

## Systematic Review Studi Islam: A Bibliometrics Analysis (1941-2022)



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**ABSTRACT:** Islamic Studies is an academic and multidisciplinary field that studies the Islamic religion, history, theology, culture, law, thought, religious practice, and social issues related to Islam and identifies key research topics and analyses their evolution over time. Bibliometric analysis has been applied in this article: we retrieved 948 academic articles related to Islamic Studies from Scopus after some data cleaning and preparation steps. The R package "Bibliometrics" was mainly used to analyze this content. Our study has two parts, and the performance analysis contains five categories (Annual Scientific Production, Most Relevant Sources, Most Productive Authors, Most Cited Publications, and Most Relevant Keywords). Science mapping includes country collaboration analysis and thematic analysis. We highlighted our thematic analysis by splitting the entire bibliographic dataset. This study is one of the most comprehensive bibliometric reanalyzing Islamic studies-related studies so far. We explain how the results will benefit the understanding of current academic research interests on essential themes of Islamic studies.

**KEYWORDS:** Islamic Studies, Bibliometric Analysis

### I. INTRODUCTION

Islamic studies is a discipline that studies Islam from various perspectives, such as history, theology, law, philosophy, and society (Abdullah, 2017; Adinugraha & Muhtarom, 2021; Khir, 2007; F. Yang, 2004). Islamic studies scholars focus on an in-depth understanding of Islamic teachings, religious practices, social changes within Muslim communities, and Islam's interaction with broader society and global civilization (Khir, 2007; Saeed, 1999; Sahin, 2018). They use scientific methods and multidisciplinary approaches to understand and analyze Islamic phenomena objectively and academically (Benn et al., 2011; Rogers, 2012). Islamic studies also include contemporary interpretations and applications of Islam's primary sources, such as the Qur'an and Hadith, to explore understandings that are relevant to today (Rippin, 2014; Sardar, 2017; Taji-Farouki, 2006).

Research on Islamic studies has several vital interests: Deeper Understanding: Research in Islamic studies helps to gain a deep understanding of the religion of Islam, its teachings, and associated religious practices (Hunt-Ahmed, 2013; Yumna & Clarke, 2011); this enables Muslims and non-Muslims to understand key aspects of Islam better and avoid misunderstandings or inaccurate stereotypes. Academic and Intellectual: Research in Islamic studies contributes to the development of academic and intellectual knowledge about Islamic religion and culture (Kasdi et al., 2020); this involves exploring various aspects such as Islamic history, theological thought, philosophy, law, literature, art, and Muslim contributions in various fields of science. This research enriches global knowledge and contributes new insights that can be utilized in various disciplines. Interfaith Dialogue and Harmony: Research on Islamic studies also promotes interfaith dialogue and harmony (Ismail & Mujani, 2012; Kruja, 2022).

With an accurate and in-depth understanding of Islam, this research helps build bridges of understanding between Muslim and non-Muslim communities, reduce prejudice and mistrust, and facilitate respectful dialogue and cooperation in diverse societies. Social and Cultural Contributions: Research in Islamic studies can also make significant social and cultural contributions. The study of Islamic values, ethics, and social principles helps build an understanding of social justice, gender equality, human rights, and social responsibility in society. It can enrich cultural life by better understanding Muslim art, literature, music, architecture, nature, and cultural heritage (Metcalf, 2011; Othman, 2006). Overall, research on Islamic studies is essential for deepening understanding, expanding academic knowledge, promoting interfaith dialogue, and positively contributing to society and culture.

Research in Islamic studies plays a vital role in the overall development of science. Here are some reasons Islamic studies research is essential in developing science: Cross-Cultural Understanding: Islamic studies involves understanding the rich Muslim religion, culture, and civilization (Feener, 2007). By researching Islamic studies, we can better understand different cultural and intellectual perspectives, enriching our insight into the differences and similarities between diverse cultures. Interreligious Dialogue and Social Interaction: Islamic studies research contributes to better interfaith dialogue and social

