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MAPPING RESEARCH TOPICS REGARDING RESOLVING SHARIA ECONOMIC DISPUTES: BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The Sharia economic dispute in Indonesia is growing along with the rise of Sharia-based economic activities. This significant growth is followed by an increase in non-performing loans and the potential for an increase in sharia economic disputes submitted to religious courts. The research aims to map research topics on sharia economic disputes. This research uses a bibliometric method using bibliographic data with the VOSviewer application tool to analyze research trends and scientific patterns. This research obtained secondary data through a Google Scholar search on the Publish or Perish application. The results show research development in Sharia economic disputes in 2018-2023 from the publish or perish application on Google Scholar indexed search with the highest number of article publications in 2023, namely 51. Meanwhile, the most related scientific publication is the Journal of Islamic Business Law. Furthermore, the most productive writer's productivity for 2018-2023 was Fuadi S, with 4 articles published.

KEYWORDS Sharia Economic Disputes; Bibliometrics; VOSviewer.

INTRODUCTION

The current development of sharia economics in Indonesia is very encouraging. Since the emergence of Bank Muamalat as a pioneer, the Sharia banking industry has increased, and various other financial institutions have adopted Sharia principles. (Rosidah & Mahfiana, 2020). Sharia banking is multiplying, and Sharia financial institutions in Indonesia are also emerging (Fadila et al., 2022).

The diversity of Sharia products has increased with the increasingly rapid and complex growth of the Sharia economy. The increase in

economic cooperation, however, also has an impact on increasing the number of potential conflicts or disputes in the realm of Sharia economics (Ilyas, 2018). This can potentially increase the number of sharia economic disputes filed in the religious court environment, along with the development of the sharia economy. So, the legal sector must also experience changes, especially in the case of sharia economic disputes (Kamariah, 2009).

The development of Sharia economics in various sectors, especially in terms of regulation, shows undeniable achievements. In line with this growth, a solid foundation becomes a must. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of Sharia economics is fundamental (Ilyas, 2018). The government has established various policies, laws, and regulations to support the development of Sharia

economics and finance in Indonesia (Hardani & Hasanah, 2022).

According to Law Number 3 of 2006, religious courts' powers are more extensive than those regulated in Law Number 7 of 1998. Religious courts, as one part of the judicial system, have the responsibility to carry out law enforcement and justice for citizens who seek justice in certain cases. With the enactment of Law Number 3 of 2006, the role of religious courts has become increasingly significant, along with the increase in their absolute authority in handling specific cases. (Hardiati et al., 2021). Article 49 of the Law states that religious courts have the duty and authority to examine, decide and resolve cases at the first level relating to people who are Muslim in various fields, including marriage, inheritance, wills, grants, endowments, zakat, infaq, shadaqah, and sharia economics (Banking & Di, 2006).

This research aims to map research topics on Sharia economic disputes. In this case, many studies related to Sharia economic disputes have investigated Sharia economic disputes. Despite the increasing number of studies on this topic, no review has been carried out with bibliometric analysis. Previous reviews have adopted many normative legal reviews. Therefore, researchers are interested in combining these two methods to produce systematic research using bibliometrics to obtain results regarding the number and distribution of relevant scientific publications.

METHODS

This research uses a bibliometric analysis method, namely, a research method using bibliographic data to analyze research trends and patterns in scientific disciplines (Azis et al., 2023). In bibliometric research on sharia economic issues, researchers use datakunder, which can be found on a Google Scholar search in the publish or perish application. In this research, the technique used in data collection is collecting data using a key Sharia economic dispute.

After collecting data on Sharia economic disputes, researchers used a bibliometric analysis tool, Vosviewer, to visualize research patterns and trends in these publications. This tool can help researchers identify the main research topics in Sharia economic issues and Sharia economic development.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Challenges and Obstacles in Resolving Sharia Economic Disputes through Mediation During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Several related studies with Sharia economic disputes include: During the pandemic, resolving Sharia economic disputes through mediation at the Yogyakarta Regional Religious Court is still experiencing problems. The research results show that the level of dispute resolution is still low. Several factors that cause this include the minimal number of mediator judges who have mediator certificates and sharia economic certificates, the excellent attitude of the parties involved, and the absence of regulations regarding the parties' presence via long-distance audio-visual intermediaries due to the COVID-19 pandemic. And obstacles to the mediation process as regulated in Regulation Number 1 of 2016 (Yunita, 2021).

