

Revisiting The Development Of Islamic Civilization In 75 Years In Scopus: Bibliometric Analysis And Systematic Literature Review (SLR)

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Abstract

Islamic civilization has been a concern of the world since centuries ago. Since its heyday in the 7th to 13th centuries, Islamic civilization has influenced and shaped many aspects of life in the world; The main aim of this research is to update the current knowledge boundaries around investigations related to Islamic civilization and identify key research topics and analyze their evolution over time. Bibliometric analysis has been applied in this article: we retrieved 485 academic articles related to Islamic civilization from Scopus after several 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 Productions, Most Relevant Sources, Most Prolific Authors, Most Cited Publications, and Most Relevant Keywords). Science mapping includes country collaboration analysis and thematic analysis. Analysis with NVivo in the form of research gaps and novelty. This study is one of the most comprehensive bibliometric reviews in analyzing studies related to Islamic civilization. We explain how the results will benefit understanding current academic research interest in Islamic civilization today.

Keywords: Islamic Civilization, Bibliometrics, Systematic Literature Review.

Introduction

Islamic civilization is an effort made by humans to use various potentials to realize goals, and this is based on the definition of civilization as a change from nomadism to urbanization(Kamali, 2013). Dalacoura, (2019) argues that the idea of Islamic civilization emerged with the end of the Ottoman Empire with its secular ideas. On the other hand, Tijani, (2016) pays more attention to the factors that caused the rise and fall of Islamic civilization by paying attention

to beliefs about the legitimacy of God and previous civilizations. Various definitions of Islamic civilization include: as an Islamic historical legacy that began in the Middle East and North Africa, the influence of Islamic civilization was very large in developing science and art (Dumper, 2007; Sharkey, 1999). The pinnacle of Muslim Culture as a heritage in certain areas (Hodgson, 1993), a civilization that grew during the early and middle Ages, often referred to as the Golden Age of Islam. This civilization involved significant advances in science, technology, technique, Culture, and theology (Bilgisi & Information, 2021; Ofek, 2011; Renima et al., 2016). So it can be concluded that Islamic civilization is a complex and multi-faceted concept that has developed over time and that its definition and understanding depend on various factors such as historical context, religious beliefs, and cultural values.

Islamic civilization began in the early 7th century when the Prophet Muhammad SAW started his prophetic mission in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. After experiencing a long struggle and various challenges, Islam has finally become the dominant religion in Saudi Arabia and most of the Middle East. From here, Islamic civilization began to develop rapidly. One of the characteristics of Islamic civilization is the success of Muslims in combining religious values with science. For example, in the 9th century, a Muslim scientist named Al-Khwarizmi discovered the concept of zero and the decimal number system. This paved the way for the development of mathematics and other sciences. Several studies have shown that Islamic civilization has had a massive impact on the development of the modern world, including Islamic civilization has had an enormous impact on intellectual, economic, and social development (MANJ et al., 2022). Thus, giving birth to a debate in Islamic civilization that is related to Western civilization (Drury, 2012), the development of science in Islamic civilization encouraged the formation of the Western world (Freely, 2010; Schuetz, 2012). Along the way, Islamic civilization was highly admired by others and formed a dynamic process of transmission between the Muslim and Latin worlds (Barnard, 2013; Denny, 2015; Rodman, 1994). The role of Islamic civilization in the development of customs and traditions and Culture in the world is reflected in the role of Islam in contemporary politics (Moaddel, 2002). Thus, Islamic civilization is an essential part of the development of world civilization.

The importance of analyzing the development of Islamic civilization because it can help understand the direction and focus of research in the field of Islamic studies, trace the history of the development of scientific thought and studies in that field, and identify the role and influence of scholars and actual figures in the history of Islamic civilization so that it is necessary to carry out a

bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric analysis is a method for analyzing and measuring the influence of scientific publications in a particular field or discipline (Broadus, 1987; Lawani, 1981). In the context of the development of Islamic civilization, bibliometric analysis can help identify trends and patterns in research and scientific studies related to Islam and measure their influence on the development of Islamic civilization. By analyzing the bibliometrics, we can see the number and types of scientific publications produced in Islamic studies, how often others cite these publications, and who produced these publications. This information can provide a clearer picture of the direction and focus of research in Islamic studies and identify intellectual leaders within the field. In addition, bibliometric analysis can also help trace the history of the development of scientific thought and studies in Islamic studies and help identify the role and influence of scholars and important figures in the history of Islamic civilization. In this way, bibliometric analysis can provide a deeper understanding of Islamic civilization's role and contribution to the development of science and human thought.

