

Systematic Review Evolution of Islamic Law: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

Islamic law has become one of the most popular areas of knowledge in academic research; the main objective of this study is to update the current knowledge boundaries around investigations related to the Evolution of Islamic Law, identify the main research topics, and analyze their evolution over time. Bibliometric analysis has been used in this article: we retrieved 82 academic articles related to the evolution of Islamic law 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 Production, Most Relevant Sources, Most Productive Authors, Most Cited Publications, and Most Relevant Keywords). Science mapping includes country collaboration analysis and thematic analysis. We highlight our thematic analysis by dividing the entire bibliographic dataset into three temporal periods to present thematic evolution over time. This study is one of the most comprehensive bibliometric reviews analyzing evolution-related studies. We explain how the results will benefit the understanding of current academic research interests in the evolutionary development of Islamic law.

Keywords: Evolution, Islamic Law, Bibliometric Analysis.

Introduction

Islamic law, also known as Sharia, is a legal system based on the teachings of Islam contained in the Quran and Hadith. (Hakeem et al., 2012; Khan, 2013) Several different perspectives on Islamic law define it as the epitome of Islamic thought and the core of Islam itself. (Makdisi, 1985), Islamic law, such as Sharia, controls and regulates all public and private behavior. (Alarefi, 2009), provides an introduction to Islamic law, covering various aspects of Islamic legal doctrine (Lewis, 1995). Thus Islamic law can be defined as a set of rules based on Islamic doctrines that regulate human behavior and relationships with the Creator, fellow humans, and the environment. Islamic Law has evolved significantly as a legal system with a long and rich history (Abbas, 2010; Hoesein, 2012). This evolution reflects the social, political, cultural, and intellectual changes in Muslim societies

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worldwide. From the early days of Islam to today, Islamic Law has undergone complex and diverse transformations in its interpretation and implementation (Hoesein, 2012). Along the way, different schools of Islamic legal thought have emerged that provide different interpretations of the religious teachings, and this has resulted in diversity in the application of Islamic law in different regions and Muslim communities. The evolution of Islamic Law has not only occurred at the theoretical level but also in the daily practice of law. Social changes, technological developments, and intercultural interactions have strongly influenced the interpretation of Islamic law and its application in daily life. This can be seen in the context of changes in marriage, divorce, inheritance, trade, finance, and various other aspects governed by Islamic Law. The importance of understanding the evolution of Islamic Law lies in recognizing that law is a living entity and responsive to the demands and needs of a society that changes over time. In response to the challenges and changes of the times, Muslim legal scholars, scholars, and practitioners are constantly working to develop relevant and contextualized legal frameworks that remain faithful to Islam's fundamental principles. In this study, we will conduct a bibliometric analysis to explore the literature related to the development of Islamic Law. With this approach, we will identify research trends, key topics, and scholarly contributions in understanding and analyzing the evolution of Islamic Law. Through a deeper understanding of this legal evolution, it is hoped that we can recognize the challenges and opportunities in developing a legal framework that can provide justice and address the needs of contemporary Muslim societies.

Literature Review

Evolution of Islamic Law and Its Research Lines

Islamic law has evolved over centuries and continues to evolve in response to changing social, political, and legal contexts (Black et al., 2013). Islamic law study and research, also known as Islamic jurisprudence or *fiqh*, covers various topics and research areas. Some critical aspects of the evolution of Islamic law and its areas of research are: Islamic law derives its principles and guidelines from the primary sources, namely the Quran (the holy book of Islam), Hadith (sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad), *Ijma* (consensus of scholars), and *Qiyas* (analogical reasoning) (Ayub, 2012). Islamic law has developed various schools of jurisprudence (Okon, 2012), each with its methodology and interpretation. The primary Sunni schools include Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, and Hanbali, while the Shia school is Ja'fari or Twelver. Research in this area focuses on these schools' development, differences and contributions, and legal reasoning methodologies.

