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The Dynamics of MUI Fatwa Research in Indonesian State Islamic Universitites: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract: *Bibliometric analysis is a crucial approach in uncovering the dynamics and research trends within a specific scientific field. In the context of studies related to the fatwas of Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI), bibliometric analysis serves as a valuable tool for identifying patterns, publication trends, and the scientific impact of a fatwa within the academic community. This article aims to explore the research and publication trends in State Islamic Higher Education Institutions (PTKIN) related to MUI fatwas over a period of 21 years, from 2002 to 2023. The article conducts a bibliometric analysis of 1663 research documents on MUI fatwas stored in 38 PTKIN repository websites. The bibliometric analysis in this article comprises two parts: first, performance analysis that identifies the performance of fatwa research constituents, including annual publication frequency, document types, publication languages, affiliations, and influential authors; second, science mapping analysis that provides visualization of co-keyword network to reveal interactions among topics in MUI fatwa research. These interactions can further reveal existing research trends in the study of MUI fatwas within the academic setting of state Islamic universities in Indonesia.*

Keywords: *mui; fatwa; ptkin; bibliometric*

A. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) is an Islamic organization established on July 26, 1975, in Jakarta. MUI serves as a platform for Muslim scholars, leaders, and intellectuals from various Islamic organizations to provide guidance and development, both in religious insight and practice, to the Indonesian Muslim community. One of the forms of this guidance is through the issuance of fatwas to the public, carried out by MUI's Fatwa Commission (Wijaya, 2019). Institutionally, this commission is an entity that exists as an integral part of MUI, established as a fatwa-issuing body, although MUI itself is not the only fatwa institution in Indonesia. The commission is tasked with issuing fatwas through various scholarly activities to

address religious issues in society that align with changing times (Makmur, 2019).

A fatwa is a religious solution to various contemporary issues faced by the Muslim community in their daily lives (Wijaya, 2019). MUI's fatwas are collectively decided by the Fatwa Commission. Fatwa requests come from private institutions, the government, and the general public, covering a wide range of issues, from daily matters, public policy, worship, socio-political matters, medicine, food and consumer products, to issues of science and technology (Amin et al., 2015). Additionally, the Fatwa Commission plays an important role in the implementation of fatwas within the state bureaucracy. This is reflected in its role as an advisor to religious courts in judicial proceedings. The commission can also work to have its fatwas adopted into positive law (Makmur, 2019, p. 48). In certain cases, MUI's Fatwa Commission also plays a role in legitimizing and supporting the success of government programs (van Bruinessen, 1996, p. 10).

In 1999, MUI established a special body to handle Islamic economic matters called DSN-MUI. This was intended to facilitate the coordination of scholars in addressing issues related to economics and finance. This body specifically handles a variety of fatwa-related matters, while also providing guidance and oversight to institutions engaged in financial transactions, business, and Islamic economic activities. As a result, MUI's fatwas are now divided into two major categories: first, MUI fatwas, which encompass all fatwas decided by MUI outside the fields of economics and finance;

second, DSN-MUI fatwas, which specifically relate to the fields of economics and finance (Abbas et al., 2019; DSN-MUI Institute Profile, n.d.). Unlike MUI fatwas, DSN-MUI fatwas are binding rules and serve as formal legal sources for Islamic financial institutions and related activities (Soleh Hasan, 2016).

MUI communicates the results of its fatwas to the Muslim community in various ways, through print media such as books and magazines, electronic media such as radio and TV, and new media such as websites and social media (Atmadi & Widati, 2015). On its website, MUI lists five social media platforms it uses, namely TikTok, YouTube, Instagram, X, and Facebook. Meanwhile, DSN-MUI only lists three social media platforms: Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube (DSN-MUI, n.d.). Regarding fatwa dissemination in book form, the MUI Fatwa Commission publishes these fatwas in a series of compiled fatwa books divided into five thematic series: first, the field of faith and religious sects; second, the field of worship; third, the field of social and cultural affairs; fourth, the field of food, medicine, science, and technology; and fifth, the field of Islamic banking (Amin et al., 2015).

Research is one of the core responsibilities of higher education institutions in Indonesia. The duties of universities are encapsulated in the tri dharma of higher education: first, education and teaching; second, research and development; and third, community service. The purpose of research is to generate and advance innovations and knowledge that

have a positive impact on society. The quality of research activities affects many aspects, such as improving the quality of academic work, societal progress, fostering a scientific environment, increasing the added value of goods and services, and protecting society from the negative impacts of technology and industrial products. High-quality research is often reflected in the volume of research outputs and scientific publications, both indexed nationally and internationally (Andayani, 2017; Nasution, 2016).

A significant amount of research has been conducted by academics in higher education institutions regarding MUI fatwas. Through a search for document metadata on Google Scholar using the Publish or Perish (PoP) application, the author found that research documents with the title entry 'MUI fatwa' have been written since 2002. The number of documents related to fatwas written between 2002 and 2023 reaches 1,295 documents. A search using the same method in the Scopus database revealed 163 research documents, with publication years ranging from 1991 to 2023. From both sources, the total number of research documents amounts to 1,458. The large volume of research on MUI fatwas prompted the author to conduct a study aimed at mapping research topics related to MUI fatwas using bibliometric methods.