Besides that, apart from knowing the role and contribution of Islamic civilization, it is also essential to analyze topics that have not yet been discussed in Islamic civilization based on data in Scopus, which provides a comprehensive and objective overview of the available research and literature on specific topics in the study of Islamic civilization, so it is vital to carry out an analysis—Systematic Literature Review. A systematic Literature Review (SLR) is a systematic and comprehensive research method for collecting, evaluating, and synthesizing relevant literature on a particular topic (Mengist et al., 2020; Okoli, 2015; Okoli & Schabram, 2010; van Dinter et al., 2021). Systematic Literature Review (SLR) analysis is critical in analyzing the development of Islamic civilization because it can provide a comprehensive and objective description of the available research and literature on particular topics in the study of Islamic civilization. In SLR analysis, the researcher collects all the relevant literature on a particular topic, evaluates its quality and reliability, and then performs data synthesis to understand the topic better. SLR analysis in the context of Islamic civilization can help explore the historical, social and cultural developments of Islam and understand the factors that influence changes in this civilization. In this regard, SLR analysis can assist in identifying trends, patterns, and similarities between different periods and provide a more complete picture of the history and development of Islamic civilization. In addition, SLR analysis can help understand the differences between various viewpoints on certain topics in Islamic civilization. In this regard, SLR analysis can provide an overview of the conflicts, agreements, and diversity in Islamic thought and practice and a better

understanding of how Islamic civilization has evolved over the centuries.

Research Methods

Data Collection Techniques

Data were taken directly from Scopus using the keywords Islamic civilization from 1948 to April 2023, along with information about Scopus data in this study.



Figure 1. Primary Information on Islamic Civilization in Scopus

From Figure 1, it can be seen that the number of documents of Islamic civilization for 75 years totaled 485 documents sourced from 289 document articles, 71 Book Chapter documents, 57 Document Reviews, 42 Book Documents, 22 Conference paper documents, and 5 Editorial documents.

Data analysis technique

Bibliometric Analysis Strategies. The bibliometric analysis was initiated using the R package "Bibliometrix" (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Roldan-Valadez et al., 2019). The results of an analysis of Islamic civilization in the form of Annual Scientific Production, Most Relevant Sources, Most Productive Authors, Most Cited Publications, and Most Relevant Keywords. Then proceed with mapping the development of Islamic civilization by looking at collaboration networks between each country based on the strength of association strength normalization (N. J. van Eck & Waltman, 2009; Leydesdorff, 2005) by plotting; this network uses the help of Vosviewers bibliometric analysis (N. J. Van Eck & Waltman, 2011; N. Van Eck & Waltman, 2010), with the clustering algorithm, (Gupta & Bhattacharya, 2004; N. J. Van Eck & Waltman, 2014; Waltman et al., 2010). The final step in this bibliometric analysis is to create thematic plots based on word networks and groupings provided by the R package "Bibliometrix" (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Callon et al., 1991).

Then, Systematic literature review (SLR) Strategies. SLR analysis using the help of NVivo (Alfiah et al., 2021; Alinani et al., 2020). The results of an analysis of Islamic civilization in the form of a Cartesian diagram which contains the Authors and the topics of discussion of their research and the development of issues of Islamic civilization based on Scopus data. NVivo can be used as an effective tool for mapping research issues through research gaps and novelties in Islamic civilization (Ruth, 2006; Wilk et al., 2019).

Result and Discussion

Scientific stage of Islamic civilization

Based on Figure 1, it is known that the average citation per document is 5.05; the average citation per document is a bibliometric measure used to measure the quality and impact of a particular scientific work or document (Bornmann et al., 2008; Haustein & Larivière, 2014; Macan & Petrak, 2014). The average number of citations per document is calculated by dividing the total number of citations received by the document by the number of documents (Small & Sweeney, 1985; Subekti et al., 2022). Citations per document 5.05 mean that the average number of citations received by each particular document or publication is 5.05. This figure is calculated by dividing the total number of citations received by all documents or publications analyzed by the number of documents or publications. The citation rate per document is 5.05, indicating that the document or publication has a fairly high level of influence in its field because it can attract attention and is used as a reference by many other researchers.

