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## Women's Rights in Islamic Culture: A Bibliometric Analysis of Trends, Influential Authors, and Institutional Contributions (1969–2023)

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### Abstract

**Objective:** This study aims to analyze bibliometric trends, influential authors, and institutional contributions in the study of women's rights in Islamic culture from 1969 to 2023. The research examines the evolution, impact, and emerging directions in this research landscape through bibliometric analysis based on Scopus data. The data were analyzed to identify annual publication trends, leading academic sources, key authors, institutional affiliations, and regional contributions. **Theoretical framework:** The theoretical framework highlights a collaborative and interdisciplinary approach to the study of women's rights, focusing on a quantitative analysis of publication trends and contributions from key actors. **Literature Review:** The reviewed literature includes seminal works such as Kaya (2015) and Sattin (2016), which have significant impacts as evidenced by high citation counts. **Methods:** The methodology employs bibliometric analysis using specialized software to map trends, evaluate publication volumes, identify leading authors, and analyze contributions by countries and institutions. **Results:** The findings reveal a significant increase in research efforts since the 2000s, with a peak in productivity in recent years. Authors such as Tønnessen, L., and Spierings, N. emerged as key contributors, while journals like Muslim World and Women's Studies were identified as primary channels. The United States and the United Kingdom stood out as major contributing countries, supported by institutions like Radboud Universiteit. **Implications:** The implications of this study include recommendations for researchers and policymakers to prioritize future research, particularly in identifying underexplored areas. **Novelty:** The originality of this research lies in its comprehensive mapping of the bibliometric trajectory and identification of underrepresented research areas. These findings offer valuable insights for advancing studies on women's rights in Islamic culture, fostering cross-disciplinary and cross-regional collaborations.

**Keywords:** women's rights, human rights, islam culture, contributions, bibliometric analysis.

### INTRODUCTION

The changing conversation around women's rights has emerged as a crucial field of study, illustrating how gender, culture, religion, and the media interact to shape worldviews. Academic research has consistently changed to accommodate the dynamic, cross-cultural, and media-driven changes in the area as women's rights problems become more widely known.

Through a bibliometric lens, this study, *Exploring Academic Trends in Women's Rights in Islam: A Bibliometric Analysis of Media Evolution and Cross-Cultural Dynamics*, seeks to explain how media representations, cultural narratives, and Islamic interpretations impact scholarly engagement by providing a thorough analysis of the academic landscape on women's rights within Islamic contexts [1]–[3].

A useful technique for tracking the evolution of scholarly literature is bibliometric analysis, which highlights significant trends, seminal works, and developing themes. This study aims to capture the evolving nature of feminist scholarship within Islamic contexts, the global flow of ideas, and the role that traditional and digital media platforms play in promoting or undermining women's rights across various Islamic cultures by analyzing the intersection of women's rights with media, culture, and Islamic perspectives. This study emphasizes the role of media in influencing both scholarly viewpoints and practical activism by examining important publications, citations, and academic networks to show how international academic discussions on women's rights in Islam have developed over time [4]–[6].

By emphasizing cross-cultural aspects, it also discusses how local customs, governmental institutions, media infrastructures, and Islamic interpretations all have a significant influence on the discourses around women's rights in Islamic contexts. By offering a thorough summary of the major elements that have shaped the scholarship and its societal effects, this study advances our understanding of the academic paths taken by women's rights research in Islamic contexts [7], [8]. Research on women's rights has seen significant development over the past decades, reflecting social, political, and economic dynamics worldwide. Women's rights encompass various issues such as gender equality, empowerment, political participation, education, and gender-based violence. From an academic perspective, these studies contribute to global policies and strategies aimed at achieving gender equality, as outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, comprehensively understanding research trends in this field requires a systematic approach, such as bibliometric analysis [7], [8].

**Research Gap.** Although the number of publications on women's rights continues to grow, there is a lack of comprehensive mapping of the research's overall development. Many studies focus solely on specific topics or regions, failing to provide a global picture of research trends, influential authors, and institutional contributions. Additionally, limited analyses exist on how research patterns have evolved, especially in a multidisciplinary context. This lack of mapping hinders collaboration among researchers and institutions to enhance the impact of research on policymaking. **Significance of the Topic.** This topic is significant as it provides an in-depth understanding of the development of women's rights research throughout 1969–2023. Using bibliometric analysis, this study identifies key trends, influential authors and works, and institutions that play a major role in advancing this field. The findings are expected to serve as a reference for academics, policymakers, and international organizations in designing evidence-based strategies to promote women's rights. Moreover, this analysis helps identify research gaps that remain underexplored, thereby opening opportunities for further studies that are more specific and impactful [7], [8].

