

Bibliometric Analysis On *Istibdal* Waqf

**Syed Muhammad Asyraf Syed Kamil¹, Hasyeilla Abd Mutalib^{2*}, Afiffudin Mohammed Noor³,
Muhamad Husni Hasbulah⁴, Nur Athirah Abd Rahman⁵**

^{1,3}*Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perlis Branch, 02600 Arau, Perlis, Malaysia*

^{2,5}*Faculty Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Perlis Branch, 02600 Arau, Perlis, Malaysia*

⁴*Faculty of Muamalat and Islamic Finance, Kolej Universiti Islam Perlis (KUIPs), Lot 18-27 Rumah Kedai Dua Tingkat, Taman Seberang Jaya Fasa 3, 02000 Kuala Perlis, Perlis, Malaysia*

Authors' Email Address: ¹2022251488@uitm.edu.my, ²hasyeilla798@uitm.edu.my, ³afiffudin@uitm.edu.my, ⁴husni@kuiips.edu.my, ⁵nrathirahrahman@gmail.com

Received Date: 7 May 2024

Accepted Date: 2 July 2024

Revised Date: 14 July 2024

Published Date: 31 July 2024

*Corresponding Author

ABSTRACT

Istibdal waqf stands as a powerful tool in tackling underdevelopment issues by enabling the exchange of waqf properties for more beneficial assets. This process significantly contributes to societal welfare through its charitable and religious purposes. As an emerging field, conducting bibliometric studies to examine research trends and patterns related to istibdal waqf is vital. This study analyses worldwide research trends, publication growth, publishing outputs by country, themes of interest, and co-occurrences of author keywords related to istibdal waqf. This study conducted a comprehensive analysis of istibdal waqf using the Scopus database, Microsoft Excel, and VOSviewer 1.6.18. Relevant articles were identified through specific keywords and search strings. Statistical analysis was then applied to the data extracted from the Scopus database. The analysis revealed a steady increase in publishing outputs on istibdal waqf, with most publications originating from Malaysia, Indonesia, and Turkiye. While there was a slight decrease in 2023, the surge in 2022 marked significant growth. Co-occurrence analysis emphasised the strong association between "istibdal" and "waqf," indicating the importance of managing and utilising waqf assets through practices like istibdal. This study provides a comprehensive overview of the research trends in istibdal waqf, highlighting global publications on this emerging topic. The identified co-occurring keywords, such as "cash waqf" and "waqf land," provide a nuanced understanding of istibdal waqf and may be helpful for future scholars investigating under-researched areas. Future scholars can address other themes, such as managing waqf land in general, and expand the scope of research by utilising other databases. The identified trends and patterns can also serve as a reference for policymakers and practitioners engaged in waqf management and Islamic social finance.

Keywords: *bibliometric analysis, istibdal, trends, waqf, waqf land,*

INTRODUCTION

In Islamic faiths, it is crucial to distribute wealth fairly and equitably to prevent it from being monopolised by a select few. Waqf, a type of endowment that serves diverse social and economic functions, is a significant component of Islamic civilisation. The Central Bank of Malaysia (2022) has acknowledged such practices' potential and included *sadaqah* (donations), waqf (endowment), and zakat in its Financial Sector Blueprint for 2022-2026. An innovative social financial tool is being developed in Malaysia to promote positive socio-economic growth.

The current body of research on waqf is extensive, but there is a need for further in-depth analysis of *istibdal* waqf, encompassing both cash waqf and waqf land. Mauluddin and Rahman (2018) delve into the socioeconomic impact of cash waqf within Muslim society, shedding light on its potential to bolster community development. Usman and Ab Rahman (2021) focus on the utilization of cash waqf for funding higher educational institutions, emphasizing effective management and sustainable use of generated income. Abd Jalil et al. (2019) underline the multifaceted advantages of cash waqf, stressing its capacity to attract more funds, generate liquidity, alleviate poverty, stimulate economic growth, and promote social improvement through diversified investments.

Recent studies have delved into the challenges and development approaches of waqf land in Malaysia. Ismail et al. (2015) shed light on the financial constraints faced in developing waqf land, emphasizing the need to cover expenses from generated revenue. Ali Azizan et al. (2022) highlighted obstacles such as inadequate capital, suboptimal locations, and legal and administrative issues. Furthermore, Mat Hassan et al. (2021) emphasized the crucial role of State Islamic Religious Councils (SIRCs) in managing and optimizing waqf properties for societal benefits. These studies provide valuable insights into the management and development of waqf land, illuminating the path for maximizing its potential for societal well-being.

Regarding *istibdal* waqf, Shulthoni and Saad (2018) suggest that *istibdal* can be used as a financing mechanism to generate cash for waqf investment projects. Mohammed Noor et al. (2023), Asni et al. (2020), and Mohamad et al. (2021) have also contributed to the topic of *istibdal* waqf. Hisham et al. (2013) argue that effective management of *istibdal* is vital to achieving sustainable economic growth in Malaysia. Arshad et al. (2018) delve into managing waqf assets: *istibdal* waqf, cash waqf, and waqf land. It emphasises the importance of Shariah-compliant performance measures for effective asset management and suggests ways to enhance the performance of waqf institutions.

The findings of the research on *istibdal* waqf will provide new insights for researchers to conduct further studies on *istibdal* waqf that align with current needs and suggest relevant present needs. The data will be analysed using Microsoft Excel and VOSviewer software to provide insights into the subject. The study will begin with a literature review of bibliometric analysis on *istibdal* waqf, followed by a detailed description of the methodology for this research. The most relevant aspect of this study, the bibliometric analysis of *istibdal* waqf, will be presented next. Finally, a summary of the complete study will be provided.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Waqf is an Arabic term that translates to "to stop" or "to hold." It is an act of donating assets, which are typically in the form of land, buildings, or financial resources, to a charitable cause. The original amount of these donated assets is preserved, and only the income generated by them is utilised for designated objectives. Waqf has a rich history and is deeply rooted in Islamic traditions, dating back to the time of Prophet Muhammad (Ahmad Shazrin et al., 2021). Over the years, it has evolved into a comprehensive organisation that supports various fields, including education (Usman & Ab Rahman, 2021), healthcare

(Mohd Thas Thaker & Pitchay, 2018), social welfare (Mohamad Suhaimi et al., 2014), and infrastructure development (Lamido & Haneef, 2021).