In Figure 1, it is also known that there are 485 documents with the search keywords Islamic civilization and the Author's keyword 1304, one of the K indicator concepts to illustrate quantitatively the development of scientific disciplines introduced by Wang and Chai (Wang & Chai, 2018) by measuring the comparison of the number of keywords used to search for documents and keywords of Author's descent; thus the K indicator related to Islamic civilization is 0.31 to April 2023 which indicates the stage of normal science, this stage means the development of the subject over a long time, with more mature concept formation, this stage is expected to step into the normal science stage with less scientific innovation and vitality. The term "normal science" was coined by the physicist and philosopher Thomas Kuhn (Shapere, 1964); a scientific discipline reaches the stage of normal science when the scientists within it accept a specific paradigm as the basic framework used to understand the phenomena in that field. According to Kuhn, this paradigm forms the discipline's basis for experimentation and

observation. Scientists then expand existing knowledge through experiments and observations related to that paradigm. If the results are not in accordance with the paradigm, scientists will try to update the paradigm or even look for a new paradigm to clarify the observed phenomena. In this normal phase of science, scientists work routinely and systematically to solve problems that arise in the field of science they are involved in. The process of testing and verifying theory that is carried out continuously serves to strengthen or correct the paradigm used. Therefore, normal science can be considered a stage of consolidating knowledge within a scientific discipline before a scientific revolution occurs and a new paradigm is formed.

Annual Scientific Production

The total publications in 2023 are not yet complete. Thus the data for 2023 are not included in this analysis; publications until 2023 are five documents. Annual Scientific Production consists of 3 parts: productions by year and relative growth rate (RGR). RGR is the increase in the cumulative number of publications in a given period, relative to the initial size of the publication (Hoffmann & Poorter, 2002), RGR using formulation $RGR = (\ln c_2 - \ln c_1) / (t_2 - t_1)$, $\ln =$ natural logarithm, $c_1 =$ cumulative number of publications in period one, $c_2 =$ cumulative number of publications in period two (Yu & Muñoz-Justicia, 2020). Publications in 75 years are made in periods, each period of 5 years, so there are 13 periods. Annual Scientific Production is presented in Figure 2 as follows,

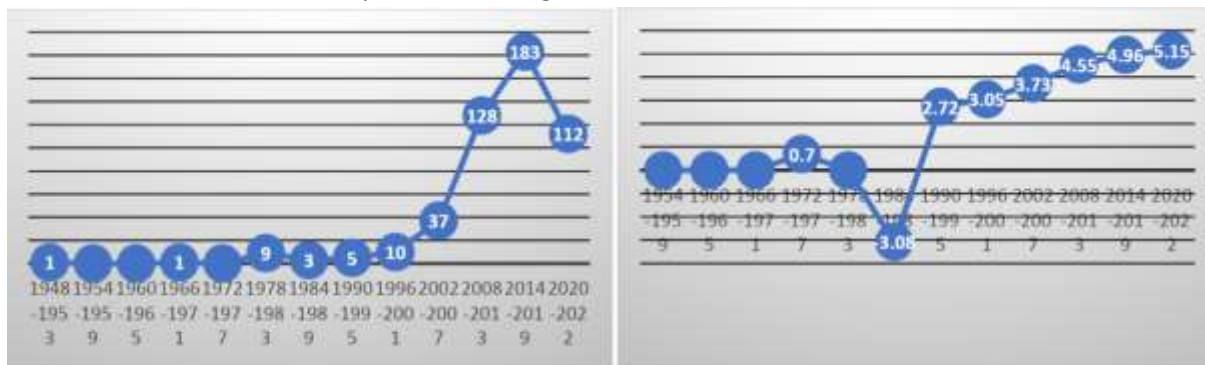


Figure 2. Annual Scientific Production (left: Production by years. Right: Relative growth rate)

In Figure 2 above, academic publications about Islamic civilization in Scopus data started from 1948 and then for 24 years experienced a publication production vacuum; this publication vacuum was also caused in 1949-1965, Islamic civilization underwent significant changes, especially in several Muslim countries such as Indonesia, Egypt, and Pakistan. The period 1949-1965 was necessary for the history of Islamic civilization because of the many important events and movements that occurred during that period, which influenced

the direction of the development of Islam and its relationship with modernity. The cumulative decrease in publications in 1990-1995 was 30.8%, and then it increased in the following period by 27.2% until in the 2020-2022 period, it was 51.5%; the cumulative increase in research can be interpreted as an increase in research activity which means that the cumulative increase in publications can indicate that there is an increase in research activity in a particular field or discipline (Bayer & Dutton, 1977). This could be due to several factors, such as increased research funding, improved research infrastructure, or increased interest from researchers starting in early 1996-2022.

Most Relevant Sources

Journal of Al-Tamaddun is the most relevant journal in research on Islamic civilization. The Journal of Tamaddun Malaysia is a scientific journal published by the Academy of Islamic Studies, Dept. of Islamic History and Civilization, University of Malaya. Of the 365 sources, the journal of Al-Tamaddun is the most relevant source to the topic of Islamic civilization in 75 years in the Scopus journal. This journal publishes scientific articles from various disciplines, such as social sciences, humanities, language, literature, and Islamic studies. This journal aims to provide a platform for sharing knowledge, promoting the latest research in these fields, and encouraging collaboration between researchers from various countries, along with ten popular journals in research on Islamic Civilization.

