

Market Needs and Regulatory Impact on the Development of Islamic Economic Law: Strategic Quality Improvement Measures

Freddy Hidayat*

Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Islamic State University, Indonesia

Martoyo

Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Islamic State University, Indonesia

Afrik Yunari

Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Islamic State University, Indonesia

Moh. Syifa'ul Hisan

Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Islamic State University, Indonesia

**Corresponding Author's Email: freddy@uinkhas.ac.id*

Article	Abstract
<p>How to cite: Freddy Hidayat, et.al, 'Market Needs and Regulatory Impact on the Development of Islamic Economic Law: Strategic Quality Improvement Measures' (2024) Vol. 5 No. 3 Rechtenstudent Journal Sharia Faculty of KH Achmad Siddiq Jember State Islamic University.</p> <p>DOI: 10.35719/rch.v5i3.357</p> <p>Article History: Submitted: 27/10/2024 Reviewed: 09/11/2024 Revised: 25/11/2024 Accepted: 03/12/2024</p> <p>ISSN: 2723-0406 (printed) E-ISSN: 2775-5304 (online)</p>	<p>The development of Islamic economic law education is strongly influenced by market dynamics and regulatory frameworks, positioning law as an essential engineering tool for economic development. This paper examines how these factors shape the Islamic Economic Law program at UIN Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember, focusing on its role in producing legal experts capable of designing and supporting sharia-compliant economic systems. By integrating the socio-legal perspective, the study highlights how law operates not only as a normative framework but also as an instrument to engineer financial stability, facilitate Islamic market transactions, and foster innovation in sharia-based industries. Using international best practices in curriculum design, governance, and graduate competency development, the paper proposes strategic measures to elevate program quality toward superior accreditation standards. Recommendations include curriculum reform aligned with evolving financial technologies, faculty capacity-building, and industry collaboration, ensuring graduates are equipped to meet national and global demands in Islamic economic jurisprudence.</p> <p>Keywords: <i>Market, Regulatory, Islamic Economic Law.</i></p> <p>Abstrak</p> <p>Perkembangan pendidikan hukum ekonomi Islam sangat dipengaruhi oleh dinamika pasar dan kerangka regulasi, yang memposisikan hukum sebagai alat rekayasa penting bagi pembangunan ekonomi. Makalah ini mengkaji bagaimana faktor-faktor ini membentuk program Hukum Ekonomi Islam di UIN Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember, dengan fokus pada perannya dalam menghasilkan pakar hukum yang mampu merancang dan mendukung sistem ekonomi yang sesuai dengan syariah. Dengan mengintegrasikan perspektif sosio-hukum, studi ini menyoroti bagaimana hukum beroperasi tidak hanya sebagai kerangka normatif tetapi juga sebagai instrumen untuk merekayasa stabilitas keuangan, memfasilitasi transaksi pasar Islam, dan mendorong inovasi dalam industri berbasis syariah. Dengan menggunakan praktik terbaik internasional dalam desain kurikulum, tata kelola, dan pengembangan kompetensi lulusan, makalah ini mengusulkan langkah-langkah strategis untuk meningkatkan kualitas program menuju standar akreditasi yang unggul. Rekomendasi meliputi reformasi kurikulum yang selaras dengan perkembangan teknologi keuangan, pengembangan kapasitas fakultas, dan kolaborasi industri, yang memastikan lulusan siap untuk memenuhi tuntutan</p>

nasional dan global dalam yurisprudensi ekonomi Islam.

Kata Kunci: Pasar, Peraturan, Hukum Ekonomi Islam.

Introduction

Islamic economic law, as an emerging field of legal studies, has gained prominence due to the rapid growth of sharia-compliant industries globally. Educational institutions play a pivotal role in supplying competent professionals who understand both conventional legal principles and sharia-based economic systems.¹ This paper examines the dual role of market demands and regulatory policies in shaping the Islamic Economic Law program at the Faculty of Sharia, UIN Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember (UIN KHAS Jember). It also proposes strategies to achieve superior program accreditation based on national and international standards.