Islamic legal theory encompasses various methodologies and approaches to infer the law. (Anchassi, 2015). Research in this area explores various legal theories, such as Usul al-Fiqh (principles of Islamic jurisprudence), including the study of principles of textual interpretation, legal maxims, and the role of juridical discretion (Ijtihad) in adapting Islamic law to new circumstances. Islamic legal research addresses contemporary issues and challenges Muslims face worldwide. This includes exploring the application of Islamic law in areas such as family law, criminal law, commercial transactions, bioethics, human rights, and governance. It examines how Islamic law principles can be adapted and contextualized to address modern challenges while adhering to the underlying Islamic ethical framework. Research on Islamic law often involves comparative studies with other legal systems, such as civil, standard, and international law. It also explores the intersection of Islamic law with other religious legal traditions and engages in interfaith dialogue to promote understanding and cooperation between different legal systems. Gender and Islamic Law examines the intersection of gender and Islamic law, including studies of women's rights, marriage and divorce law, inheritance, family law, and gender-based violence. This research seeks to critically analyze existing legal interpretations and explore alternative approaches to promoting gender equality within the framework of Islamic law.

The evolutionary development of Islamic law develops in exploring gender inequality and the politics of women's rights in India, discussing the history of the politicization of women's rights, the erosion of secular principles, and the reform of rigid Hindu laws aimed at promoting gender justice (Agnes, 2012) and for many Muslims, the preservation of the Muslim Personal Law has become a test of maintaining their religious identity in modern India including in political matters. (Jones, 2010). Over the past two decades, the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood's political ideology has evolved to advocate for democratic forms of government proactively. This evolution occurred through protracted internal discussions and participatory political experimentation, which saw the Muslim Brotherhood increasingly develop an Islamic justification for a democratic regime. (Harnisch & Mecham, 2009). On the other hand, eliminating interest from financial transactions has been an important goal of the Islamization movement worldwide. Its proponents must balance this goal, which they claim is derived from Islamic law (Sharia), with consumer demand for convenient products (Çokgezen & Kuran, 2015). Developing the evolution of Islamic Law for South Asian societies and tracing the evolution of this understanding through the historical transition to colonialism (Chatterjee, 2016), This paper presents a survey of the legal ḥawāshī (glossaries) produced by Shāfi'i

jurists between the 15th and 20th centuries. I outline the specific features of the legal ḥawāshī, the type of legal reasoning it promotes, and the structure of scholastic authority within the school of law embodied in it. (El Shamsy, 2013), The evolution of legal processes that legalize and promote sepersuan property to the level of 'Urf through the analysis of locally decided cases in both the civil and Sharia court systems. This development signifies that the substantive and procedural dynamics of Sharia itself and the uniqueness and applicability of Malay customary law transcend temporal and spatial differences. This particularly challenges the assumption that local laws, including Islamic law, are passive. (Abdullah et al., 2010).

1 Methods

1 Data Collection and Preparation

At this stage, we retrieved our original data from Scopus with several keywords, namely "Evolution of Islamic law" and "Islamic law" AND "Evolution," during the period 2001 to June 2023. The searched documents (articles, conference proceedings, books, book chapters) were kept with full notes and cited references. The data preparation stage consists of two parts. First, a keyword data depuration step was performed. The function provides an automatic procedure to generate a de-pluralized list of existing keywords. As a result, a total of 250 terms were set for this phase. Secondly, since "Evolution of Islamic law" is the term used for data selection, it appears to be the most common keyword in our data and appears in every document; hence this keyword may be too impactful to present the best results. Inspired by Leopold, May and Paaß (Paaß, 2012; Scharkow, 2013).

2 Bibliometric Analysis Strategies

At the bibliometric analysis stage using the R package "Bibliometrix" (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017), The results of a fundamental analysis of Twitter-related research were calculated and reported in 5 categories: Annual Scientific Production, Most Relevant Sources, Most Productive Authors, Most Cited Publications, and Most Relevant Keywords. In the science mapping stage, the country collaboration network will be plotted based on the normalization of the strength of the association (Van Eck & Waltman, 2009). This network was created using the Vosviewer bibliometric analysis tool (van Eck & Waltman, 2010) with its clustering algorithm (Waltman, 2010). In order to study research topics and their temporal evolution, we will divide our bibliographic dataset according to Annual Scientific Production; three main research periods will be sliced: early, development and advanced. Bibliometrix allows plotting thematic maps for each period based on shared word networks and clustering. (Aria, 2007; China, 2021).