Waqf properties, comprising diverse terrains such as urban structures, agricultural lands, forests, and natural resources, constitute a significant portion of philanthropic assets dedicated through waqf endowments in Malaysia and other Muslim countries. However, despite their inherent value, many such properties remain abandoned due to various legal, administrative, and locational challenges (Ali Azizan et al., 2022). Waqf lands are divided into two categories: waqf *am* (general waqf) and waqf *khas* (specific waqf). Waqf *am* refers to lands gifted without any specified purpose and devoted to the public good, while waqf *khas* has a specific charitable aim or targeted recipients named by the donor. These lands can be developed for various uses that benefit the Muslim community (Mat Hassan et al., 2021). Studies conducted by Asni et al. (2020) and Group-INCEIF-Isra (2019) also reveal the need to develop waqf lands that are yet to be utilised in Malaysia.

The process of *istibdal*, which involves the exchange of waqf property, is crucial in developing idle waqf lands, and is considered one of the earliest methods for developing such lands (Pitchay et al., 2018). Furthermore, *istibdal* is executed for public interest, and its perpetuity cannot be relinquished or decreased, ensuring its long-term sustainability (Jamaluddin & Hassan, 2021). *Istibdal* waqf has recently gained attention in the literature as a subject of growing interest due to its perceived implications for managing waqf and socio-economic development. Scholars have offered definitions and explanations of the concept, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of its practical applications (Mohammed Noor et al., 2023; Asni et al. (2020).

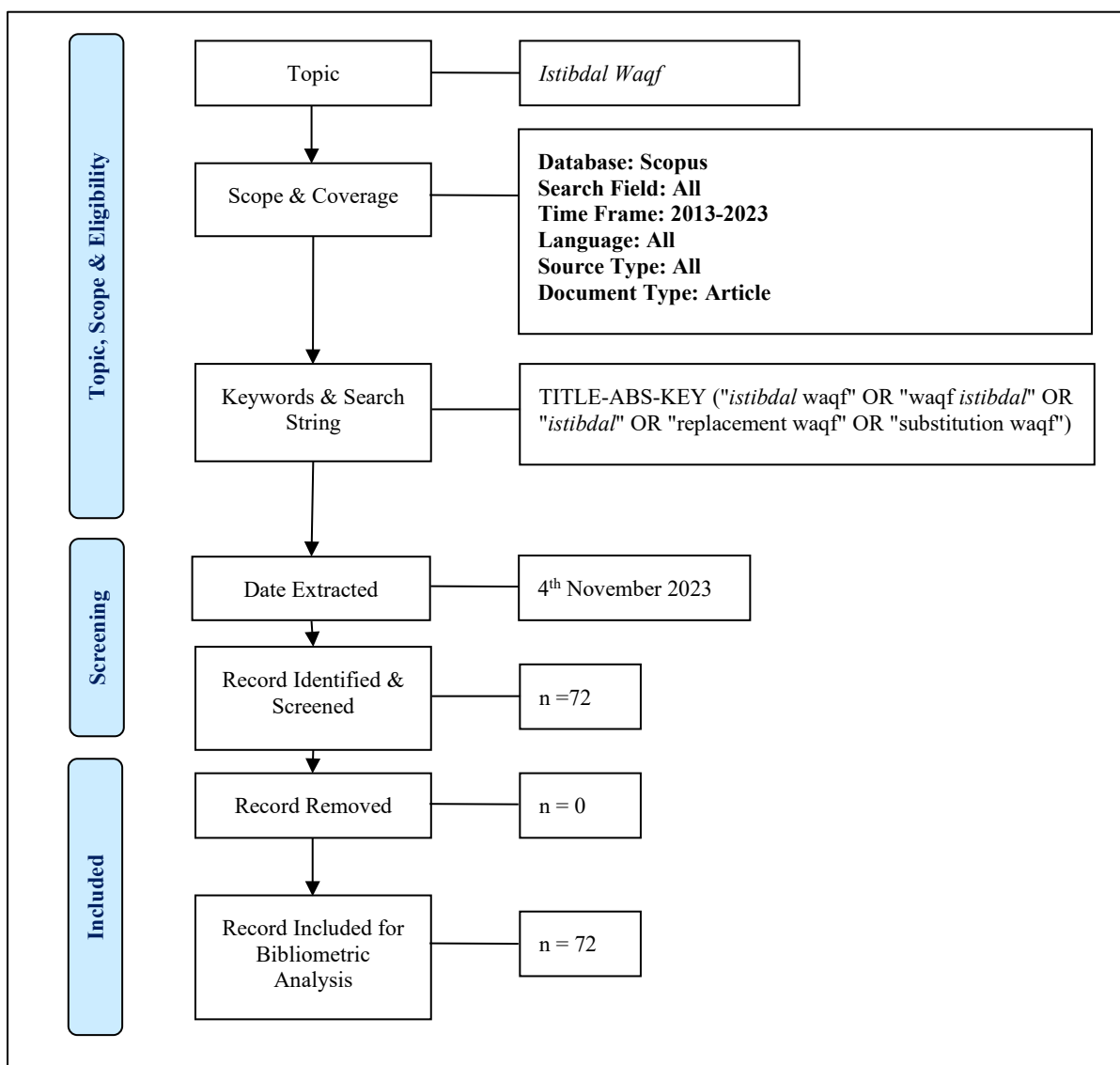
Lamido and Haneef (2021) note that while significant research has been conducted on the legal and administrative aspects of waqf, further investigation into its socio-economic impact is necessary. One potential area of exploration is *istibdal* waqf, which may offer insights into how waqf assets can contribute to socio-economic development. Mahmud et al. (2019) discuss the practical relevance of *istibdal* as a common approach to developing waqf in Malaysia. In their view, *istibdal* waqf is significant in waqf management and plays a crucial role in the discourse on waqf development and management. This notion is supported by Risa Sari Pertiwi et al. (2019), who highlight the widespread implementation of *istibdal* in several countries, including Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia.