Indonesia, in particular, has significant potential for developing the Islamic economy, given that the majority of its population is Muslim. The government should issue various policies to support the development of the Islamic economy in accordance with Islamic banking laws. Furthermore, universities have a strong primary role in offering Islamic Economic Law study programs. Given the challenge of a lack of public legal awareness, collaboration between various institutions that are interconnected and integrated with Islamic financial or banking institutions, the Financial Services Authority (OJK), companies, legal practitioners, notaries, and others is essential. To achieve this, the curriculum of study programs must be updated to reflect the relevance of scientific developments and job market needs.²

The Faculty of Sharia at Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq State Islamic University of Jember has recognized the importance of the Sharia Economic Law Study Program in producing graduates who not only understand sharia law and economic theory but also apply it in various practical contexts. However, achieving the status of a leading study program requires a comprehensive and sustainable development strategy.

Accreditation serves as a cornerstone of external quality assurance in higher education, functioning not merely as a procedural requirement but as a strategic instrument for safeguarding academic standards and fostering institutional growth. In Indonesia, the accreditation process administered by BAN-PT is anchored in several key regulations, including Regulation No. 2 of 2017, which establishes the national accreditation framework; Regulation No. 4 of 2017, which provides the basis for assessment instruments; and Regulation No. 2 of 2019, which outlines the technical guidelines for preparing the Self-Evaluation Report (LED) and the Study Program Performance Report (LKPS). Despite its intended purpose, ongoing debates question whether accreditation truly drives substantive academic transformation or primarily encourages compliance-oriented practices. Critics argue that the existing system often emphasizes documentation and procedural conformity rather than inspiring meaningful pedagogical innovation and holistic institutional development. This situation underscores the need to continuously refine accreditation frameworks, shifting their focus toward developmental guidance without compromising

¹ Istianah Zainal Asyiqin, "Islamic Economic Law in the Digital Age: Navigating Global Challenges and Legal Adaptations" *Media Iuris*, 8 (1), 2025, 95-96, DOI: 10.20473/mi.v8i1.61800

² Humas Unwaha, "Peluang Dan Tantangan Perkembangan Ekonomi Syariah Di Indonesia," *Universitas KH. A. Wahab Hasbullah* (blog), 17 Juli 2024, <https://unwaha.ac.id/peluang-dan-tantangan-perkembangan-ekonomi-syariah-di-indonesia/>.

accountability. Such an approach would ensure that quality assurance mechanisms not only verify standards but also actively facilitate sustainable educational improvements, empowering institutions to prioritize innovation and continuous learning rather than administrative formality.³

Some of the challenges faced in developing this study program include limited resources, both in terms of competent teaching staff and supporting facilities. Furthermore, the existing curriculum needs to be continuously updated to reflect the latest developments in Islamic economic law and job market needs.⁴ Therefore, this study aims to formulate an effective strategy for developing the Islamic Economic Law Study Program at the Faculty of Sharia, Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq State Islamic University, Jember, towards becoming a leading study program.

This research will examine various aspects that contribute to the development of a leading study program, including market needs analysis, curriculum evaluation, faculty competency improvement, and the use of technology in the learning process. Therefore, it is hoped that the results of this study will provide practical and applicable recommendations for improving the quality and competitiveness of the Islamic Economic Law study program at the Faculty of Sharia, Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq State Islamic University, Jember.

Research Method

This research uses a qualitative and quantitative approach (mixed methods) to gain a comprehensive understanding of the development strategy of the Sharia Economic Law Study Program. This two-pronged approach combines quantitative and qualitative data into a single, or mixed, method called triangulation.

According to Creswell, triangulation is a technique used by researchers in qualitative research to increase the validity and reliability of research findings. This concept relies on the use of multiple data sources to confirm and refute the findings. Triangulation is the process of comparing data from various sources to obtain a more complete and accurate picture of the phenomenon being studied.⁵

This mixed-method research produces findings in the field that become a social construct when approached qualitatively, whereas quantitative research only provides numbers from the results of field data on reactions. Therefore, mixed-method research is a middle ground for producing more comprehensive findings.

