
A Bibliometric Analysis of Islamic Law and Philosophy: Global Trends, Key Participants, and Developing Themes

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Abstract

Objective: This study maps the bibliometric landscape of the study of Islamic philosophy, law, and law for the period 2019–2024 with a focus on themes, influential figures, publication trends, and the interconnectedness of philosophy of law, ethics, and human rights in global discourse. **Theoretical framework:** This study uses bibliometric approaches and scientific communication theory to analyze patterns of publication, collaboration, and cross-disciplinary knowledge development. **Literature review:** Previous studies have shown interdisciplinary trends in Islamic philosophy, law, and economics, but not many have examined the connection between the three simultaneously. **Methods:** Data obtained from Scopus using a Boolean search. Of the 14,632 articles, 185 were selected for analysis with Microsoft Excel, R-Studio, and VOSViewer, covering publication trends, collaborations, institutional contributions, and keyword co-occurrence. **Results:** Publications peaked in 2021 and then declined. Major contributors are from the US, UK, and Indonesia. The analysis shows the close linkage between ethics, philosophy, and law with a multidisciplinary character, as well as identifying key academics and institutions. **Implications:** A study of the post-2021 productivity decline and increased international collaboration, especially from underrepresented regions, is needed. **Novelty:** This research is the first comprehensive mapping that integrates Islamic philosophy, law, and law (2019–2024), affirms multidisciplinary interconnectedness, and places Indonesia as an important actor in global academic discourse.

Keywords: philosophy, islamic law, legal philosophy, bibliometric, ethics and human rights.

INTRODUCTION

Philosophy and law studies have grown in importance as an interdisciplinary field, especially when it comes to Islamic law. These fields offer important insights into the underlying principles of ethical frameworks, legal systems, and social norms in many cultures and countries. Islamic law, with its profound intellectual roots, contributes to larger discussions of justice, human rights, and legal pluralism while providing a distinctive viewpoint on legal theory and ethics [1]-[6]. The way these domains interact and impact one another has garnered scholarly attention recently, emphasizing the necessity for a thorough

grasp of their history and thematic evolution within the context of international scholarly debate [7], [8].

This study's importance stems from its capacity to chart the intellectual terrain of philosophy, law, and Islamic law studies between 2019 and 2024. The study offers a data-driven overview of trends, important contributors, and theme concentrations through the use of bibliometric analysis, providing scholars, researchers, and policymakers with insightful information. The results will show global patterns of cooperation and research production in addition to assisting in the identification of the most significant works, authors, and institutions. Additionally, the study helps to clarify how Islamic law fits into the larger legal and philosophical discourse, which will help to shape future investigations and scholarly discussions [9], [10], [11], [12], [13].

There are still several significant research gaps in the field of philosophy, law, and Islamic law, despite the increased interest of academics in this area. The geographic mismatch in research contributions is one of the biggest disparities; the majority of scholarly output comes from Western nations, whereas underrepresented regions like Southeast Asia, Africa, and the Middle East continue to be underrepresented. This restricts a thorough comprehension of the global dynamics in these domains [14], [15], [16], [17].

Furthermore, the discernible fall in research production following 2021 has not been sufficiently investigated, raising concerns about the causes of this trend, which could include changes in research goals, difficulties obtaining funding, or worldwide interruptions like the COVID-19 pandemic [18], [19], [20]. Additionally, while traditional research themes like ethics and legal philosophy predominate, little attention has been paid to how these subjects connect to new global issues like social justice, artificial intelligence, and climate change, especially when viewed through the lens of Islamic legal thought. To provide a more comprehensive and inclusive knowledge of the changing discourse in these domains, these gaps must be filled [21], [22], [23], [24], [25], [26], [27], [28].

The objective of this research is to present a thorough bibliometric analysis of scholarly works published between 2019 and 2024 that address philosophy, law, and Islamic law. The study specifically attempts to:

1. Identify important writers, publications, and organizations that contribute to the discourse.
2. Chart the trends in worldwide research, taking into account networks of collaboration and geographic distribution.
3. Examine new developments and thematic areas of focus in the nexus of Islamic law, philosophy, and law.
4. Fill in the knowledge gaps in these areas by shedding light on underrepresented areas, investigating the causes of the drop in research output, and bringing attention to new worldwide issues.

