

A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF FATWA MANAGEMENT AND SHARIAH GOVERNANCE ACROSS SECTORS AND JURISDICTIONS

Sulaiman Mahiddin^{1*}, Noor Naemah Abdul Rahman², Muhammad Ikhlas Rosele³

¹ Faculty Academy of Islamic Studies, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Email: sulaiman.mahiddin@gmail.com

² Faculty Academy of Islamic Studies, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Email: naemah@um.edu.my

³ Faculty Academy of Islamic Studies, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Email: ikhlas@um.edu.my

* Corresponding Author

Article Info:

Article history:

Received date: 30.06.2025

Revised date: 21.07.2025

Accepted date: 12.08.2025

Published date: 01.09.2025

To cite this document:

Mahiddin, S., Abdul Rahman, N. N., & Rosele, M. I. (2025). A Bibliometric Analysis of Fatwa Management and Shariah Governance Across Sectors and Jurisdictions. *International Journal of Law, Government and Communication*, 10 (41), 67-82.

DOI: 10.35631/IJLGC.1041005

This work is licensed under [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)



Abstract:

Fatwa management and Shariah governance are foundational components in ensuring compliance with Islamic principles across diverse sectors such as finance, healthcare, and legal administration. These mechanisms provide both religious legitimacy and operational guidance for institutions serving Muslim communities. Despite their growing influence, a systematic understanding of global research trends, collaboration patterns, and thematic focuses in this field has yet to be thoroughly examined. This study fills the gap by conducting a comprehensive bibliometric analysis to map the scholarly landscape of fatwa management and Shariah governance across various jurisdictions and sectors. Utilizing the Scopus database, an initial search yielded 2,144 documents, which were refined to a final dataset of 1,526 peer-reviewed publications spanning from 2015 to 2025. The data cleaning and standardization process was conducted using OpenRefine, while VOSviewer was employed for co-authorship, keyword co-occurrence, as well as citation network visualizations. The analysis reveals a consistent upward trend in publications, peaking in 2024, with Malaysia and Indonesia emerging as dominant contributors. The most cited works focus on the intersection of Shariah compliance, corporate governance, and Islamic finance, while key thematic clusters include maqasid al-shariah, fatwa issuance processes, and regulatory integration. "Shariah compliance" emerged as the most central keyword, indicating its foundational role in interdisciplinary scholarship. Co-authorship patterns highlight Malaysia's leadership in both productivity and collaborative reach, followed by strong regional contributions from Indonesia, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia. The study concludes that fatwa and Shariah-related research is evolving from niche jurisprudential inquiry into a dynamic, multidisciplinary field engaging with contemporary governance, ethics, and policy implementation. These

findings offer a valuable roadmap for future research and institutional development in Islamic legal and financial studies.

Keywords:

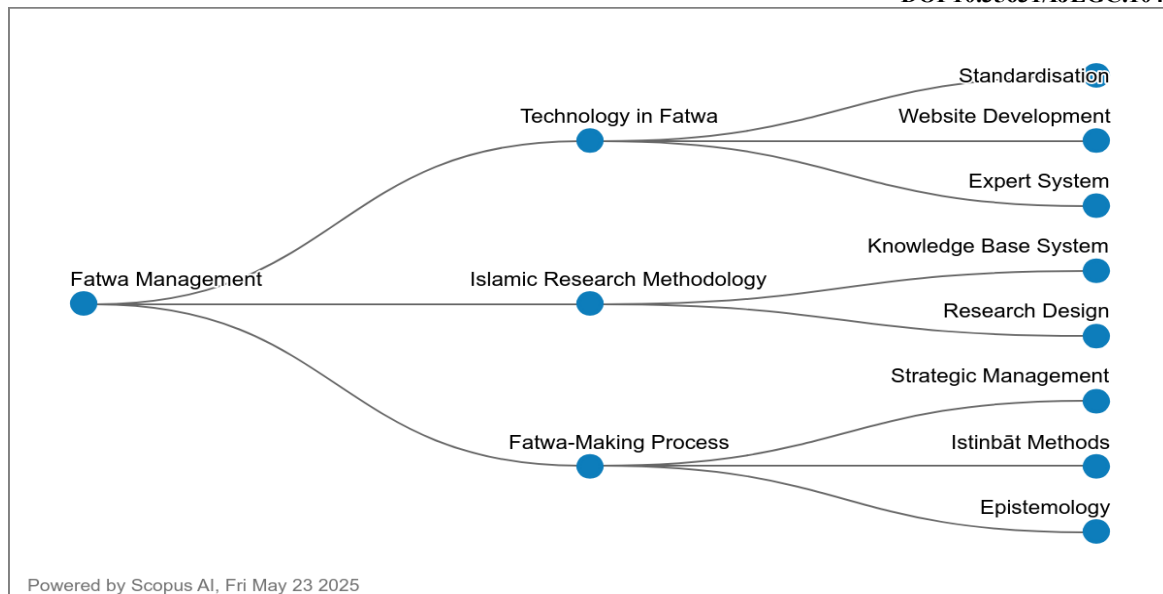
Fatwa, Fatwa Management, Shariah, Shariah Governance, Usul Al-Fiqh, Maqasid Al-Shariah

Introduction

Fatwa management in the context of Shariah law is a critical aspect of ensuring compliance with Islamic principles across various sectors, including finance, healthcare, and general societal issues. Fatwas, which are legal opinions issued by qualified Islamic jurists (muftis), serve a substantial role in guiding the Muslim community on matters of Islamic law. The issuance of a fatwa involves several stages, including understanding the issue (al-Taswir), contextualizing it within Islamic law (al-Takyif), deriving the ruling (al-Hukm), and issuing the fatwa (al-Ifta') (Abidin & Nasohah, 2023; Buang, 2002; Khairul et al., 2019). This structured approach ensures that fatwas are well-grounded in Islamic jurisprudence and relevant to contemporary issues faced by the Muslim community.