Results and Discussion

Urgency and Market Needs of Islamic Economic Law Study

The rapid expansion of sharia-compliant banking, insurance (takaful), and capital markets has significantly increased the demand for professionals with expertise in Islamic economic law. These sectors require legal practitioners who understand not only conventional financial regulations but also the specific principles of Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh muamalah) governing transactions. As global Islamic finance assets surpass trillions of dollars, countries

³ Sholikul Hadi, et.al, "The Implementation of BAN-PT Regulations Regarding Accreditation Toward An Excellent Study Program" *Rechtenstudent Journal*, 6 (1), 2025, 35. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35719/rch.v6i1.345>

⁴ Nur "Azah, et.al. "Management Challenges in Implementing the Merdeka Curriculum", *Al-Hayat*, 8 (3), 2024, 1051-1071. <https://doi.org/10.35723/ajie.v8i3.711>

⁵ Rian Vebrianto dkk., "Mixed Methods Research: Trends and Issues in Research Methodology," *Bedelau: Journal of Education and Learning* 1, no. 2 (2020): 63–73.

with Muslim-majority populations and even non-Muslim countries offering Islamic finance products need legal experts to ensure compliance with both national laws and sharia standards.⁶

The increasing complexity of sharia-compliant industries underscores the need for specialized education in Islamic economic law. Traditional legal education alone is insufficient to address the unique contractual structures, dispute resolution mechanisms, and regulatory frameworks required in Islamic finance.⁷ Universities must develop interdisciplinary programs that integrate conventional legal theory with Islamic jurisprudence, financial technology, and international trade law. Such programs not only prepare graduates to navigate domestic and global markets but also equip them with the analytical skills necessary to develop innovative legal solutions in emerging sectors like fintech and halal industries. By fostering partnerships with financial institutions and regulatory agencies, these educational programs can ensure that students gain practical experience and industry-aligned competencies.

For Islamic economic law scholars, a deeper understanding of evolving market needs is essential to remain relevant and impactful. Scholars must study market trends, financial innovation, and regulatory shifts to produce research that directly informs policy, contract design, and institutional governance. This requires adopting a socio-legal research perspective that views law as an engineering tool for economic development, rather than as a static set of rules. By engaging with industry stakeholders, conducting empirical studies, and benchmarking against international best practices, scholars can develop frameworks that balance sharia compliance with economic efficiency. This approach strengthens the role of Islamic economic law as both an academic discipline and a driver of sustainable economic growth.⁸

The Islamic finance industry operates within a dual legal framework, combining conventional financial regulations with Islamic legal principles. This creates a market need for experts who can bridge the gap between national regulations, international financial standards, and sharia principles. Lawyers and legal scholars specializing in Islamic economic law play a key role in drafting contracts, resolving disputes, and advising policymakers to create harmonized frameworks that attract investment while maintaining compliance with Islamic values. The rise of financial technology (fintech) and digital banking has transformed the way Islamic financial institutions operate.⁹ New products, such as digital sukuk, blockchain-based contracts, and online zakat platforms, require legal structures that are both technologically adaptive and sharia-compliant. This innovation-driven environment creates a growing need for legal professionals who understand emerging technologies, intellectual

⁶ Muhaiminin, "Contemporary Legal Problems of Sharia Insurance Regulation in Indonesia" *Journal of Law Sustainable Development* 12 (1), 2024, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v12i1.314>

⁷ Nadin Naim & Noor Suhaida Kasri, "Intellectual Property and Islamic Finance: Opportunities and Challenges for a New Islamic Intellectual Property Finance Framework" *Thunderbird International Business Law*, 67 (3), 2025, 395-412, <https://doi.org/10.1002/tie.22430>

⁸ Rita Wijayanti & Doddy Setiawan, "The Role of the Board of Directors and the Sharia Supervisory Board on Sustainability Reports" *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 9, 2023, 2, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100083>