By completing these goals, this research hopes to further the current scholarly conversation and improve knowledge of how these interdisciplinary domains are developing.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of Islamic law and philosophy represents a significant intersection between theology, legal reasoning, and ethical inquiry. Islamic philosophy provides an intellectual foundation for understanding metaphysical and moral dimensions of law, while Islamic jurisprudence translates these values into concrete social and institutional practices. The dynamic interaction between these two fields reflects a continuing effort to harmonize divine revelation with rational and empirical reasoning, offering insights into justice, human dignity, and moral responsibility. Over time, both disciplines have evolved from classical

interpretations rooted in Qur'anic principles to modern debates concerning globalization, technology, and universal ethics [29], [30].

In recent years, the academic community has shown a growing interest in exploring this interconnectedness, particularly in examining how Islamic law adapts to contemporary social issues and philosophical discourse. However, much of the existing scholarship remains fragmented, often treating law, philosophy, and ethics as separate domains rather than integrated components of a broader intellectual system. This separation has limited a comprehensive understanding of their mutual influence and theoretical coherence. Moreover, global scholarly engagement in this field remains uneven, with dominant contributions emerging from Western academia, while regions such as Southeast Asia, Africa, and the Middle East are underrepresented [29], [30].

Despite a surge of interest after 2019, there is still a lack of systematic bibliometric mapping that captures the global trends, thematic structures, and collaborative networks shaping this field. The absence of such empirical analysis restricts the ability to evaluate the growth, intellectual impact, and future trajectory of studies in Islamic law and philosophy. Hence, this research seeks to address these gaps by providing an in-depth bibliometric analysis that reveals patterns of publication, influential themes, institutional participation, and the evolving discourse that connects Islamic law, philosophy, and ethics in the global scholarly landscape.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative method with a comprehensive bibliometric analysis approach, including document and network analysis. Data was collected through a Boolean search on the database from 2019 to 2024, conducted on October 30, 2024, at 12:04. R/R-Studio software, VOSViewer, and Microsoft Excel were used for document analysis, citations, and networking [29], [30].

The stages of the study include: The researcher conducts a literature review to ensure the relevance of the research and identify gaps in bibliometric topics. The study also helped determine the right keywords for the scope of the study. Then, a search using the Boolean operator in Scopus : (Title-Abs-Key ("Islamic law") Or Title-Abs-Key ("Law") And Title-Abs-Key ("philosophy")) produced 14632 documents. Furthermore, filtration uses the Boolean operator from Scopus (Limit-To (Subjarea, "Arts")) And (Limit-To (Exactkeyword, "Law") Or Limit-To (Exactkeyword, "Philosophy") Or Limit-To (Exactkeyword, "Philosophy Of Law") Or Limit-To (Exactkeyword, "Islamic Law")) And (Limit-To Doctype, "Ar") And (Limit-To (Language, "English")) in total it produced 185 documents [31], [32], [33].

In the end, bibliometric analysis was used in this study to determine the annual quantity of documents based on journals, authors, affiliations, nations, and fields of study. Scopus analyzer and R/R-Studio were utilized for this purpose. VOSViewer was used to study the document network visualization, and Microsoft Excel was used to handle the data [34], [35]. This is shown in Figure 1 of the Research Flow.

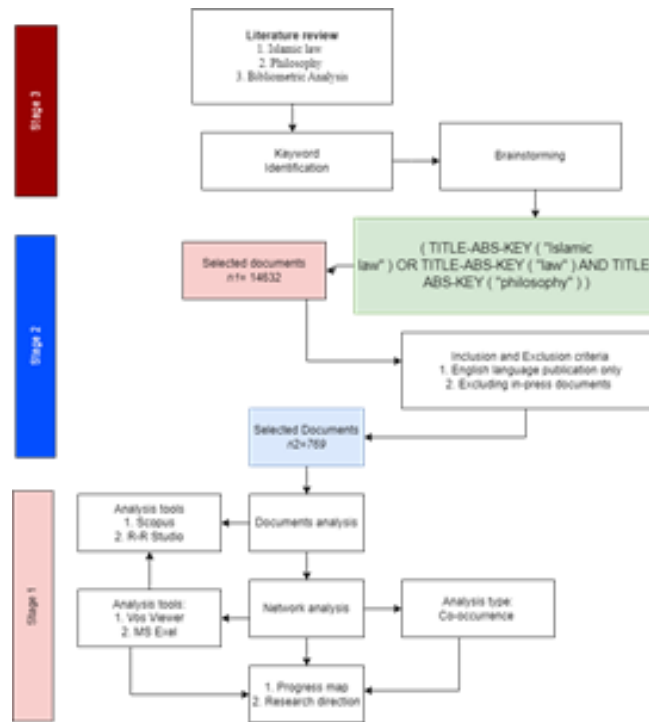


Figure 1. Research Flow

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Documents Analysis

Table 1. Primary data

MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	1896:2024
Sources (Journals, Books, etc.)	7814
Documents	14632
Annual Growth Rate %	4.99
Document Average Age	11.5
Average citations per doc	9.981
References	638460
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	14677
Author's Keywords (DE)	23870
AUTHORS	
Authors	17975
Authors of single-authored docs	8927
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	10683
Co-Authors per Doc	1.47
International co-authorships %	5.953