In Islamic finance, fatwas are essential for confirming that financial products and services comply with Shariah law. For example, in Malaysia, the fatwa institution plays a crucial role in promoting consistency and cohesion among the Muslim-majority community by adhering to the Shafie school of thought, while also considering the broader objectives of Islamic law (maqasid al-shariah) (Harun et al., 2024; Hassan et al., 2014; Kelsay, 1994; Koresponden et al., 2018). Similarly, in Indonesia, the National Shariah Council-Indonesian Ulama Council (DSN-MUI) issues fatwas that are legally binding for Islamic financial institutions, ensuring that their operations adhere to Shariah principles (Dadaş, 2024; Mohiuddin & Bin Borham, 2022). These fatwas fill legal gaps and offer a framework for the creation of Shariah-compliant financial products, which is crucial for the growth of the Islamic finance industry (Ali & Hassan, 2020; Maksum & Hidayah, 2023; Nurhisam, 2016).

The implementation and management of fatwas extend beyond finance to other sectors such as healthcare. For example, Shariah hospitals in Indonesia are guided by fatwas issued by the MUI, which emphasize principles of good corporate governance based on Islamic ethics (Thahir, 2024). These fatwas ensure that hospital operations are transparent, accountable, and aligned with Islamic moral values. However, the effectiveness of fatwa implementation varies, with some regions demonstrating better adherence to these guidelines than others. Overall, the strategic management of fatwas involves not only issuing well-researched and contextually relevant rulings but also ensuring their effective implementation across various sectors to uphold Shariah principles in all aspects of Muslim life (Abd. Rahman, 2002; Muda, 2015).



Research Questions

There are five points that will be discussed in this article:

1. What are the trends / What are the research trends in fatwa and Shariah management according to the year of publication?
2. What are the most cited articles?
3. What are the top countries in the world by publications?
4. What are the popular keywords related to the study?
5. What is the co-authorship by countries collaboration?

Methodology

Bibliometrics refers to the collection, organization, and analysis of bibliographic information from scholarly publications (Alves et al., 2021; Assyakur & Rosa, 2022; Verbeek et al., 2002). In addition to basic metrics such as identifying key journals, publication dates, and prominent authors (Wu & Wu, 2017), this method also includes advanced analytical techniques like document co-citation analysis. An effective literature review demands a thorough and iterative approach to keyword selection, literature searching, and detailed analysis. This methodology aids in developing a well-rounded bibliography and ensures dependable outcomes (Fahimnia et al., 2015).

Accordingly, the present study concentrated on influential publications, as these offer critical insights into the theoretical foundations of the field. For accurate data collection, Scopus was used as the main source (Al-Khoury et al., 2022; di Stefano et al., 2010; Khiste & Paithankar, 2017). To uphold research quality, only peer-reviewed journal articles were included, with books and lecture notes intentionally excluded (Gu et al., 2019). The data, sourced from Elsevier's Scopus database for its extensive coverage, encompassed publications from 2015 through December 2025 for subsequent analysis.

Data Search Strategy

This study employed a systematic screening process to define the search terms and criteria for data extraction. The initial search was conducted using the Scopus database with the string TITLE (fatwa OR shariah) AND PUBYEAR > 2014 AND PUBYEAR < 2026 AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "SOCI") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "BUSI") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "ECON")), yielding 2,144 documents. The dataset was then refined by limiting the publication timeline to 2015–2025, which reduced the number to 1,786 articles.

A further filter was applied to include only subject areas relevant to Social Sciences, Economics, Econometrics and Finance, Business, Management, and Accounting, resulting in a final set of 1,526 articles. To ensure academic quality, only peer-reviewed journal articles were included, while conference papers, books, and reviews were excluded. The resulting dataset was used for bibliometric analysis focusing on research trends in fatwa and Shariah management within the context of community reception and governance.

Table 1: The Search String

Scopus	TITLE (fatwa OR shariah) AND PUBYEAR > 2014 AND PUBYEAR < 2026 AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "SOCI") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "BUSI") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "ECON"))
--------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Table 2: The Selection Criterion Is Searching

Criterion	Inclusion	Exclusion
Time line	2015 – 2025	> 2015
Subject Area	Social Sciences, Economics, Econometrics and Finance, Business, Management and Accounting	Conference, Book, Review

Data Analysis

VOSviewer is an accessible bibliometric analysis tool created by Nees Jan van Eck and Ludo Waltman at Leiden University in the Netherlands (van Eck & Waltman, 2011). It is widely recognized for its ability to visualize and interpret scientific literature through the creation of network diagrams, clustering of related items, and the generation of density maps. The software supports detailed exploration of co-authorship, co-citation, and keyword co-occurrence networks, offering researchers a clear overview of academic landscapes. Its interactive design and regular updates facilitate the efficient handling of large datasets. With features like metric calculation, visualization customization, and compatibility with multiple bibliometric databases, VOSviewer is a powerful tool for gaining insights into intricate research fields.

One of the standout features of VOSviewer is its capacity to transform intricate bibliometric datasets into visually interpretable maps and charts. With a focus on network visualization, the software excels in clustering related items, analyzing keyword co-occurrence patterns, and generating density maps. Researchers benefit from its user-friendly interface, enabling both novice and experienced researchers to efficiently explore research landscapes. VOSviewer offers a user-friendly interface that supports both beginners and seasoned researchers in efficiently exploring research landscapes. Ongoing updates keep the tool at the cutting edge of bibliometric analysis, providing insightful metrics and customizable visualizations. Its

flexibility in handling various types of bibliometric data—like co-authorship and citation networks—makes VOSviewer a highly versatile and essential resource for scholars aiming to gain deeper insights into their fields of study.

Datasets containing details such as publication year, title, author names, journal, citations, and keywords in PlainText format were collected from the Scopus database, covering the timeframe from 2015 to December 2025. These datasets were subsequently analyzed using VOSviewer software version 1.6.19. By applying clustering and mapping methods available in VOSviewer, visual representations were created to explore relationships among items. Unlike the traditional Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) technique, VOSviewer positions items in a low-dimensional space to ensure that their spatial proximity accurately reflects their degree of relatedness and similarity (van Eck & Waltman, 2010b). While it shares conceptual similarities with MDS (Appio et al., 2014), VOSviewer differentiates itself by employing a more suitable normalization technique for co-occurrence data, specifically, the association strength (AS_{ij}), which is used to calculate relatedness between items (Van Eck & Waltman, 2007):

$$AS_{ij} = \frac{C_{ij}}{w_i w_j},$$

which is “proportional to the ratio between on the one hand the observed number of co-occurrences of i and j and on the other hand the expected number of co-occurrences of i and j under the assumption that co-occurrences of i and j are statistically independent” (Van Eck & Waltman, 2007).