⁹ Fazlurrahman Syarif, "Regulatory Framework for Islamic Financial Institution: Lesson Learnt Between Malaysia and Indonesia" *Journal of Halal product and Research*, 2 (2), 2019, 80.

property rights, and their alignment with Islamic legal principles, ensuring that market development is legally sound and ethically consistent.¹⁰

Globalization has intensified cross-border transactions involving Islamic finance instruments. International sukuk issuances, cross-border halal trade, and foreign investment in Islamic financial institutions require specialized legal expertise in Islamic economic law. Professionals trained in this field must handle complex legal challenges such as jurisdictional conflicts, dispute resolution mechanisms, and international arbitration, ensuring that Islamic finance products are competitive in global markets while adhering to sharia requirements.

To meet these growing market demands, educational institutions are under pressure to produce graduates proficient in both conventional legal theory and Islamic economic jurisprudence. Universities and training centers must align their curricula with industry needs by integrating practical skills, industry internships, and certification programs. This ensures a steady pipeline of qualified professionals who can respond to evolving legal, economic, and technological challenges in Islamic finance, ultimately supporting sustainable economic growth.

Addressing Key Challenges in Developing Islamic Economic Law Programs at Islamic State University of Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember

The development of the Islamic Economic Law program at UIN Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember encounters a fundamental challenge in aligning its curriculum with rapidly evolving market demands. While the program has made progressive efforts to adopt competency-based education principles, the gap between traditional Islamic jurisprudence and modern interdisciplinary skills remains significant. The rapid digitalization of financial services and the global growth of sharia-compliant financial instruments require graduates to master not only classical fiqh muamalah but also contemporary regulatory frameworks, financial technology applications, and data-driven economic analysis. However, the historical emphasis on doctrinal legal studies has limited the incorporation of these practical and cross-disciplinary skills into the program's curriculum.¹¹

In response to these challenges, the program has undertaken several curriculum reforms, notably incorporating the Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia (KKNI) and Standar Nasional Pendidikan Tinggi (SNPT). These frameworks emphasize learning outcomes aligned with industry needs, such as legal drafting, sharia-based dispute resolution, and digital financial literacy. Yet, translating these policy frameworks into concrete learning experiences, including the integration of big data analysis, artificial intelligence, and blockchain-based financial systems, has proven difficult. This difficulty arises because of the dual responsibility of maintaining fidelity to Islamic jurisprudential traditions while ensuring responsiveness to contemporary market shifts, both of which demand substantial pedagogical innovation.¹²

¹⁰ Muhammad Labib & Rumawi, "Legal Protection for Financial Technology Users Against Fraud and Illegal Act" *Rechtenstudent Journal*, 4 (3), 2023, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35719/rch.v4i3.296>

¹¹ Fadli Daud Abdullah, et.al, "Contemporary Challenges for Sharia Financial Institutions to Increase Competitiveness and Product Innovation Perspective of Sharia Economic Law: Evidence in Indonesia" *MILRev*, 3 (2), 2024, h. 145. DOI: [10.32332/milrev.v3i2.9202](https://doi.org/10.32332/milrev.v3i2.9202)

¹² Freddy Hidayat, et.al, "Strategi Pengembangan Program Studi Hukum Ekonomi Syariah menuju Program Studi Unggul" Islamic State University of Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember, 2024.

A second major challenge involves the availability and qualifications of human resources, particularly faculty members with expertise bridging Islamic law and modern economic systems. Many faculty members are specialists in classical Islamic law but have limited exposure to global Islamic financial markets, sustainable economic development, and emerging financial technologies. This limits the capacity of the program to deliver a curriculum that fully addresses current professional demands. To achieve international competitiveness, faculty development must be prioritized, including overseas training, research collaboration with global institutions, and active engagement in international conferences on Islamic finance and economic law.

Furthermore, the professional development of faculty should be supported by institutional policies that incentivize research and industry engagement. Programs such as postdoctoral fellowships, certification in Islamic financial planning, and collaborative research with sharia-compliant institutions can help bridge knowledge gaps. These initiatives are crucial because the next generation of legal scholars must be capable not only of interpreting classical sources of Islamic law but also of applying them to complex and dynamic financial environments shaped by technological disruption and global market integration.