A bibliometric study is a literature review that applies quantitative techniques to analyze a large number of research documents within a specific field of study. This approach is used to measure academic productivity in a particular research area.

The method helps researchers gain a general overview of a research field, identify research gaps, and explore potential contributions that can be made to the field. Bibliometric analysis is divided into two categories: first, performance analysis, which examines the contributors to the development of a research field, such as authors, institutions, countries, and journals; second, science mapping, which studies the intellectual structure and internal dynamics of a research field, offering insights into how ideas evolve and connect. This includes citation analysis, co-citation, bibliographic coupling, co-word analysis, and co-authorship (Donthu et al., 2021).

Bibliometric studies in the field of Islamic studies have seen significant development in recent years. These studies encompass a wide and dynamic range of topics, including economics, Sufism, and Islamic thought. Some notable areas of bibliometric research include Islamic psychology and women's mental health (Hartafan et al., 2024); the evolution of contemporary Islamic thought (Brahimi & Ben Lazreg, 2021); Islamic education (Machali & Suhendro, 2022); the relationship between science and Islam (Husaeni & Husaeni, 2022); political Islam (Özçelik, 2022); the Sufi tradition of Mawlid celebrations in the Islamic world (Chasan et al., 2023); the performance of Islamic banking (Buana et al., 2020); Islamic boarding schools (pesantren) in Indonesia (Alam et al., 2022); zakat literature (Alshater et al., 2021); waqf literature (Alshater et al., 2022); and the relationship between Islam and economic growth and development (Alipour, 2022).

Despite the growing body of bibliometric research, studies focusing on MUI fatwas remain limited in Indonesia. Based on a search of document metadata using the Publish or Perish (POP) application on the Google Scholar database between 2021 and 2023, with the search entries 'MUI fatwa' and 'bibliometrics,' 44 bibliometric studies were identified. Of these, only one study focused on MUI fatwas, specifically a bibliometric analysis of DSN-MUI fatwas on Islamic financial institutions by EWH Budianto (Ummah et al., 2023). The remaining 43 studies concentrated on the performance of institutions and the implementation of fatwas across four main areas of Islamic economic activity: first, Islamic banking; second, Islamic capital markets; third, Islamic non-bank financial institutions (IKNB); and fourth, Islamic industry, business, and economics.

Among these four areas, Islamic banking ranks highest, with 29 documents, indicating that bibliometric research is predominantly focused on banking activities. Research topics in this field include musyarakah and murabahah financing (Budianto, 2022; Qudratullah et al., 2023); Islamic economic dispute resolution (Hamzah, 2022); mobile banking (Arkaan et al., 2023); risk management (Primambudi & Jati, 2024); net interest margin (NIM) ratios (Budianto & Dewi, 2023b); multi-contracts in digital money transactions (Sulistiawati et al., 2023); collateral (Cahyaningrum et al., 2023); financing risks (Budianto & Dewi, 2023a); Sharia compliance (Sholihin et al., 2021); wadi'ah (Rofiah et al., 2023); wakalah (Panatagama et al., 2023); hawalah (Emiliani

et al., 2023); ijarah (Baranuri et al., 2023); and Sharia supervisory boards (Puspita & Ali, 2023).

The second-ranked area is Islamic industry, business, and economics, with six documents. Research topics include halal tourism (Adinugraha, 2021), Sharia schemes for infrastructure development (Rahardjo, 2021), halal guarantees for micro-enterprises (Rahardjo, 2021), and salam transactions (Sufia et al., 2023). The third area is Islamic non-bank financial institutions (IKNB), with five documents covering topics such as Sharia crowdfunding (Pratiwi et al., 2023), Islamic pawnshops (Risky et al., 2023), cash waqf (Azizah et al., 2023), and zakat as an alternative source of Sharia financing (Ismail et al., 2022). Finally, the last-ranked area is Islamic capital markets, with three documents focusing on sukuk (Maulayati & Iswati, 2023) and Islamic capital markets (Hadi, 2017).

Based on the studies discussed above, the author concludes that bibliometric research related to MUI fatwas remains relatively underexplored. Furthermore, there is a noticeable absence of studies that seek to connect MUI fatwas with research conducted within the environment of Indonesian State Islamic Universities (PTKIN). These two entities play a pivotal role in the preservation and actualization of Islamic teachings within Indonesia's Muslim society. On the one hand, MUI fatwas aim to address contemporary issues faced by the Muslim community in line with the evolving times. On the other hand, PTKIN institutions play a crucial role in empowering society to

understand the essence of religious life while linking Islamic studies with the social realities of everyday life (Lukito, 2020).
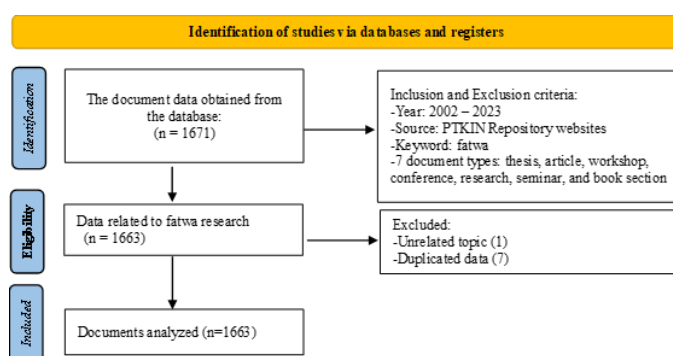
This article aims to conduct a bibliometric study of research documents concerning MUI fatwas, stored in the repositories of Indonesian State Islamic Universities from 2002 to 2023. The study will focus on mapping the popular research topics within fatwa studies, as well as identifying the most significant contributions, both from individual authors and institutions, to the development of fatwa-related research.