Result and Discussion

Publication Analysis

Eighty-two academic publications have been collected according to the search strategy, with 72 different sources (journals, books, etc.) for the publication of all retrieved bibliographic data, including 109 authors. The average number of citations per article was 8,232, and the number of authors per article was 7.12. A total of 250 keywords and 645 references were collected. One of the bibliometric analyses is that keyword analysis has become a classic research theme in the publication history. (Ding et al., 2001). The concept analysis of the K indicator to quantitatively describe the development stage of a discipline was introduced by Wang and Chai using the keywords of the authors concerning the number of publications. (Wang & Chai, 2018). K Indicator intends to map Kuhn's paradigm of scientific revolution based on the spectrum of K (Kuhn, 1962). There are three stages in Kuhn's paradigm, namely "prescience," "normal science," and "crisis." The "normal science" stage usually occupies a longer or more extensive time than the "prescience" or "crisis" stages. "Normal science" requires a more detailed treatment to better match its connectivity with "premonition" and "crisis". The indicator of scientific literature related to the evolution of Islamic law is 0.33, which means that Islamic law research is currently at the stage of normal science. This stage means the development of the subject over a long period of time, with the formation of more mature concepts; this stage is expected to step into the post-normal stage with less innovation and scientific vitality.

Annual Scientific Production

Annual Scientific Production in Figure 1 consists of three parts in one graph: article production per year, average citations per year, and average citations per article. In this study, bibliographic data in July 2023, article production per year, shows that a field of science is experiencing rapid development or increased research interest, so it is likely that there will be an increase in article production per year (Cheng et al., 2019). If an article receives a high number of citations each year, this indicates that the research has a significant impact and is relevant to the scientific community (Monastersky, 2005). The more articles that refer to the research, the greater its influence in shaping thinking and development in the field. An article receiving many citations indicates a significant impact and vast influence within the scientific community (Aksnes, 2003).

Figure 1. (a) (b) dan (c) Annual Scientific Production



Figure 2 shows that the increase in publications on the evolution of Islamic law was the most in 2015; the increase in articles on the evolution of Islamic law in 2015 was due to many contemporary issues related to Islamic law, such as the issue of terrorism (Freilich et al., 2015; Freilich & Lafree, 2015; Helbling & Meierrieks, 2022), human rights (An-Na'im, 2021; Johnston, 2015; Olayemi & Hamzah Alabi, 2015), the role of women in Islam (Al Hhareth et al., 2015; Zakaria, 2015), or political and social issues in Muslim-majority countries. (Coffé & Dilli, 2015; Rolland, 2015).

Most publications cite early articles in Islamic law, suggesting that the first references were early or groundbreaking research that significantly contributed to the field's development. These references introduce new concepts, methods, or approaches that serve as a foundation for future research. Therefore, the number of citations on

the first reference indicates the scholarly community's recognition of the vital contribution (Moed, 2005).

Most Relevant Sources

Most relevant sources demonstrate novelty in law by reviewing the most recent or up-to-date sources in the field of research, reflecting the latest developments in knowledge and understanding.

Table 1. Most Relevant Sources

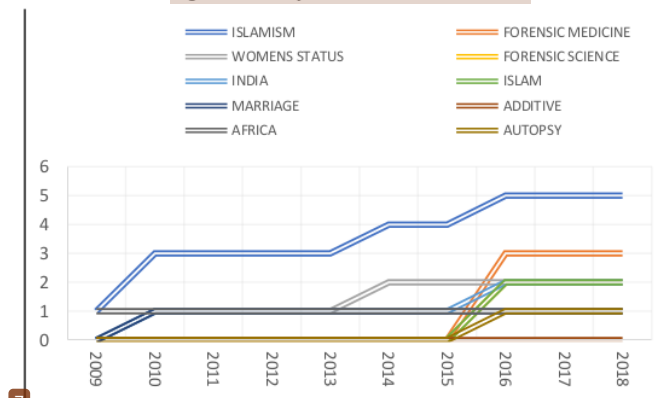
Rank	Sources	Articles
1	Islamic Law and Society	3
2	Arab Law Quarterly	2
3	Digest Of Middle East Studies	2
4	Hamdard Islamicus	2
5	Islam - Zeitschrift Fur Geschichte Und Kultur Des Islamischen Orients	2
6	Mixed Legal Systems, East and West	2
7	Parental Care and The Best Interests of The Child In Muslim Countries	2
8	Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities	2
9	Zolotoordynskoe Obozrenie	2
10	Advances in Environmental Biology	1