Table 1. Most Relevant Sources

Rank	Sources	Articles
1	Journal of Al-Tamaddun	10
2	International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology	9
3	Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization	9
4	BLOG	6
5	Intellectual Discourse	6
6	Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences	6
7	Social Sciences (Pakistan)	6
8	Cumhuriyet Journal of Theology	5
9	Hamdard Islamicus	5
10	Middle East Journal of Scientific Research	5

The development of the ten popular journals in Islamic civilization can also be seen in the last ten years by looking at the Sources' Production over Time chart. In the context of research or academic study, "Sources' Production over Time" can refer to the number of publications or academic contributions from an author, research team, or academic institution in a certain period (Kahneman, 2003).

The data can show the productivity and contribution of a resource in a certain field during a specific period.

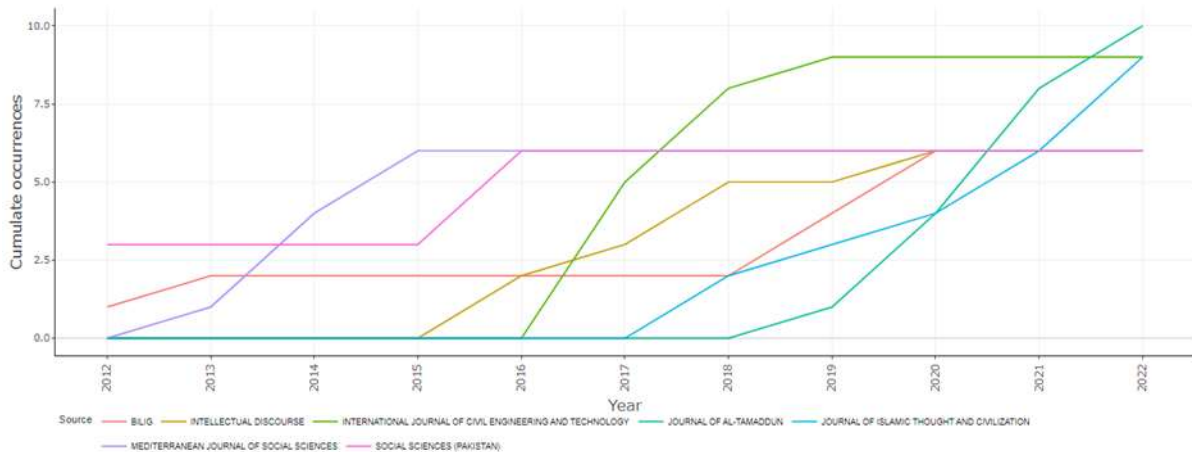


Figure 3. Sources' Production over Time

Figure 3 above shows that Social Sciences (Pakistan) and BILIG were popular in Islamic civilization research, but both have not increased since 2016; in 2018, the Journal of Al-Tamaddun has experienced a significant increase in data in the field of civilization Islam.

Most Relevant Authors and Author's Local Impact

After knowing the most relevant sources in research on Islamic civilization, the ten most relevant and 10 most productive and influential writers in this field are presented based on the H-Index. The H-index or Hirsch index is a quantitative measure of the productivity and influence of a researcher in a particular scientific field (Hirsch, 2007; Redner, 2010). The Hirsch index is calculated based on the number of publications and citations received by those publications (Hirsch, 2005, 2019). A researcher has a higher Hirsch index if he has many publications that other researchers widely cited in the same scientific field. In other words, the Hirsch index reflects a combination of the number of publications produced by a researcher and how much these publications influence research and scientific views in the field concerned.