The effectiveness of mediation in resolving Sharia economic disputes in religious courts: a study in class IA Makassar religious courts with the research results showed that the implementation of mediation to resolve Sharia economic civil disputes at the Makassar Religious Court was ineffective, with none of the 15 cases being successfully resolved. Factors that influence the effectiveness of mediation include aspects of legal substance, legal structure, legal culture, facilities and infrastructure, and public legal awareness (Ayu Chairun Nisa, 2022).

These studies have several similar aspects, but no one has discussed bibliometric analysis. This difference is new in research with the hope of becoming a reference in looking for related journal references.

Sharia economic disputes or disputes are part of the conflicts that occur in business or trade activities. Such disputes can arise before or after the agreement is made, for example, relating to the object of the agreement, determining the price of goods, and the contents of the agreement (contract) (Suadi, 2018). Sharia economic dispute resolution is the authority of the Religious Court, which is based on the explanation of Article 49 of Law Number 3 of 2006 concerning Amendments to Law Number 7 of 1989 concerning Religious Courts. This is also reaffirmed in Article 55 paragraph (1) of Law Number 21 of 2008 concerning Sharia Banking, which confirms that if a dispute occurs in the field of sharia banking, the resolution will be carried out through the Religious Courts.

Basically, Sharia economic dispute resolution is known through two methods, namely litigation settlement and non-litigation settlement.

Litigation dispute resolution refers to resolving legal conflicts through court processes. However, this method has several weaknesses, such as the slow settlement process, high court costs, lack of judicial responsiveness, and court decisions that are not always effective in resolving problems. As is usual in handling every case, a judge is always expected to study the case carefully in order to understand its substance. Related to this, when examining sharia economic cases, especially in sharia banking cases, there are several things that must be considered. First, it is important to ensure that the case is not a case involving an agreement containing an arbitration clause. Second, it is also important to carefully study the agreement (contract) which is the basis for cooperation between the parties (Mardani, 2011).

Non-litigation dispute resolution is the peaceful resolution of cases outside of court. The term non-litigation in legal science is more popularly known as Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) or, in English, as Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). In Indonesia, alternative dispute resolution has been institutionalized with the enactment of Law Number 30 of 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution. According to Article 1 number 10 of the Arbitration and APS laws, they are dispute resolution institutions through procedures agreed upon by the parties, namely settlement outside of court by means of consultation, negotiation, mediation, conciliation or expert assessment. The term ADR is relatively new to Indonesia, but in fact, consensus resolution of disputes has long been carried out by the community, which essentially emphasizes efforts at deliberation to reach a consensus, kinship, peace, and so on. According to PERMA No. 1 of 2016, mediation is a method of resolving disputes through a negotiation process to obtain agreement between the parties with the assistance of a mediator. Mediation in Islamic legal literature can be equated with Tahkim, which etymologically means making someone or a third party called a hakam mediate a dispute. Tahkim is "making a judge" or can also be interpreted as taking refuge between two parties in a dispute with someone they agree with and agree with and who is willing to accept his decision to resolve their dispute.

Bibliometric studies are a research method that uses quantitative data to analyze published literature, generally in the form of articles, journals, books or other publications. This method involves quantitative measurements such as number of

publications, frequency of citations, and author collaboration, as well as network analysis and scientific validation to understand patterns and trends in knowledge production and scientific communication (Budianto & Dewi, 2023). Bibliometric studies can be used to identify and study the most widely discussed research topics in a field, map collaboration networks between researchers and institutions, and estimate the impact or influence of research using indicators such as the number of citations or journal impact factor. This method also provides information about the development of publications in a field over a certain period of time, as well as comparing scientific production between countries, institutions or certain researchers. In practice, bibliometric studies are often used in scientific research and as an aid in decision-making in various fields, such as the development of public policy, evaluation of the performance of institutions or researchers, as well as in market or industrial research (Budianto, 2023). Bibliometric studies are generally carried out using special bibliometric software that can automatically process and analyze data from academic databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, or Google Scholar. Results from bibliometric studies can provide valuable insights for researchers, companies, and academic institutions in understanding trends in knowledge production and influence in the field (Budianto & Dewi, 2023).