Islamic Law and Society is the most relevant journal in Islamic law evolution, with three articles. The following nine journals with two articles each are Arab Law Quarterly, Digest of Middle East Studies, Hamdard Islamicus, Islam - Zeitschrift Fur Geschichte Und Kultur des Islamischen Orients, Mixed Legal Systems, East and West, Parental Care and The Best Interests of The Child In Muslim Countries, Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, and Zolotoordynskoe Obozrenie.

Based on the most relevant academic publication sources, most journals are about Islamism and forensic science. Islamism is a political, social, and religious movement that emerged in the context of Islam (Cesari, 2021). The term refers to a political and social interpretation of Islam that emphasizes the application of Islamic law (Sharia) within society and the state. Islamism involves the belief that Islam should be the basis for organizing the lives of individuals and society. Forensic science in the field of medicine includes autopsy; some aspects of Islamic law that encourage the development of forensic science are: In Islamic law, the preservation and protection of human life is a fundamental principle (Dusuki & Abdullah, 2007; Dusuki & Bouheraoua, 2011; Saifuddeen et al., 2014). Forensic medicine can play a role in investigating the cause of death of a person (Krogman, 1955) and determine whether any unlawful acts contributed to the death. Women's status is also fascinating in these

journals, including marriage, history, culture, Islamic orientation, acculturation of Eastern and Western laws, the role of parents and children in Muslim countries, and scientific and technological advances in biology. Figure 3 presents a line diagram of the year-to-year evolution of the subjects as mentioned above: the x-axis represents the year, and the y-axis represents the number of publications under a particular subject. This line chart has proven our previous argument that Islamism and forensic science are the two main subjects in research related to Islamic law.

Figure 3. Subject evolution over time



Author Statistics and Most Cited Publications

Table 2 informs us about the most prolific authors and the most cited publications (sorted by number of citations) in Islamic law-related studies. Unlike the previous results on the most relevant sources, in this discussion, it is found that the two most cited articles were published in The Origins and Evolution of Islamic, and are early articles in this field, proving that the study of Islamic law does not have an interdisciplinary impact because the number of citations on older articles tends to be more cited (Thelwall, 2020).

However, if sorted by the number of citations per year, three articles will appear in this table, namely The Co-Evolution of Sacred and Secular: Islamic Law and Family Planning in Indonesia, Episteme of Codification in Islamic Jurisprudence Discourse between Inertia and Change, and Safeguarding the Family: Women's Inheritance, Mixed Marriages, and the Status of Women. Table 2. Author Statistics and Most Cited Publications.

Table 2. Most productive authors and most cited publications.

Rank	Most Productive Authors		Most cited publications	
	Name	Articles	Journal	TC
1	Choudhury MA	2	The Origins and Evolution of Islamic Law	300
2	Ibrahim AF	2	Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India	66
3	Mattar MY	2	Modernizing Marriage: Family, Ideology, and Law in Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Egypt	39
4	Morn F	2	Democratic Ideology in Islamist Opposition? The Muslim Brotherhood's 'Civil State	26
5	Palmer VV	2	Between consumer demand and Islamic Law: The Evolution of Islamic credit cards in Turkey	20
6	Pochekaev RYU	2	'Signs of churning': Muslim Personal Law and public testation in twenty-first century India	19
7	Weisheit RA	2	Mahzar-namas in the Mughal and British Empires: The Uses of an Indo-Islamic Legal Form	17
8	Abdillah J	1	The Hāshiya in Islamic Law: A Sketch of the Shāfi'i Literature	16
9	Abdullah R	1	Islam and Adat	12
10	Adam M	1	Rethinking the Taqlid Hegemony	12

Figure 4 visualizes a line chart of the average number of authors per year per document; the number of authors per year per document in the context of spectroscopy can provide some clues or information about the development of collaborations and the complexity of research in the field (Dunham et al., 2017; Rice et al., 2007), if the number of authors increases year on year, this could indicate increased collaboration in spectroscopy research. Greater collaboration could indicate cooperation between different institutions or researchers and focus on broader and more complex projects.