B. METHODOLOGY

This study utilizes metadata collected from the institutional repository websites of various Indonesian State Islamic Universities (PTKIN). The choice to use these repositories over databases such as Google Scholar or Scopus was driven by the local nature of the data, as many documents in the PTKIN repositories are not yet available in these broader databases. This approach allowed the author to access research data that is otherwise inaccessible through traditional databases (Demetres et al., 2020). In the metadata search on institutional repository websites, the author limited the scope to documents containing the keyword "fatwa" in either the title or keywords.

Data collection began with a visit to the institutional repository websites of 58 PTKINs. Metadata extraction was successful for 38 websites, while data from 20 websites could not be retrieved due to two reasons: first, 6 websites were entirely inaccessible, and second, 14 institutions did not yet have

operational repositories. The documents retrieved span the years 2002 to 2023. Data collection took place from August 12 to August 26, 2023, and all retrieved documents were manually inputted into the Mendeley reference management software. The author limited the document types included in the search to theses, articles, workshops, conferences, research papers, seminars, and book sections. From the 38 institutional repositories, a total of 1,671 metadata entries were extracted. However, after the screening process, 1,663 documents were deemed eligible for analysis. Eight documents were excluded, seven due to duplication, and one for being unrelated to the topic.

For the document search and selection process, the author employed a systematic literature review methodology, guided by the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) framework. This approach was chosen to provide a comprehensive overview of the existing research on fatwa studies. The final dataset was then analyzed using bibliometric and network analysis methods. The use of the PRISMA framework offers several advantages over traditional literature reviews, including greater transparency and

consistency, enhanced quality and reliability, time efficiency, improved search strategies, and better data extraction, analysis, and results (Page et al., 2021). The data extraction process is illustrated in the above diagram.

The selected data were stored by the author in two formats: Microsoft Excel and RIS. These formats are employed for distinct purposes in two categories of bibliometric analysis. The Microsoft Excel format is used for performance analysis, while the RIS format is utilized with the VOSviewer application version 1.6.19 for science mapping. Both formats are essential tools in mapping and identifying research trends within the field of fatwa studies.

Bibliometric analysis is a method used to analyze and explore large volumes of research data. The results from this analysis offer insights into the intellectual structure and research trends within a particular field or research topic (Donthu et al., 2021). For the first category of bibliometric analysis, the author elaborates on research performance through five key metrics: document types, annual publications, author contributions, document language, and institutional affiliations.

For the second category, science mapping, the author focuses on co-word analysis, which is instrumental in analyzing the conceptual structure of a research field, identifying research trends, and visualizing keyword relationships. This analysis also explores the connections among topics within the body of research, emphasizing the content of the publications themselves (Donthu et al., 2021).

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section is divided into two main parts, each with its own sub-sections. The first part presents a bibliometric study through performance analysis, showcasing fatwa research in Indonesian Islamic higher education institutions (PTKIN) across five key metrics: annual publications, document types, document languages, institutional affiliations, and authorship. The second part provides a bibliometric analysis using science mapping, focusing on keyword analysis presented through three metrics: keyword networks, most frequent keywords, and keyword clusters.
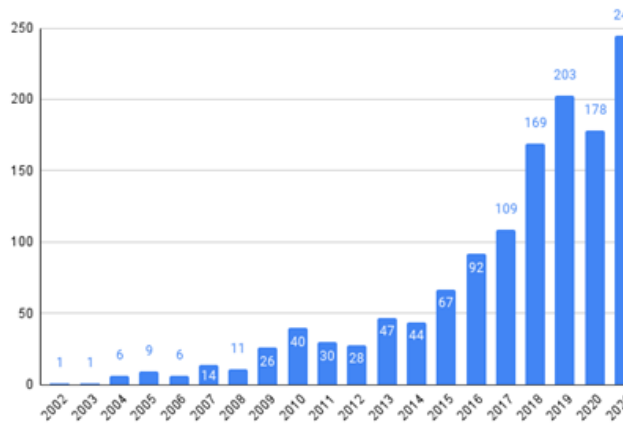
1. Performance Analysis

Performance analysis assesses the contributions and productivity of the various entities involved in a particular research field (Donthu et al., 2021). In this case, the research field pertains to studies related to fatwa issued by the Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI). The data in this section were gathered from PTKIN repository websites and processed using Microsoft Excel. The analysis is divided into five points as follows:

a. Number of Documents

The number of fatwa-related research documents produced by PTKIN has shown a significant increase over time. The graph below illustrates the growth in the number of related studies from 2002 to 2023. During the initial period, from 2002 to 2006, the volume of research was relatively

low, with only 1 to 9 documents per year. A notable increase began in 2007, with 14 studies published, followed by steady growth, reaching 26 studies by 2011. From 2012 to 2014, there was some fluctuation, with research output ranging between 28 and 48 studies annually. A significant upward trend began in 2015, with 44 studies, and continued sharply from 2016 to 2018, when the number of studies reached 67, 92, and 109, respectively.