The lack of research on *istibdal* waqf due to limited coverage in Islamic journals has been highlighted by recent bibliometric reviews of the waqf literature. Recent bibliometric reviews suggest gaps in current research that require attention (Alshater et al., 2022; Quddus et al., 2020; Uluyol et al., 2021). The literature suggests that future research should focus on areas beyond *istibdal* to better understand the current state of research on waqf. Bibliometric analysis provides a valuable means to objectively and quantitatively evaluate the literature on *istibdal* waqf by inferring trends over time, identifying research themes, detecting shifts in the boundaries of disciplines, and presenting the "big picture" of extant research (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). Therefore, bibliometric analysis provides a valuable means to objectively and quantitatively evaluate the literature on *istibdal* waqf.

METHODOLOGY

The study flow diagram is presented in Figure 1. To conduct a bibliometric analysis of publications on *istibdal* waqf in Scopus, the researcher searched for synonyms and similar terms across multiple publications to ensure comprehensive coverage. The terms used included "*istibdal* waqf," "waqf *istibdal*," "*istibdal*," "replacement waqf," and "substitution waqf." Using a set of Boolean expressions, the researcher refined our search and limited our focus to relevant papers. The researcher refined the search and limited our focus to relevant papers. The initial search generated 72 results from 2013 to 2023, sorted by access title type, year, country, topic area, language, and source title for organisational purposes. The focus of this search was specifically on *istibdal* waqf, which accounted for the limited

number of publications retrieved. It is noteworthy that the literature on waqf is primarily concentrated in a select few countries, indicating a need for comprehensive research in the domain of *istibdal* waqf. The researcher evaluated the number of publication citations to streamline our publishing further. The researcher evaluated the number of publication citations to further streamline our publishing. The researcher then exported the citation, bibliographic, and abstract data to VOSviewer version 1.6.18 and generated a bibliometric map to assess the co-occurrence of author terms. The item with the highest incidence was identified, and its strength of association was analysed.



Source: (Zakaria et al., 2021)

Figure 1: The flow diagram of the study

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The primary objective of this academic study is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the current trend in *istibdal* waqf articles. The study utilises the Scopus database and VOSviewer version 1.6.18 to investigate *istibdal* waqf articles and provide a visual and statistical representation of the findings.

Analysis by Year

The search results obtained from the Scopus database using the query string revealed 72 publications on *istibdal* waqf. The study period covered 11 years from 2013 to 2023, and Figure 2 provides a graphical illustration of the trend in the number of publications over this period.

The findings indicate a steady increase in publications, with minor fluctuations, and a slight decrease in 2019. The initial publications on *istibdal* waqf date back to 2013, with fluctuations observed until 2016. The number of publications continued to rise, with minor fluctuations in 2019, followed by a surge in 2022 and a decline in 2023. This steady increase is a crucial trend that academic researchers and professionals should know.

The publications on *istibdal* waqf between 2013 and 2016 were six, two, three and two, respectively. A recent bibliometric analysis by Alshater et al. (2022) highlights a shift in attention within waqf research, focusing on cash waqf and governance. This trend may have overlooked niche topics like *istibdal* waqf between 2013 and 2016, despite waqf management studies' overall evolution and diversification.

According to recent research findings by Anam et al. (2022), there has been a noticeable upward trend in publications, with the number of publications increased to eight in 2018. The shift in focus from *istibdal* waqf publications, which decreased from two in 2016 to seven in 2017 and further to eight in 2018, can be attributed to broader trends in waqf research and publication dynamics. This shift may be linked to new research areas, such as environmental and waqf governance in the agricultural sector, which have garnered significant attention in recent years. Such a shift underscores the evolving landscape of waqf research and reflects the changing scholarly interests within this domain.

In 2019 and 2020, the number of *istibdal* waqf publications fluctuated, with four and six publications, respectively. The overall trend in waqf research, including *istibdal* waqf, has shown variability in publication outputs over the years. The total citations started to decline from 2017 onwards, indicating a potential decrease in research interest or impact in specific sub-areas of waqf, including *istibdal* waqf (Hanim et al., 2022).

The graph shows rapid growth in 2021, with 10 and 14 publications in 2022, reflecting the evolving landscape of waqf management and its integration with contemporary needs and technologies. The concept of *istibdal*, which involves substituting waqf properties to enhance productivity, has gained attention for addressing inefficiencies in traditional waqf management. Additionally, the integration of modern fintech innovations such as crowdfunding and blockchain with waqf practices has opened up new research directions, such as the crowdfunding-waqf Model (CWM) proposed by Mohd Thas Thaker & Pitchay in 2018 to address financial constraints and enhance the development of waqf land.

Followed by a slight decrease to 10 in 2023. It is worth noting that several papers are still under review. Therefore, the number of publications in 2023 is expected to increase. The year 2022 had the most publications (14), while 2014 and 2016 had the least number of publications because *istibdal* waqf is still in its developing stages.