One software that is often used in bibliometric studies is VOSviewer (Hellen Monica Ghaby Ayu Saputra, 2022). Bibliometric studies typically utilize specialized bibliometric software that can automatically process and analyze data from academic databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, or Google Scholar. The results of this study provide valuable insights for researchers, companies, and academic institutions to understand trends in knowledge production and their impact in the field

Sharia Economic Dispute Research Trends

Reactions from scientific journal publication searches regarding sharia economic disputes over a 5-year period, namely from 2018 to 2023. The total search for the Sharia economic dispute keyword in the publishes or perish application obtained 177 data from journal articles. The highest number of article publications was in 2023. The lowest number of article publications was in 2018 and 2019. The following is a picture of the development of journal article publications in 2018-2023.

Figure 1
Number of Publications on Sharia Economics
Dispute Articles

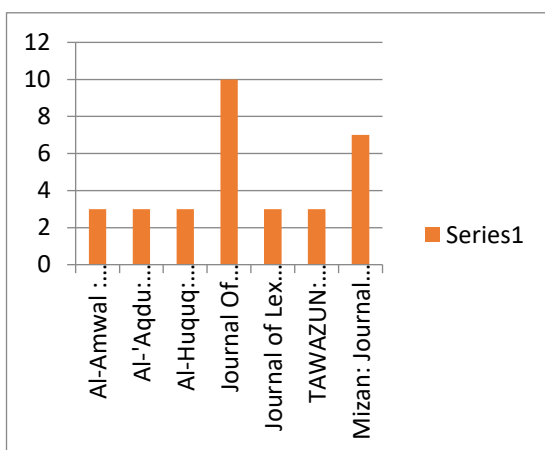


Source. Data processed, 2023

From the picture above, it can be seen that the publication of journal articles on sharia economic disputes during the period 2018 to 2023 which are indexed on Google Scholar in the search for publicity or perish applications shows an increase in publications every year. The highest publication will be in 2023, with 51 journal articles. On the other hand, the lowest article publications occurred in 2018 and 2019, namely only 12 journal articles.

Ranking of Institutions and Journals For Publishing Scientific Publications Regarding Sharia Economic Disputes

Table 1.
 ranking of institutions and journals for publishing scientific publications regarding Sharia Economic Disputes



Source. Data processed, 2023

In table 1. There are 7 affiliates/institutions that publish the most research articles regarding sharia economic disputes. The institutions that publish the most related research results are: Journal of Islamic Business Law, which has 10 articles. And on the other hand, the lowest ones are Al-Amwal: Journal

of Islamic Economic Law, Al-'Aqdu: Journal of Islamic Economics Law, Journal of Social Science Research and Mizan: Journal of Islamic Law, which is only 3.

The bar chart visualizes the number of publications related to sharia economic disputes across various journals. Each bar represents a different journal, with the height of the bar indicating the number of publications. Here's a detailed analysis of the chart. The frequency of publications in each journal varies, ranging from 3 to 10 publications. The following sections will analyze each journal individually, compare the number of publications, and discuss potential implications and trends.

- 1) Al-Amwal: Publications 4, Al-Amwal has a moderate number of publications. This suggests a consistent but not dominant focus on sharia economic disputes. The journal may have other primary focuses or publish less frequently on this topic.
- 2) Al-'Aqdu Publications 4. Like Al-Amwal, Al-'Aqdu also moderately focuses on Sharia economic disputes. The equal number of publications suggests that these journals might prioritize diverse topics within their scope.
- 3) Al-Huquq: Publications 4, Al-Huquq follows the same trend as Al-Amwal and Al-'Aqdu, indicating a balanced approach in their publications. The consistency across these journals might point towards a standard interest level in sharia economic disputes.
- 4) Journal of Sharia Economics: Publications 10. This journal stands out with the highest number of publications. The Journal of Sharia Economics prioritizes this topic more than the others, making it a significant source for research and discussions on Sharia economic disputes. This focus could be due to the journal's specialization in Sharia economics, which indicates a targeted audience and contributes to the field's depth.
- 5) Journal of Lex: Publications 4, The Journal of Lex, like Al-Amwal, Al-'Aqdu, and Al-Huquq, has a moderate number of publications. This suggests that while it covers Sharia economic disputes, it might not be its primary focus or share its attention equally with other topics.
- 6) Tawazun: Publications 8, Tawazun has a relatively high number of publications, second only to the Journal of Sharia Economics. This suggests a strong interest in Sharia economic disputes, potentially

reflecting the journal's broader focus on balanced and equitable economic issues central to Sharia principles.

- 7) Mizan Journal: Publications 6, The Mizan Journal has a moderate to high number of publications, indicating a substantial interest in sharia economic disputes. This journal appears to maintain a balanced approach, focusing significantly but not exclusively on this topic.