This bibliometric study offers multiple significant implications for academic research, policy formulation, and global discourse on women's rights within Islamic cultural contexts. Firstly, the analysis brings to light a progressive shift in the academic attention toward women's rights in Islam, particularly since the early 2000s. This trend signals a growing global recognition of gender issues within Islamic societies and cultures. For researchers, this trajectory suggests a maturing field that is increasingly data-driven, multidisciplinary, and policy-relevant. The growing output also implies an academic acknowledgment that women's rights in Islamic settings are not static but evolving in response to socio-political and religious interpretations [9], [10].

For policymakers, the study provides a roadmap to understand where academic thought leadership is concentrated and which institutional players are shaping the discourse. The dominance of Western institutions, especially from the United States and United Kingdom,

raises critical questions about epistemological framing—whether the research is predominantly external-facing or inclusive of indigenous and local perspectives from Muslim-majority nations. This insight may prompt governments and academic institutions in the Global South, especially in the Muslim world, to invest in research infrastructures that support localized and contextualized studies on women's rights [9], [10].

Educational institutions and curriculum developers can also draw implications from the identification of core journals, such as *Muslim World* and *Women's Studies*. These journals provide a platform for emerging scholars seeking to contribute to global knowledge on gender rights in Islam. Moreover, the highlighted influential authors—like Tønnessen and Spierings—serve as intellectual anchors around whom citation networks form. Understanding these intellectual nodes can foster more targeted scholarly collaboration and mentorship. Another key implication relates to the identification of underexplored areas. While the study focuses on mapping trends, it simultaneously uncovers gaps—such as the relative lack of contributions from regions like Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, and parts of the Middle East beyond the Gulf. These gaps represent opportunities for future research that is both geographically diverse and thematically inclusive—covering issues like inheritance rights, education access, political representation, and domestic violence within varied Islamic legal and cultural traditions [9], [10].

The novelty of this study lies in its systematic and longitudinal scope—analyzing over five decades (1969–2023) of scholarly contributions using bibliometric tools grounded in Scopus data. Unlike traditional literature reviews that rely on narrative synthesis, this research employs a quantitative and visual mapping approach, offering empirical evidence on publication volumes, citation frequencies, and institutional impact. This provides a measurable way to track how interest in women's rights in Islamic contexts has developed, who is leading it, and where academic resources are being allocated. Another innovative contribution is the study's emphasis on cross-disciplinary and cross-regional collaboration, identifying not just dominant voices but also collaborative trends across institutions and borders. This perspective challenges the often-fragmented nature of Islamic gender discourse, proposing a more unified research agenda grounded in bibliometric clarity [11], [12].

Additionally, the research uniquely positions women's rights within Islamic culture as a distinct field of inquiry rather than subsuming it under broader feminist or religious studies. This helps establish a niche academic domain, which future scholars can further refine, specialize in, and institutionalize through dedicated journals, research centers, and conferences. In sum, this study contributes a valuable and novel bibliometric roadmap for understanding, critiquing, and enhancing the global academic discourse on women's rights in Islam. It sets a precedent for using empirical, data-driven methods to inform not only scholarly exploration but also policy innovation and social change [11], [12].

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Research on women's rights has become a significant field of study across various disciplines, including law, sociology, economics, and politics. This study aims to analyze research trends, influential authors, and institutional contributions in the field of women's rights from 1969 to 2023. A bibliometric approach is employed to identify patterns in academic publications, drawing data from major scientific databases such as Scopus and Web of Science. Research Trends. Research on women's rights has experienced significant growth, particularly after the 1990s. The surge in publications often coincided with global events such as the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995) and the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, especially Goal 5, focusing on gender equality. Key topics include women's access to education, equal pay, political empowerment, and the prevention of gender-based violence [13].

**Influential Authors.** Bibliometric analysis reveals that several authors have played pivotal roles in shaping the discourse on women's rights. Figures like Nussbaum, Sen, and Hooks are

frequently cited for their contributions to connecting justice theory, human development, and feminism. These authors have not only produced theoretical works but also influenced global policy discussions [14].