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interaction (Karim & Saili, 2012). In this era of globalization, Islamic studies research helps deepen understanding of Islam, overcome stereotypes and prejudices, and facilitate respectful dialogue and cooperation between Muslim and non-Muslim societies. Contributions to Other Disciplines: Research in Islamic studies contributes to various disciplines, such as history, philosophy, anthropology, sociology, literature, and law (Fitzgerald, 2000). Islamic studies are also linked to politics, economics, security, and the environment. This research opens up opportunities to enrich other disciplines with Islamic perspectives and a broader understanding of the complexities of the modern world. Theological and Philosophical Studies: Research in Islamic studies addresses various aspects of Islamic theology, philosophy, and thought. It contributes to the development of philosophical thought and awareness and provides insights into man's relationship with God, ethics, the purpose of life, and thoughts about life that benefit the development of science and human thought in general (Sidani & Al Ariss, 2015). Contemporary Context: Research in Islamic studies helps understand the contemporary context and challenges Muslim societies face in various fields, including political, economic, social, and cultural. It provides a better understanding of social dynamics, changes in Muslim societies, and Muslim global contributions (Warde, 2010; Yilmaz, 2016). Understanding Primary Sources: Islamic studies involves a deep understanding of the primary sources of Islam, such as the Qur'an, Hadith, and the works of Islamic scholars. Through Islamic studies research, we can deepen our understanding of these texts and their relevance to today and analyze traditional understandings and new interpretations of these primary sources (Ahmad, 2001; Karcic, 2006).

Bibliometric analysis can be helpful in research (Pasin & Pasin, 2021; W. Yang et al., 2020), including in Islamic studies. This method involves collecting bibliographic data from scholarly publications related to Islamic studies, such as journals, books, or articles (Donthu et al., 2021). The data is then analyzed quantitatively to reveal trends, patterns, and characteristics of scholarly publications in this field. Bibliometric analysis in research on Islamic studies involves using bibliometric methods and techniques to analyze scholarly publications related to Islamic studies. Through bibliometric analysis, Islamic studies researchers can gain deeper insights into the development, trends, collaboration, and impact of research in this field. This allows researchers to make more informed decisions about the direction of their research and spot changes in this domain over time.

## II. METHODS

### Data Collection

Data were retrieved from Scopus (Core Collection) with the keyword (topic) 'Islamic studies' from 1941 to May 2023. Documents searched (articles, conference proceedings, books, book chapters) were retained with full notes and references cited.

### Bibliometric Analysis Strategies

In the analysis phase using the R package "Bibliometrix" (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017), the results of fundamental analyses on research related to Islamic studies were calculated and reported in five categories: Annual Scientific Production, Most Relevant Sources, Most Productive Authors, Most Cited Publications, and Most Relevant Keywords. In the knowledge mapping stage, country collaboration networks were plotted based on normalizing association strength (N. J. van Eck & Waltman, 2009). This network was created using the bibliometric analysis tool Vosviewer (N. Van Eck & Waltman, 2010) with its clustering algorithm (Waltman et al., 2010).

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Performance Analysis

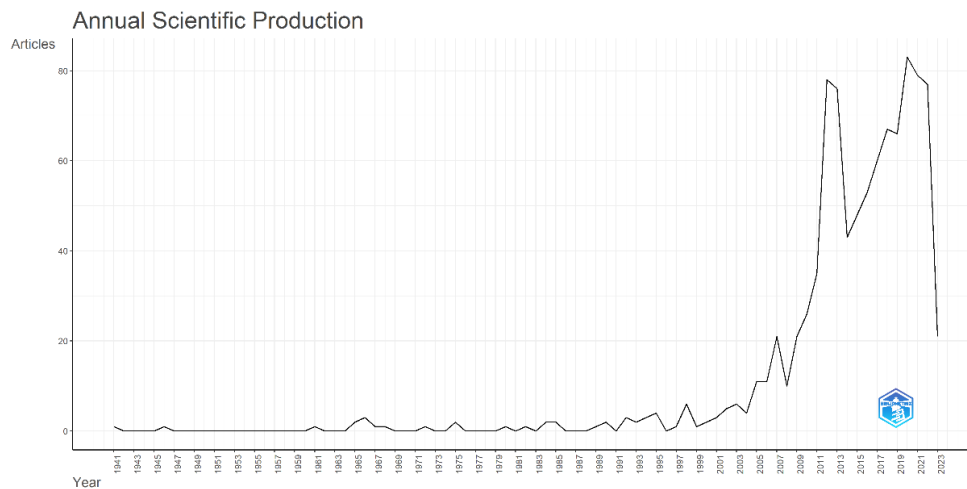
There were 948 academic publications collected according to the search strategy. There were 606 different sources (journals, books, etc.) for the publication of all retrieved bibliographic data, including 1397 authors. The average number of citations per article was 4.696, and the number of authors per article was 1.7. A total of 1868 Author Keywords (DE, keywords provided by the original author). Wang and Chai introduced the concept of the K indicator to quantitatively describe a discipline's development stage (Wang & Chai, 2018), which is measured by the ratio between the number of unique keywords and the total number of keywords. The K indicator of scientific literature related to Islamic studies is 0.5, which means that Islamic studies research is currently at the stage of normal science. Thomas Kuhn's concept of "normal science" in his book "The Structure of Scientific Revolutions" normal science refers to the period when the scientific community operated within an established paradigm (Kun, 1977, 2001b, 2001a; Kun, 1970; Kunt, 1996). Scientists undertake puzzle-solving activities within existing theories, methodologies, and assumptions during this stage. They endeavor to refine and extend existing knowledge and theories through incremental progress. Normal science involves conducting experiments, making observations, analyzing data, and publishing findings within an established paradigm. Scientists generally share common goals, methodologies, and assumptions, which provide a framework for their research endeavors. This stage is characterized by a high consensus among scientists and a focus on building cumulative knowledge. However, anomalies, inconsistencies, or significant challenges to existing paradigms can lead