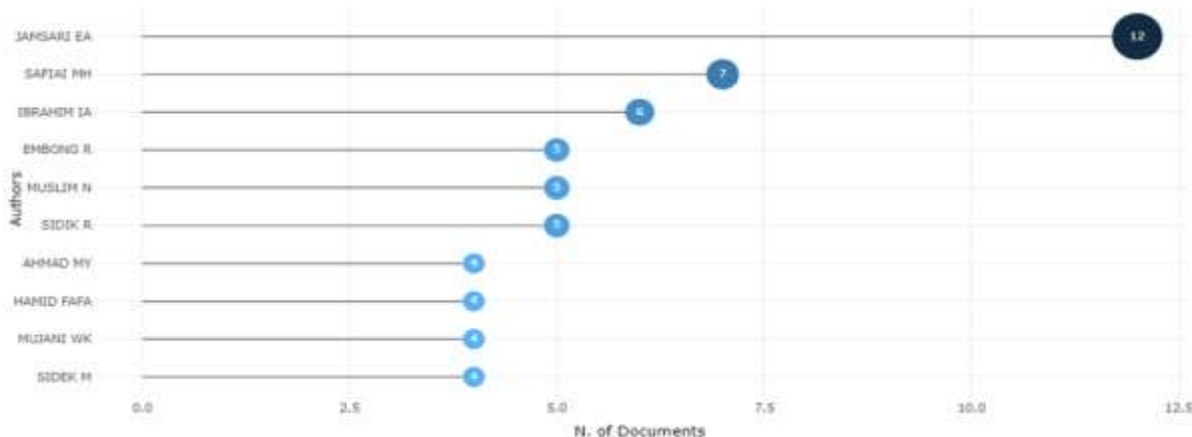


Figure 4. Most Relevant Authors

Ezad Azraai Jamsari from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia is the most relevant writer in this field, with 12 papers with the most publications in the International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology. The publication with the highest citations in this field out of 12 papers, namely in 2019, concerning Animal urine therapy according to Islamic and scientific perspectives, contains the issue of Malaysian halal certification, especially those relating to products containing animal urine such as camels and so on (Kashim et al., 2019). After identifying the most relevant authors in this field, the most cited and impactful authors will be presented based on the H-index. Generally, the most relevant authors are closely related to the most cited authors.

Tabel 2. Author's Local Impact

Rank	Author's	H-index	G-index	M-index	TC	E.G	PY_start
1	Jamsari EA	5	8	0,417	66	12	2012
2	Ibrahim IA	3	5	0,3	28	6	2014
3	Mujani W.K	3	4	0,25	17	4	2012
4	Safiai MH	3	5	0,3	29	7	2014
5	Ahmad MY	2	3	0,286	15	4	2017
6	Ashari MZAH	2	3	0,167	25	3	2012
7	Cory S	2	3	0,182	12	3	2013
8	Eisenstadt SN	2	2	0,4	7	2	2019
9	Gafarov AA	2	2	0,222	8	2	2015
10	Morrison RG	2	2	0,167	4	2	2012

Table 2 above shows that Ezad Azraai Jamsari has the highest H-index with a total of 66 citations. Thus, the relevant Author is also the most cited and has an H-index of 5, meaning that he has at least five publications cited by at least five other publications. This shows that he has significantly contributed to his field of Islamic civilization. Bibliometric analysis of the number of citations can provide insight into the impact and influence of scientific work in a field and can assist in selecting relevant publications or collaborations.

On the other hand, the most widely cited article differs from the previous discussion of the most relevant journal, an article entitled Good Muslim, bad Muslim: A political perspective on Culture and Terrorism in 2022, an article with 294 citations. This article contains 11 terror September in a historical and political context. Rather than being a residue of premodern Culture in modern politics, terrorism is best understood as a modern construct. Even when terrorism uses one or several aspects of tradition and Culture, the result is a modern ensemble serving a current project (Mamdani, 2002). The terrorist attack on September 11, 2001, in the United States sparked controversy among Muslims worldwide. However, it is

essential to note that these acts of terrorism do not represent Islam or Muslims (Martin & Phelan, 2002; Snow & Byrd, 2007). Acts of terrorism, such as the September 11 attacks, are contrary to Islam's teachings, which condemn violence and defend religious freedom and human rights. Many Islamic religious figures and leaders have publicly condemned the attack and condemned any act of terrorism.

On the other hand, acts of terrorism have existed in the history of Islamic civilization, as in the history of other civilizations. Several radical groups have claimed that these acts of terrorism were carried out in the name of Islam, although most Muslims have rejected this claim. It is important to remember that the Islamic religion and Muslims cannot be blamed collectively for acts of terrorism by individuals or small groups. Instead, acts of terrorism must be strictly punished and condemned, and concerted efforts must be made to promote interfaith dialogue and tolerance among diverse societies.

Country Collaboration Network

One of Vosviewer's main features is its ability to visualize a network of collaborations between specific authors, institutions, or research fields (Appio et al., 2017). Vosviewer presents a collaborative network of countries based on the frequency of co-appearances. By default, association strength is used to make the network overlay (N. J. Van Eck & Waltman, 2007), a clustering based on the weighted and parameterized variance of Newman and Girvan's well-known modularity function (Newman & Girvan, 2004).

