perception of construction players to apply and practice shariah compliance is at a medium level. One of the problems and challenges is the lack of awareness and exposure regarding shariah compliance among construction players. To overcome this issue, responsible parties such as the Government sector especially Public Work Department and CIDB should organise more awareness campaigns regarding shariah compliance from time to time.

This study can support the industry players to plan a strategy which can create the awareness on how important the application of shariah compliance in construction industry. In addition to that, the Institution of Higher Learning should not only create the awareness of shariah compliance earlier through universities' syllabus contents, but also by implementing the aspect of shariah compliance to produce a professional that comply with the shariah compliance among built environment students.

**Keywords:** Understanding, Awareness, Construction Players, Shariah Compliance

### **Abstrak**

*Istilah Shariah dari segi bahasa merujuk pada tunduk dan patuh pada undang-undang Islam. Konsep shariah merangkumi cara hidup, tingkah laku, keperibadian dan juga sosial. Industri pembinaan sering dikaitkan dengan aktiviti yang negatif seperti rasuah, kualiti kerja yang tidak menepati spesifikasi dan pembayaran lewat kepada kontraktor. Isu ini memberikan impak yang negatif pada industri pembinaan. Terdapat kes dimana berlakunya keruntuhan struktur bangunan disebabkan cara kerja yang tidak berkualiti. Malahan isu pembayaran lewat bukan merupakan satu isu baru dalam industri ini. Berdasarkan kepada perkara ini, matlamat utama kajian ini adalah untuk merangka strategi dalam menerapkan amalan patuh shariah dikalangan pemain industri pembinaan. Bagi mencapai hasrat tersebut, kajian ini dilaksanakan dengan tiga objektif iaitu mengenal pasti persepsi dan tahap kesedaran pemain industri pembinaan untuk mengamalkan pematuhan shariah, menentukan permasalahan yang menjadi cabaran kepada peningkatan amalan pematuhan shariah dan terakhir mencadangkan penyelesaian ke arah halangan yang timbul. Kajian ini dijalankan menggunakan tinjauan soal selidik dan temu bual dengan pemain industri pembinaan dari pelbagai latar belakang sebagai teknik pengumpulan data. Di samping itu, data telah dianalisis dalam purata indeks dan kekerapan dengan menggunakan perisian SPSS. Hasil daripada kajian yang dijalankan menunjukkan tahap kesedaran dan persepsi pemain industri pembinaan untuk mengamalkan pematuhan syariah adalah pada tahap sederhana. Kurangnya pendedahan dan kesedaran amalan ini merupa cabaran utama dikalangan pemain industri. Kerjasama diantara pihak berwajib seperti Jabatan Kerja Raya dan CIDB serta institusi pengajian tinggi adalah penting dalam menerapkan amalan patuh shariah ini diperingkat awal lagi. Kajian yang dibuat ini boleh digunakan oleh pihak industri dalam merancang strategi bagi mewujudkan kesedaran akan pentingnya amalan patuh shariah didalam industri pembinaan. Pihak institusi pengajian tinggi pula boleh merangka kandungan kursus yang tidak hanya menitik beratkan aspek teknikal malahan menyuntik serba sedikit aspek amalan patuh shariah bagi melahirkan pelajar yang profesional dan patuh shariah.*

**Kata Kunci:** Kefahaman, Kesedaran, Pemain Industri, Pematuhan Shariah

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## **1. Introduction**

Shamsy and Coulson (2021) stated that shariah is the fundamental religious concept of Islam and namely, its law. It is also known as the shariah (literally, "the path leading to the watering place"), the law represents a divinely ordained path of conduct that guides Muslims toward a practical expression of religious conviction in this world and the goal

of divine favour in the world to come. To support this statement, shariah constitutes a broad set of rules that guide Muslims on how to lead an ethical life. It is a way for many Muslims to get moral direction on their conduct, including how to pray and how to treat a family member (Jain, 2021). Meanwhile, according to Islamic Markets (2022), shariah compliant refer to an act or activity that complies with the requirements of the shariah, or Islamic law. Sandisi (2017) stated that Maqasid al-Shariah is a branch of Islamic knowledge that deep-dives into the reasons and higher intent of Islamic law. It studies the application of Islamic law to achieve its intended outcome and to remain faithful to the spirit of the law. Through the Maqasid approach, Islamic law can be applied in a more holistic and multidimensional form.