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to a scientific crisis and, ultimately, a paradigm shift. This shift marks the transition from ordinary science to a new scientific paradigm. This stage means the development of the subject over a long period, with the formation of more mature concepts; this stage is expected to step into a post-normal stage with less scientific innovation and vitality.

### Annual Scientific Production

Annual Scientific Production refers to the number or output of scientific publications produced by a group of researchers, institution, or country in a given year. This includes scientific articles published in peer-reviewed journals, conference presentations, books, or published book chapters (Musbahi et al., 2022). At this stage, Average Citations Per Year is also presented; Average Citations Per Year is essential in evaluating the contribution and significance of scientific publications. The more citations received, the more likely the work is to have a vast influence on research and help advance a particular field of science. However, it is essential to remember that factors such as the year of publication, the research field, and the journal's reputation in which the publication was published can also affect the Average Citations Per Year value.



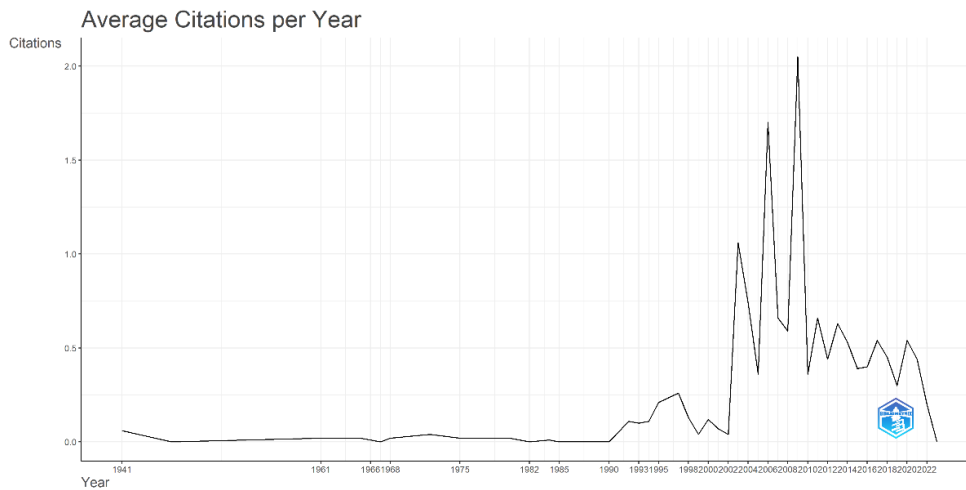
**Figure 1. Annual Scientific Production**

Figure 1 shows that publications on Islamic studies from 1941 began to increase in 2003 and significantly increased in 2012 with 78 articles and in 2020 with 83 articles. Apparently, from 1941 to 2002, publications on Islamic studies did not get high interest from the authors. This could be due to several factors. Some possible reasons include: Changing academic interests: During this period, academic interest may have focussed on other fields that were considered more relevant or exciting at the time. Interest in Islamic studies may not have been a top priority for the author in that period. Social and political context: Changes in the social and political context of the period may influence an author's interest in choosing a research topic. If significant events or political changes affect the Islamic world, authors may focus on related topics. Access to resources and data: During this period, access to resources and data may not have been as good as today. This limited access may have affected the number of publications related to Islamic studies. While research on Islamic studies may not have been in high demand by authors in the period, it is essential to remember that trends and interests in research can change over time. Each period has a different research focus and interest. Since 2002, interest in Islamic studies may have undergone significant changes.