Figure 1. Annual Publications of MUI Fatwa Research

A significant increase in research publications occurred between 2019 and 2021, with the number of studies reaching 169, 203, and 245, respectively. Although there was a slight decrease in 2022 to 242 studies, this figure remains significantly higher compared to previous years. In 2023, the number of studies recorded was 96, indicating a slight reduction, yet still noteworthy. This

decrease is primarily attributed to the timing of data collection, which took place between August 12 and August 26, 2023. The total number of research documents for 2023 could exceed 96 if data collection were rounded off and conducted at the end of the year.

Overall, the graph demonstrates a robust upward trend in MUI fatwa research within Islamic state universities. Additionally, this reflects an increasing academic interest in the subject. Cumulatively, as of August 2023, the total number of publications has reached 1,663 research documents. This analysis provides a clear overview of the development of fatwa research publications over the past two decades. The large volume of documents related to fatwa research is a positive indicator, as a high quantity of publications is considered one of the key factors in assessing the progress of scientific research trends (Donthu et al., 2021).

b. Types of Research Documents

The development of research document types on fatwas shows a notable variation. Academic papers in the form of theses are the most dominant type, accounting for 1,118 documents. Journal articles rank second with 507 documents, indicating the high interest of academics in publishing their

research findings in scholarly journals. Books and book sections account for 13 and 12 documents, respectively. Conference papers are recorded at 7 documents, indicating that some of the research findings were presented at academic forums. Lastly, there are 6 research reports, reflecting the existence of studies likely conducted by institutions or specialized research teams.

Overall, the percentage distribution of fatwa research documents by type is presented in the following table:

Table 1. Types of Research Documents

Ranking	Types of Documents	Number of Publication	%
1	Theses	1118	67.2
2	Journal Articles	507	30.5
3	Book	13	0.8
4	Book Section	12	0.7
5	Conference Paper	7	0.4
6	Research Report	6	0.4
	Total	1663	100

c. Language of Research Documents

Based on the data from research documents, three primary languages are utilized in the writing of these documents: Arabic, Indonesian, and English.

Indonesian dominates as the primary language of publication, accounting for 1,591 documents, or approximately 95.67% of the total. This indicates that the majority of research on MUI fatwas conducted at Islamic state universities is composed and published in Indonesian.

English ranks second, with 52 documents, representing around 3.13% of the total. The use of English in research publications is part of an effort by Islamic state universities (PTKIN) to communicate the institution's identity on an international scale (Hasanah, 2017). This also reflects an attempt to reach an international audience and contribute to the global body of literature on MUI fatwas, although the number remains relatively small. Arabic is in third place, with 20 documents, or approximately 1.20% of the total. Despite its modest representation, the use of Arabic is important due to its relevance to primary sources in Islamic studies.

The limited proportion of publications in foreign languages—constituting only 4.3% of the total 1,663 documents—suggests that despite efforts to internationalize institutions through the use of English and to strengthen Islamic identity through the use of Arabic, these efforts have not yet been fully reflected in research and academic

writing. This can be attributed to several factors, such as limited proficiency in English and Arabic among academics and the insufficient language teaching facilities in the relevant institutions (Muhammad AR, 2023). The high preference for writing in Indonesian can be explained by its ease of use and its broader comprehension within the local academic environment.

English-language documents exhibit more diverse institutional affiliations compared to those in Arabic. Arabic-language documents are affiliated with only one institution, namely UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, while English-language documents are affiliated with 17 different institutions. The percentage of research documents by language can be observed in the following table:

Table 2. Language of Research Documents

Language	N of Documents	%
Arabic	20	1.2
Indonesian	1591	95.7
English	52	3.1
Total	1663	100

d. Research   Document Affiliations

Based on the affiliation data of research documents on MUI fatwas from Islamic state universities, the author identified a total of 38

institutions affiliated with these documents. Of these, 11 institutions are designated as State Islamic Institutes (IAIN), while the remaining 27 are recognized as State Islamic Universities (UIN). The author categorized these institutions into four groups based on the number of affiliated documents.

The first group comprises five institutions with the highest number of publications, each exceeding 100 documents. UIN Jakarta leads with 383 publications, representing 23.02% of the total documents. UINSA Surabaya follows in second place with 164 publications, or 9.86%, while UIN SUKA Yogyakarta holds third place with 156 publications, or 9.38%. UIN SGD Bandung ranks fourth with 128 publications (7.69%), and UIN Walisongo Semarang rounds out the top five with 117 publications (7.03%).