## **2. Problem Statement**

Shariah principles are often articulated in broad terms. This has created a license to use discretion on how to apply these principles (Annabi, 2016). Sarkawi et al., (2017) also state that the essence of *maslahah* to mankind embodied in the philosophy of Maqasid al-Shariah binds the Maqasid with the built environment area of knowledge. People in the profession are religiously bound to render its duty towards prospering the world. They must be able to grasp the following ideas to ensure better application of Maqasid al-Shariah in the built environment include (i) built environment profession as a *khalifah*; (ii) built environment's work as an *ibadah* (Allah worshipping); (iii) al-Qur'an and al-Sunnah as a source of decision-making, (iv) interconnectedness between *din* (religion) and *Madinah* (city) as a basis of place making and liveability, (v) belief in reward and punishment on the Day of Judgement for every undertaking. Khairuddin et al. (2018), stated that research and publication on shariah compliance in construction are lacking, at this point in time, not much can be said about the subject matter. But the deficiency gives rise to opportunity for further and in-depth research to be done. This is especially true as the scope of shariah compliance in the construction supply chain, from initiation of a project, construction to completion, maintenance, repair, refurbishment, demolition, and rebuilding, is very wide. Funds with shariah compliance are considered to be a kind of socially responsible investing (Wealthface, 2020). Shariah compliance funds are considered to be a type of socially responsible investing (Chen, 2021). On top of that, Hussein et. al (2017) stated that the broader environmental dimension related to building is a social concern. Building standards need to consider this concern for preserving sustainability for future societies. Shariah compliance projects should be permissible business. The research of this paper represents a small step towards enriching the shariah compliance among construction players.

## **3. Methodology**

According to Sileyew, K. J. (2019), research methodology is the path through which researchers need to conduct their research. In addition to that, it shows the path through which these researchers formulate their problem and objective and present their result from the data obtained during the study period. This research was conducted using mixed method whereby collecting and analysing both quantitative and qualitative data within the same study. The study population for this paper is the construction players who have experienced involved in the construction industry. The sampling method used in this research was non-probability sampling which is quota sampling. By using this method, the scope will be reduced only to the construction players in Selangor. These

questionnaires were created by using Google Form and distributed through online platforms which include WhatsApp, E-mail, Facebook, Instagram and others as these questionnaires are applicable to all industry players in Selangor. The targeted responses were 100 numbers of samples. Due to the limitations of time constraints and face-to-face distributions, the rate of responses managed to reach 70% of achieved questionnaires responds. The questionnaires were used to investigate the level of awareness and perception of construction players to apply and practice shariah compliance in completing their project, problems and issues that have become a challenge related to the construction industry for the enhancement practice of shariah compliance and recommendation for solutions to overcome the challenges. Literature review for secondary data were conducted by using a journal, articles and published papers to get information regarding this research. For the questionnaire's method, the technique was used to analyse the data by statistical methods using descriptive analysis. The software was used to evaluate the data once all of the respondents had filled the questionnaire. After the respondents submitted the questionnaires, the data began to be analysed in table form to determine the outcome of the study's aims. All questions would be examined, taking into account all factors, and descriptive analysis would be aided. This strategy may be used to analyse large survey data sets. SPSS can also produce a satisfactory result for the primary data source. The mean score, frequency, and percentage of responses were calculated using SPSS tools. Table 1 below shows the result of answered questionnaires received.

**Table 1:** Analysis in received answered questionnaires

<b>Particular</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Targeted</b>	100	100
<b>Achieved questionnaires</b>	70	70
<b>Unachieved questionnaires</b>	30	30

#### **4. Results**

This section presents the results obtain from questionnaires and interviews sessions held among respondents for the research on the understanding and awareness of construction players towards the practice of shariah compliance to propose strategies to enhance the practice of shariah compliance among construction players. The collection of 70 gathered data by all respondents from the questionnaires are analysed by using SPSS. The data obtained were analysed in the form of tables specifically. This section analysed i) the level of agreement among respondents towards the perspective and awareness of construction players about the application and practise of shariah compliance construction, ii) the challenges and issues that have become a difficulty in the construction sector to improve shariah compliance practise and iii) suggestions and recommendations for overcoming the barrier so that shariah compliance can be implemented. The mean score for each section involved will be stated and explain in the following section together with their classification. Table 2 will indicate the level of

awareness and perception of construction players to apply and practice shariah compliance.

**Table 2:** Mean score analysed according to the perception and awareness of construction players to apply and practice shariah compliance.