A significant increase in publications in 2012, some important developments in research on Islamic studies in this year include: Researchers may have examined various aspects of Islamic theology, such as the understanding of God, revelation, belief, and the concept of life after death (Mansour, 2011; Musbahi et al, 2022), research on philosophical thought and the contributions of famous figures in the history of Islamic thought may also be the focus of research by analysing the context, meaning, and implications of Quranic verses and hadith in various social, historical, and cultural contexts (Mansour, 2011; Syed, 2010), examining the role of Islam in daily life, politics, economics, law, education, and other social issues (Syed, 2010; Yukleyen, 2009), research on gender issues in Islamic contexts is also gaining attention, examining topics such as fundamentalism, radicalisation, terrorism, interfaith dialogue, pluralism, and Islamophobia in a global context (Esposito & Iner, 2018; McGinty, 2012; Pratt, 2015; Yukleyen, 2009).

Figure 2 presents a graph of the average citations on scientific publications on Islamic studies from 1941 - 2023 as follows:

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**Figure 2. Average Citations Per Year**

Figure 2 shows that the highest average citation in 2009 was 21 articles with an average citation of 2 times, and the most cited article this year was an article entitled Islam and Christianity in the Horn of Africa: Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan about conflict and cooperation between Muslims and Christians is influential in shaping the modern history of the Horn of Africa. In the modern era, Muslim and Christian elements have been crucial in determining the structure of political authority in Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia. Interstate wars often had and have significant religious aspects, and interfaith cooperation is an integral part of building stable institutions in these societies.

### Most Relevant Sources

The Journal of Qur'anic Studies is the most popular journal for publishing academic works on Islamic studies. A total of 36 articles have been published in this scientific journal. Besides the Journal of Qur'anic Studies, eight journals have published more than ten articles, namely *Oriente Moderno*, *Religions*, *Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations*, *Method and Theory in the Study of Religion*, *AL-Jami'ah*, *Journal of Islamic Studies*, and *Journal of the American Academy of Religion*. Table 2 shows our detailed search results; the 'Subject' column refers to the journal's domain according to Scopus classification information.

**Table 1. Most Relevant Sources**

Rank	Sources	Articles
1	Journal of Qur'anic Studies	36
2	Oriente Moderno	18
3	Religions	17
4	Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations	14
5	Method and Theory in The Study Of Religion	14
6	AL-Jami'ah	11
7	Journal of Islamic Studies	11
8	Journal of The American Academy of Religion	11
9	Muslim World	10
10	The Muslim World	9

Journal of Qur'anic Studies is an academic journal that focuses on Quranic studies. The journal provides a platform for publishing scholarly articles related to the understanding, interpretation, analysis, and research related to the Quran. The journal aims to encourage discussion and a deeper understanding of the sacred text of the Quran and promote quality scholarly research in this field. The journal uses a peer review process to ensure the quality and reliability of published articles. As such, the Journal of Qur'anic Studies is considered a reliable and valuable source of information for scholars, researchers, and students interested in the field of Qur'anic studies.

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### Most Relevant Authors and Author's Local Impact

Table 2 shows the most prolific authors and Table 3 shows the most cited authors (ordered by the number of citations) in Islamic studies-related studies. This differs from the previous results on the most relevant sources. Analysis of the most relevant authors helps identify authors with expertise and interests matching the research topic (Levac et al., 2010). It helps researchers and readers find authoritative sources that are reliable and have relevant knowledge. Knowing the most cited authors helps select appropriate references for research or writing. Frequently cited authors indicate that their work significantly influences and contributes to the relevant field (Agarwal et al., 2016).