The second group includes institutions with between 50 and 100 documents. This group consists of UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh with 71 publications (4.27%), UIN Raden Intan Lampung with 65 publications (3.91%), and UIN SUSKA Riau with 62 publications (3.73%). The third group comprises institutions with 30 to 50 documents, including UIN SMH Banten, UIN SAIZU Purwokerto, IAIN Metro Lampung, IAIN Pontianak, UIN Tulungagung, UIN

KHAS Jember, and IAIN Cirebon. The fourth group consists of institutions with fewer than 30 publications. This group contributes a total of 248 documents, distributed across 23 institutions. Despite the relatively smaller number of documents, this group provides a significant contribution to the overall body of research.

This data reveals that UIN Jakarta is highly productive in research related to MUI fatwas, followed by several other UINs that also demonstrate strong research interest in this field. The top three groups of institutions with the highest number of publications are presented in the following table.

Table 3. Research Document Affiliations

| Ranking | Affiliation | | |
	Institution	N of Publication	%
1	UIN Jakarta	383	23.02
2	UINSA Surabaya	164	9.86
3	UIN SUKA Yogyakarta	156	9.38
4	UIN SGD Bandung	128	7.69
5	UIN Walisongo Semarang	117	7.03
6	UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh	71	4.27
7	UIN Raden Intan Lampung	65	3.91
8	UIN SUSKA Riau	62	3.73
9	UIN SMH Banten	50	3.00
10	UIN SAIZU Purwokerto	45	2.70
11	IAIN Metro Lampung	43	2.58
12	IAIN Pontianak	37	2.22
13	UIN SATU Tulungagung	35	2.10
14	IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon	30	1.80
15	UIN KHAS Jember	30	1.80

e. Research Documents by Author

Based on the research document data, the distribution of research documents by author demonstrates a diverse composition. The authors have been categorized into five groups based on the quantity of their publications. The first category comprises authors with the highest number of publications, ranging from 8 to 10 documents. The leading authors in this group are Saleh, M., and Sholeh, Asrorun Ni'am, each with 10 publications. Saleh, M. is affiliated with IAIN Metro, while Sholeh, Asrorun Ni'am is affiliated with UIN Jakarta. Hasanudin from UIN Jakarta holds

the third-highest number of publications, with 8 documents. The second category includes authors with 4 to 5 publications, comprising 12 authors in total.

The third group consists of authors with three publications, comprising 19 authors in total. The fourth group includes authors with two publications, encompassing 39 authors. The fifth group is composed of authors with only one publication, which is the most widespread group. A total of 1,450 authors falls into this category. The large number of authors with only one publication is largely due to the fact that many of these documents are student theses. Furthermore, these authors are not faculty members, so they typically have only one publication.

The following table presents a list of the top 15 authors by the number of research documents:

Table 4. Research Documents by Author

| Ranking | Author | | |
	Name	Publication	Affiliation
1	Saleh, M.	10	IAIN Metro
2	Sholeh, Asrorun Ni'am	10	UIN Jakarta
3	Hasanudin	8	UIN Jakarta
4	Agus, Sunaryo	5	UIN SAIZU
5	Fatarib, Husnul	5	IAIN Metro
6	Amin, Ma'ruf	4	UIN Malang
7	Hasanuddin	4	UIN Jakarta
8	Hermawati, Nety	4	IAIN Metro
9	Hidayah, Nur	4	IAIN Pare
10	Murdiana, Elfa	4	IAIN Metro
11	Nizaruddin	4	IAIN Metro
12	Sam, M. Ichwan	4	UIN Jakarta
13	Suhairi	4	IAIN Metro
14	Supani	4	UIN SAIZU
15	Syatar, Abdul	4	UIN Makassar

2. Science Mapping Analysis

Science mapping is an analytical method aimed at examining the relationships between research constituents, or entities that are the focus of the research. This analysis uncovers the intellectual interactions that occur among the individuals being studied (Donthu et al., 2021). The science mapping technique includes four types of analyses: citation analysis, co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, co-word analysis, and co-authorship analysis. However, in this section, the author will focus solely on co-word analysis due to the limitations of the metadata available for the research documents.

Co-word analysis is a method that focuses on the content of research by extracting keywords from titles or abstracts. This technique analyzes the content based on the co-occurrence of keywords within a collection of research documents. Frequently occurring keywords can reveal thematic connections and interactions between different topics. These interactions can, in turn, help uncover emerging research trends (Donthu et al., 2021). In this study, the co-word analysis will be combined with network analysis using the VOSviewer application, allowing for the intellectual structure of fatwa research to be effectively visualized.

The details of the co-word analysis will be outlined in the following points:

a. Keyword Network Visualization

Keywords are a collection of nouns or phrases that reflect the core content and central discussion of a publication or research document (Donthu et al., 2021). Co-keywords refer to a set of keywords that frequently appear together within a body of research documents and are thematically related. The collection of documents under study contains a total of 2,253 keywords. To maximize the mapping of prominent themes in fatwa research within Islamic state universities, the author has limited the minimum co-occurrence frequency of keywords to five times. With this limitation, 147 interconnected keywords were identified, and they will be further explored through three types of network visualizations.