DOCUMENT TYPES	
Article	7640

The primary data, which is drawn from 7,814 distinct sources, including books and journals, and totals 14,632 documents, is derived from the Scopus database and covers the years 1896 to 2024. The dataset shows a 4.99% yearly growth rate, with documents averaging 11.5 years old. With an average of 9.981 citations per document, there are 638,460 references in all. The contents of the document include 23,870 Author's Keywords that were contributed by the document authors, in addition to 14,677 Keywords Plus that are automatically created. There are 17,975 different authors in all, 8,927 of whom have published documents as the only author. The average number of co-authors per document is 1.47, indicating that collaboration is prevalent to some degree among the 10,683 single-authored texts. 5.953% of the dataset consists of co-authorship from outside of the country. Lastly, with 7,640 of them included in the dataset, articles are the most prevalent document type.

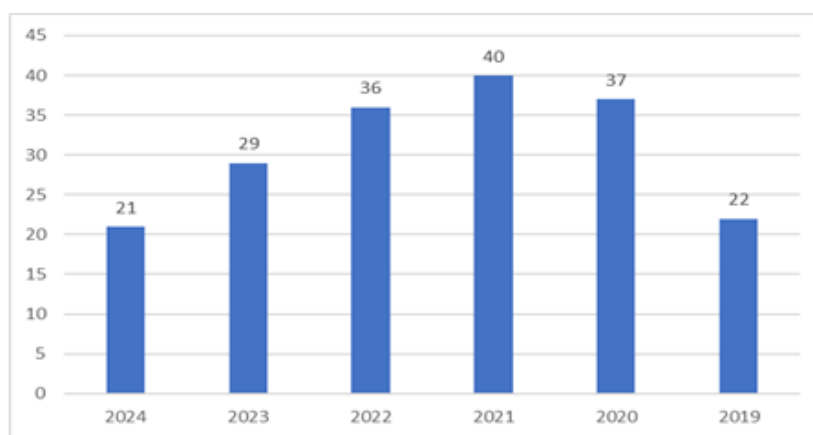


Figure 2. Yearly Distribution of Research Publications

The "Yearly Distribution of Research Publications" bar chart displays the total number of research publications from 2019 to 2024, demonstrating a discernible variation in activity over the years. With 40 publications, 2021 had the most publications, closely followed by 2020 with 37 publications. The number of publications declined to 36 in 2022, then to a more marked reduction in 2023 (29 publications), and finally to the lowest number of 21 publications in 2024. In comparison, with 22 publications, 2019's activity level was comparable to that of 2024. This distribution shows that research effort increased significantly between 2019 and 2021, then sharply decreased in the years that followed. While the declining trend from 2022 onward may reflect external factors like changed research objectives or larger disruptions, the high in 2021 could be linked to an increase in research funding or other favourable conditions. A cyclical trend in research activity throughout this time is indicated by the reasonably consistent data from 2019 to 2020, which point to a sustained growth in research output before the peak in 2021.