<b>The perception and awareness of construction players to apply and practice shariah compliance</b>	<b>Mean Score</b>	<b>Classification</b>
1. General definition of shariah and its relation to Islamic Law	4.20	Agree
2. Sources of shariah which consists of primary and secondary sources	4.13	Agree
3. Rulings under shariah comprising <i>Wajib, Sunnah, Haram, Makruh, and Mubah</i>	4.41	Agree
4. Objectives of shariah is known as Maqasid al-Shariah	4.30	Agree
5. Five things for human wellbeing and development under Daruriyyah of Maqasid al-Shariah which consist of: (i) Protection of Faith/Belief; (ii) Protection of Life/Body; (iii) Protection of Reason/Intellect. (iv) Protection of Posterity/Lineage; (v) Protection of Property/Wealth	4.06	Agree
6. Meaning of shariah compliance that related to job scope	4.14	Agree
7. By practicing shariah compliance, some benefits that a company could gain such as ensuring that the universal values of justice, honesty, truthfulness, sincerity, timeliness and discipline are integrated into the quality management practices.	4.26	Agree
8. The halal and non-halal aspects of all processes vital for the delivery of services and products must also be identified and communicated to all employees as well as implemented effectively.	4.3	Agree
9. Obtaining construction finance with shariah compliance is considered to be a kind of socially responsible investing.	4.27	Agree
10. Awareness of the relation between shariah compliance with construction industry.	4.37	Agree

Moving right along, problems and issues that have become a challenge related to the construction industry for the enhancement practice of shariah compliance have been determined. The data for each mean have been described in the table 3 below.

**Table 3:** Mean score analysed according to the problems and issues.

<b>Problems and issues that have become a challenge related to the construction industry to enhance the practice of shariah compliance.</b>	<b>Mean Score</b>	<b>Classification</b>
1. Lack of awareness and exposure regarding shariah compliance among construction players.	4.39	Agree
2. Deficient knowledge and confusion of understanding has become a barrier for construction players to adapt shariah compliance.	4.29	Agree

3. Insufficiency of research and publication on the shariah and its application for construction.	4.41	Agree
4. Lacking guidance regarding knowledge of shariah compliance towards non-Muslim	4.30	Agree
5. Lack of shariah uniformity throughout the construction sector.	4.43	Agree

Moving forward, recommendation for solutions to overcome the challenges with the implementation of shariah compliance have been identified. The data for each mean have been described in the table 4 below.

**Table 4:** Mean score analysed according to the solutions recommended.

<b>Recommendation for solutions to overcome the challenges with the implementation of shariah compliance</b>	<b>Mean Score</b>	<b>Classification</b>
1. To organize more awareness campaigns regarding shariah compliance.	4.59	Strongly Agree
2. Strengthen government policies that are related to shariah compliance.	4.60	Strongly Agree
3. Provide more shariah compliance training and seminars regarding Shariah compliance to the construction industry players.	4.47	Agree
4. Include the exposure of shariah compliance earlier through universities' subjects for courses that are involved in the construction sector.	4.49	Agree
5. Encouraging the obtaining of construction finance in projects that follow the shariah compliance	4.51	Strongly Agree

## 5. Discussion

The first objective of this study is to identify perception and awareness of construction players to apply and practice shariah compliance in completing their project. This industry is one of the largest in the world because it is responsible for creating the infrastructure for cities, towns, and countries (Holmes, 2021), thus shariah implementation should start with one's own knowledge and with mean of 4.20, respondents agreed that they know the general definition of shariah and its relation to Islamic Law. Most of the respondents can explain the sources of shariah (mean 4.13) as stated by Shamsy & Coulson (2021), shariah is derived from three primary sources, the: i) Quran; ii) Sunnah; iii) Hadith. There are also two secondary sources for shariah: i) *Ijma'a*: consensus of Muslim scholars; ii) *Qiyas*: reasoning by legal analogy. Moreover, Khairuddin et. al (2018) mentioned there are five rulings under shariah comprising *Wajib*, *Sunnah*, *Haram*, *Makruh* and *Mubah* which respondents understood it with mean of 4.41 as well as Maqasid al-Shariah (mean=4.30). Sandisi (2017) stated that Maqasid al-Shariah is a branch of Islamic knowledge that deep-dives into the reasons and higher intent of Islamic law. Result show more than half of the respondents with mean analysed was 4.06 recognize the five things for human wellbeing and development under Daruriyyah of Maqasid al-Shariah which consist of i) Protection of Faith/Belief; ii) Protection of Life/Body; iii) Protection of Reason/Intellect; iv) Protection of Posterity/Lineage; v) Protection of Property/Wealth.