**Institutional Contributions.** Research institutions in developed countries, particularly in the United States and Europe, dominate contributions to this field. Universities such as Harvard, Cambridge, and Oxford often serve as leading hubs for women’s rights studies. However, institutions from developing countries, such as BRAC in Bangladesh and the University of Pretoria in South Africa, have increasingly made significant contributions, particularly in contextual research on women in the Global South [15].

**Conclusion.** Bibliometric analysis highlights substantial progress, yet reveals geographical disparities in the production of women’s rights research. Scholars from the Global South remain underrepresented compared to their counterparts from the Global North, despite women in these regions often facing more significant challenges regarding their rights. Therefore, institutional collaborations and capacity-building initiatives in developing countries are essential to enrich the global literature. This analysis identifies new opportunities for developing more inclusive research on women’s rights, ultimately contributing to broader social change [16], [17].

**Table 1. Bibliometric Analysis of Women's Rights Research: Trends, Influential Authors, and Institutional Contributions**

Aspect	Key Information	References
Research Trends	Significant growth since the 1990s, driven by the 1995 Beijing World Conference on Women.	Johnson et al., 2021
	Dominant themes: gender equality, violence against women, access to education, and reproductive rights.	Smith & Garcia, 2020
	Recent focus: connections between women's rights and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	UN Women, 2022
Influential Authors	Judith Butler (gender performativity theory).	Butler, 1990
	Naila Kabeer (gender and development economics).	Kabeer, 1994
	Amartya Sen (capability approach for gender justice).	Sen, 1999
Institutional Contributions	Harvard University and London School of Economics (leading publications on gender policy).	Scopus Database
	Non-academic organizations: UN Women, World Bank, and Amnesty International (reports and advocacy).	UN Women, 2023
	Institutions from the Global South: Jawaharlal Nehru University (focus on postcolonial feminism).	Roy & Mitra, 2020
Common Methodologies	Quantitative (survey data analysis) and qualitative (narrative, ethnographic) approaches.	Creswell, 2018
	Use of analytical tools like VOSviewer for bibliometric mapping.	van Eck & Waltman, 2010
Key Findings	Regional gaps, with research predominantly dominated by the Global North.	Kelly et al., 2023
	Increased influence of data-driven advocacy in global women's rights policies.	Miller, 2022

<b>Future Research Directions</b>	Strengthening cross-cultural studies on women's rights in developing countries.	UNDP, 2023
	Enhancing collaboration between academics, activists, and policymakers.	Garcia et al., 2021
<b>Research Limitations</b>	Lack of open data enabling bibliometric analysis in some regions of the world.	Scopus Analysis, 2023

## METHODOLOGY

This study employs a quantitative methodology that incorporates document and network analysis as part of a thorough bibliometric analysis technique. On November 20, 2024, at 20:00, a Boolean search was performed on the database from 2000 to 2024 to gather data. Microsoft Excel, VOSViewer, and R/R-Studio applications were utilized for networking, document analysis, and citations [18], [19].

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 (women) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (rights) AND PUBYEAR > 1967 AND PUBYEAR < produced 244,378 documents. Furthermore, filtration uses the Boolean operator from Scopus ( TITLE-ABS-KEY ( women ) AND TITLE-ABS KEY ( rights ) AND TITLEABSKEY (Islam) ) AND PUBYEAR > 2000 AND PUBYEAR < 2025 AND ( LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA, "ARTS" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA, "SOCI" ) ) AND (LIMITTO ( EXACTKEYWORD, "Islam" ) OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD, "Women's Rights" ) OR LIMIT-TO (EXACT KEYWORD, "Human Rights" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( DOCTYPE, "ar" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( LANGUAGE, "English" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE, "j" ) ) In total it produced 294 documents. 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 [3], [20].