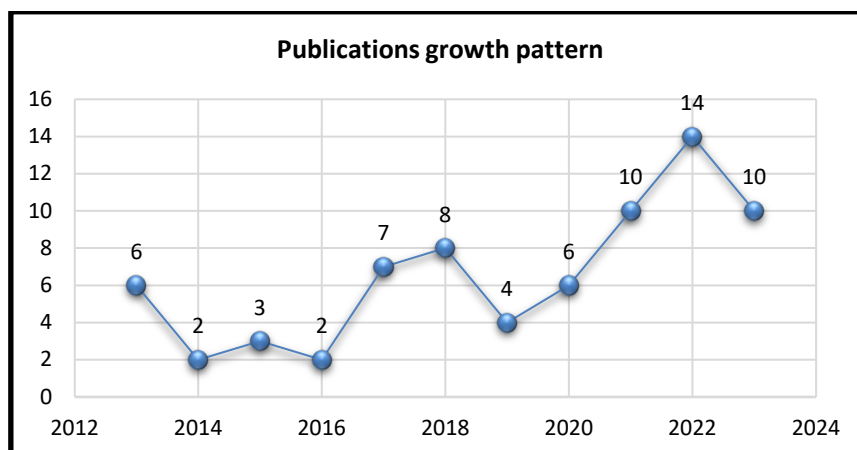


Figure 2: Publications by Year

Analysis of Subject Area, And Source Title

Displayed in Table 1 below are the number of publications across various subject areas. It is noticeable that the most significant number of publications of *istibdal* waqf is within the social sciences category, with 39 publications representing 28.47%. Following closely behind is the arts and humanities category, with 35 publications (25.55%). Business, management, accounting, economics, and finance all have 15 publications each, accounting for 10.95% of the total. Engineering has 8 publications (5.84%), while environmental science has 7 (5.11%). Agricultural and biological sciences, computer science, and earth and planetary sciences have 3 publications each, representing 2.19%. Energy, mathematics, and multidisciplinary subject areas have 2 publications each, accounting for 1.46%. Lastly, decision sciences, medicine, and psychology have one publication each with 0.73%.

Table 1: Publications by Subject Area

Subject Area	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Social Sciences	39	28.47
Arts and Humanities	35	25.55
Business, Management and Accounting	15	10.95
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	15	10.95
Engineering	8	5.84
Environmental Science	7	5.11
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	3	2.19
Computer Science	3	2.19
Earth and Planetary Sciences	3	2.19
Energy	2	1.46
Mathematics	2	1.46
Multidisciplinary	2	1.46
Decision Sciences	1	0.73
Medicine	1	0.73
Psychology	1	0.73

Analysis of Document Type

Based on the data in Figure 3, it is evident that publications about the launch of *istibdal* waqf can be classified into several types, including articles, books, book chapters, and conference papers. It is noteworthy that articles make up the most significant portion of these documents, constituting 68% of all publications. In contrast, book publications and book chapters contribute to 10% and 8% of the publications, respectively. Conference publications and reviews each represent 7% of all publications.

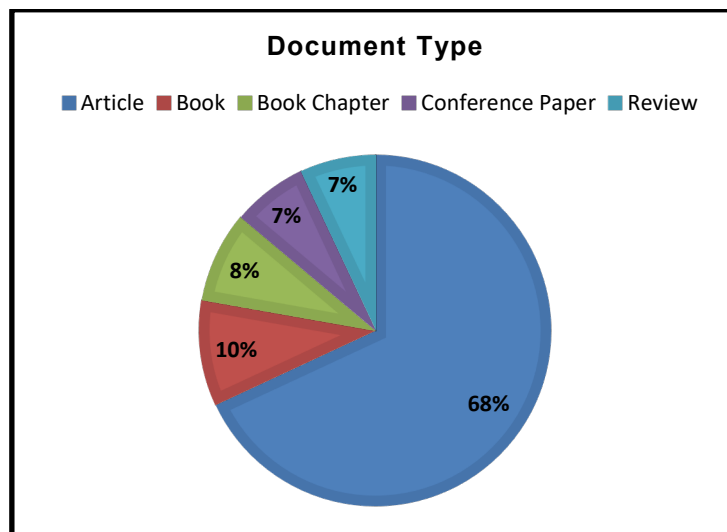


Figure 3: Publications by Document Type

Analysis of Citation Scores

Table 2 reveals that Suleiman (2014) received 40 citations for his paper titled "Arabic in the Fray: Language Ideology and Cultural Politics," while Iman and Mohammad (2017) garnered 27. Sukmana (2020) and Ismail et al. (2015) both received 26 citations, whereas Uluyol et al. (2021) received 19, and Berakon et al. (2022) received 15. Asni et al. (2020) received 12 citations, followed by Abd Jalil et al. (2019) with 11. Shulthoni and Saad (2018) and Atan and Johari (2017) received 11 citations.

Table 2: Publications by Subject Area

No.	Authors	Title	Year	Cites
1	Suleiman, Y.	Arabic in the fray: Language ideology and cultural politics	2013	40
2	Iman, A.H.M., Mohammad, M.T.S.H	Waqf as a framework for entrepreneurship	2017	27
3	Sukmana, R.	Critical assessment of Islamic endowment funds (Waqf) literature: lesson for government and future directions	2020	26
4	Ismail, C.Z., Salim, N.J., Hanafiah, N.J.A.	Administration and management of waqf land in Malaysia: Issues and solutions	2015	26
5	Uluyol, B., Secinaro, S., Calandra, D., Lanzalonga, F.	Mapping waqf research: a thirty-year bibliometric analysis	2021	19
6	Berakon, I., Aji, H.M., Hafizi, M.R.	Impact of digital Sharia banking systems on cash-waqf among Indonesian Muslim youth	2022	15
7	Asni, F., Mahamud, M.A., Sulong, J.	Socio-economics and management of Muslim cemetery waqf using <i>istibdal</i> and GIS method in Penang state	2020	12
8	Abd Jalil, M.I., Yahya, S., Allah Pitchay, A.	Building committed Waqif: the role of information disclosure	2019	11
9	Shulthoni, M., Saad, N.M.	Waqf fundraising management: A conceptual comparison between traditional and modern methods in the waqf institutions	2018	11
10	Atan, N.A.B., Johari, F.B.	A review on literature of Waqf for poverty alleviation between 2006-2016	2017	11

Analysis of Source Type

As *istibdal* waqf is still in its early phases, it is indeed an important and much-debated issue among publishers. Figure 4 below shows the publishing of *istibdal* waqf by source type. According to the pie chart, journals accounted for 75% of all publications, followed by books (15%), book series (6%), and conference proceedings (4%).