**Table 2. 10 Most Relevant Authors**

Rank	Authors	Articles	Articles Fractionalized
1	TOTTOLI R	16	16,00
2	HUGHES AW	7	7,00
3	TIBI B	6	6,00
4	HAMJAH SH	5	0,95
5	ABDALLA M	4	2,17
6	BAKAR IA	4	2,33
7	HAMMER J	4	2,83
8	ISMAIL A	4	0,57
9	ISMAIL Z	4	0,62
10	JUNG D	4	4,00

The author most relevant to the topic of Islamic studies is Roberto Tottoli. Roberto Tottoli is a renowned academic and author studying Islamic history and culture. He has researched various aspects of Islamic history, including early Islamic history, the caliphate, Islamic thought and philosophy, and the relationship between Islam and the Western world. Tottoli has published several recognized books and scholarly articles in Islamic studies.

Having recognized the most relevant authors in Islamic studies, table 3 will present the most impactful authors in Islamic studies.

**Table 3. Author's Local Impact**

Rank	Element	H-index	G-index	M-index	TC	NP	PY_start
1	JUNG D	4	4	0,286	23	4	2010
2	TIBI B	4	6	0,267	128	6	2009
3	ABDULLAH MA	3	3	0,429	23	3	2017
4	HUGHES AW	3	6	0,25	44	7	2012
5	ABDALLA M	2	4	0,333	19	4	2018
6	ABDEL HALEEM MAS	2	2	0,167	8	2	2012
7	ABDUL-RAOF H	2	3	0,111	61	3	2006
8	ABDULLAH I	2	2	0,154	11	2	2011
9	AKHTAR S	2	2	0,143	10	2	2010
10	ARKOUN M	2	2	0,095	45	2	2003

The most impactful author in Islamic studies research is Dietrich Jung. Dietrich Jung holds degrees in Political Science and Islamic Studies and a Ph.D. from the Faculty of Philosophy and Social Sciences, University of Hamburg, Germany. His main area of research is the modernization of the Muslim world by applying theories of world society, historical political sociology, and the sociology of knowledge. Many visits to Muslim countries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East have accompanied this research. Thematically, he has researched the relationship between Islam and politics, the Islamic Reformation, the evolution of the discipline of Islamic Studies, modern state formation, and war and conflict in the Middle East. The most cited article is "Islam As A Problem": Dutch Religious Politics In The East Indies contains Dutch religious politics in the Dutch East Indies during the colonial period. The book investigates how the Dutch colonial government viewed Islam and how they managed religion in the context of their colonial policies.

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### Most Relevant Keywords

Table 4 shows the most relevant author keywords and keyword plus. Both types of keywords are mostly related to education and theology. Overall, Author Keywords and Keywords show similar research trends; both types of keywords equally describe the research focus related to Islamic studies. However, minor differences can still be observed.