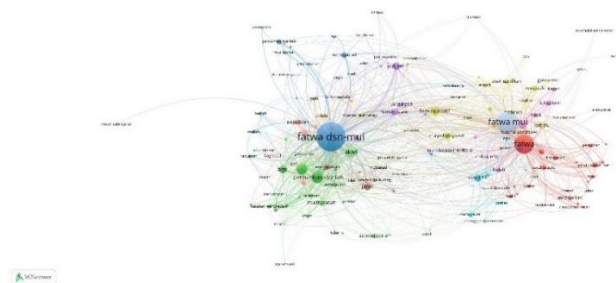**Figure 2.** Co-keyword network visualization

Figure 2 presents a co-keyword network visualization organized by frequency of occurrence. In this network visualization, three key points require attention. First, the size of each keyword's circle varies. The differences in size are determined by the frequency of occurrence: the higher the frequency, the larger the circle, and vice versa. Three keywords have the highest frequencies: first, "DSN-MUI fatwa" with 867 occurrences; second, "MUI fatwa" with 499 occurrences; and third, "fatwa" with 372 occurrences. The illustration reveals that the keyword map related to MUI divides into two main themes: MUI fatwas and DSN-MUI fatwas.

The second point concerns the distance between keywords, which indicates topical similarity and relative strength. The closer the keywords appear to each other, the more frequently they co-occur in

the body of publications, suggesting a strong thematic connection. This proximity factor indicates that groups of closely related keywords fall within the same or interconnected research topics. Third, topic relevance or similarity in research areas is also reflected by the color similarity between keywords. Keywords that share proximity and color form clusters, representing groups of related research topics. A more detailed discussion of these clusters will be provided in a separate subsection.

Figure 3 provides an overlay co-keyword visualization, structured differently from Figure 1. In Figure 3, the color of each keyword node contains additional information beyond co-occurrence frequency; it also displays the average annual frequency of publications. The change in color for each keyword indicates variations in the years of publication, from the earliest publications in 2002 to the most recent in 2023. A shift toward brighter, yellow hues signifies more recent publications, while darker, purple shades indicate older publications.

Based on this figure, several keywords have emerged more recently, including COVID-19, online fatwa, social media, online games, online commerce, and sharia tourism. Conversely, keywords with older publication dates include terrorism, bank interest, smoking, capital punishment, qibla direction, pluralism, and Ahmadiyya.
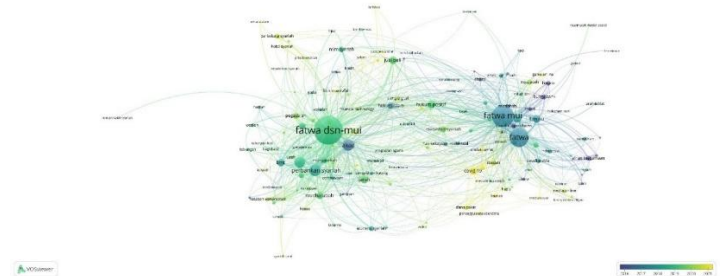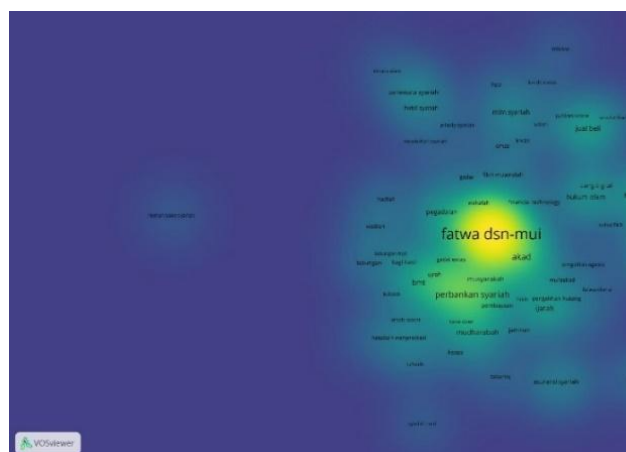
Figure 3. Co-word overlay visualization

Figure 4 presents a visualization of the density distribution and frequency of keyword occurrences within the body of research documents. In the context of mapping research on MUI fatwas, density visualization aids in identifying the primary themes and sub-themes frequently discussed (van Eck & Waltman, 2022). This technique allows researchers to observe areas with high research concentrations, thereby revealing the most dominant and relevant topics in the field. Furthermore, it can highlight underexplored areas of research, offering opportunities for further investigation.

Figure 4. Keyword density visualization

In the density visualization image above, brighter colors indicate higher frequencies of keyword occurrences, while dimmer colors suggest lower frequencies. Brighter areas signify that the associated keywords are frequently discussed within the research corpus, whereas dimmer areas indicate that certain keywords are less prevalent and may have received less scholarly attention.

An example of a keyword with high density is DSN-MUI fatwa, which is closely associated with keywords like sharia banking and sharia economic law. This indicates that the DSN-MUI fatwa is a central focus in many studies. Additionally, this highlights the significance of DSN-MUI fatwas within the context of Islamic economics and banking in Indonesia.

b. The Dynamics of Keyword Networks

Another crucial aspect to consider when conducting keyword analysis in bibliometric studies includes the following three elements: links, link strength, and occurrences. In keyword analysis, the presence of each keyword is inherently connected to others. The co-occurrence of keywords within a set of research documents is indicated by connecting lines, referred to as links. Keywords with a high number of links suggest that these concepts or topics are frequently associated with various other topics within the publication set, indicating the importance of the concept within the research network.