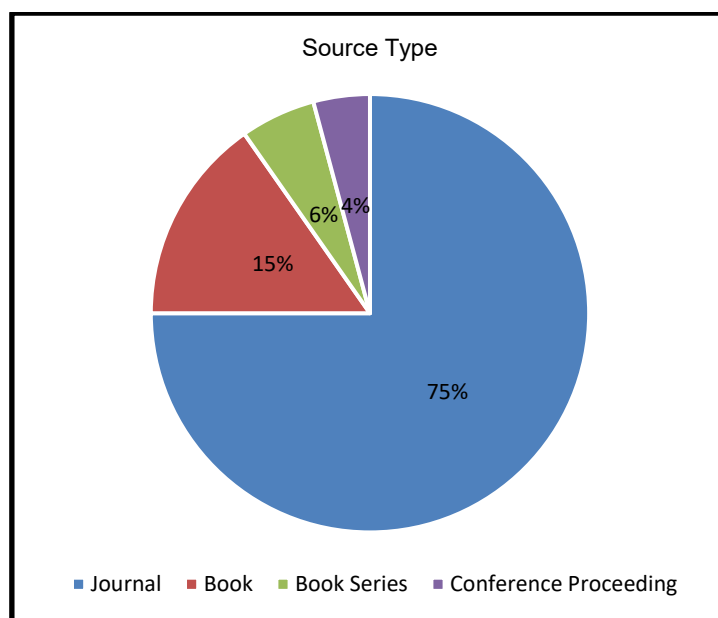


Figure 4: Publications by Source Type

Analysis of Productive Country

The findings of Figure 5 demonstrate that researchers affiliated with institutions in Malaysia have authored the majority of scholarly articles on *istibdal* waqf. However, collaborations between researchers from different countries can significantly advance and disseminate knowledge in this field. This study offers a comparative analysis of the volume of scholarly contributions to *istibdal* waqf, focusing on author affiliations across various regions, including Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, and Australia (Oceania).

Malaysia emerged as a leading contributor to *istibdal* waqf research, with 34 published articles. The leadership of Malaysia in this field implies that waqf institutions should be more proactive in developing idle waqf lands through *istibdal*. Proactively developing these lands can stimulate local economies and community development. This approach is supported by research indicating that *istibdal* can significantly contribute to economic development and policy formulation for idle lands. According to Mohammed Noor et al. (2023), optimizing *istibdal* practices, waqf properties can potentially be utilised more effectively, contributing to economic development and aiding in policy formulation for idle lands.

Indonesia has also made a noteworthy contribution with 15 articles. This highlights the potential for Malaysia and Indonesia to collaborate in developing policies related to waqf land development through *istibdal*. Such collaborations could also extend to other countries like Turkiye, which has added to the discourse with 9 publications. Collaborative efforts between these nations can enhance the effectiveness of waqf land management and promote socio-economic benefits.

The United Kingdom has made a modest yet significant contribution to the research, with three publications produced. On the other hand, other countries have only made a limited contribution, with the number of relevant documents ranging from one to two. This emerging involvement from various countries indicates a growing global interest in *istibdal* waqf, suggesting potential for broader international collaborations that can advance knowledge and application in this field.

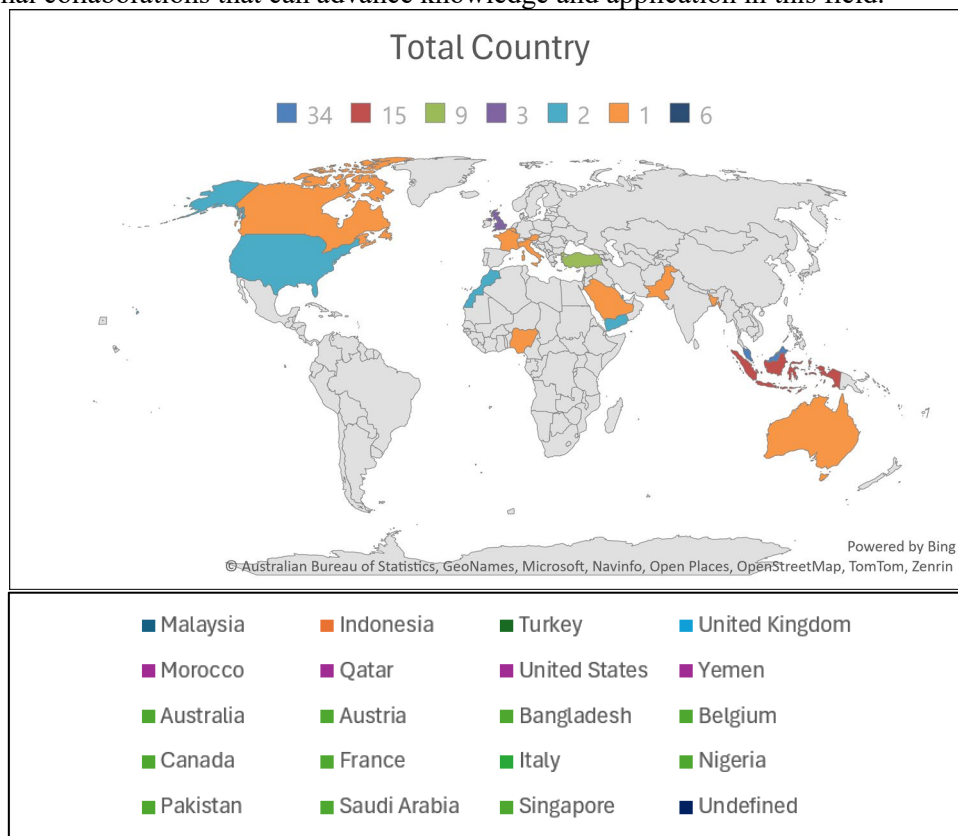


Figure 5: Publications by Countries

Analysis of Keyword Co-occurrence

Utilising VOSviewer version 1.6.18, a bibliometric map was generated to visually represent co-occurring keywords in the field of *istibdal* waqf. The size of the bubbles denotes the frequency of a phrase, while the width of the lines and the distance between bubbles indicate the strength of their association. Colours and overlay visualisation were utilised for cluster identification. Figure 6 showcases the bibliometric map for author keyword co-occurrence. Among the keywords, "*istibdal*" exhibits the most significant links with "waqf", as indicated by the brightest colours. The network was produced by a few term that stood out. Table 2 illustrates the summary topics of interest for *istibdal* waqf. The most co-occurred terms were "*istibdal*" (7 times), "waqf" (6 times), "cash waqf" (3 times) and "waqf land" (2 times).