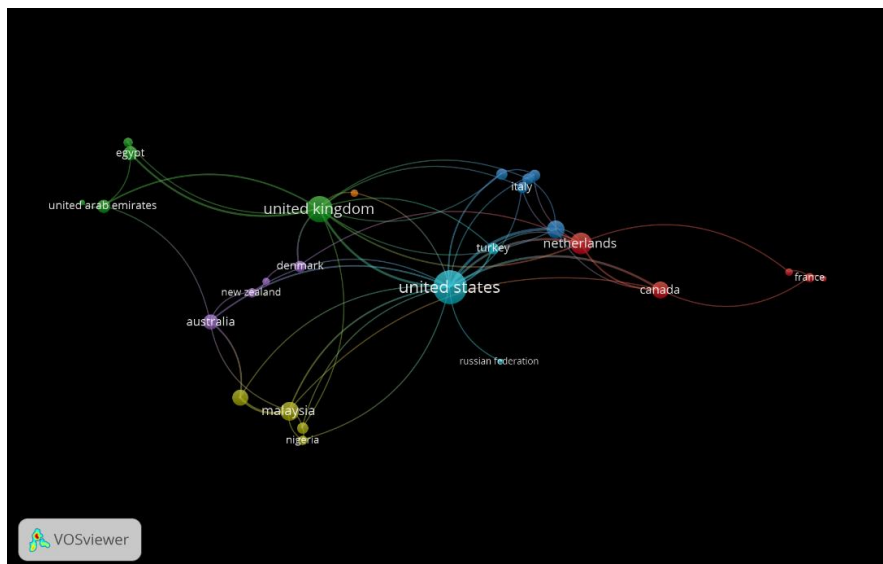
**Table 4. Most Relevant Keywords**

Rank	Keyword Plus	freq	Author Keywords	freq
1	Article	13	Muslim	5
2	Adult	7	Malaysia	9
3	Female	7	Higher education	8
4	Islamism	25	Theology	7
5	Human	14	Orientalism	18
6	Religion	11	Islam	71
7	Bioethics	6	Religion	7
8	Curriculum	6	Arabic	5
9	Humans	5	Islamic studies	112
10	Education	6	Muslims	10

### Country Collaboration Network

Vosviewer presents a state collaboration network based on the frequency of co-occurrence. By default, the strength of association is used to normalize the network (N. J. Van Eck & Waltman, 2007); this method has also been shown to be one of the best (N. J. van Eck & Waltman, 2009). This clustering algorithm is based on the weighted and parameterized variants of the well-known modularity function of Newman and Girvan (Newman & Girvan, 2004).

Figure 3 shows the collaboration networks of the top 27 countries from our retrieved bibliographic data, which can reflect the level of communication between countries and countries that are influential in this field (Liao et al., 2018). Seven major communities (with different node colors) can be found in the network. The nodes' size represents the country's impact on Islamic studies (based on the number of publications). The edges between nodes represent the strength of the cooperative relationship between countries.



**Figure 3. Country collaboration network**

Figure 3 shows that the United States and the United Kingdom are the countries with the most prominent nodes of the network on Vosviewer, which means that these two countries have the most influence and impact on research on Islamic studies. The influence of the United States (US) and the United Kingdom (UK) in research on Islamic studies is quite significant. Here are some of the impacts of these two countries: (a) Resources and Institutions: The US and UK have several leading academic institutions that have a strong focus on Islamic studies, such as the Ivy League universities in the US and the Universities of Oxford and

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Cambridge in the UK. These institutions provide abundant resources, scholarships, libraries, and academic networks that support the research and study of Islam. (b) Centers for Islamic Studies: The US and the UK have several internationally recognized centers for studying Islam. These centers organize conferences, seminars, and research programs that enrich the understanding of Islam and facilitate research collaboration. (c) Academic Freedom: The US and the UK provide important academic freedom in research on Islamic studies. Researchers are free to explore and present their findings objectively, even when dealing with sensitive or controversial topics. (d) International Academic Networks: The US and the UK are centers where scholars and researchers worldwide meet. Conferences and academic forums in these countries facilitate the exchange of knowledge, ideas, and collaboration in Islamic studies. (e) Research Funding: The US and UK often have more significant financial resources to support research on Islamic studies. These countries' governments, foundations, and donor agencies often provide research funding and scholarships for Islam-related studies.

### Thematic Analysis

Figure 4 is a Thematic map of Islamic studies research. Thematic map in the bibliometric analysis is a visual representation of bibliometric data sets used to identify and visualize patterns or research themes that appear in the scientific literature (Sajovic & Boh Podgornik, 2022).