Figure 4. The average number of authors per document

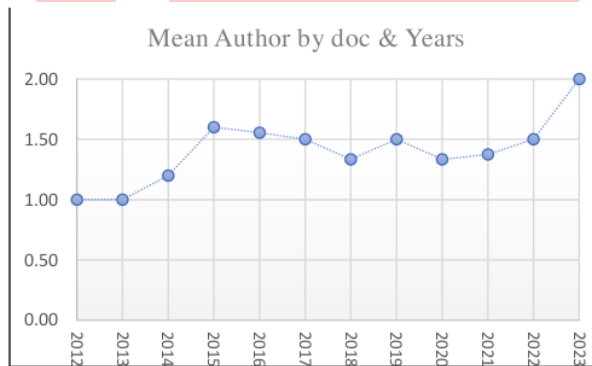


Figure 4 shows that in the last ten years, the number of authors per publication in research related to Islamic law has continued to increase. Given the minimal number of authors in 2012 (1), and 2013 (1), the average number of authors in these years is not meaningful. Since 2014, the average number of authors per document has steadily increased, implying that academics are becoming more cooperative with each other in Islamic law-related research.

Most Relevant Keywords

Keywords Plus are words or phrases that appear frequently in the title of an article reference (Bariviera & Merediz-Solà, 2021; Dunham et al., 2017; Sobczak & Basco, 2020), as Zhang argues that Keywords Plus lacks comprehensiveness in representing the content of the article. (Zhang et al., 2016).

Table 3. Trend Topic

No	Words	Occurrences
1	Islamism	6
2	Forensic Medicine	3
3	Womens Status	3
4	Forensic Science	2
5	India	2
6	Islam	2
7	Marriage	2
8	Additive	1
9	Africa	1
10	Autopsy	1

Table 3 shows the most relevant author keywords and keyword plus. Both keywords primarily relate to Islamism, Forensics, and Women's Status. Overall, Author Keywords and Keywords show similar research trends; both types of keywords equally describe the focus of research related to Islamic Law. However, minor differences can still be observed. As already explained, Author Keywords emphasize research methods and techniques; for example, there are terms such as "Additive," "India," and "Africa."

Figure 5 visualizes the WordCloud. A WordCloud in bibliometrics is a visual representation of frequently occurring words in a collection or corpus of texts related to a particular scientific publication or research work (Dong et al., 2022; Patil et al., 2023)

Figure 5. WordCloud



Figure 5 shows the keywords associated with research related to Islamic law; the variety of colors in WordCloud illustrates the number of keywords related to Islamic law.

Country Collaboration Network

Country collaboration networks based on cooccurrence frequency using Vosviewer. VOSviewer is software used in bibliometric analysis to visualize and analyze scientific networks. (Kuzior & Sira, 2022; Nordin, 2022). By default, association strength is used to normalize the network (Van Eck & Waltman, 2007); this method is one of the best mappings in the network (Van Eck & Waltman, 2009). The clustering algorithm is based on the weighted and parameterized variants of the famous modularity function of Newman and Girvan (Newman & Girvan, 2004).