When comparing the journals, the Journal of Sharia Economics focuses most on Sharia economic disputes, with 10 publications. This journal's prominence in this area suggests it is a leading source for research and developments in sharia economic matters. Tawazun and the Mizan Journal also show significant interest, with 8 and 6 publications, respectively. These journals are likely tremendous contributors to ongoing discussions and research. Their substantial number of publications highlights their role in disseminating knowledge and fostering academic discourse on sharia economic disputes. On the other hand, Al-Amwal, Al-'Aqdu, Al-Huquq, and the Journal of Lex each have 4 publications. While engaged in the topic, these journals do not prioritize it as heavily as the others. This distribution suggests that these journals may cover a broader range of issues or publish less frequently on sharia economic disputes.

The data indicates a diverse interest level across different journals in sharia economic disputes. The Journal of Sharia Economics's leading position suggests it is a critical platform for scholars in this field, likely attracting significant contributions and readership focused on Sharia economics. The high number of publications in Tawazun and the Mizan Journal also suggests these journals play crucial roles in the academic landscape of Sharia economic disputes. Their intense focus could be due to the journals' broader missions aligning closely with the principles of Sharia economics, such as equity, fairness, and justice. The moderate publication levels in Al-Amwal, Al-'Aqdu, Al-Huquq, and the Journal of Lex imply these journals provide valuable contributions but might have a more generalized focus or distribute their attention across various topics. Their consistent yet lower publication numbers suggest a balanced editorial approach, ensuring diverse coverage within their issues.

The bar chart provides a clear visual representation of different journals' focus on sharia economic disputes. The Journal of Sharia Economics

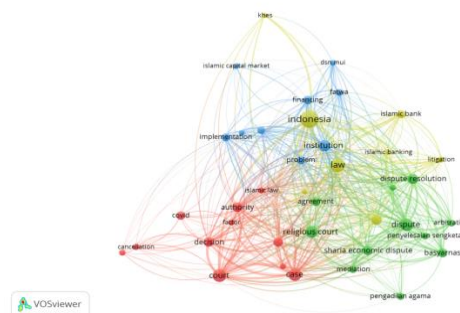
leads significantly, reflecting its specialized focus and importance. Tawazun and the Mizan Journal also show strong interest, contributing extensively to the discourse. While less focused on this topic, the other journals still play essential roles in providing diverse and balanced perspectives on sharia economic issues. This analysis highlights academic journals varied yet significant engagement with Sharia economic disputes, indicating a robust and dynamic field of study. The different levels of focus across journals provide a comprehensive landscape for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers interested in sharia economics and its application in resolving economic disputes.

Bibliometric Mapping of Research Regarding Sharia Economic Disputes

Research articles resulting from searches on the Garuda website (digital reference gateway) are exported in RIS (research information systems) format, input and analyzed with VOSviewer with the following results.

Figure 2

Depiction of the growth map relationship surrounding sharia economic disputes



Source: Data processed by VOSviewer software

The results of network visualization on co-words of research developments surrounding sharia economic disputes are divided into 4 clusters and 39 topics as follows.

- Cluster 1. The red color consists of 11 topics, namely authority, cancellation, case, court, covid, decision, factor, Islamic law, judge, pdt, religious courts.
- Cluster 2. The green color consists of 11 topics, namely agreement, arbitration, basyarnas, dispute, dispute resolution, mediation, religious court, dispute resolution, religious court, sharia economic dispute.
- Cluster 3. The blue color consists of 9 topics, namely customer, etc. mui, fatwa, financing,

implementation, institutions, Islamic capital market, perspective, problems.

- Cluster 4. The yellow color consists of 8 topics: Indonesia, Islamic banking, Islamic banking dispute, khes, law, litigation, and principle.

Based on several clusters above, all the keywords listed above are included in the current type of research. This phenomenon can be seen from several relatively bright colors that dominate the analysis circle. These findings provide a valuable reference for further development in the realm of further research. The results of this analysis provide the potential to explore and explore new aspects that have not been explored before in a broad and interesting area of knowledge.