Results and Discussion

1. What Are the Trends / What Are the Research Trends in Fatwa and Shariah Management According to the Year of Publication?

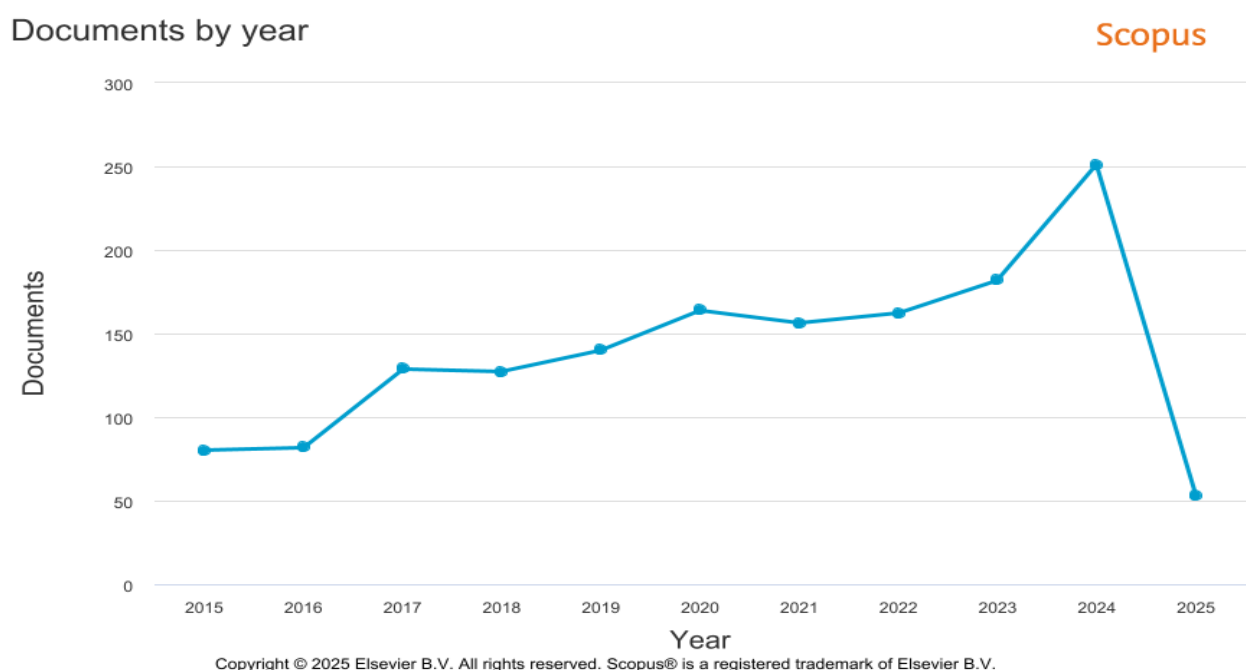


Figure 1: Trend of Research in Fatwa and Shariah Management by Years

Table 3: The Number of Publications by Year

Year	No. of Publication	Percentage (%)
2025	53	3.47
2024	251	16.45
2023	182	11.93
2022	162	10.62
2021	156	10.22
2020	164	10.75
2019	140	9.17
2018	127	8.32
2017	129	8.45
2016	82	5.37
2015	80	5.24

The bibliometric trend from 2015 to 2025 shows a significant upward trajectory in research publications related to “Fatwa and Shariah Management for community reception.” The period between 2015 and 2017 reflects a gradual buildup in scholarly attention, with publication numbers steadily increasing from 80 in 2015 (5.24%) to 129 in 2017 (8.45%). This progression suggests growing academic curiosity and emerging discourse around the institutional and societal implications of fatwa and Shariah governance, particularly as they intersect with community engagement and public acceptance.

From 2018 to 2021, the data reveals a consistent pattern of high output, with yearly publications ranging between 127 and 164 and accounting for over 8% each year. This phase likely corresponds to a maturing research interest, possibly driven by contemporary challenges in Islamic governance, legal pluralism, and public response mechanisms in various Muslim-majority contexts. Notably, the peak of 164 publications in 2020 (10.75%) may be linked to a pandemic-related reevaluation of religious governance, where fatwas played a central role in navigating unprecedented ethical and social issues.

The most dramatic increase appears between 2023 and 2024, with publications surging from 182 (11.93%) to 251 (16.45%), making 2024 the highest-output year. This spike could indicate an intensified scholarly focus on the role of fatwa institutions and Shariah compliance in the face of global socio-political shifts, digital fatwa dissemination, and rising public scrutiny. Although 2025 shows a slight drop to 53 publications (3.47%), this may reflect only partial year data. Overall, the trend underscores the increasing relevance and evolving complexity of fatwa issuance and Shariah management as dynamic areas of study within the broader discourse of Islamic governance and community reception.

2. What Are the Most Cited Articles?

The citation analysis highlights that research intersecting Shariah governance, corporate governance, as well as financial performance has attracted the most academic attention. The most cited article by Mollah and Zaman (2015), with 396 citations, delves into the comparative performance of conventional and Islamic banks under Shariah governance. This study was published in the prestigious *Journal of Banking and Finance*. This indicates a strong research interest in the regulatory and ethical oversight mechanisms in Islamic finance and how they

influence institutional performance. The second most cited paper by Nomran et al. (2018), with 123 citations, also reinforces this focus, specifically examining the structural features of Shariah Supervisory Boards (SSBs) and their measurable effects in the Malaysian banking context.

A closer look at the remaining highly cited works reveals a broadening of scope beyond traditional financial performance into areas such as Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) principles, ethical screening, and sustainable development. Authors such as Peng and Isa (2020), Abdullah (2018), and Ashraf (2016) examine how Shariah-compliant practices align with broader global goals and market expectations. These studies bridge Islamic principles with contemporary discourses like stakeholder theory and corporate social responsibility (CSR), illustrating the flexibility and relevance of Shariah values in addressing modern ethical and developmental challenges. The fact that ESG- and Maqasid al-Shariah-oriented studies are increasingly cited (with each receiving 70–83 citations) shows a growing scholarly demand to measure Islamic institutions beyond just profitability.