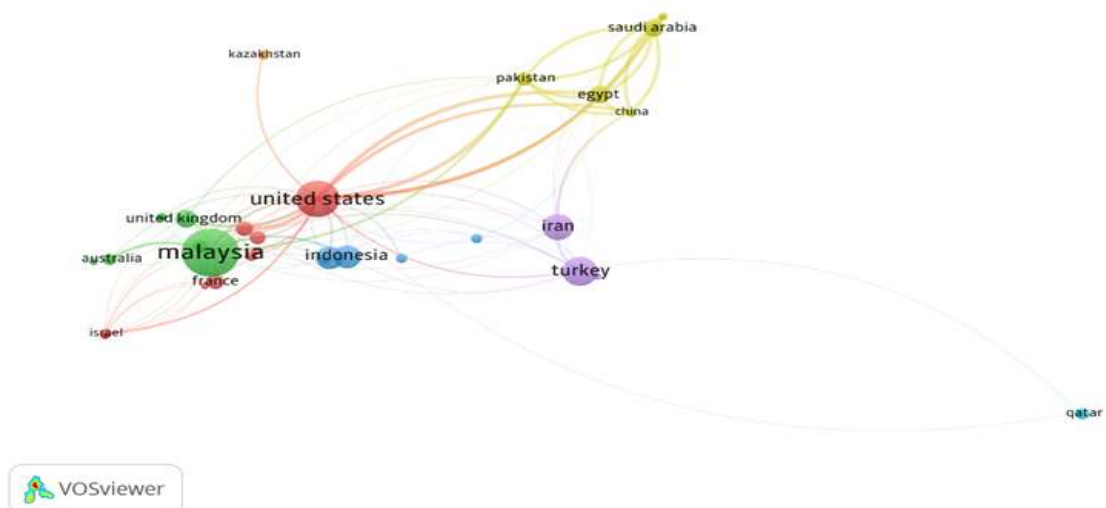


Figure 5. Country Collaboration Network

Figure 5 shows that there are 32 collaboration networks from various countries. Network colors on Vosviewer can show information about groups or communities in the network. Vosviewer uses a community detection algorithm to identify groups or communities in the network(Liao et al., 2018). Based on the number of publications about Islamic civilization seen in Malaysia, with the most significant node then the United States, the large circle on Vosviewer indicates a node with a higher centrality value than other nodes in the network(Xu et al., 2022). A higher centrality may indicate that the node has a more critical role in the network, such as being the main link between groups or communities or as the Author with whom others collaborate the most. So it can be concluded that Malaysia and the United States have an essential role from 1948 to 2022 in the development of Islamic civilization.

Thematic Analysis

Bibliometric Thematic Analysis is an analytical method used to identify and evaluate themes or research topics in a particular academic field (Callon et al., 1991); in the last ten years, these diagrams have continued to evolve in ways that are easier to understand and interpret. The first quadrant (central and developing) is a motoric theme space, the second quadrant (central and undeveloped) is a primary and transverse theme space, the third quadrant (peripheral and developing) is a highly developed and isolated theme space, and the fourth quadrant (peripheral and undeveloped) growing) as an emerging or decreasing theme space(Cobo et al., 2011).