Besides that, although corruption continues to be a pervasive stain on the construction industry in developing countries worldwide (Hui Yap et al., 2020), respondents agreed (mean=4.14) that they can understand the meaning of shariah compliance related to their job scope as well as agreed that there are some benefits that a company could gain when implementing it such as ensuring that the universal values of justice, honesty, truthfulness, sincerity, timeliness and discipline are integrated into the quality management practices (mean=4.26). Moving along, respondents agreed with mean of 4.30 that the halal and non-halal aspects of all processes vital for the delivery of services and products must also be identified and communicated to all employees as well as implemented effectively. Funds with shariah compliance are considered to be a kind of socially responsible investing (Wealthface, 2020) and respondents agreed with the statement (mean=4.27). In overall, with the mean of 4.37, respondents agreed that they are aware with the relations between shariah compliance with the construction industry.

The second objective of this study is to determine all the problems and issues that have become a challenge related to the construction industry for the enhancement practice of shariah compliance. There is limited understanding of shariah among the practitioners and policymakers compounded by the lack of research and publications on its application for the construction sector (Rashid, 2019). Result show that respondents agreed with mean of 4.39 that one of the factors due to these issues is lack of awareness and exposure regarding shariah compliance among construction players. Besides that, shariah is not something rigid or an immovable text meant for the people of the 6th or 7th century generation but was revealed for mankind as a whole for the period to come thereafter. Hence, if understood and applied correctly is a flexible and dynamic jurisprudence system, result shows that respondents agreed (mean=4.29) deficient knowledge and confusion of understanding has become a barrier for construction players to adapt shariah compliance.

On top of that, Khairuddin et. al (2018) stated that research and publication on shariah compliance in construction are lacking, at this point in time, not much can be said about the subject matter. The outcome of the result shows that most of the respondents agreed with mean of 4.41 that insufficiency of research and publication on the shariah and its application for construction also has become one of the problem and issues arise. As cited by Baber (2018), different religions such as Islam, Christianity, Buddhism and others have different belief. Studies have been conducted to conclude the role of religiosity in influencing the individual's inclinations. Thus, outcome of research shows that lacking guidance regarding knowledge of shariah compliance towards non-Muslim is also some of the challenges agreed by the majority of the respondents (mean=4.30). Lastly, result of this research shows that lack of shariah uniformity throughout the construction sector were agreed by most of the respondents with mean of 4.43 that these problems and issues have become one of the challenges to enhance the practice of shariah compliance. Some of the respondents gave an opinion that regulation and implementation towards shariah in the construction industry is not fully enforced by upper management or local authority that might be refused by construction parties. One of the respondents also added that one of the challenges is because people think that there is a limitation to practicing shariah compliance. As cited by Annabi (2016), the ethical characteristics that have been highlighted by Islam as important for conducting business are trust, justice, sincerity and truthfulness.

Moving forward, recommendation for solutions to overcome the challenges with the implementation of shariah compliance have been identified. The data for each mean have been described in the table 4. The third objective of this research is to suggest and recommend a solution towards the barrier in order to apply shariah compliance. Generally, most of the respondents strongly agreed with mean of 4.59 that organising more awareness campaigns regarding shariah compliance would be one of the solutions. According to iSYNERGY (2018), shariah compliance means ensuring that the organisation is effectively managed in accordance with universally accepted values like discipline, honesty, justice, sincerity, timeliness and truthfulness. According to Shah & Alotaibi (2018), it is quite obvious that without supervision of the authority, the consultant has the opportunity to create pressure on the contractors imposing of heavy and unfair fines to fulfil his bribery requests and the inexperienced contractors are the victims of such unethical conduct. In addition to this, the consultants take bribes from the constructors which are a major component derived from the greed of the consultant, which in turn leads to unethical practices. Thus, strengthening government policies that are related to shariah compliance which are supposed to be practice by the organisation is a must (mean=4.60). On top of that, as cited by Adnan et al., (2012), such practices of unethical can result in projects which when completed are considered unnecessary, unsuitable, overlay complex components, overpriced or delayed. Thus, by providing more shariah compliance training and seminars regarding shariah compliance to the construction industry players would be really helpful as the majority of them agreed on this (mean=4.47). Adnan et al., (2012) stated that there are many reasons why professionals are involved in unethical practices. This may be due to insufficient legislative enforcement, fierce competition, the economic downturn, insufficient ethical education from schools and professional institutions, cultural changes and high complexity of construction works. Hence, respondents also agreed with mean of 4.49 that the Institution of Higher Learning should create the awareness of shariah compliance earlier through universities' syllabus contents and subjects among built environment students. In addition to that, the majority strongly agreed that encouraging the obtaining of construction finance in projects that follow the shariah compliance will be one of the solutions and recommendations to the problems and issues (mean=4.51).