Overall, the findings demonstrate a clear scholarly evolution from core banking performance metrics to a values-driven governance paradigm, anchored in Shariah principles but responsive to global financial ethics. The diverse journals—ranging from *Journal of Business Ethics* to *Journal of Islamic Marketing*—underscore an interdisciplinary convergence, where Islamic financial scholarship is no longer siloed but contributing to broader conversations in economics, governance, sustainability, and ethics. This reflects both the maturity and adaptability of Shariah-related research in aligning with community expectations and international academic standards.

Table 4: Most Cited Author

Authors	Title	Year	Source title	Cited by
Mollah S.; Zaman M.	Shari'ah supervision, corporate governance and performance: Conventional vs. Islamic banks (Mollah & Zaman, 2015)	2015	Journal of Banking and Finance	396
Nomran N.M.; Haron R.; Hassan R.	Shari'ah supervisory board characteristics effects on Islamic banks' performance: Evidence from Malaysia (Nomran et al., 2018)	2018	International Journal of Bank Marketing	123
Grassa R.	Corporate governance and credit rating in Islamic banks: Does Shariah governance matter? (Grassa, 2016)	2016	Journal of Management and Governance	89
Ibrahim M.H.	Issues in Islamic banking and finance: Islamic banks, Shari'ah-compliant investment and sukuk (Ibrahim, 2015)	2015	Pacific Basin Finance Journal	83

Peng L.S.; Isa M.	Environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices and performance in shariah firms: Agency or stakeholder theory? (Peng & Isa, 2020)	2020	Asian Academy of Management Journal of Accounting and Finance	83
Abdullah M.	Waqf, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and maqasid al-shariah (Abdullah, 2018)	2018	International Journal of Social Economics	82
Ashraf D.	Does Shari'ah Screening Cause Abnormal Returns? Empirical Evidence from Islamic Equity Indices (Ashraf, 2016)	2016	Journal of Business Ethics	78
Julia T.; Kassim S.	Exploring green banking performance of Islamic banks vs conventional banks in Bangladesh based on Maqasid Shariah framework (Julia & Kassim, 2020)	2020	Journal of Islamic Marketing	76
Mergaliyev A.; Asutay M.; Avdukic A.; Karbhari Y.	Higher Ethical Objective (Maqasid al-Shari'ah) Augmented Framework for Islamic Banks: Assessing Ethical Performance and Exploring Its Determinants (Mergaliyev et al., 2021)	2021	Journal of Business Ethics	76
Alsaadi A.; Ebrahim M.S.; Jaafar A.	Corporate Social Responsibility, Shariah-Compliance, and Earnings Quality (Alsaadi et al., 2017)	2017	Journal of Financial Services Research	71

3. What Are the Top Countries in the World by Publications?

The bibliometric data indicate that Malaysia leads in research on fatwa and Shariah management, with 671 publications, far surpassing all other countries. This significant lead reflects Malaysia's institutional emphasis on Islamic governance, supported by its dual legal system and proactive scholarly and governmental frameworks like the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) and various state Mufti offices. The role of a country as a global leader in Islamic finance and its integration of Shariah principles in public policy likely drives the prolific output, further strengthened by academic institutions such as IIUM, UM, and USIM that specialize in Islamic studies.

Indonesia ranks second with 385 publications, affirming its robust engagement in Islamic scholarship, particularly within its culturally diverse and decentralized Islamic framework. The gap between Indonesia and Malaysia suggests different research priorities or institutional capacities, but Indonesia's rising numbers still indicate growing academic momentum. Meanwhile, Pakistan (98), Saudi Arabia (84), and Bangladesh (47) round out the next tier of Muslim-majority countries contributing to this field. Their outputs may be shaped by different

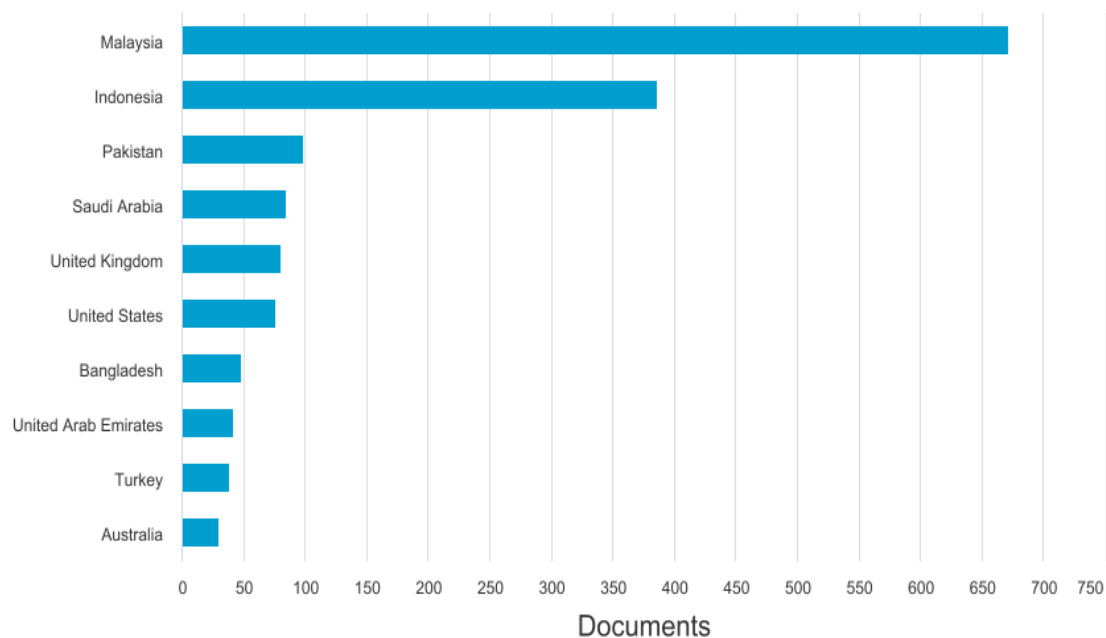
scholarly traditions—Pakistan’s Deobandi-influenced discourse, Saudi Arabia’s Salafi roots, and Bangladesh’s blend of legal pluralism.