Infrastructure and technological readiness also present formidable obstacles to program development. The era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 and the emerging concept of a green campus demand substantial investment in digital learning environments and environmentally friendly technologies.¹³ Modern Islamic economic law education increasingly relies on simulation laboratories, digital case study repositories, and legal drafting software, which are essential for providing students with experiential learning opportunities. Without access to these resources, students may struggle to translate theoretical knowledge into practical skills, limiting their readiness for employment in sharia-compliant financial institutions or regulatory bodies.

Equally critical is the need to strengthen digital library systems and provide high-speed internet access that supports interactive, technology-enhanced learning. Many leading universities worldwide now incorporate legal technology training and interdisciplinary modules, including fintech innovation, blockchain contract enforcement, and AI-based dispute resolution. For UIN Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember, replicating such educational models requires deliberate budget allocation, stakeholder support, and sustainable technology management. Without these investments, the competitiveness of graduates will remain constrained in both domestic and international job markets.

Stakeholder engagement is another area requiring significant improvement. Regular feedback from alumni, employers, and professional associations is crucial to ensure that program outcomes remain relevant and responsive to market needs. However, current mechanisms for collecting and integrating stakeholder feedback into curriculum design and program evaluation are relatively underdeveloped. This limits the program's ability to quickly adapt to changes in the Islamic financial market, such as new regulatory frameworks, innovative sharia-compliant financial products, and evolving consumer behavior.

To address this issue, structured engagement strategies must be established, including advisory boards comprising industry practitioners, alumni networks for employment feedback, and joint research initiatives with sharia-compliant financial institutions. Such

¹³ Muhammad Denny Surindra, et.al, "Challenges of implementing Industry 4.0 in developed and developing countries: A comparative review" *MESI*, 4 (3), 2024, 456. <https://doi.org/10.31603/mesi.12177>

measures will allow the program to adjust its learning outcomes and academic strategies more effectively. Moreover, they will help develop industry-specific internship programs, improve job placement for graduates, and strengthen public trust in the relevance of Islamic economic law education in addressing societal and economic challenges.

Finally, regulatory alignment and accreditation requirements pose their own challenges to innovation. Compliance with national accreditation standards, particularly those of BAN-PT, ensures accountability and quality assurance but often leads to an administrative burden focused on documentation rather than substantive academic improvement. This risk is exacerbated by accreditation practices that tend to emphasize procedural conformity over creativity and experimentation in curriculum design, teaching methodologies, and interdisciplinary research development.

To overcome this, accreditation must be reframed as a developmental tool rather than merely a compliance mechanism. This can be achieved by introducing flexible reporting standards, outcome-based performance indicators, and incentive systems that reward innovation in teaching and curriculum development. Such a shift would allow the Islamic Economic Law program to pursue innovative academic models without compromising accountability, thereby ensuring that accreditation serves as a catalyst for educational excellence rather than a bureaucratic hurdle.

Quality Improvement Strategy at Islamic State University of Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember

The development of an Islamic Economic Law program at Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Islamic State University must begin with the enhancement of human resources, particularly the teaching and research staff who are the backbone of academic quality. Increasing lecturer qualifications through advanced doctoral programs and professional certification is crucial to ensure that teaching materials and methodologies remain relevant to the rapid developments in Islamic finance and economic law. The Ministerial Regulation No. 13 of 2015 emphasizes human resource development as one of its strategic priorities, underscoring the importance of preparing educators who can compete on a national and international level.

Furthermore, capacity-building programs such as workshops, research seminars, and public lectures expose lecturers to interdisciplinary perspectives, allowing them to integrate economic, legal, and technological knowledge within the framework of Islamic jurisprudence. By aligning these efforts with the ministry's strategic plan, which promotes the cultivation of innovative and globally competent academic talent, KHAS Islamic State University can position itself as a key player in advancing Islamic economic law education in Indonesia. This approach ensures that academic staff are not only competent in theoretical aspects but also adaptive to global changes in the Islamic financial sector.