In addition, link strength is an attribute that quantifies the total strength of the relationship between one keyword and others, represented by a positive numerical value (van Eck & Waltman, 2022). This value reflects the intensity of the connections a particular keyword has within the network of research documents. Based on the analysis of metadata from the body of research on MUI fatwas at Islamic higher education institutions, the author identified 30 keywords—out of a total of 147—that exhibit the highest scores for links, link strength, and occurrences, as shown in the following table.

In keyword analysis, link strength indicates the extent to which two topics are related within the existing literature, while also

assisting in the identification of research focuses and sub-focuses. High link strength suggests a strong relevance and interconnection, both between two specific keywords and between a single keyword and the broader network it forms. Additionally, keyword occurrence or frequency highlights the significance of the keyword within the research topic related to MUI fatwas (van Eck & Waltman, 2022). These metrics not only help map and comprehend the structure and relationships within a particular field of research but also assist in identifying key topics, understanding inter-topic connections, and determining future research focuses.

In the context of research on MUI fatwas, the keyword "Fatwa DSN-MUI" scores the highest in three aspects: link, link strength, and occurrence. The link score of 102 indicates that this keyword forms the most extensive network of associated keywords. A link strength of 1438 signifies a strong relevance between this keyword and others in the dataset. Moreover, an occurrence score of 867 reflects the high frequency of this keyword's appearance in the research dataset, indicating that it is frequently discussed in studies related to MUI fatwas. These three aspects collectively demonstrate that the keyword "Fatwa DSN-MUI" is intricately connected to various

elements in research concerning MUI fatwas.

Table 5. Keywords with the highest frequency of occurrence

Ranking	Keyword	Links	Link Strenth	Occurences
1	Fatwa DSN-MUI	102	1438	867
2	Fatwa MUI	96	613	499
3	Fatwa	87	553	372
4	Perbankan Syariah	47	324	142
5	Akad	51	325	130
6	Murabahah	45	297	119
7	Muhammadiyah	31	147	69
8	Hukum Positif	42	124	65
9	Jual Beli	31	135	64
10	LBM NU	33	139	63
11	Bmt	31	148	58
12	Covid 19	28	134	57
13	Ijarah	30	125	55
14	Mudharabah	22	125	53
15	Hukum Islam	31	86	44
16	Rahn	20	90	43
17	Maqashid Syariah	34	83	39
18	Pegadaian	14	76	38
20	Hukum Ekonomi Syariah	33	84	36
19	Musyarakah	22	90	36
21	MLM Syariah	13	49	33
22	BPRS	26	79	32

23	Yusuf Al Qordhowi	17	50	32
24	Darul Ifta Mesir	25	67	31
25	Pariwisata Syariah	9	49	29
26	Asuransi Syariah	13	43	28
28	Aliran Keagamaan	15	57	27
29	Malaysia	19	54	27
27	Bunga Bank	2	58	27
30	Ibadah	14	64	26

c. Co-Keyword Clusters

In co-keyword analysis, the next important aspect to consider is the clustering of keywords, which involves mapping keyword networks based on thematic similarity, visually represented by similar colors. Keyword clusters assist researchers in several ways: first, by identifying the main topics and subtopics within bibliometric data; second, by revealing the structure and relationships between research topics, making it easier to discern patterns or trends within a specific field of study; and third, by facilitating the understanding and interpretation of the scientific relationships and structures within the research domain under investigation. Each cluster consists of several interconnected keywords. Clusters are non-overlapping, meaning that each keyword can belong to only one cluster (van Eck & Waltman, 2022).

The 147 keywords related to MUI fatwa research, which are the subject of this article, are grouped into 15 clusters. In the following cluster data analysis, there are 15 clusters, each represented by different colors and containing varying numbers of keywords. The data presented in the table below demonstrates that the body of research related to MUI fatwas within PTKIN covers diverse aspects of life, ranging from religious, social, and economic issues to health-related concerns. This wide range of focus areas reflects the broad scope of MUI fatwas and their relevance across various aspects of Muslim life. Thus, it becomes crucial for researchers to identify areas that require further attention and development in PTKIN research.

The table also highlights several dominant clusters in the study of fatwa research within PTKIN. These dominant clusters encompass topics such as religious and social issues, as well as Islamic economic and financial aspects. Additionally, topics related to philanthropy and health also exhibit relevance and significance in this research. However, some clusters have yet to receive sufficient attention, such as those focusing on Islamic tourism, Islamic health institutions, and

specific financial products like the Sharia card. Clusters with fewer keywords may indicate areas that require more in-depth research and exploration to strengthen understanding and further develop fatwa research topics within PTKIN.