Figure 6. Country Collaboration Network

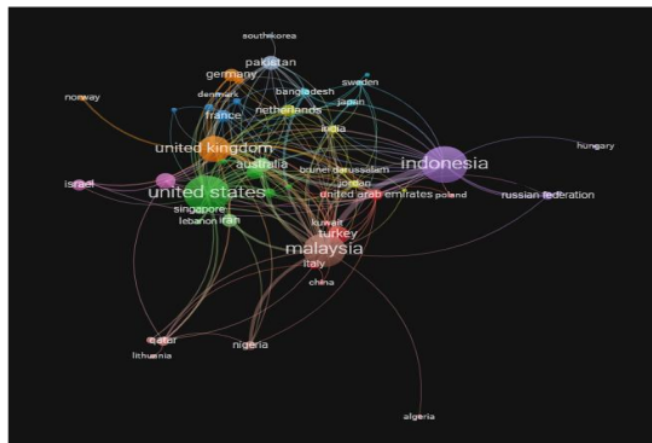


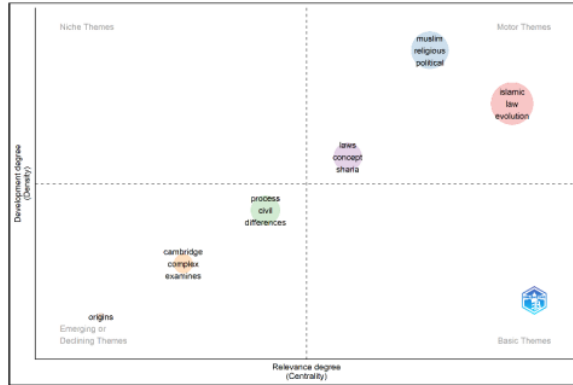
Figure 6 shows that the United Kingdom, United States, Indonesia, and Malaysia are the countries with the most significant nodes, indicating that these countries are the most influential in research on Islamic law. The United Kingdom (UK) is one of the countries that have a significant influence on research on Islamic law; this is due to several factors, including The UK has a solid academic tradition in the field of law (Mayali & Berman, 2005), with prestigious universities such as the University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge, and the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), as well as the United States with renowned universities with vital law programs (Vaughn, 2002). Universities such as Harvard Law School, Yale Law School, and Columbia Law School have globally recognized law departments. In contrast, Southeast Asian countries with large Muslim populations, such as Indonesia and Malaysia, are equally influential in Islamic law research and have educational institutions focusing on Islamic law. Malaysia has several leading institutions and research centers for studying Islamic law. Examples are the International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization (STAC) at the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) and the Institute of Islamic Understanding Malaysia (IKIM). These institutions provide essential resources, research programs, and scholarly discussions in Islamic law, while Indonesia has various higher education institutions that offer research programs and studies of Islamic law. State Islamic Universities (UIN) in various cities, such as UIN Jakarta, UIN Yogyakarta, and UIN Bandung, have strong Islamic law departments. In addition, other universities, such as the University of Indonesia, Gadjah Mada University, and Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN), also focus on Islamic law.

Thematic Analysis

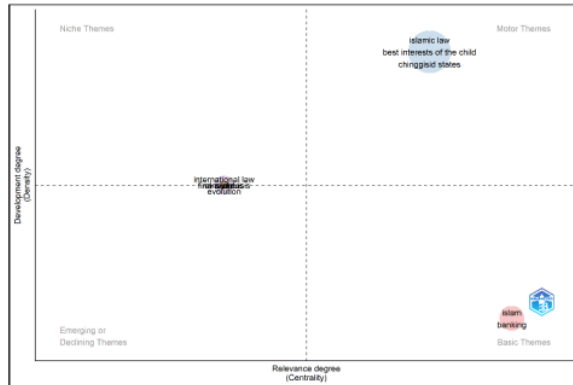
Time slices were created to analyze the topic's evolution over time. Based on the Annual Scientific Production, we took two periods to divide the whole process of scientific development related to Islamic law into two phases: The early period is from 2001 to 2011: in this period, the number of publications was not as much as the following years, but the RGR is relatively high, DT remains stable with little change. The developing period is from 2012 to 2023; Figure 6 presents the thematic map of the three periods, each circle represents a cluster, and the circle size represents the cluster size (number of terms/keywords included). The number of clusters in the developing and developed periods is less than in the early period, which implies that the number of research topics in the latter years is less than in the former years.