The provision of research incentives for faculty members who actively publish in reputable national and international journals serves as an additional driver of academic excellence. Such an initiative resonates with the Ministry's emphasis on fostering a research-based academic culture to achieve national development goals. These incentives encourage faculty members to focus on high-impact research that informs public policy, strengthens institutional reputation, and contributes to the development of legal frameworks supporting the Islamic economy.

The curriculum of Islamic Economic Law programs must continuously evolve to address the needs of industry, society, and regulatory changes. A responsive curriculum should integrate emerging subjects such as financial technology, international sharia compliance standards, and sustainability in Islamic finance. The Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education's Strategic Plan (2015–2019) highlights curriculum innovation as an essential driver to produce graduates who meet the demands of a dynamic labor market.¹⁴ By adopting this approach, KHAS Islamic State University ensures that its graduates are equipped not only with legal reasoning skills but also with the ability to address challenges presented by the rapid evolution of Islamic finance.

Problem-based learning models can play a transformative role in this regard. Rather than focusing solely on theoretical lectures, these methods encourage students to engage with real-world issues such as contract disputes, sharia-compliant investment design, and regulatory harmonization.¹⁵ This pedagogy directly supports the strategic objective outlined in the Ministerial Regulation, which emphasizes improving the quality of learning outcomes through innovative, student-centered approaches. Such curricular reforms foster analytical, creative, and critical thinking abilities essential for graduates seeking to contribute to the development of Islamic economic law both domestically and globally.

Moreover, the inclusion of new courses that address current legal and economic challenges strengthens the relevance and competitiveness of the program. For instance, courses on digital sukuk, blockchain-based contracts, and halal industry regulations reflect contemporary issues that future professionals must address. This approach is consistent with the Ministry's call for higher education institutions to align their academic programs with national development priorities and global technological advancements. Through curriculum innovation, KHAS Islamic State University not only meets accreditation standards but also prepares its graduates for leadership roles in shaping the Islamic economic landscape.

Research serves as the cornerstone of higher education excellence, and for Islamic Economic Law programs, it is instrumental in addressing both theoretical and practical challenges in the field. By allocating significant funding to research projects for both faculty and students, KHAS Islamic State University can foster a scholarly environment that actively contributes to the development of Islamic financial law and its practical applications. The Ministry's strategic plan explicitly identifies research development as a key performance indicator for universities, aiming to increase the quantity and quality of scientific publications. This aligns with the university's vision to become a research-oriented institution in Islamic economic law.¹⁶

Participation in international conferences and publication in high-impact journals not only raise the program's visibility but also promote knowledge exchange on best practices from various jurisdictions. The Ministry's strategic direction encourages universities to become innovation hubs that generate solutions to national and regional economic issues, particularly those related to sharia-compliant economic systems. By prioritizing research on contemporary issues such as the legal aspects of digital finance, cross-border sukuk

¹⁴ Amany, et.al, "The Role of Islamic Economic Law in Strengthening Gblal Partnership for Sustainable Development Goals" *Multidi Science*, 2 (1), 2025, 195. Doi: 10.59631/multidiscience.v2i1.323

¹⁵ Ian Thomas, "Critical Thinking, Transformative Learning, Sustainable Education, and Problem-Based Learning in Universities" *Journal of Transformative Education*, 7 (3), 2009, DOI:[10.1177/1541344610385753](https://doi.org/10.1177/1541344610385753)

¹⁶ Ary Arvianto, et.al, "Pengembangan Indikator Kinerja Utama untuk Mengukur Keberlanjutan Penelitian pada Fakultas Teknik Universitas Diponegoro" *Jurnal Muara Ilmu Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, 2 (2), 2018, 265.

transactions, and regulatory reforms, KHAS Islamic State University strengthens its position as an authority in the field.