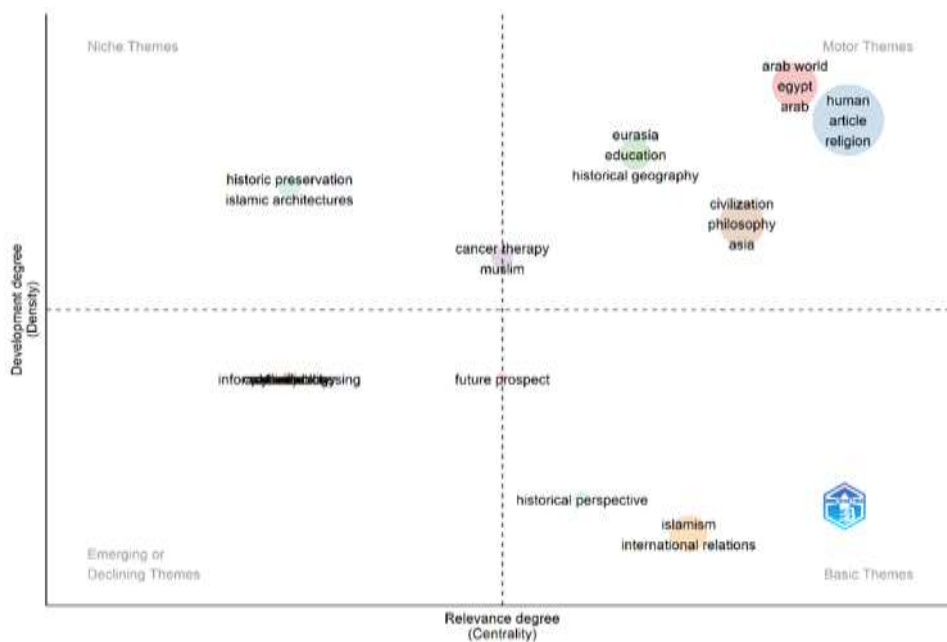


Figure 6. Thematic Analysis

Figure 6 shows topics regarding education related to historical geography, Islamic civilization in the Middle East, and civilization in the realm of philosophy in Asia; treatment in the Islamic way is a topic that has been popular and has been widely discussed in various studies. The exciting thing from Figure 6 is that the prospects of Islamic civilization are the primary and inconsistent topic; this shows that the world's Muslim community has not yet been united in designing the future of Islamic civilization. This can be caused by: causing strife and discord between groups in Muslim society(Sookhdeo, 2006). Conflicts between Sunnis and Shiites, for example, have affected the ability of Muslims to unite and work together; cultural and linguistic differences between Muslim groups around the world can also affect their ability to unite(Sodowsky & Plake, 1992), politics, and conflicts of interest can also affect the ability of Muslims to unite(Salehiyan & Mirzaei, 2021). Most political conflicts in Muslim societies are caused by competition for control over resources, power, and influence, and lastly, the injustice and discrimination faced by Muslims in various countries can also affect their ability to unite, discrimination can lead to feelings of injustice and disadvantage one group over another, thus making cooperation between groups complex(Love, 2009).

The main topics in research on Islamic civilization are also related to international relations; international relations play an essential role in developing Islamic civilization. Through cooperation, exchange of Culture and experiences, and promotion of positive values, Muslims can broaden their insights and experiences, strengthen cooperation networks, and strengthen the image of Islam in the world; besides that, the main topic in this regard is a historical perspective, a historical perspective. In Islamic civilization is very important to understand the development of Islam in history and how the role of Islam in influencing the world. This can help promote understanding and respect for Islamic civilization and identify how Islam can continue to develop and contribute to the world today and in the future.

Research Gap and Novelty in Islamic Civilization

A research gap is a gap or discrepancy between knowledge or understanding about a topic and questions or issues that have not been answered or solutions not found in previous research or gaps or gaps in knowledge or understanding of a particular topic that needs to be filled by study(Creswell et al., 2014). Finding research gaps is significant because it can help researchers determine the research focus and create relevant research questions. By finding research gaps, researchers can discover whether there are problems or issues that have not been answered in previous studies and determine a

more transparent and specific research direction. Research gaps in Islamic civilization research will be explained by looking at research from the Scopus database from 1948 to 2022 by identifying them using auto code on NVIVO 12 Plus (Dhakal, 2022) every ten years.