In addition to that, as per interviews session, respondents were given their opinion regarding the current construction industry scenario and the application of shariah compliance in the sector. Finding shows that all respondents have mutual respond that construction industry is big and involve complexity for each project. As cited by UKEssays (2018), Malaysian construction industry sector covers the aspects of the planning, design, conservation, demolition and repairing various types of buildings and all types of mechanical and civil engineering works other field work involved. Moving right along, as for first respondents, working as senior assistant quantity surveyor in public university bring out perspective of construction players from client part. Shariah implementation involved in both pre and post contract stages. The most obvious part where shariah compliance concept should be focusing in pre contract is during the tender. Tender should be open to all contractors unless due to some circumstances. Any forms of bribe should be prevented especially during the selection process of contractor. Second respondents also added that there are misbehaved attitude happening in our current construction industry where even suppliers try to offer bribe to designer in order to be selected for the tender. Third respondent also stated that the evaluation process should be done with justice, fair and transparent. Corruption continues to be a pervasive stain on the construction industry in developing countries worldwide, jeopardising project

performance and with wide-ranging negative implications for all facets of society. (Hui Yap et al., 2020).

Moving right along, issue of late payment by client should be avoided. Client should follow the contract form as it is and evaluate contractor's claim within the time stipulated. According to Judi et al., (2017) payment problems in the Malaysian construction industry are sensitive issues in nature and have relatively increased in number in recent years. In the Malaysian context, there are a number of research's which have investigated on the causes of payment related disputes and it can be comprehended that, payment-related issues are increasing in number from year to year. So often, contractors and parties in the construction industry complain either not getting paid or payments have been unduly delayed by the employer. Contractor also has to do all the work properly and maintain a good quality. However, there are cases of poor quality of product due to poor labour workmanship which is often unseen because of the absence of essential construction trackers; less quality materials; lack of technical or specialty knowledge; as well as lack of labourers (Pro Crew Software, 2020). In overall, all respondents mutually mention that there is element of shariah compliance which should be practiced by each individual involve in construction sector. First respondent said that client should practice shariah compliance and be fair to contractor. Besides that, second respondents added that construction players especially designers should hold strong integrity by applying shariah compliance in their profession. In addition to that, third respondents said that each industry player should understand shariah compliance as it is not properly and not widely practiced in our construction industry. Thus, it shows that there is relation between shariah compliance with our construction industry. Construction players are aware of shariah compliances regarding each scope of work, nevertheless the application is still minimum.

Besides that, respondents also gave their opinions regarding the challenges to implement shariah compliance in the construction industry. Finding turns out that there are several challenges in implementing shariah compliance in construction industry. The implementation of shariah compliance into the construction sector is actually very challenging but it is possible. All respondents stated that some of the challenges to implement shariah compliance is each individual's hold of integrity and faith in doing their job. They also added that due to different beliefs and understanding of shariah become one of the challenges to implement it due to lack of exposure of shariah compliance. According to iSYNERGY (2018), shariah compliance means ensuring that the organisation is effectively managed in accordance with universally accepted values like discipline, honesty, justice, sincerity, timeliness and truthfulness. Thus, each construction players should understand the basis of shariah before implementing it.

Moreover, regarding solutions that can be done towards the challenge in order to enhance the practice of shariah compliance, all respondents said that construction players should have a strong belief, faith of *iman* and hold of integrity when doing any job. Moreover, Shah & Alotaibi (2017) said that the common elements under unethical conduct also include bribes, gifts and conflicts of interest. In the form of bribes, the people partaking in unethical practice take monetary benefits. Gifts are often promoted as a common way of transferring the benefits of unethical conduct. Last but not the least, there is the element known as conflicts of interest is one of root cause of such practices. Besides that, they also response that responsible parties such as the government sector especially Public Work Department and CIDB should organise more awareness

campaigns regarding shariah compliance from time to time as well as strengthening government policies for works that are related to shariah compliance.