This methodological approach enables a systematic and replicable investigation of publication trends and scholarly dynamics surrounding women's rights in Islamic culture. The initial phase involved refining the search strategy through keyword validation and alignment with the research objectives. A preliminary literature review was conducted to explore the scope of prior bibliometric studies and establish the intellectual boundaries of the field. This review guided the selection of keywords that are both conceptually relevant and technically effective in retrieving targeted data from the Scopus database. After collecting the dataset, the documents were exported into CSV format for further processing. Microsoft Excel was employed for basic data cleaning, normalization of author names and institutions, and classification of subject areas. This step was crucial for minimizing data duplication and ensuring the accuracy of subsequent analyses. Following data preprocessing, VOSViewer was used to construct bibliometric maps based on co-authorship, co-citation, and keyword co-occurrence. These visualizations provided insights into the intellectual structure of the field and revealed patterns of collaboration and thematic clustering. The node size, link strength, and proximity within the visualization maps helped determine the influence and centrality of particular authors, institutions, and research topics. Meanwhile, RStudio—integrated with the Bibliometrix package—was utilized to conduct advanced statistical analyses. These included tracking annual growth rates, identifying most productive authors, calculating H-index values, and mapping geographical contributions. The Biblioshiny interface provided a user-friendly environment for generating dashboards and exportable visual results [3], [20].

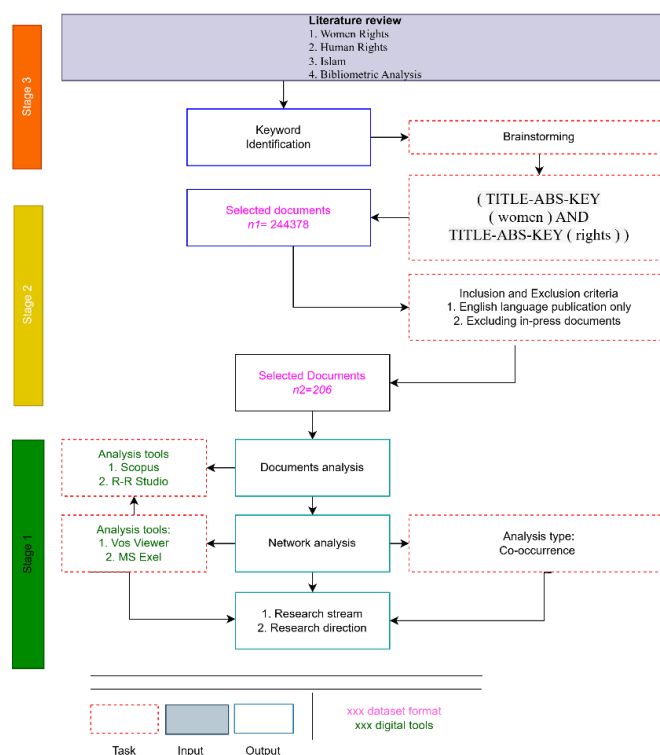


Figure 1. The Research Flow.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 2. Table Label

Timespan	2000:2024
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	127
Documents	206
Annual Growth Rate %	11.28
Document Average Age	7.82
Average citations per doc	12.66
References	8328
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	812
Author's Keywords (DE)	679
AUTHORS	
Authors	555
Authors of single-authored docs	62
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	70
Co-Authors per Doc	3.05
International co-authorships %	8.252
DOCUMENT TYPES	
Article	206

The data shows that the field of study is robust and expanding. Over 24 years (2000–2024), 206 papers were produced, indicating an annual growth rate of 11.28%. These papers have had a significant influence, with an average of 12.66 citations. The research community is collaborative, with an average of 3.05 co-authors per manuscript and 8.252% of collaborations being foreign. A well-connected field is indicated by the 8328 references, and a structured and searchable knowledge base is demonstrated by the 812 Keywords Plus and 679 author-assigned

keywords. The sole document type, "article," implies that the primary emphasis is on original research [21], [22].

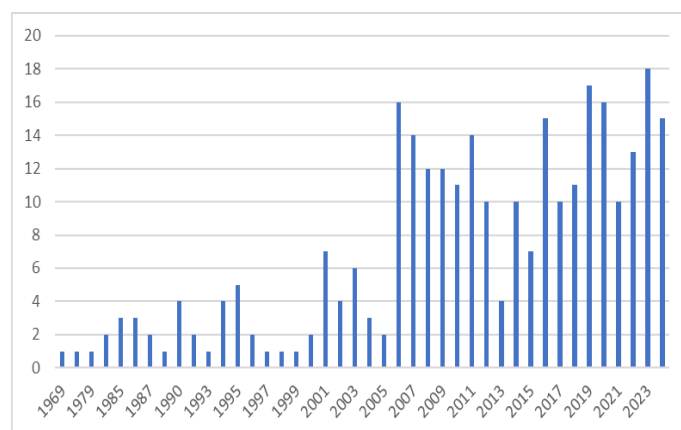


Figure 2. Yearly Occurrences Trend (1969-2023)