Interestingly, non-Muslim majority countries like the United Kingdom (79), the United States (75), and Australia (29) are also represented, suggesting global academic interest in the intersections of Shariah, fatwa, and societal integration. These contributions may stem from research on Muslim minority communities, legal pluralism, or comparative religious studies. The presence of the UAE and Turkey, although smaller in volume, reflects their growing efforts to position themselves in global Islamic discourse. Collectively, the data signals both regional leadership (notably Southeast Asia) and an expanding global dialogue around Shariah governance and community reception.

Documents by country or territory

Scopus

Compare the document counts for up to 15 countries/territories.



Copyright © 2025 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved. Scopus® is a registered trademark of Elsevier B.V.

Figure 2: Top Country by Publications

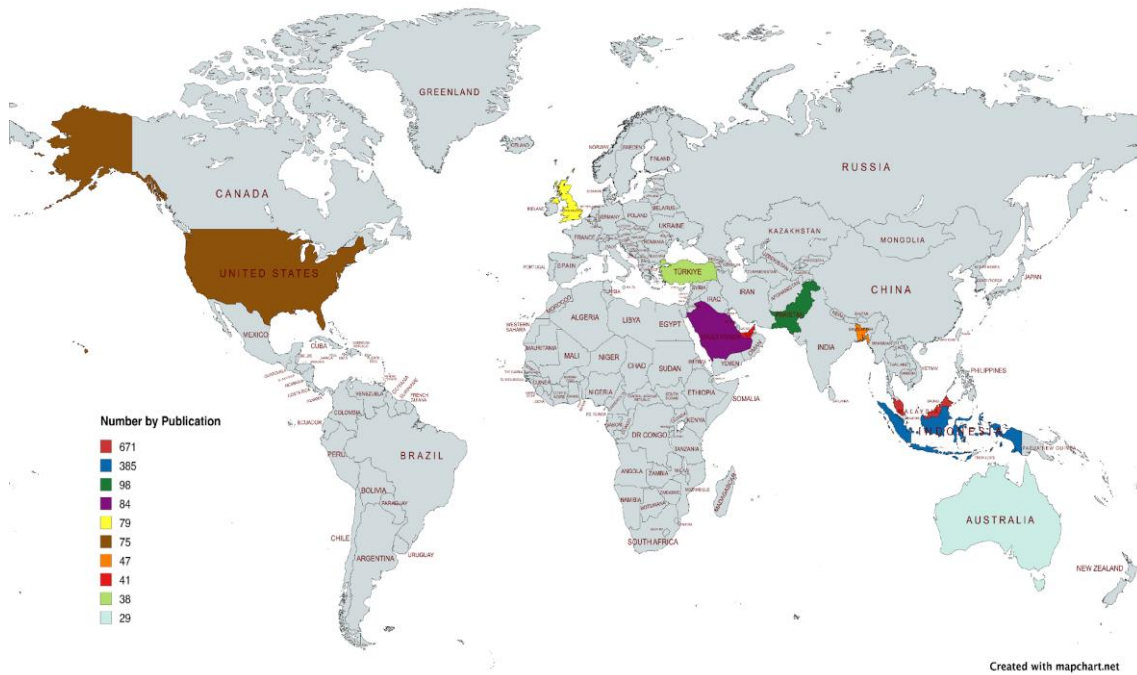


Figure 3: Top Country by Publications (World Map)