Research collaboration between faculty and students also nurtures academic curiosity and prepares graduates for future scholarly or professional roles. Establishing interdisciplinary research groups involving law, economics, and information technology reflects the ministry's strategic goal of promoting interdisciplinary innovation. These initiatives not only contribute to academic excellence but also support policymaking and industrial practice, bridging the gap between theoretical research and market needs.

Collaborations with external institutions are essential to bridge the gap between academia and industry. By partnering with sharia financial institutions, corporate entities, and other higher education institutions, the Islamic Economic Law program at KHAS Islamic State University can provide students with practical learning opportunities, such as internships and applied research projects. The Ministerial Regulation No. 13 of 2015 identifies strengthening collaboration as a strategy to enhance the relevance and competitiveness of higher education programs. This approach ensures that academic programs produce graduates who are industry-ready and capable of addressing complex legal and financial issues.

Exchange programs for students and faculty members provide opportunities for knowledge transfer, cultural exchange, and exposure to international best practices in Islamic economic law. Such initiatives align with the Ministry's vision of creating higher education institutions that are globally competitive and integrated within international academic networks. Furthermore, collaborations foster innovation through joint research, policy advocacy, and knowledge-sharing forums, all of which contribute to strengthening the Islamic financial ecosystem in Indonesia.

These partnerships also support the development of professional certification programs and continuing legal education for alumni and practitioners, reflecting the ministry's emphasis on lifelong learning. By expanding collaboration beyond academia to include regulators and professional associations, KHAS Islamic State University can ensure that its program remains responsive to evolving market demands and regulatory requirements, fulfilling both its educational mission and its contribution to national economic development.

The quality of academic facilities directly influences the learning experience and overall program outcomes. Providing updated libraries with specialized resources in Islamic economic law, as well as access to leading journals and digital repositories, is essential to foster research and teaching excellence.¹⁷ The Ministerial Regulation underscores infrastructure development as a foundation for improving the quality and competitiveness of higher education institutions. This guidance supports KHAS Islamic State University in prioritizing investments in state-of-the-art learning facilities, such as legal laboratories and financial simulation centers.

Technological advancement also plays a critical role in modern education delivery. Establishing robust internet infrastructure, equipping classrooms with smart TVs, and incorporating digital learning platforms enhance students' engagement and prepare them for the digitalized nature of the contemporary legal and financial sectors. Such technological

¹⁷ Syifaun Nafisah, et.al, "Digital Technology Utilization and Library's Role in Religious Literacy" *Jurnal Kajian Informasi & Perpustakaan*, 12 (1), 2024, 104. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24198/jkip.v12i1.52136>

upgrades align with the Ministry's strategic objective of leveraging information and communication technology to improve access to quality education and research resources.

Moreover, infrastructure development supports the integration of innovative pedagogical approaches, such as blended learning and virtual moot courts, providing students with immersive learning experiences. By ensuring that facilities meet international standards, KHAS Islamic State University can attract more students and establish itself as a competitive and preferred destination for Islamic economic law education, consistent with national and global academic expectations.

Monitoring and evaluation are crucial components of strategic program implementation. Regular assessments allow institutions to measure progress toward achieving academic and research goals, identify areas needing improvement, and design appropriate interventions. The Ministry's strategic plan places strong emphasis on performance-based higher education governance, promoting transparency and accountability in educational management. This framework provides KHAS Islamic State University with clear guidance on how to implement structured evaluation systems.¹⁸

Collecting accurate data on student learning outcomes, graduate employability, and research productivity enables evidence-based decision-making. Such data-driven approaches reflect the Ministry's emphasis on strengthening the national higher education database and using it as a foundation for continuous quality improvement. This also ensures that program revisions are based on empirical evidence rather than assumptions, resulting in more effective and impactful strategies. Furthermore, establishing feedback mechanisms involving students, alumni, industry partners, and accreditation bodies ensures that evaluations capture multiple perspectives. By doing so, the Islamic Economic Law program can remain adaptive and innovative, staying ahead of emerging challenges and opportunities in Islamic finance and law. This cyclical process of evaluation and improvement is integral to achieving long-term sustainability and excellence.