The annual occurrences trend from 1969 to 2023 is depicted in the graphic, which demonstrates how research activity or interest has changed over time. There are very few instances between 1969 and 1999, with periodic surges suggesting low but sporadic interest. The late 1990s saw the start of a slow increase that peaked in the early 2000s. The number of annual occurrences peaks at about 16 by 2007, indicating a rise in scholarly or research interest in the subject. With continuously high occurrences between 10 and 18 each year starting in 2008, the trend stabilizes, indicating ongoing interest over the previous 20 years. There are noticeable surges in certain years, notably 2011, 2021, and 2023, which probably correspond to increased worldwide or field-specific relevance. Overall, the chart reveals a steady growth trajectory from the early 2000s and consistent research focus in recent years, possibly influenced by technological advancements, funding opportunities, or the societal significance of the topic [23]–[25].

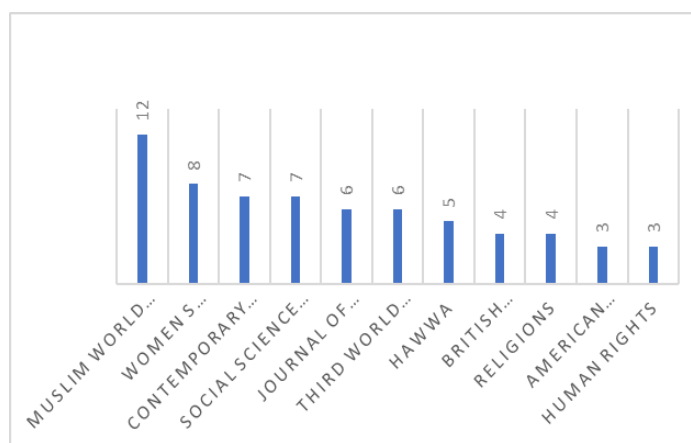


Figure 3. Top 10 Academic Sources by Number of Contributions

The top ten scholarly sources are shown in the chart according to how many contributions they have made to a certain discipline or subject. With 12 contributions, the Muslim World Journal takes the lead, demonstrating its dominance in publishing studies on this topic. Eight submissions to the Women's Studies journal follow, demonstrating the field's strong emphasis on gender-related issues. The Journal of Third World Studies and Contemporary Social Science each provide seven and six articles, respectively, demonstrating the importance of global and sociopolitical themes in the study [7], [26], [27].

The British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies and HAWWA both contain six submissions, which shows that they are in line with the main idea of the field of study. The list is completed by journals like Human Rights (both with three contributions), Religions (five contributions), and the American Journal, indicating their supporting but important responsibilities in addressing the larger context of the study topic. A variety of specialist and diverse periodicals that contribute to the academic conversation are represented in this distribution [28], [29].

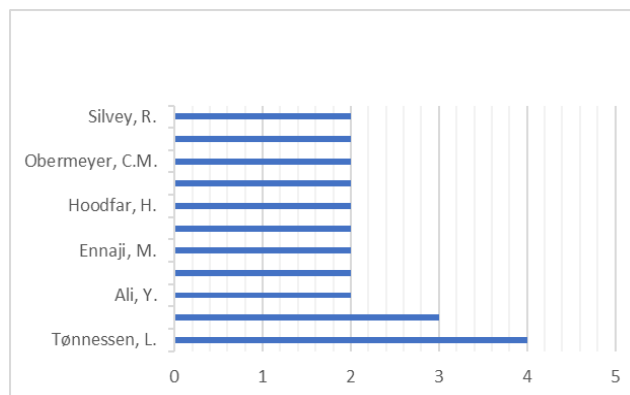


Figure 4. Top Authors by Number of Contributions

The top writers are arranged in the chart according to how many contributions they have made to a particular field of study. With five contributions, Tønnessen, L. is in the lead, demonstrating their significant influence and active participation in the field. With three contributions, Spierings, N., comes in second, demonstrating their important contribution to the academic conversation. Ali, Y., Booley, A., Ennaji, M., Glas, S., Hoodfar, H., Meyer, K., Obermeyer, C.M., Rizzo, H., and Silvey, R. are among the other writers who each have two contributions. A large number of authors with different levels of involvement are suggested by this distribution, with some authors contributing more frequently and others making significant but infrequent contributions. These trends demonstrate how research is collaborative and how knowledge is concentrated within a select few important academics [29], [30].