The co-occurrence of the author keyword "*istibdal*" with "waqf" is strong, as indicated by the bright colours in the visualisation of keyword clusters. It is likely because "*istibdal*" refers to the replacement, change, exchange, or sale of waqf goods carried out by waqf managers. Additionally, the concept of waqf has been extensively explored in recent literature. Overall, the vital link between "*istibdal*" and "waqf" is likely due to the importance of managing and utilising waqf assets, including through the practice of *istibdal*. Through the practice of *istibdal*, as highlighted in the study by Fathullah Asni et al. (2023) on cash waqf fund generation in Kedah, methods such as acquiring waqf land,

implementing *istibdal* applications, and generating cash funds through investments play a significant role.

Cash waqf and waqf land are essential in the broader conversation about *istibdal* waqf. This concept allows waqf assets to be substituted to ensure continued productivity and benefit society. Cash waqf, which involves collecting cash for various charitable purposes, can be remarkably versatile in this context. It can be used directly for investments or converted into tangible assets, aligning with the principles of *istibdal*, which aims to maintain or enhance the utility of waqf properties (Ghazali & Mamat, 2023).

The implications of these keyword associations for managing and utilising waqf assets are being explored. Moreover, identifying and investigating emerging keywords can offer insights into future research directions. With limited studies on *istibdal* waqf, there is a clear need for more focused research in this area, particularly in exploring innovative waqf asset management strategies and the socio-economic impacts of *istibdal* waqf. As noted by Abdullah & Bahari (2019), it is essential to innovatively and holistically develop waqf assets to ensure their continued function, benefitting the beneficiaries and providing ongoing rewards for the waqf donors. One method to achieve commercialisation is through the *istibdal* waqf approach.

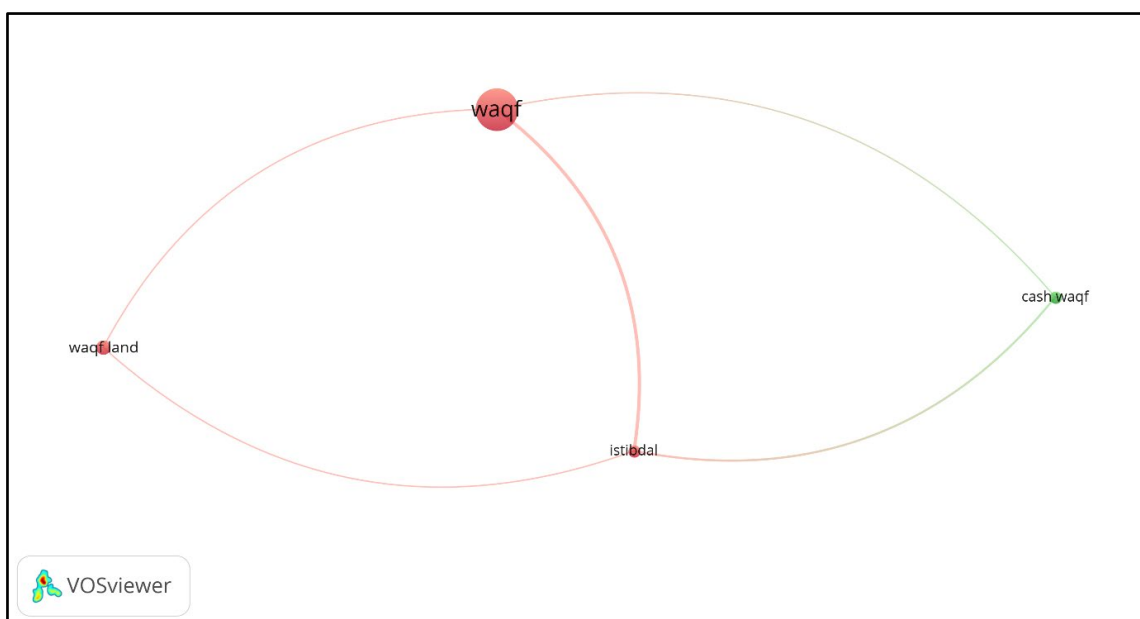


Figure 6: Bibliometric Map by VOS Viewer

Table 2: Summary of Topic of Interest for *Istibdal* Waqf

No	Item(s)	Link Strength
1.	<i>Istibdal</i>	7
2.	Waqf	6
3.	Cash waqf	3
4.	Waqf land	2

CONCLUSION

The bibliometric analysis conducted in this study provides a comprehensive overview of *istibdal* waqf publications, highlighting the global research trends in this emerging field. Our methodology, which

includes Boolean expressions, Microsoft Excel, and VOSviewer, enabled us to present a thorough analysis of the data extracted from the Scopus database.

The findings of this study demonstrate a steady increase in publications on *istibdal* waqf over the years, with notable fluctuations in 2019 and 2020. The surge in 2022 marked significant growth, although there was a slight decrease in 2023, which can be attributed to papers still under review. The dominance of social sciences, arts, and humanities in the subject areas and articles in the document types indicate the interdisciplinary nature of *istibdal* waqf research.

The citation analysis highlights the top-performing papers in the field, with Suleiman's paper receiving the highest number of citations at 40. Journals have emerged as the primary source of publications on *istibdal* waqf, and Malaysia, Indonesia, and Turkey have made significant contributions to the field.

The keyword co-occurrence analysis emphasises the strong association between "*istibdal*" and "waqf," indicating the importance of managing and utilising waqf assets through practices like *istibdal*. The identified co-occurring keywords, including "cash waqf" and "waqf land," provide a nuanced understanding of *istibdal* waqf.

The analysis of keyword co-occurrence, as visualised through VOSviewer, underscores the strong association between "*istibdal*" and "waqf," reflecting the critical role of *istibdal* in the management and utilisation of waqf assets. Identifying and examining the co-occurrence of keywords such as "cash waqf" and "waqf land" highlights emerging research trends and emphasizes the importance of innovative strategies for the sustainable development of waqf properties.