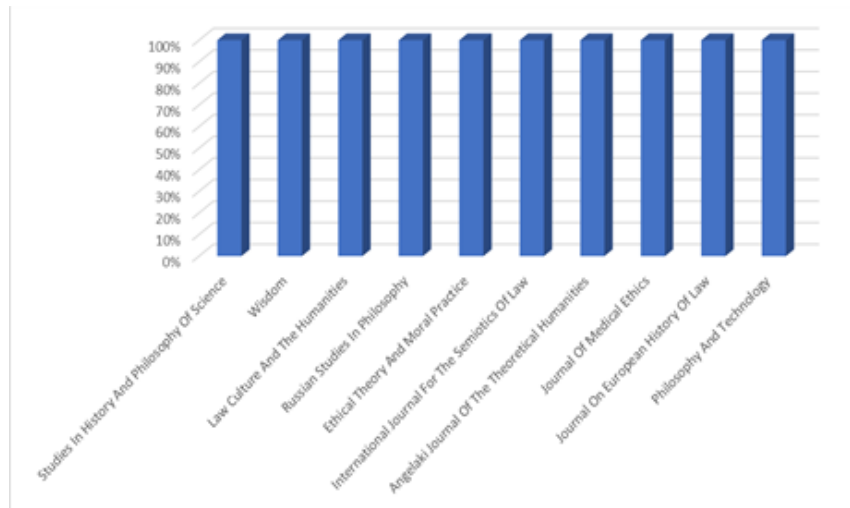


Figure 3. Journal Contributions to Research Publications

The percentage contributions of different academic journals to the total number of research publications are displayed in the bar chart named Journal Contributions to Research Publications. Nearly 100% of the journals shown in the chart contribute, demonstrating their important role in the dissemination of research in their respective domains. The journals at the top, including "Wisdom," "Studies in History and Philosophy of Science," "Law Culture and the Humanities," and "Russian Studies in Philosophy," virtually fill their publication space with research articles [36], [37], [38], [39], [40]. Other prominent publications include "Ethical Theory and Moral Practice", "International Journal for the Semiotics of Law", "Angelaki: Journal of the Theoretical Humanities", "Journal of Medical Ethics", "Journal on European History of Law", & "Philosophy and Technology" [41], [42], [43], [44], [45], [46].

The bars' consistent height indicates that these journals are all quite active in publishing research, with nearly similar contributions from each. As indicated by the journal names, the chart probably highlights the important role these journals play in the larger academic environment, especially in the areas of history, philosophy, ethics, and law. This steady, high-calibre contribution points to a fairly distributed research publishing load among these journals.

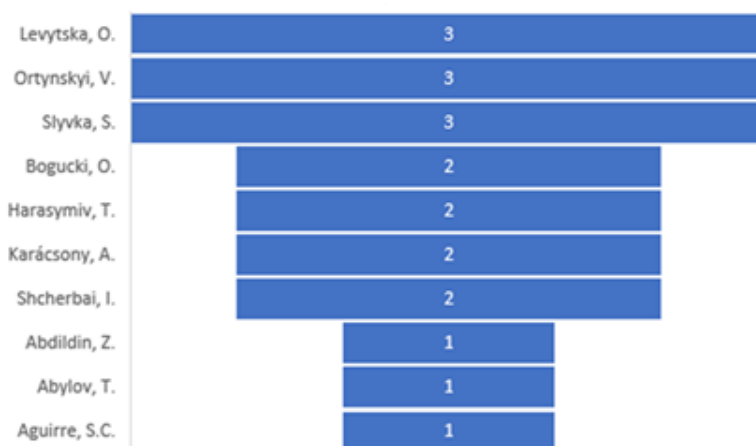


Figure 4: Top Authors' Contribution to Research Publications

The number of research papers attributed to each of the top contributing authors is displayed in the bar chart headed "Top Authors' Contribution to Research Publications". With three publications apiece, authors Levytska, O., Ortynskiy, V., and Slyvka, S. top the leaderboard, demonstrating their significant contributions to the body of study. The next tier of authors was made up of Bogucki, O., Harasymiv, T., Karácsony, A., and Shcherbai, I.,

each of whom contributed two publications. Finally, one publication each has been supplied by Abdildin, Z., Abylov, T., and Aguirre, S.C. [47], [48], [49], [50], [51], [52], [53], [54]. The first three writers stand out as the most active contributors to the research, while the remaining authors have made relatively minor contributions. This chart illustrates the authors' differing degrees of research involvement. It emphasizes how collaborative research is, with a few prominent players frequently driving a large percentage of the output, while other contributors contribute more depth and diversity to the corpus of work.