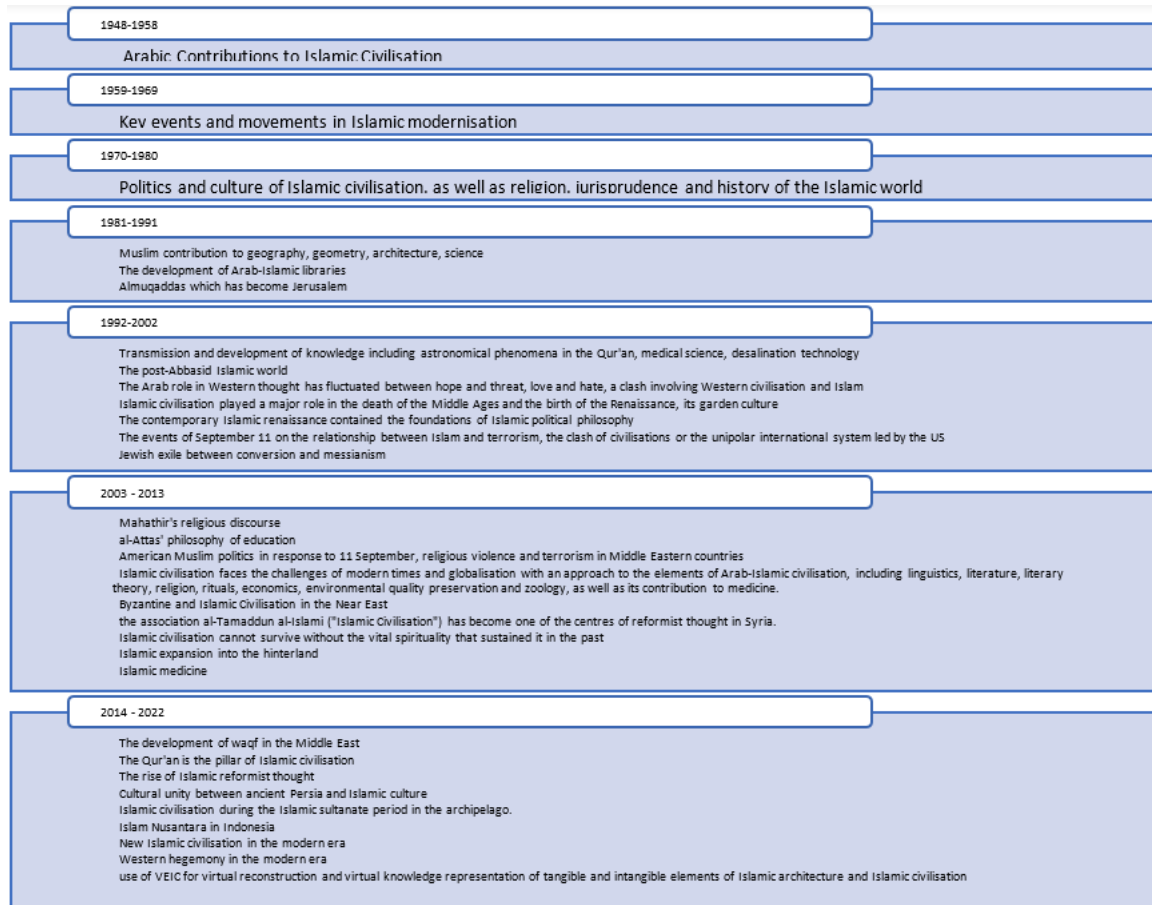


Figure 7. Research on Islamic Civilization 1948-2022

The study of Islamic civilization has become a broad and complex research topic. Some issues discussed in Islamic civilization research include history, Culture, society, politics, and economics. Even though much research has been done in this field, some research gaps still need to be filled, such as: (a) More detailed and comprehensive research on the history of Islamic civilization, especially in the modern period. (b) Research on the role of women in Islamic civilization is still not covered in existing research. (c) Research on the contribution of Islamic civilization to science and technology, especially in the modern era. (d) Research on the relationship between Islamic civilization and other civilizations in the world, such as Europe and Asia. Research on social and political transformation in Islamic civilization, especially in the modern era. In conducting research on Islamic civilization, paying attention to aspects of the methodology and sources used is essential. Selecting appropriate and critical

sources can help fill research gaps and provide valuable contributions to developing knowledge and understanding of Islamic civilization.

As for some new contributions that need to be made in the study of Islamic civilization based on the research gap above, namely: The study of Islamic civilization can provide novelty by examining contemporary issues such as the role of women, human rights, pluralism, and tolerance. Research on contemporary issues can open new spaces to discuss issues more actual and relevant to the current context. Studies of Islamic civilization in Southeast Asia. Studies of the influence of Islamic civilization in America. Studies of the influence of Islamic civilization in literature and literature.

Conclusion

The general approach used in this research is to analyze and visualize Islamic civilization from 1948-2023; this research is to broaden understanding by analyzing the number of bibliographical data. In short, research on Islamic civilization is still a concern for Muslim and non-Muslim researchers. In 1948 it was the beginning of research related to Islamic civilization in Scopus, which then continued in 1970; this is because 1949-1965 was an important period in the history of Islamic civilization. After all, many important events and movements occurred in that period, influencing Islam's development and its relation to modernity. Research increased in 2002 with the central theme of the September 11 events. Another descriptive result is about popular journals and the most citations from sources and articles, making it easier for research related to Islamic civilization to find references that can be used in this research. The mapping of collaboration between countries shows the 32 most important countries in this research, placing Malaysia as the country with the most significant influence on research on Islamic civilization.

The thematic analysis shows that the main topics in Islamic civilization research are also related to international relations; international relations play an essential role in developing Islamic civilization. Through cooperation, exchange of Culture and experiences, and promotion of positive values, Muslims can broaden their insights and experiences, strengthen cooperation networks, and strengthen the image of Islam in the world; besides that, the main topic in this regard is a historical perspective, a historical perspective. In Islamic civilization is very important to understand the development of Islam in history and how the role of Islam in influencing the world. Another essential description is that paying attention to aspects of the methodology and sources used in conducting research on Islamic civilization is crucial.

Selecting appropriate and critical sources can help fill research gaps and provide valuable contributions to developing

knowledge and understanding of Islamic civilization. As for some new contributions that need to be made in the study of Islamic civilization based on the research gap above, namely: The study of Islamic civilization can provide novelty by examining contemporary issues such as the role of women, human rights, pluralism, and tolerance. Research on contemporary issues can open new spaces to discuss issues more actual and relevant to the current context. Studies of Islamic civilization in Southeast Asia. Studies of the influence of Islamic civilization in America. Studies of the influence of Islamic civilization in literature and literature.

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