This research provides a detailed summary of the current status of *istibdal* waqf publications, offering valuable insights for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners involved in waqf management and Islamic social finance. The emerging trends identified in this study lay the groundwork for future inquiries and advancements in understanding and implementing *istibdal* waqf. The overlay visualisation map of terms on *istibdal* waqf serves as a reference for future studies on *istibdal* waqf.

To further the study of *istibdal* waqf, a series of refined strategies have been put forward, grounded in diversifying exploratory perspectives and enhancing methodological rigour. A pivotal recommendation involves expanding the geographical scope of research. By embracing international collaborations and showcasing findings in global symposiums, the exploration of *istibdal* waqf can benefit from diverse viewpoints, magnifying its relevance across varied cultural landscapes. This expansion, however, reveals a shortcoming in the current study's exclusive reliance on Scopus-indexed literature and a particular focus on *istibdal* waqf that could be broadened to encompass general waqf management practices.

Integrating multiple databases such as Web of Science, Emerald Insight, and Google Scholar is paramount to facilitate a more encompassing literature review. This approach widens the array of academic discourse examined and enhances the integrity and applicability of the research outcomes. Moreover, an exploration into a broader selection of themes relevant to waqfs, including but not limited to land management, unit trust implications, and cash waqf, is urged. Such an inquiry should include examining the *tawriq* method (liquefying waqf assets), which could unearth innovative opportunities and invigorate the waqf management landscape.

In synthesizing the research, a recommendation to harness diversified bibliometric platforms such as Web of Science, Emerald Insight, and Google Scholar stands out. This strategy broadens the spectrum of academic voices and perspectives captured. It ensures a comprehensive, holistic review of the scholarly discourse on *istibdal* waqf, offering more profound insights and fostering a more robust foundation for future investigations into this complex and evolving field.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to extend their sincere appreciation to the many individuals who contributed to the completion of this article. We are grateful to the Ministry of Higher Education, our colleagues, and all those who provided valuable feedback and encouragement and assisted in coordinating this research, particularly in the writing of this paper. Additionally, we would like to acknowledge the support received from the Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS) 2022/1, which was granted by the Ministry of Higher Education (Ref No. FRGS/1/2022/SSI13/UITM/02/25).

FUNDING

The study was partially funded by the Ministry of Higher Education through the Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS) 2022/1.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

The research paper was written by Syed Muhammad Asyraf Syed Kamil, who led the manuscript's composition. Hasyeilla Abd Mutalib coordinated and managed the exercises, while Afiffudin Mohammed Noor and Muhamad Husni Hasbulah played key roles in aiding with result analysis and overseeing experiments and data handling. Nur Athirah Abd Rahman provided essential support by clarifying the results. Every contributor provided constructive critique, reviewed, and approved the final document.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

The writers and collaborators of this document verify that the content shared is a product of their own innovation. It has never been made public before, nor is it under review for publication in any other venue at present. Neither partially nor fully has the study/document been presented or issued through another channel. They certify their substantial involvement in evolving this work, guaranteeing both the accuracy and integrity of the data along with its analysis for consideration by Jurnal Intelek.

REFERENCES

- Abd Jalil, M. I., Yahya, S., & Allah Pitchay, A. (2019). Building committed Waqif: the role of information disclosure. *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, 10(2), 185–215. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-05-2016-0058>
- Abdullah, B., & Bahari, Z. (2019). Pengkomersial Tanah Wakaf Mengikuti Perspektif Islam Commercialization of Waqf Land in Islamic. *Journal of Islamic, Social, Economics and ...*, 86–94. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3678422 <http://www.jised.com/PDF/JI SED-2019-24-09-15.pdf>
- Ahmad Shazrin, M. A., Noor Rosly, H., & Siti Mashitoh, M. (2021). Measuring the Needs for the Special Property Development Entity (SPDE) for Waqf Property Development in Malaysia. *Advances in Science, Technology and Innovation*, 271–277. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-48465-1_45
- Ali Azizan, N., Muhamat, A. A., Syed Alwi, S. F., Ali, H., & Abdullah, A. Q. C. (2022). Revitalising Waqf (endowment) lands for agribusiness: potentials of the anchor company models. *Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies*, 12(3), 345–370. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JADEE-05-2021-0128>