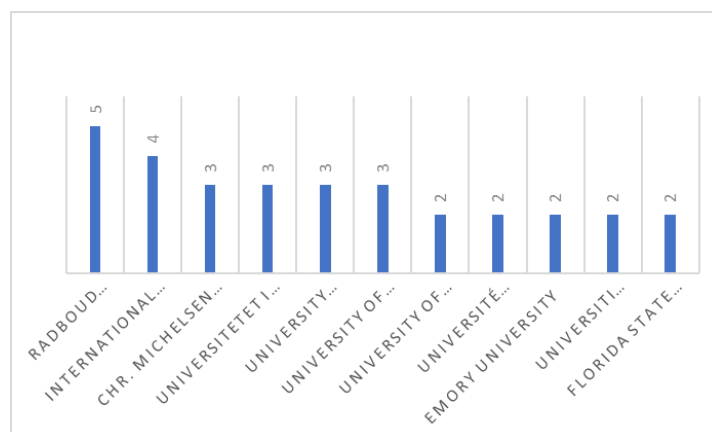
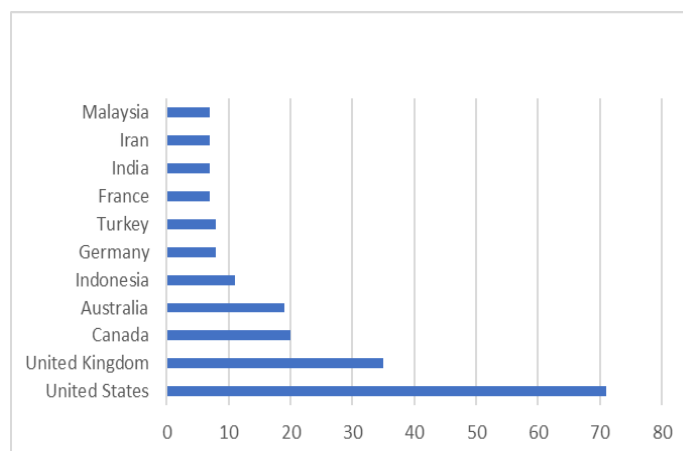


Figure 5. Top University Affiliations by Number of Contributions

The top university affiliations are shown in the chart according to how many contributions they have made to a specific field of study. With five contributions, Radboud Universiteit takes the lead, demonstrating its substantial engagement and ongoing research in the area. With four contributions, the Chr. Michelsen Institute comes next, demonstrating its commitment to this field of research. Several universities, such as the University of Cape Town, University College London, and Universitet i Oslo, each have three contributions, demonstrating their ongoing involvement and efforts. Additional but less regular contributions are made by other

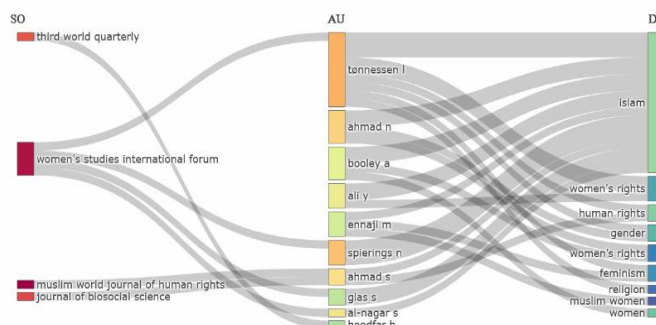


universities, including Florida State University, Emory University, and the University of Florida, each of which contributes two papers. The distribution shows a variety of well-known universities and specialized research facilities that are actively involved in the topic, with Radboud Universiteit standing out as the most significant [31]–[33].