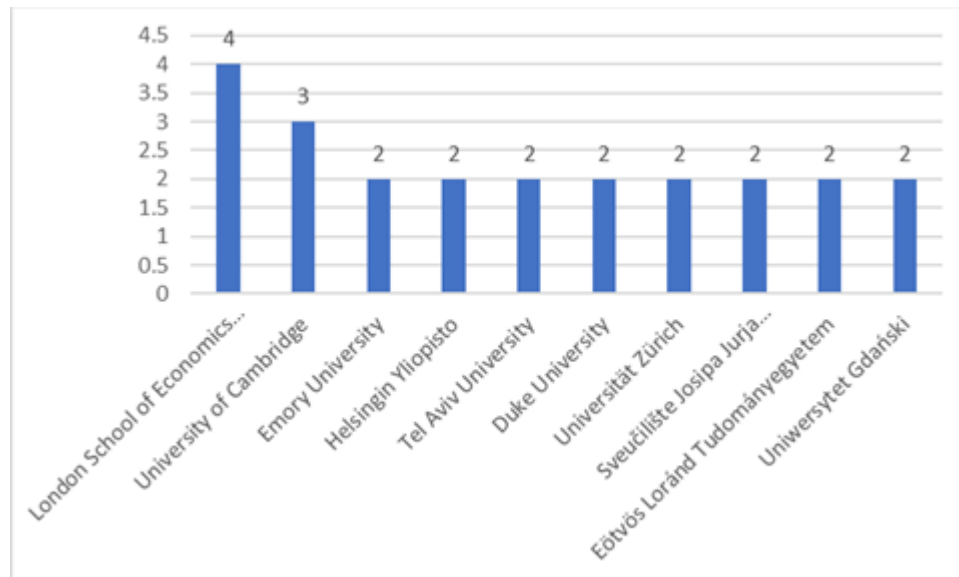


Figure 5. Institutional Contribution to Research Publications

The "Institutional Contribution to Research Publications" bar chart highlights the contributions of top universities in the area by displaying the quantity of research publications produced by different academic institutions. The leading contributor is the "London School of Economics," with four publications, followed by the "University of Cambridge," with three. Many more academic institutions submitted two publications: "Emory University," "Helsingin yliopisto," "Universität Zürich," "Tel Aviv University," "Duke University," "Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku," "Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem," and "Uniwersytet Gdański." This distribution reveals that many institutions have a comparable degree of participation, with the majority providing two articles; however, the "London School of Economics and the University of Cambridge" are the top contributors. This shows that research output is distributed among a variety of institutions in a fairly balanced manner. The graphic also emphasizes how transnational this field's research is, with active contributions from universities in the US, UK, Finland, Israel, Switzerland, Hungary, Poland, and Croatia, among other nations. This international portrayal emphasizes how the conversation on philosophy, law, and Islamic law is collaborative and multidisciplinary. The evenly distributed contributions from institutions across the globe point to the possibility of more international cooperation and cross-institutional alliances to advance these fields of study.

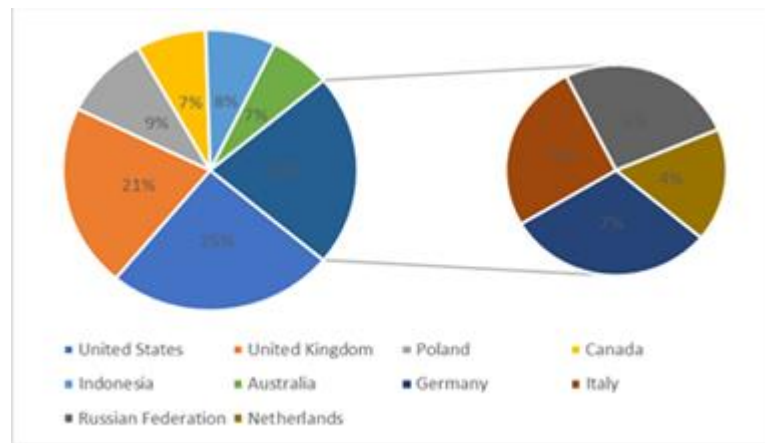


Figure 6. Country Distribution of Research Publications

The percentage contribution of each country to research publications is shown in the pie chart named "Country Distribution of Research Publications". With 25% of the publications, the United States has the highest proportion and is in first place. With 23 percent, the United Kingdom comes in second place. With a noteworthy share of 21%, research activity is clearly substantial in Indonesia. With their respective contributions of 9%, 8%, and 7%, Poland, Australia, and Germany exhibit a reasonable level of research output. Though to a lesser degree, other nations like the Russian Federation (7%), the Netherlands (7%), Canada (6%), and Italy (4%), also contribute. This distribution shows that research is conducted globally, with the majority of publications being concentrated in a small number of prominent countries, mainly the United States and the United Kingdom, although many other countries also contribute significantly, albeit less so, to the total amount of research produced. The graphic illustrates the heterogeneous global environment of scholarly inquiry, highlighting contributions from both developed and developing countries.