4. What Are the Popular Keywords Related to the Study?

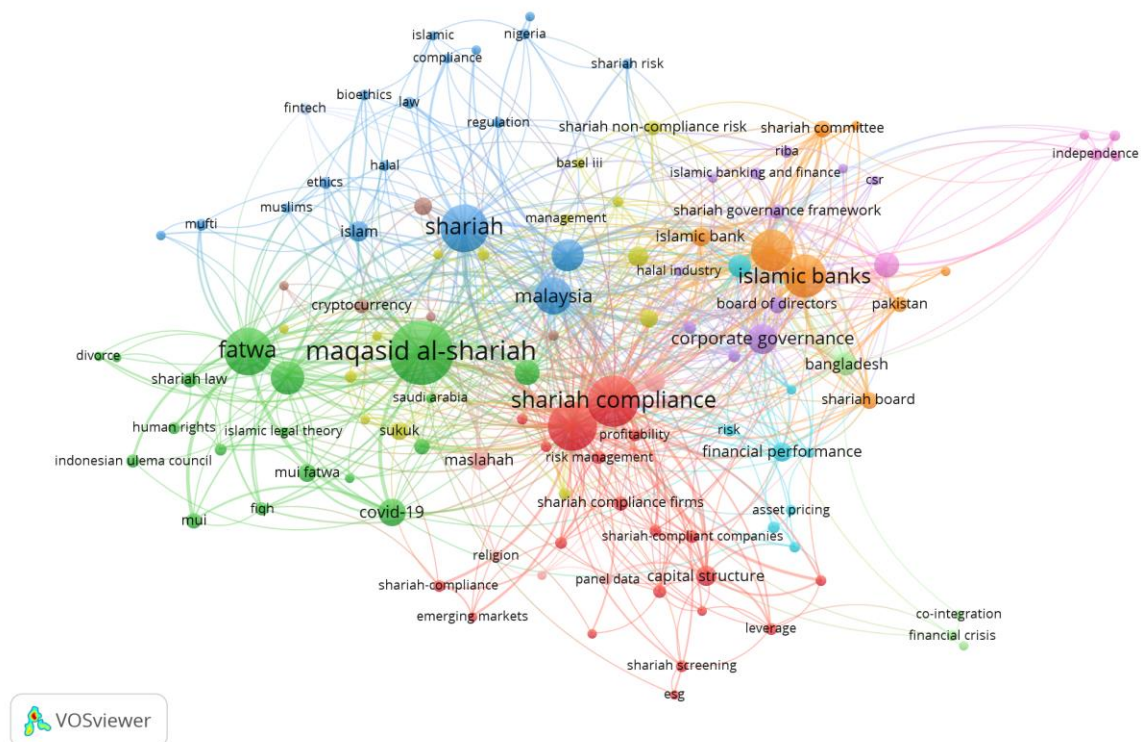


Figure 4: Popular Keywords

The analysis of total link strength and occurrences shows that “shariah compliance” is the most central keyword in the dataset, with the highest total link strength of 183 and a high occurrence of 127. This indicates not only its frequent appearance across the literature but also its strong thematic interconnection with a wide range of other keywords. Closely following is “Islamic finance”, which has the highest occurrence of 119 and a total link strength of 175, emphasizing its significant presence as well as influence in the research field. Meanwhile, “maqasid al-shariah”, though with a remarkably high occurrence of 205, has a slightly lower link strength of 170, suggesting that while it is frequently mentioned, it may be somewhat more focused in specific thematic clusters rather than broadly connected across diverse topics.

The next most prominent keywords based on total link strength include “shariah governance” (87 occurrences, 172 link strength), “Islamic banks” (90 occurrences, 159 link strength), and “fatwa” (110 occurrences, 101 link strength). These terms reflect core areas in Islamic financial and legal research, showing how institutional mechanisms (such as fatwas and governance frameworks) and financial entities (such as Islamic banks) are central to the structure and development of this academic field. In terms of regional impact, “Malaysia” stands out with 66 occurrences and 106 link strength, confirming the country’s leading role in shaping and disseminating Islamic finance scholarship, backed by strong regulatory and institutional support.

Additional keywords like “corporate governance” (45 occurrences, 94 link strength), “islamic banking” (52 occurrences, 89 link strength), and “islamic law” (56 occurrences, 69 link strength) show the integration of Shariah-compliant principles within broader frameworks of management, legal systems, and financial infrastructure. These figures demonstrate the scholarly commitment to aligning Islamic teachings with modern financial governance practices. Overall, the combination of high occurrences and total link strengths across these key terms indicates a well-developed and interconnected research landscape that emphasizes compliance, ethical governance, and the application of Islamic jurisprudence in contemporary settings.

Table 5: Popular Keyword

Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength
Maqasid Al-Shariah	205	170
Shariah Compliance	127	183
Islamic Finance	119	175
Shariah	112	122
Fatwa	110	101
Islamic Banks	90	159
Shariah Governance	87	172
Malaysia	66	106
Islamic Law	56	69
Islamic Banking	52	89

5. What Is the Co-Authorship by Countries Collaboration?

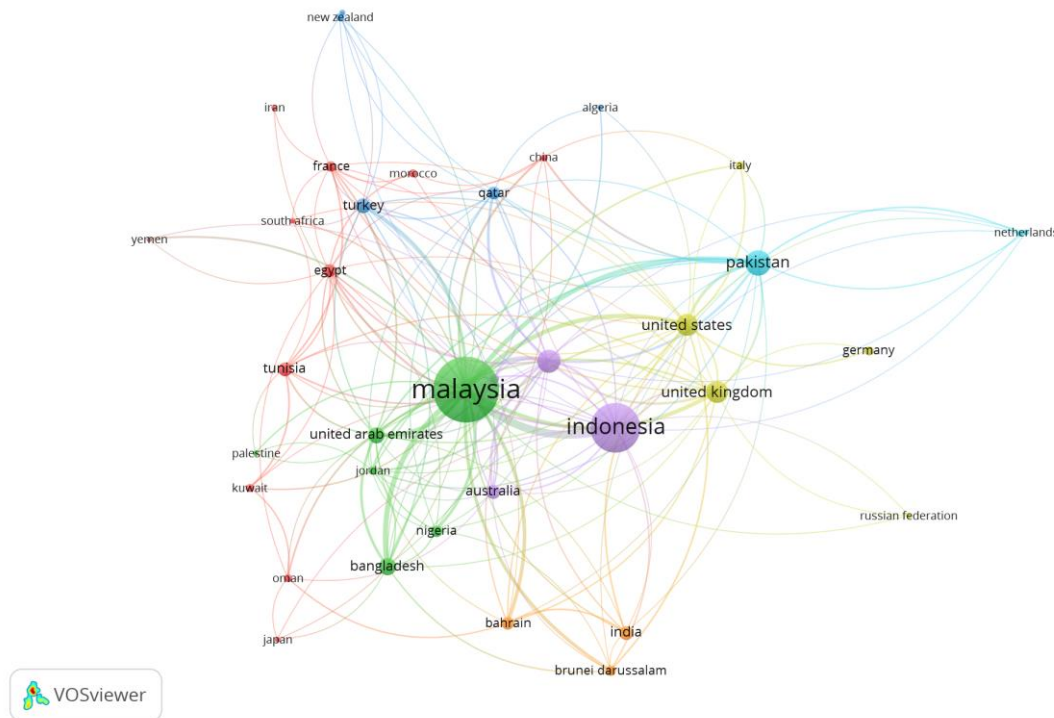


Figure 5: Co-Authorship by Country

Table 6: Country By Link Strength

Country	Documents	Citations	Total Link Strength
Malaysia	671	4318	270
Indonesia	385	1759	107
Pakistan	98	735	69
Saudi Arabia	84	743	80
United Kingdom	78	981	51
United States	75	594	70
Bangladesh	47	531	51
United Arab Emirates	41	244	54
Turkey	38	123	26
Australia	29	638	24

The co-authorship analysis based on VOSviewer data shows that Malaysia stands out as the most influential country in terms of scholarly collaboration, with the largest number of documents (671), citations (4,318), as well as total link strength (270). This indicates Malaysia's dominant role not only in research output but also in international networking and collaboration. Indonesia follows with 385 documents and 1,759 citations, though with a lower total link strength (107), suggesting strong regional contributions but relatively less integration in global co-authorship networks compared to Malaysia. Other notable contributors include Pakistan (98 documents, 735 citations, 69 link strength) and Saudi Arabia (84 documents, 743

citations, 80 link strength), which demonstrate both high productivity and active collaboration footprints within and beyond the Muslim world.