Table 6. Co-keyword clusters in VOSviewer

Cluster	Color	N. of Keyword	Keywords
1	Dark Red	23	Ahmadiyah, akidah, aliran keagamaan, Darul Ifta Mesir, donasi organ, fatwa, fatwa online, hadis, Indonesia, internet, Iran, kesetaraan gender, media online, media sosial, metode istinbath, pemikiran, pluralisme, politik, Saudi Arabia, Sunni, Syiah, transplantasi organ, ulama
2	Green	15	BMT, hawalah, koperasi syariah, KPR, kredit macet, KSPPS, murabahah, murabahah bil wakalah, nasabah wanprestasi, pembiayaan, pembiayaan bermasalah, perbankan syariah, *ta'widh, take over*, sanksi
3	Blue	14	agen *tour* dan *travel*, hotel syariah, pariwisata syariah, wisata alam, fatwa DSN-MUI, hadiah, lembaga keuangan syariah, tabungan, hpai, mlm syariah, prinsip syariah, wadiah, kaidah fiqih, kepatuhan syariah
4	Yellow-Green	13	aborsi, anak luar nikah, mahkamah konstitusi, maqashid syariah, maslahah, mpu aceh, game online, hukum positif, korban perkosaan, nikah siri, perkawinan beda agama, talak, sadd al-dzariah
5	Purple	12	*cryptocurrency*, emas, istishna, jual beli, jual beli online, kredit, kredit emas, *salam*, Shopee, *qardh*, uang

No	Color	Count	Keywords
			digital, hukum Islam
6	Light Blue	11	vaksin, BAZNAS, Covid-19, dana zakat, penanggulangan bencana, jenazah, Malaysia, MKI, valuta asing, zakat, zakat profesi
7	Orange	10	denda, fikih muamalah, financial technology, peraturan OJK, perlindungan konsumen, SMS berhadiah, wakalah, gadai, hukum ekonomi syariah, kartu kredit syariah
8	Brown	10	fatwa ulama, hilah, ijarah, ijarah muntahiyah bittamlik, multiakad, musyarakah, musyarakah mutanaqisah, pengadilan agama, pengalihan hutang, ushul fikih
9	Pink	9	bunga bank, dewan hisbah PERSIS, golput, haram, ibadah, istinbat hukum, Muhammadiy

No	Color	Count	Keywords
			ah, rokok, sholat jum'at
10	Coral Pink	9	bagi hasil, BPRS, dana talangan haji, gadai emas, kafalah, pegadaian, rahn, tabungan haji, ujrah
11	Light Green	8	akad, asuransi syariah, deposito, investasi, jaminan, mudharabah, tabarru, wakaf
12	Pale Blue	6	arah kiblat, fatwa mui, hak kekayaan intelektual, makanan, terorisme, muamalah media sosial
13	Pale Yellow	5	BPJS, donorasi, hukuman mati, LBMNU, Yusuf Al Qordhowi
14	Pale Purple	1	rumah sakit syariah
15	Lavender Blue	1	syariah card

D. CONCLUSION

From the aforementioned discussion, it can be concluded that research on MUI fatwas within the environment of state Islamic higher education institutions exhibits a wide diversity of topics. This diversity aligns with the range of fatwas issued by the MUI in response to the

multifaceted challenges facing the Muslim community in Indonesia. Over the past two decades, from 2002 to 2023, research related to MUI fatwas has experienced significant growth, with a total of 1,663 research documents. This indicates a high level of academic interest in fatwa institutions. Among these, the topic of DSN-MUI fatwas has garnered the greatest attention, reflecting societal needs for improving economic conditions and quality of life.

Based on the keyword network analysis, research on MUI fatwas is concentrated on two primary keywords: "DSN-MUI fatwa" and "MUI fatwa." Each of these keywords represents a diverse range of research topics. Research on DSN-MUI fatwas is predominantly focused on issues related to regulations and transactions in both the banking and Islamic finance sectors, including murabahah, mudharabah, ijarah, rahn, qardh, and wakalah. More recent topics in this area include Islamic tourism, online transactions, digital currency, and cryptocurrency.

Research related to MUI fatwas, on the other hand, is largely centered around topics of philanthropy, such as zakat and waqf, Islamic movements and ideologies like Ahmadiyah and Shia, and legal issues surrounding marriage, including *nikah siri* (unregistered marriage), children born out of wedlock, interfaith marriages, and abortion. More recent studies related to MUI fatwas address worship practices during the pandemic and the use of online media, including gaming and social media.

The bibliometric analysis of research performance shows that UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta leads across all performance metrics. In terms of document affiliation, UIN Jakarta has the highest number of research documents, with 383 documents, or 23.02% of the total. Regarding language diversity, UIN Jakarta is the only institution with research documents in Arabic, totaling 20. English is used in research from 17 of the 38 institutions, producing a total of 52 documents. However, Indonesian remains the dominant language, accounting for 95.7% of all research documents.

This study has some limitations, particularly concerning the restricted database used as the source for the research documents. The research was limited to documents stored in the repositories of Islamic higher education institutions, which naturally narrows the scope of topics that may have been published in other research databases. Another limitation is the restricted metadata available in the research documents, limiting the bibliometric science mapping analysis in this article to co-word analysis. Furthermore, the results of the bibliometric study do not comprehensively reflect the content of the collected research documents. A more detailed content analysis is still needed to provide a more in-depth mapping of the scholarly contributions and research topics related to fatwas.

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