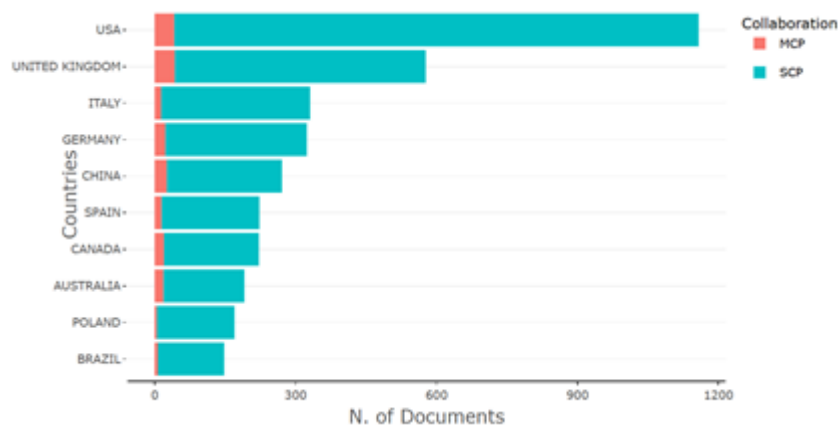


Figure 7. Top ten Corresponding author

The "Top Ten Corresponding Authors" bar chart shows the total number of publications from the top ten nations that have corresponding authors, divided into two categories: MCPs (Multiple Country Publications) and SCPs (Single Country Publications). With more than 1,000 documents, the United States has the most, mostly consisting of SCPs, a sign that the majority of its research is produced domestically. The UK comes in second with a sizable quantity of documents and a comparatively higher percentage of MCPs, indicating greater cross-border cooperation. In terms of documents, Italy, Germany, and China are in second and third, respectively, with a large number of SCPs compared to MCPs, even though there is still some international collaboration. Notable numbers of research documents are also contributed by Australia, Canada, and Spain, all of which continue the trend of having more

SCPs than MCPs. The top ten nations are rounded off by Brazil and Poland, with Brazil having the fewest documents and the least amount of international collaboration. This graph illustrates how the United States and the United Kingdom lead the world in research output. It also shows how different countries collaborate internationally at different levels, with some participating in more international relationships than others.

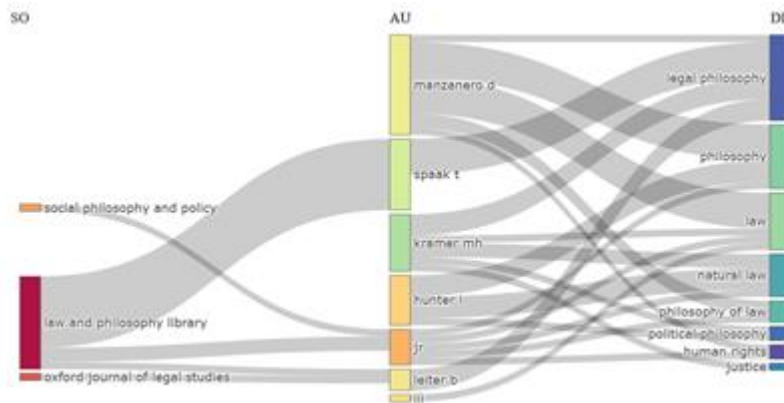


Figure 8. Sankey Diagram of Author, Journal, and Keyword Relationships

The relationships between three important elements are shown graphically in the Sankey diagram "Author, Journal, and Keyword Relationships": sources (SO), authors (AU), and keywords (DE). The Law and Philosophy Library, Oxford Journal of Legal Studies, and Social Philosophy and Policy are the three primary sources (journals) that are shown on the left. The center column connects these journals to different writers, highlighting the diversity of researchers who have contributed to these journals. The central column displays the writers, who include Manzanero D, Spaak T, Kramer MH, Hunter I, Leiter B, and others. The several keywords that each author is linked to (on the right) show the topic focus of their respective studies. Manzanero D, for instance, is associated with the term "legal philosophy," whereas Kramer MH is associated with several themes, including "law," "philosophy of law," and "political philosophy."

The keywords or research domains (DE), such as Natural Law, Political Philosophy, Human Rights, Justice, and Legal Philosophy, are listed in the rightmost column. These keywords stand for the main areas of study that the writers and publications have tackled. All things considered, the diagram offers a clear visual depiction of how different writers publish their work in various publications and the associated subjects they specialize in. It draws attention to the interdisciplinary character of these publications, highlighting the variety of philosophical and legal subjects that a single author or journal may address.