Countries like the United Kingdom (78 documents, 981 citations, 51 link strength) and the United States (75 documents, 594 citations, 70 link strength) contribute significantly to the research landscape with relatively high citation impact and robust co-authorship ties. Although their publication volumes are lower than those of Malaysia or Indonesia, their global influence is reflected in strong citation counts and active participation in collaborative research. Bangladesh also stands out with 47 documents, 531 citations, and 51 link strength, reflecting its increasing engagement in scholarly partnerships. Similarly, Australia, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates show moderate publication numbers but strong collaboration scores (between 24 and 54 link strength), indicating active roles in international research networks.

In contrast, countries like Germany (14 documents, 92 citations, 4 link strength), Japan (7 documents, 17 citations, 4 link strength), and Iran (6 documents, 21 citations, 2 link strength) show limited networking in terms of co-authorship despite their academic presence. Smaller contributors such as Brunei Darussalam (20 documents, 96 citations, 22 link strength) and Jordan (12 documents, 20 citations, 20 link strength) demonstrate focused regional collaboration. Overall, the data highlights Southeast Asia—especially Malaysia and Indonesia—as major hubs of Islamic and Shariah-related research, with strong regional allies and increasing global engagement, while Western nations and Gulf countries enhance the field's international reach and citation visibility.

Conclusion

This study aimed to systematically map the scholarly landscape surrounding fatwa management and Shariah governance through bibliometric analysis. By examining trends in publication volume, citation impact, co-authorship networks, and keyword co-occurrence, the research uncovered key patterns and areas of focus that have shaped academic discourse from multiple jurisdictions and sectors. The primary objective was to uncover how fatwa issuance and Shariah oversight have evolved as research domains and how they are integrated across sectors such as finance, healthcare, and public administration.

The findings reveal a steady growth in scholarly output, with a significant peak in 2024, highlighting increasing academic interest in fatwa and Shariah-related governance. Malaysia emerged as the most prolific contributor, not only in publication volume but also in collaborative strength, followed by Indonesia, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia. Highly cited works concentrated on Shariah compliance, Islamic banking, and governance mechanisms, indicating a research shift toward performance, ethics, and policy relevance. Thematic analysis showed that keywords such as "shariah compliance," "Islamic finance," and "maqasid al-shariah" formed the conceptual core of the literature, emphasizing the multidimensional relevance of Islamic jurisprudential guidance in contemporary settings.

This study enhances the field by presenting a systematic analysis of global research trends, serving as a valuable resource for scholars, academic institutions, and policymakers involved in Islamic legal and financial studies. It demonstrates the expanding interdisciplinary nature of the field, bridging traditional fiqh with modern governance frameworks. The findings have practical implications for institutions managing fatwa issuance, suggesting the need for cross-

sectoral integration, scholarly collaboration, and strategic policy development grounded in maqasid al-shariah principles.

While the analysis offers broad insights, it is limited by its dependence on a single database and the omission of non-journal sources. Future studies could delve into more detailed dimensions, such as thematic shifts over time, regional legal methodologies, or comparative institutional models. This study underscores the value of bibliometric approaches in identifying gaps, strengthening knowledge networks, and guiding future inquiry into the dynamic interface of Islamic law and modern governance systems.

Acknowledgement

The authors sincerely appreciate the editorial team and reviewers of the International Journal of Law, Government and Communications for their insightful feedback and dedicated efforts, which have significantly contributed to improving the quality of this manuscript

Reference

- Abdullah, M. (2018). Waqf, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and maqasid al-shariah. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 45(1), 158–172. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-10-2016-0295>
- Abd. Rahman, N. N. (2002). *Ruang Ijtihad Dalam Amalan Fatwa* (Vol. 10, Issue 2).
- Abidin, N. H. Z., & Nasohah, Z. (2023). The Complexities of Implementing Gazetted Fatwas in Malaysia's Federal Territories. *Mazahib Jurnal Pemikiran Hukum Islam*, 22(2). <https://doi.org/10.21093/mj.v22i2.5862>
- Ali, M. M., & Hassan, R. (2020). Survey on Shari'ah non-compliant events in Islamic banks in the practice of tawarruq financing in Malaysia. *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance*, 12(2), 151–169. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJIF-07-2018-0075>
- Al-Khoury, A., Hussein, S. A., Abdulwhab, M., Aljuboory, Z. M., Haddad, H., Ali, M. A., Abed, I. A., & Flayyih, H. H. (2022). Intellectual Capital History and Trends: A Bibliometric Analysis Using Scopus Database. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 14(18). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su141811615>
- Alsaadi, A., Ebrahim, M. S., & Jaafar, A. (2017). Corporate Social Responsibility, Shariah-Compliance, and Earnings Quality. *Journal of Financial Services Research*, 51(2), 169–194. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10693-016-0263-0>
- Alves, J. L., Borges, I. B., & De Nadae, J. (2021). Sustainability in complex projects of civil construction: Bibliometric and bibliographic review. *Gestao e Producao*, 28(4). <https://doi.org/10.1590/1806-9649-2020v28e5389>
- Appio, F. P., Cesaroni, F., & Di Minin, A. (2014). Visualizing the structure and bridges of the intellectual property management and strategy literature: a document co-citation analysis. *Scientometrics*, 101(1), 623–661. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-014-1329-0>
- Ashraf, D. (2016). Does Shari'ah Screening Cause Abnormal Returns? Empirical Evidence from Islamic Equity Indices. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 134(2), 209–228. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-014-2422-2>
- Assyakur, D. S., & Rosa, E. M. (2022). Spiritual Leadership in Healthcare: A Bibliometric Analysis. *Jurnal Aisyah : Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan*, 7(2). <https://doi.org/10.30604/jika.v7i2.914>
- Buang, A. H. (2002). Analisis Fatwa-fatwa Semasa Syariah di Malaysia. In *Jurnal Syariah* (Vol. 10).