- Alshater, M. M., Hassan, M. K., Rashid, M., & Hasan, R. (2022). A bibliometric review of the Waqf literature. *Eurasian Economic Review*, 12(2), 213–239. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40822-021-00183-4>
- Anam, M. S., Ahmad, R. S., Ali, R. A., & Rosia, R. (2022). Waqf and Environment: A Bibliometric Analysis. *Shirkah: Journal of Economics and Business*, 7(2), 201–218. <https://doi.org/10.22515/shirkah.v7i2.480>
- Aria, M., & Cuccurullo, C. (2017). bibliometrix: An R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis. *Journal of Informetrics*, 11(4), 959–975. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2017.08.007>
- Arshad, R., Zain, N. M., Urus, S. T., & Chakir, A. (2018). Modelling Maqasid Waqf Performance Measures in Waqf Institutions. *Global Journal Al-Thaqafah, Special Issue*, 157–169. <https://doi.org/10.7187/GJATSI2018-11>
- Asni, F., Mahamud, M. A., & Sulong, J. (2020). Socio-economics and management of Muslim cemetery waqf using istibdal and GIS method in Penang state. *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, 11(7), 1343–1362. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-01-2019-0026>
- Atan, N. A. B., & Johari, F. B. (2017). A review on literature of Waqf for poverty alleviation between 2006-2016. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 2017(1).
- Berakon, I., Aji, H. M., & Hafizi, M. R. (2022). Impact of digital Sharia banking systems on cash-waqf among Indonesian Muslim youth. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 13(7), 1551–1573. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-11-2020-0337>
- Central Bank of Malaysia. (2022). *Financial Sector Blueprint 2022-2026*.
- Fathullah Asni, Afiffudin Mohammed Noor, & Hasbulah Muhamad Husni. (2023). Management of cash waqf fund generation through the implementation of istibdal in Kedah. *Qualitative Research in Financial Markets*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/QRFM-03-2022-0048>
- Ghazali, N. M., & Mamat, N. (2023). Discrepancy of Cash Waqf Meaning: A Critical Review with Special Focus on Selected Shariah Resolutions. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 13(7), 19–38. <https://doi.org/10.6007/ijarbss/v13-i7/17670>
- Group-INCEIF-Isra, T. W. B. (2019). *Maximizing Social Impact Through Waqf Solutions*.
- Hanim, M., Johari, F., Mat Nor, F., Haron, H., Shahwan, S., & Shafii, Z. (2022). Sustainable Development, Regional Planning, and Information Management as an Evolving Theme in Waqf Research: A Bibliometric Analysis. *Sustainability*, 14(21), 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su142114126>
- Iman, A. H. M., & Mohammad, M. T. S. H. (2017). Waqf as a framework for entrepreneurship. *Humanomics*, 33(4), 419–440. <https://doi.org/10.1108/H-01-2017-0015>
- Ismail, C. Z., Salim, N. J., & Hanafiah, N. J. A. (2015). Administration and management of waqf land in Malaysia: Issues and solutions. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 6(4S2), 613–620. <https://doi.org/10.5901/mjss.2015.v6n4s2p613>
- Jamaluddin, K. F., & Hassan, R. (2021). Islamic wealth and the SDGs: Global strategies for socio-economic impact. In *Islamic Wealth and the SDGs: Global Strategies for Socio-Economic Impact* (pp. 1–646). <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-65313-2>
- Lamido, A. A., & Haneef, M. A. (2021). Shifting the paradigms in waqf economics: towards renewed focus on socioeconomic development. *Islamic Economic Studies*, 29(1), 18–32. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ies-04-2021-0014>
- Mahmud, M. W., Mohd Zain, N. A. B., & Fatah Yasin, R. F. (2019). Participation of Muslim Women in Islamic Philanthropy in Digital Era: Malaysian Experience. *Afkaruna*, 15(2), 165–187. <https://doi.org/10.18196/aiijis.2019.0101.165-186>
- Mat Hassan, M. A., Alias, A., Mahamood, S. M., & De Costa, F. (2021). Waqf land development approaches and practices in the State Islamic Religious Councils. *Planning Malaysia*, 19(3), 317–325. <https://doi.org/10.21837/PM.V19I17.1009>
- Mohamad, R., Yusoff, Z. M., & Nordin, N. (2021). Pelaksanaan Istibdāl Bagi Tanah-Tanah Wakaf Di Malaysia: Kajian Perbandingan Antara Hukum Syarak Dengan Perundangan Sivil. *UUM Journal of Legal Studies*, 12(2), 307–331. <https://doi.org/10.32890/UUMJLS2021.12.2.13>
- Mohamad Suhaimi, F., Ab Rahman, A., & Marican, S. (2014). The role of share waqf in the socio-economic development of the Muslim community: The Malaysian experience. *Humanomics*,

- 30(3), 227–254. <https://doi.org/10.1108/H-12-2012-0025>
- Mohammed Noor, A., Asni, F., Mat Rani, M. A., & Ramle, M. R. (2023). Analysis of issues and solutions on the implementation of istibdal waqf property in states of Peninsular Malaysia. *Qualitative Research in Financial Markets*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/QRFM-04-2021-0071>
- Mohd Thas Thaker, M. A., & Pitchay, A. A. (2018). Developing waqf land through crowdfunding-waqf model (CWM): the case of Malaysia. *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, 9(3), 448–456. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-05-2016-0062>
- Pitchay, A. A., Mohd Thas Thaker, M. A., Mydin, A. A., Azhar, Z., & Abdul Latiff, A. R. (2018). Cooperative-waqf model: a proposal to develop idle waqf lands in Malaysia. *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance*, 10(2), 225–236. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJIF-07-2017-0012>
- Quddus, M. F., Hasib, F. F., & Airlangga, U. (2020). *Waqf in History a Systematic Literature Review based on Web of Science*. 8(1), 79–94.
- Risa Sari Pertiwi, Muhammad Nafik Hadi Ryandono, Khofidlotur Rofiah, & Anita. (2019). Regulations and Management of Waqf Institutions in Indonesia and Singapore: A Comparative Study. *KnE Social Sciences*, 3(13), 766. <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v3i13.4246>
- S. Hisham, Hazel Adria Jasiran, & Kamaruzaman Jusoff. (2013). Substitution of waqf properties (Istibdal) in Malaysia: Statutory provisions and implementations. *Middle East Journal of Scientific Research*, 13, 23–27. <https://doi.org/10.5829/idosi.mejsr.2013.13.1877>
- Shulthoni, M., & Saad, N. M. (2018). Waqf fundraising management: A conceptual comparison between traditional and modern methods in the waqf institutions. *Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Societies*, 8(1), 57–86. <https://doi.org/10.18326/ijims.v8i1.57-86>
- Sukmana, R. (2020). Critical assessment of Islamic endowment funds (Waqf) literature: lesson for government and future directions. *Heliyon*, 6(10), e05074. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2020.e05074>
- Suleiman, Y. (2014). Arabic in the Fray: Language Ideology and Cultural Politics. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, 77(2), 396–397. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0041977x14000251>
- Uluyol, B., Secinaro, S., Calandra, D., & Lanzalunga, F. (2021). *Mapping waqf research : a thirty-year bibliometric analysis*. September. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-01-2021-0031>
- Usman, M., & Ab Rahman, A. (2021). Funding higher education through waqf: a lesson from Pakistan. *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, 14(2), 409–424. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IMEFM-05-2019-0200>
- Zakaria, R., Ahmi, A., Ahmad, A. H., & Othman, Z. (2021). Worldwide melatonin research: a bibliometric analysis of the published literature between 2015 and 2019. *Chronobiology International*, 38(1), 27–37. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07420528.2020.1838534>