Table 2. Globally Cited Documents

Paper	Total Citations	TC Year	Per	Normalized TC
Zhu Q, 2004, J Oper Manage	2065	98.33		53.49
Shapin S, 2011, Leviathan and The Air-Pump: Hobbes, Boyle, And the Experimental Life	1685	120.36		83.40
Frijda Nh, 1988, Am Psychol	1526	41.24		28.32
Shapin S, 2011, Leviathan and the Air-Pump: Hobbes, Boyle, And the Experimental Life	1410	100.71		69.79
Durrett R, 2019, Probability: Theory and Ex	1326	221.00		253.23
Korsgaard Cm, 2009, Self-Const: Agency, Identity, And	1165	72.81		51.19

Figure 9 visualizes an academic subject network derived from research titles. Clusters are represented in different colors, with node size showing topic frequency and connecting lines indicating relationship strength. Philosophy (red) stands out as the largest and most central node, underscoring its pivotal role. Closely linked are themes such as human, law, ethics, and morality. The green cluster centers on legal studies, connecting law and jurisprudence with political philosophy, penal law, international law, and democracy. The blue cluster highlights ethical and social justice issues, including civil rights, moral theory, and equality, all strongly tied to philosophy and law. Additional linkages extend into politics, psychology, sustainable development, and responsibility, reflecting interdisciplinary overlaps. Overall, the network demonstrates how philosophy, law, and ethics form the backbone of scholarly inquiry while dynamically interacting with other domains, emphasizing the multidisciplinary character of research [65], [66], [67], [68], [69], [70].

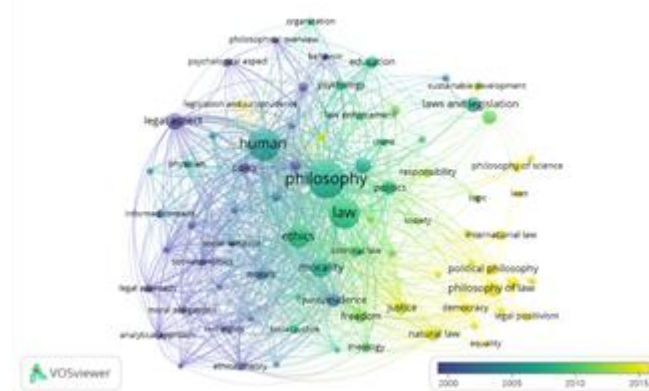


Figure 10. Co-Occurrence Based on Networked Title

Figure 10, “Co-occurrence Based on Networked Titles,” illustrates how themes and phrases frequently appear together in research titles, forming clusters of related topics. In this network, keywords are represented by nodes, with larger nodes indicating higher frequency. Connections between nodes show co-occurrence, and the thickness of the lines represents the strength of these relationships. At the center, the most prominent nodes of philosophy, law, ethics, and human themes highlight their central role across diverse fields of study. These core ideas link outward to clusters that represent specific subfields. For example, the legal cluster connects to topics such as criminal law, jurisprudence, and international law, while the ethical and human rights clusters encompass themes like social justice, civil rights, and moral responsibilities. The strong links between philosophy, ethics, and law reflect their close association in academic discourse, particularly in discussions of morality and legal philosophy. Surrounding clusters show how specialized studies remain tied to these broader themes, emphasizing interdisciplinary connections. Overall, the figure demonstrates that research in philosophy, law, and ethics is deeply interconnected, with shared concepts and overlapping discussions forming the backbone of much scholarly inquiry [71], [72], [73], [74], [75], [76].