- Dadaş, M. B. (2024). Some Criticisms on The Fatwa Methodology of The European Council for Fatwa. *Cumhuriyet İlahiyat Dergisi*, 28(1), 284–302. <https://doi.org/10.18505/cuid.1424275>
- di Stefano, G., Peteraf, M., & Veronay, G. (2010). Dynamic capabilities deconstructed: A bibliographic investigation into the origins, development, and future directions of the research domain. *Industrial and Corporate Change*, 19(4), 1187–1204. <https://doi.org/10.1093/icc/dtq027>
- Fahimnia, B., Sarkis, J., & Davarzani, H. (2015). Green supply chain management: A review and bibliometric analysis. In *International Journal of Production Economics* (Vol. 162, pp. 101–114). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2015.01.003>
- Grassa, R. (2016). Corporate governance and credit rating in Islamic banks: Does Shariah governance matters? *Journal of Management and Governance*, 20(4), 875–906. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10997-015-9322-4>
- Gu, D., Li, T., Wang, X., Yang, X., & Yu, Z. (2019). Visualizing the intellectual structure and evolution of electronic health and telemedicine research. *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, 130. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijmedinf.2019.08.007>
- Harun, M. S., Ali, A. K., & Syahir, A. N. A. (2024). The Influence of the Shafie School on Fatwa Methodologies in Malaysia: Toward the Unity of Ummah's Objective. *Mazahib Jurnal Pemikiran Hukum Islam*, 23(1), 351–390. <https://doi.org/10.21093/mj.v23i1.7620>
- Hassan, W. Z. W., Alias, J., Muslim, N., Abdullah, L., & Abdullah, S. (2014). Challenges in fatwa management in terengganu, malaysia. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(29), 9–18. <https://doi.org/10.5901/mjss.2014.v5n29p9>
- Ibrahim, M. H. (2015). Issues in Islamic banking and finance: Islamic banks, Shari'ah-compliant investment and sukuk. *Pacific Basin Finance Journal*, 34, 185–191. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2015.06.002>
- Julia, T., & Kassim, S. (2020). Exploring green banking performance of Islamic banks vs conventional banks in Bangladesh based on Maqasid Shariah framework. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 11(3), 729–744. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-10-2017-0105>
- Kelsay, J. (1994). Divine Command Ethics in Early Islam: Al-shafi ' i and the Problem of Guidance. *The Journal of Religious Ethics*, 22(1).
- Khairul, W. M., Bin, F., Khairuldin, W., Sultan, U., Abidin, Z., Hanis, A., Malaysia, U., Shahir, T., Hassan, A., Sains, U., Mohd Faiz, M., Yasin, M., Wan, T., Izzati, N., & Anas, W. N. (2019). STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT IN FATWA-MAKING PROCESS. In *Academy of Strategic Management Journal* (Vol. 18, Issue 4).
- Khiste, G. P., & Paithankar, R. R. (2017). Analysis of Bibliometric term in Scopus. *International Research Journal*, 01(32), 78–83.
- Koresponden, P., Maimun, :, Lubis, A., & Pendidikan, F. (2018). MAQASID SYARIAH AS DETERMINATION OF ISLAMIC LAW BASED ON SHAFIE SCHOOL OF THOUGHT ABSTRACT. In *ASEAN Comparative Education Research Journal on Islam and Civilization (ACER-J)* (Vol. 2, Issue 1).
- Maksum, M., & Hidayah, N. (2023). The Mechanism of Avoiding Riba in Islamic Financial Institutions: Experiences of Indonesia and Malaysia. *Juris: Jurnal Ilmiah Syariah*, 22(2), 235–244. <https://doi.org/10.31958/juris.v22i2.6952>
- Mergaliyev, A., Asutay, M., Avdukic, A., & Karbhari, Y. (2021). Higher Ethical Objective (Maqasid al-Shari'ah) Augmented Framework for Islamic Banks: Assessing Ethical Performance and Exploring Its Determinants. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 170(4), 797–834. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-019-04331-4>

- Mohiuddin, A., & Bin Borham, A. H. (2022). Muslim Minorities and Application of Islamic Law in Europe. *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs*, 42(4), 428–449. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13602004.2023.2191911>
- Mollah, S., & Zaman, M. (2015). Shari'ah supervision, corporate governance and performance: Conventional vs. Islamic banks. *Journal of Banking and Finance*, 58, 418–435. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2015.04.030>
- Muda, Z. (2015). *MAQASID SYARIAH DAN KEFATWAAN- PENGHARMONIAN FATWA DEMI KEPENTINGAN INSAN DAN ALAM*.
- Nomran, N. M., Haron, R., & Hassan, R. (2018). Shari'ah supervisory board characteristics effects on Islamic banks' performance: Evidence from Malaysia. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, 36(2), 290–304. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJBM-12-2016-0197>
- Nurhisam, L. (2016). *Bai 'Al-Tawarruq: Concept Of Islamic Financing?* www.jeeir.com
- Peng, L. S., & Isa, M. (2020). Environmental, social and governance (Esg) practices and performance in shariah firms: Agency or stakeholder theory? *Asian Academy of Management Journal of Accounting and Finance*, 16(1), 1–34. <https://doi.org/10.21315/aamjaf2020.16.1.1>
- Thahir, A. H. (2024). Towards the Multidimensional Ushul Al-Fiqh: A Study of the Integration of Science in the Fatwa of Majelis Ulama Indonesia. *Samarah*, 8(2), 687–705. <https://doi.org/10.22373/sjkh.v8i2.19686>
- Van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2007). Bibliometric mapping of the computational intelligence field. *International Journal of Uncertainty, Fuzziness and Knowledge-Based Systems*, 15(5), 625–645. <https://doi.org/10.1142/S0218488507004911>
- van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2010a). Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics*, 84(2), 523–538. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-009-0146-3>
- van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2010b). Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics*, 84(2), 523–538. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-009-0146-3>
- van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2017). Citation-based clustering of publications using CitNetExplorer and VOSviewer. *Scientometrics*, 111(2), 1053–1070. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-017-2300-7>
- Verbeek, A., Debackere, K., Luwel, M., & Zimmermann, E. (2002). Measuring progress and evolution in science and technology - I: The multiple uses of bibliometric indicators. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 4(2), 179–211. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2370.00083>
- Wu, Y. C. J., & Wu, T. (2017). A decade of entrepreneurship education in the Asia Pacific for future directions in theory and practice. In *Management Decision* (Vol. 55, Issue 7, pp. 1333–1350). <https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-05-2017-0518>