In overall, data tabulated have been analysed and most of the results obtain from mean of each section were agree and strongly agree. As for the questionnaires, mean for the respondents for all questions were "agree". Thus, respondents agreed but not strongly agreed on the statements for the level of awareness and perception of construction players to apply and practice shariah compliance. Besides that, it shows the mean for all questions were also "agree" for the challenge and problems. It means that respondents agreed but not strongly agreed to all of the problems and issues that have become a challenge related to the construction industry to enhance the practice of Shariah compliance stated in the questionnaires. Moving right along for the last section in questionnaires, it show the mean received were "strongly agreed" and "agreed" on recommendation for solutions to overcome the challenges with the implementation of shariah compliance. Data obtain have been analysed and the mean for first, second and fifth statement were "strongly agree". While third and fourth produce the mean of "agree" but not "strongly agree".

## **6. Conclusions**

Shariah constitutes a broad set of rules which guiding Muslims on how to lead and practice an ethical life. Besides that, there are shariah elements that can be applied and implement throughout the construction process. There are several levels to determine the respondents' level of knowledge and information based on the level of awareness and perceptions among construction players toward shariah compliance in this sector. On top of that, the implementation of shariah comes with different challenges, thus, these problems and issues have been identified in order to figure out any solution that is approachable, practicable and applicable in the construction industry. Based on the solutions analysed, recommendations in overcoming the challenges with the implementation of shariah compliance can be establish. Hence, all these recommendations will be useful in order to propose strategies to enhance the practice of shariah compliance among construction players.

To sum up, this study shows that our construction players do understand the general meaning of shariah as well as the primary and secondary sources of shariah. Besides that, they also understand several rulings in Islam that need to be followed as well as the Maqasid al-Shariah. Our construction players also recognise five things of human wellbeing and development under Daruriyyah of Maqasid al-Shariah. On top of that, construction players do understand meaning of shariah compliance in their job scope of work. They also understand that application of shariah compliance will ensure the universal values of justice, honesty, truthfulness, sincerity, timeliness and discipline to provide better quality management practices. Other than that, they also understand that halal and non-halal aspect are vital throughout the process involved in construction industry and it should be identified and communicated to all employees so that everyone involve can understand it wisely. Construction players also understand that obtaining construction finance that implement the shariah compliance is considered to be kind of socially responsible investing. They also understand and aware that there is relation of shariah compliance and construction industry. Besides that, interviews respondents also stated their opinion regarding current scenario of construction industry. In addition to that, they also understand the practice of shariah compliance in their job scope very well. They

also have a good perception in implementation of shariah compliance in construction industry.

It also can be concluded that lack of awareness regarding shariah compliance are some of the challenges happening in our construction industry as well as deficient knowledge and confusion of understanding it. On top that, issues in insufficiency of research and publication on application of shariah in construction industry has caused the challenges in implementation of shariah compliance. Besides that, lacking guidance regarding knowledge of shariah compliance towards non-Muslim as well as lack of shariah uniformity throughout the construction sector have become some of the challenges to implement shariah compliance in our sector. Other challenges included the certain stigma of construction players itself that think the practice of shariah compliance have limit to practice it. In addition to that, it is because the regulation and implementation of shariah is not fully enforced by upper management or local authorities. As per interview sessions, it can be concluded that several challenges in order to implement shariah compliance were because of different belief, faith and hold of integrity for each individual in construction sector. Other challenges also included the lack of exposure and less enforcement of shariah compliance in the sector.

Based on both questionnaires and interviews, this study concluded that to overcome these issues and problems in order to implement shariah compliance in construction industry, responsible parties such as the Government sector especially Public Work Department and CIDB should organise more awareness campaigns regarding shariah compliance from time to time as well as strengthening government policies for works that are related to shariah compliance. Besides that, local authorities must have a strategic plan and approach towards the construction company such as by giving a shariah compliance certificate which can add more values to the company that implement it. Moreover, providing more shariah compliance trainings and seminars among construction players would be one of the solutions towards the issue. In addition to that, the Institution of Higher Learning should create the awareness of shariah compliance earlier through universities' syllabus contents and subjects among built environment students. Besides that, encouraging the obtaining of construction finance that follow shariah compliance is some other solutions.

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