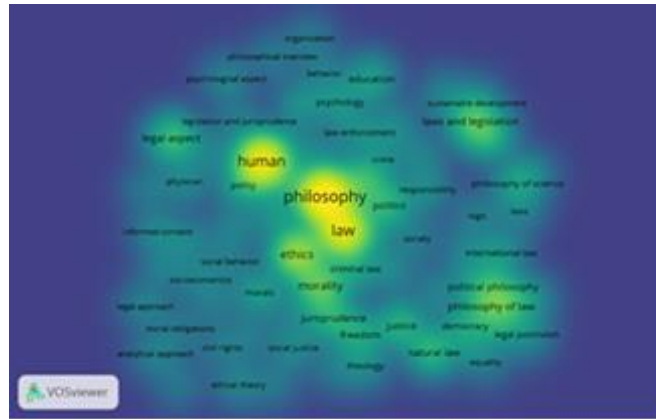


Figure 11. Density Visualization of Keyword Co-occurrence

In Figure 11, "Density Visualization of Keyword Co-occurrence," the frequency and intensity of keyword usage in scholarly research are represented graphically. Bright yellow areas indicate high concentrations or frequent co-occurrences, while green and blue areas indicate lesser concentrations. The density map uses a color gradient to show locations where specific keywords co-occur more frequently. Philosophy and law are highlighted in bright yellow in the middle of the graphic, indicating that these phrases are the most prevalent and important subjects in the corpus of research. These fundamental subjects are closely related to other commonly used terms, such as morality, ethics, and human rights, which also occur in quite bright areas, demonstrating their significance and regular co-occurrence with law and philosophy. Groups of associated terms encircle these main subjects. Terms like criminal law, jurisprudence, laws, and legislation, for instance, are more concentrated in green areas within the legal realm, suggesting modest levels of co-occurrence. Similar to this, terms like international law, political philosophy, and philosophy of law are on the periphery of the map yet are still very visible [77], [78].

Terms with a lesser frequency of recurrence in the research, like social justice, civil rights, theology, and sustainable development, are displayed as darker green and blue patches. The color density illustrates how frequently various themes interact, especially in the domains of philosophy, law, ethics, and human studies, and aids in visually identifying the most significant subjects within the academic literature. In summary, this density visualization emphasizes the prominence of certain key themes and the interconnected nature of academic discourse, with philosophy and law serving as central pillars around which various related topics cluster [79], [80].

Analysis

The bibliometric analysis reveals a clear pattern in the global development of research on Islamic law and philosophy from 2019 to 2024. Data drawn from 14,632 documents and 7,814 sources indicate a growing interdisciplinary trend that bridges philosophy, law, ethics, and human rights. The research output reached its peak in 2021, followed by a gradual decline in 2022–2024, suggesting possible shifts in global research priorities or external disruptions such as funding constraints and post-pandemic academic adjustments. Despite the decline, the consistent presence of high-quality publications reflects sustained intellectual interest in the subject.

The United States, the United Kingdom, and Indonesia emerge as leading contributors, accounting for nearly 70% of total publications. This highlights the growing recognition of Southeast Asia, particularly Indonesia, as an active center of Islamic philosophical and legal scholarship. Institutional contributions from the London School of Economics, the University of Cambridge, and Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta demonstrate a transnational network of collaboration that connects Western and Islamic academic traditions.

Network visualizations further show that philosophy serves as the central node linking themes such as law, ethics, and morality. Closely related clusters include human rights, political philosophy, and jurisprudence, emphasizing the multidimensional nature of this field. The co-occurrence of keywords like “justice,” “legal philosophy,” and “Sharia” confirms the continuous integration between theoretical inquiry and applied Islamic jurisprudence. Overall, the analysis demonstrates that Islamic law and philosophy function as an evolving global discourse shaped by intercultural collaboration, thematic diversification, and intellectual convergence. It also underscores the need for more inclusive participation from underrepresented regions, especially in Africa and the Middle East, to strengthen global epistemic balance and advance the holistic understanding of Islamic philosophical and legal thought.

CONCLUSION

The study's analysis of research output from a worldwide viewpoint allowed for the identification of significant contributors, trends, and theme concentrations. The results show that although the United States, the United Kingdom, and Indonesia dominate the world in terms of research contributions, there is still a large geographic imbalance, with little representation coming from Southeast Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. The analysis also showed that research effort peaked in 2021 and then declined in the years that followed. This suggests that academic interests may have changed or that there may have been other influences on the drop in scholarly output. The study showed how closely related the fields of legal philosophy, ethics, human rights, and Islamic law are to one another, highlighting their significant thematic linkages. In addition, the study highlights gaps in the literature, especially when it comes to examining how new global issues like social justice, artificial intelligence, and climate change interact with legal and philosophical ideas, particularly from the standpoint of Islamic law. To provide a more inclusive and thorough knowledge of the changing discourse in these domains, it will be imperative to address these gaps. In addition, this study provides insightful information for academics, organizations, and decision-makers. It also lays the groundwork for future investigations that may delve deeper into the study of marginalized areas, examine the reasons behind the decline in research output, and take up fresh, cutting-edge interdisciplinary subjects.

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Author Contribution

.... All authors contributed equally to the conception, design, and execution of this research. Author 1 and 2 developed the theoretical framework and literature mapping. Authors 3 conducted data analysis and interpretation. Author 4 reviewed and refined the discussion. All authors participated in manuscript preparation, revision, and approved the final version for submission.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper. The research was conducted independently without any commercial or institutional influence. All funding sources, if any, have been properly acknowledged. The authors

assume full responsibility for the integrity and accuracy of the data and conclusions presented herein.

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