Utilization of Density Visualization to Describe Keyword Patterns and Distribution

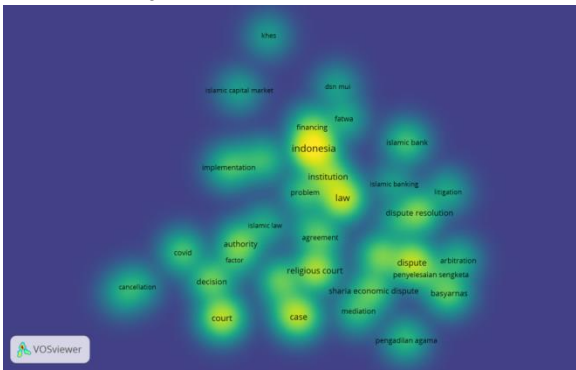
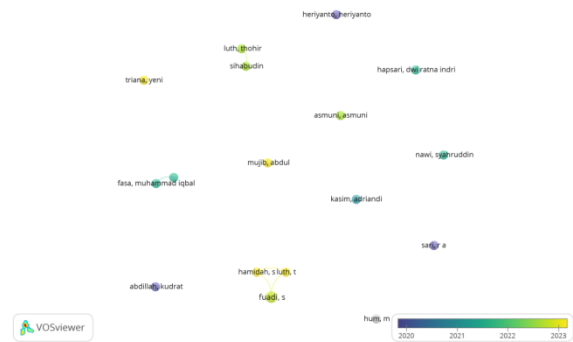


Figure 3 above shows a visualization of keywords based on density visualization. In this visual, the brighter color indicates that many research articles have been carried out related to that keyword. Then, if it gets darker, it indicates that little research has been done regarding that keyword. This could be a gap for future researchers to fill in in further research.

Map of Researcher Development Sharia Economic Dispute By Author

Figure 4
Network Visualization



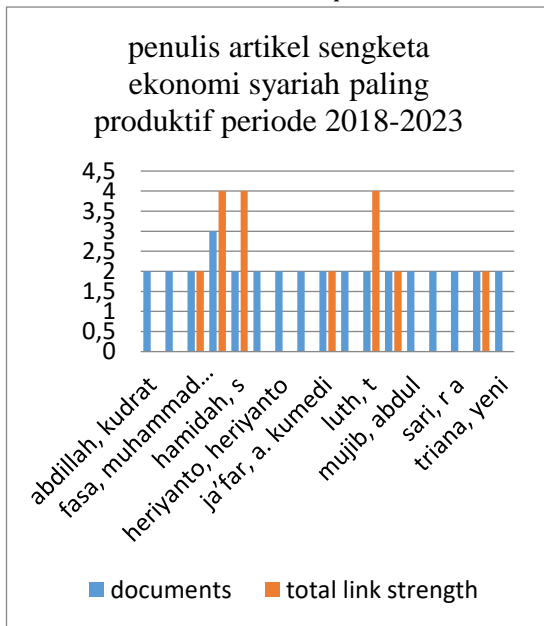
Source: VOSviewer application data processing

There have been many study results published by researchers in the field of sharia economic disputes from 2018 to 2023. In data analysis in VOSviewer software, the mapping results show a network visualization mapping that shows the relationship between one researcher and another. In Figure 2 there is a visualization of a map of the development of research publications in the field of sharia economic disputes from 2018 to 2023 indexed by Google Scholar. The visualization results show that there are 13 clusters based on authors who have published. From the visualization of the items above are the names of the authors who have published, while the clusters in the image explain the relationships between the authors.

Article Writer Productivity Sharia Economic Disputes

Figure 5.

The most productive writer of articles on sharia economic disputes



Source: VOSviewer application data processing, 2023

To evaluate a writer's productivity, indicators can be seen from the number and frequency of publications and research they produce. Figure 5 presents the distribution of authors and articles in research publications during the 2018-2023 period. This figure illustrates the level of the most productive authors from 17 authors in research on sharia economic disputes during that period. From this picture, it can be seen that Fuadi S was the most productive in writing 4 articles.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion above, it can be concluded that the highest development of research in the field of sharia economic disputes in the period 2018-2023 from the Google Scholar database with the help of the publish of perish application occurred in 2023 with a total of 51 research journal articles being published. Whereas ranking of institutions and journals Publishing Scientific Publications Regarding Sharia Economic Disputes, the institution that publishes many related journals is the journal of Islamic business law. Furthermore, the most productive productivity of research writers in the field of sharia economic disputes for the period 2018-2023 is Fuadi S with 4 articles published. Based on the mapping of research topics around the resolution of sharia

economic disputes: a bibliometric analysis study, there are several suggestions that can be taken for further development: Research Although the keyword "sharia economic dispute." are the most widely used keywords, it is important to expand the scope of keywords in research. This can help find specific aspects of the Sharia economic dispute that need further research.

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