The outlined strategies respond directly to the growing demand for professionals skilled in Islamic economic law. The expansion of sharia-compliant industries, such as banking, insurance, and halal trade, requires graduates who understand both the legal and practical aspects of Islamic financial systems. The Ministry's strategic plan emphasizes producing graduates with competencies aligned with market needs, positioning higher education as a driver of economic growth and innovation. By implementing these development strategies, KHAS Islamic State University ensures that its graduates can meet employer expectations and contribute to national development. Courses addressing fintech, sharia-compliant investment law, and dispute resolution prepare students for specialized roles in regulatory bodies, financial institutions, and consulting firms. This alignment with labor market demands strengthens the university's relevance and enhances its reputation within the academic and professional communities.

Moreover, embedding industry collaboration and research-driven curricula enhances graduates' readiness to participate in policy formulation and institutional governance. In this way, the program becomes a vital contributor to building a sustainable, ethical, and inclusive Islamic economic system, reflecting the Ministry's vision of higher education as an instrument for national competitiveness and social transformation.

¹⁸ Muh Ibnu Sholeh, "Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas dalam Membangun Citra Positif melalui Manajemen Pendidikan yang Berkualitas" *Tadbiruna*, 3 (1), 2023, 44.

The implementation of these strategies positions the Islamic Economic Law program at KHAS Islamic State University to achieve superior accreditation status, a key indicator of quality and excellence in Indonesian higher education. Accreditation processes focus on various dimensions, including curriculum design, faculty qualifications, research productivity, infrastructure, and stakeholder engagement. The Ministry's strategic plan explicitly supports accreditation as a mechanism to improve and standardize the quality of academic programs nationwide. Superior accreditation not only enhances the program's reputation but also expands opportunities for international collaboration and student recruitment. This contributes to the university's goal of becoming a globally recognized center of excellence in Islamic economic law. Additionally, achieving superior accreditation ensures compliance with regulatory standards and best practices, fostering trust among students, parents, employers, and international partners.

Ultimately, by harmonizing human resource development, curriculum innovation, research productivity, infrastructure advancement, and effective monitoring, KHAS Islamic State University fulfills both national strategic priorities and its institutional mission. This integrated approach ensures that the program contributes significantly to advancing Islamic economic law education and supports Indonesia's broader objectives of building a competitive, knowledge-based economy rooted in ethical and sharia-compliant principles.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

First, Globalization has intensified cross-border transactions involving Islamic finance instruments. International sukuk issuances, cross-border halal trade, and foreign investment in Islamic financial institutions require specialized legal expertise in Islamic economic law. Professionals trained in this field must handle complex legal challenges such as jurisdictional conflicts, dispute resolution mechanisms, and international arbitration, ensuring that Islamic finance products are competitive in global markets while adhering to sharia requirements. To meet these growing market demands, educational institutions are under pressure to produce graduates proficient in both conventional legal theory and Islamic economic jurisprudence.

Second, the achievement of market demand strategies for each student and alumni pursuing the study program has led to an increasing number of applicants seeking opportunities to become practitioners or academics, including bank directors, salt warehouse directors, deans of sharia faculties, and directors of legal practitioners. This demonstrates the ongoing curriculum development undertaken by the Sharia Economic Law Study Program, which is moving towards excellence.

Third, In order to achieve a superior study program, the Sharia Economic Law Study Program carries out an OBE-based curriculum development strategy which must be created for the development of progressive and accountable knowledge in accordance with sharia principles in local wisdom which continues to approach the educational system for achieving learning outcomes or graduate profile achievements for which the OBE curriculum has been implemented which only focuses on one outcome.

The study recommends continuous evaluation and curriculum development through interdisciplinary integration to align with the program's vision of advancing multidisciplinary knowledge. Strengthening human resource capacity is essential, particularly by encouraging faculty to pursue doctoral degrees to enhance both theoretical and practical teaching

competencies. Additionally, regular weekly research training and mentoring involving faculty and students are crucial to improving student literacy and expertise in Islamic Economic Law, ensuring they remain adaptive to evolving knowledge and contemporary developments.

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