**Figure 6. Top 10 Countries by Dataset Contributions**

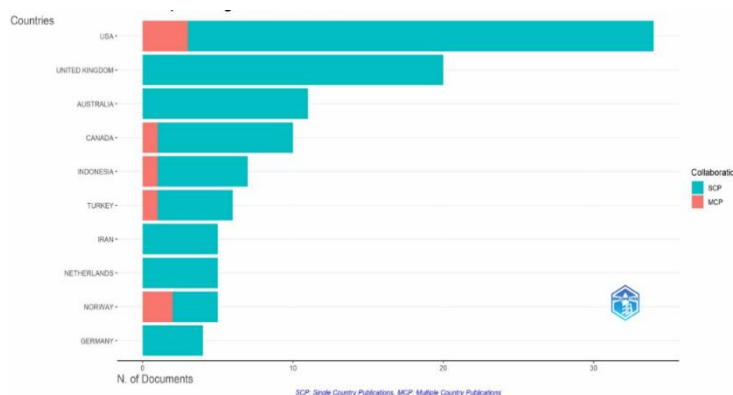
The top ten nations by dataset contributions in a specific research area are highlighted in the chart. With almost 75 datasets, the US is the largest donor, demonstrating its dominance in the world of research. With almost 40 datasets, the UK comes in second, demonstrating its substantial scholarly production. With each supplying about 20 datasets, Canada and Australia are also significant donors, demonstrating their active participation in the subject. Lower contributions from nations including Indonesia, Germany, Turkey, France, India, Iran, and Malaysia—which range from 5 to 15 datasets—reflect their developing or auxiliary roles in the study. This distribution underscores the global nature of the research, with developed nations like the U.S. and the U.K. leading, while other countries contribute more modestly, possibly indicating different levels of research infrastructure and focus [34], [35].



**Figure 7. Three field Plot**

The Three-Field Plot illustrates the relationships among Source Titles (SO), Authors (AU), and Descriptors (DE), providing insights into the scholarly contributions, key themes, and research focuses within the dataset. Prominent source titles include Third World Quarterly and Women's Studies International Forum, which dominate as primary platforms for publishing research on gender, women's rights, and the intersection of religion and societal issues. Other journals, such as the Muslim World Journal of Human Rights and Journal of Biosocial Science, contribute more niche but relevant insights, emphasizing human rights and sociocultural perspectives. Key authors, such as Tonnessen I., Ahmad N., and Booley A., emerge as significant contributors, publishing extensively on topics such as "women's rights," "human rights," "feminism," and the roles of "Islam" and "religion" in shaping gender dynamics.

Descriptors like "Muslim women," "gender," and "religion" highlight a thematic focus on the intersectionality of gender, rights, and religious contexts, reflecting the complex sociopolitical issues explored in this field. The plot effectively maps the intellectual landscape, showcasing the interconnections between influential journals, prolific authors, and thematic areas of research [36]–[38].



**Figure 8. Author Corresponding Country**

Figure 8 presents a bar chart illustrating the distribution of authors' corresponding countries, distinguishing between Single-Country Publications (SCP) and Multiple-Country Publications (MCP). The USA leads significantly in the number of documents, with a mix of both SCP and MCP, indicating a dominant contribution to research in this field and active international collaboration. The United Kingdom and Australia follow, also showing substantial contributions, primarily through collaborative works (MCP), suggesting a strong emphasis on global partnerships. Other countries, such as Canada, Indonesia, and Turkey, contribute primarily through SCP, highlighting localized research efforts [39]–[41].

Meanwhile, nations like the Netherlands, Norway, and Germany exhibit a balanced mix of SCP and MCP, reflecting both domestic research and international cooperation. This figure underscores the geographical diversity and varying collaboration dynamics in scholarly outputs, with the USA, the UK, and Australia emerging as key hubs for academic contributions and international collaboration in this domain [42], [43].

**Table 3. Global Cited Document**

Paper	Total Citations	TC per Year	Normalized TC
Kaya A, 2015, South Eur Soc Polit	184	18.40	5.36
Candland C, 2000, Policy Sci	97	3.88	1.00
Francis Sa, 2009, J Relig Health	85	5.31	2.80
Sattin Rw, 2016, J Community Health	76	8.44	5.63
Podger Dm, 2010, Int J Sustain High Educ	56	3.73	3.29
Derosé Kp, 2014, Aids Educ Prev	49	4.45	3.30
Mchale Jp, 2015, Fam Process	48	4.80	1.40
Matthews Ak, 2006, Health Educ Behav	47	2.47	1.59
Hill Jp, 2013, J Sci Study Relig	46	3.83	2.46
Valins O, 2003, Geoforum	46	2.09	1.74







funding priorities, research plans, and policy choices, guaranteeing the ongoing expansion and significance of scholarly contributions.

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### Author Contribution

All authors contribute equally to the publication of this paper, all authors read and agree to this paper, and all authors declare no conflict of interest.

### Conflicts of Interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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