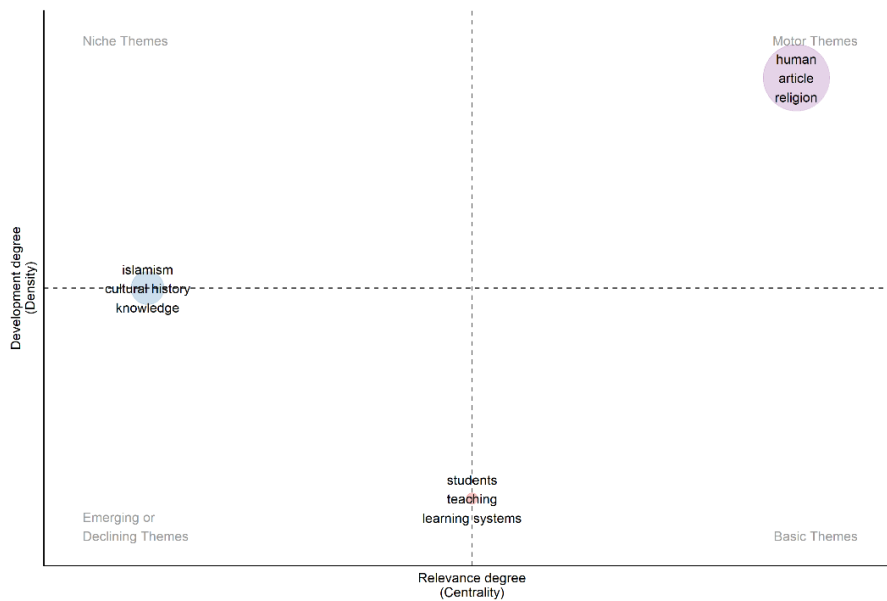


Figure 4. Thematic Map

Figure 4 shows that the main themes in research on Islamic studies are related to education; this is in line with the trending topic in this study; the theme of students, teaching, and learning systems is the central theme that should concern researchers. Student, teaching, and learning systems play a crucial role in the field of Islamic studies due to the following reasons: (a) Education and Knowledge Transmission: The study of Islam heavily relies on effective student engagement and a robust teaching and learning process. Through these systems, knowledge about Islamic theology, history, jurisprudence, and other aspects of the religion is passed down from scholars and educators to students. (b) Preservation of Islamic Tradition: Student, teaching, and learning systems are vital for the preservation and continuity of Islamic traditions, values, and teachings. By providing a structured educational framework, these systems ensure that Islam's core principles and practices are transmitted to future generations. (c) Interpretation and Understanding: Islamic studies involve the interpretation and understanding of Islamic texts, including the Quran, Hadith, and classical Islamic literature. Effective teaching and learning systems give students the tools, methodologies, and critical thinking skills to engage with these texts and comprehend their meanings within their historical and cultural contexts. (d) Development of Scholars and Experts: Student, teaching, and learning systems in Islamic studies are instrumental in cultivating scholars, researchers, and experts in the field. These systems provide the necessary training, mentorship, and academic guidance to nurture individuals who can contribute to advancing knowledge, engaging in intellectual debates, and addressing contemporary challenges within the broader Islamic discourse. (e) Integration of Ethics and Values: Islamic education places a strong emphasis on the development of moral character and ethical values. Student, teaching, and learning systems in Islamic studies aim to cultivate individuals who not only possess knowledge but also demonstrate ethical conduct and embody the teachings of Islam in their personal and professional lives. (f) Engagement with Contemporary Issues:

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Effective student, teaching, and learning systems equip students with the tools to address contemporary issues and challenges Muslim communities and the broader world face. This includes topics such as social justice, gender issues, religious pluralism, and the intersection of Islam with various aspects of modern life. These systems encourage critical thinking, research skills, and the application of Islamic teachings in addressing societal concerns.

### IV. CONCLUSIONS

A general approach to analyzing and visualizing research related to Islamic studies has been presented in this paper. Our research has primarily expanded the amount of bibliographic data. With an overview of the bibliographic data, it is possible to describe the current research environment of Islamic studies. In short, Islamic studies is still a research center for scholars of education and theological sciences. 2003 was the first year of negative growth, which may signal that Islamic studies-related research has surpassed the previous period, but this assumption should be further confirmed by future research. Other descriptive results, such as the most relevant sources and keywords, have also revealed some leading research interests related to Islamic Studies-related scholarly literature.

Firstly, the country collaboration network is presented, where a set of country collaboration patterns have been identified, with Asian and European countries most closely linked to the Americas and then also linked to the United Kingdom. The 27 most influential countries in Islamic Studies research are presented as nodes in the network. Detailed information on the two most productive countries has been further presented. Among them the United Kingdom and the United States.

In the thematic map analysis, they are identifying the most important research topics, especially those related to learning systems (including design development, flexible learning, e-learning, etc.), teaching (including experiential investigation, application programs, etc.), and students (including surveys, additive methods, etc.). Although the research fields seem more homogeneous over time, new research topics in Islamic Studies-related studies have emerged in recent years.

The United States and the United Kingdom are the most influential countries in Islamic studies research; the most dominant is that the US and the UK have leading universities and educational institutions with departments and programs dedicated to Islamic studies. Universities such as Harvard, Princeton, Oxford, and Cambridge have abundant academic resources, including rich libraries with relevant manuscripts and literature collections.

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