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Figure 6. Thematic maps of the two periods



a. Thematic Map 2001-2011



b. Thematic Map 2002-2023

Figure 6 shows that in 2001-2011 the research topics are found in quadrants I and III; quadrant I consist of the most popular and widely discussed themes in this period, namely those related to political, religious, Islamic law, and general legal concepts in 2011. Political Islam is a topic that continues to gain attention in the context of Islamic law (Ayoob, 2008; Voll, 2019). It covers the concept and principles of politics in Islam, the role of Islam in governance, the relationship between religion and state, and the political participation of Muslims. Islamic law is based on the teachings of the Islamic religion and regulates various aspects of individual and community life (Arifin, 2021; Ayoob, 2008). This topic covers Islamic family law, such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and religious practices and obligations in daily life. The concept of Islamic law includes basic principles such

as Sharia law, fiqh (the science of Islamic law), and qanun (laws and regulations based on Sharia) (Halim, 2022; Yahya et al., 2023). This topic discusses the sources of Islamic law, legal interpretation, and the role of scholars in explaining and applying Islamic law. Islamic Jinayah (Criminal) Law involves the punishment of legal offenses governed by Sharia law (Efendi & Hadana, 2022). This includes sanctions for theft, robbery, adultery, moral offenses, and other crimes. This topic often raises debates about the implementation and relevance of Islamic criminal law in the modern context. Islamic economic law discusses economic principles governed by Islamic religious teachings, such as the prohibition of usury (interest), fairness in trade, Islamic finance, and zakat (compulsory donation in Islam) (Iqbal & Mirakhor, 2013).

The period 2012-2023 shows that all quadrants contain topics related to Islamic law; the popular topics in this period are the best interest of the child, Islamic law, and chinggisid states. During the 2012-2023 timeframe, there was a range of popular Islamic law research relating to the child's best interests in the context of Islamic law. Some relevant research topics include Child custody and leadership, which addresses the issue of child custody after divorce or separation of spouses (Chapman & Cattaneo, 2013; Korteweg & Selby, 2012; Uhlman & Kisselburg, 2013). The focus is on determining the factors that should be considered in determining the child's best interests, such as emotional, educational, health, and security needs, following the teachings of Islamic law. Underage marriage examines the issue of child marriage or underage marriage in the context of Islamic law (Woodward, 2013). The focus is on understanding underage marriage's implications and negative impacts and exploring legal solutions that comply with Islamic principles to protect the child's best interests. Parenting in the context of divorce highlights parenting issues in cases of divorce or separation of spouses in Islamic law (Htun et al., 2011). This includes legal considerations related to the child's place of residence, religious education, joint custody, and measures to be taken to ensure the child's best interests are met. Child education in the context of Islamic law in exploring the issue of child education within the framework of Islamic law (Moustafa, 2013). It covers aspects such as religious education, moral and ethical education, children's right to a good education, and the obligations of parents and society in supporting children's education following Islamic principles. Protection of Children from Abuse and Neglect discusses protecting children from physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, or exploitation in Islamic law (Gerbaka, 2013). The focus is identifying protective measures communities, governments, and Islamic institutions should take to protect children from harm and ensure their best interests.

The main topic in Islamic law during 2012-2023 is the issue of Islamic banking or banking based on Islamic principles. Some of the issues in

banking issues in Islamic law are: Islamic banking principles and laws discuss the basic principles of Islamic banking, including the prohibition of usury (interest), the prohibition of hidden usury (gharar), and the prohibition of gambling (maysir) (Jobst, 2013). The focus is on Islamic banking law and how these principles are applied in halal banking practices according to Islam. Islamic banking products and instruments examine Islamic banking products and instruments used in Islamic banking practices, such as mudarabah (profit sharing), musharakah (joint ventures), murabahah (sale and purchase with markup), ijarah (rental), and sukuk (Islamic bonds) (Jobst, 2013; McMillen, 2013). The focus is on analyzing these instruments' structure, lawfulness, and legal consequences. Legal and institutional regulation of Islamic banking focuses on the regulatory framework and legal arrangements within a particular country or region. It includes the study of laws, regulations, and policies governing the establishment, operation, supervision, and customer protection of Islamic banking. Convergence of Islamic and conventional banking on the issues and challenges associated with convergence between Islamic banking and conventional banking (Johnson, 2013; Mehmet, 2012). It focuses on analyzing the development of banking products that combine Islamic and conventional principles and their legal and Shariah implications. Ethics and social responsibility of Islamic banking highlight the ethical and social responsibility aspects. (Khan, 2013). Hal ini meliputi penelitian tentang praktik tata kelola perusahaan, pengelolaan risiko, dan keberlanjutan sosial dan lingkungan dalam konteks perbankan berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip Islam.

Figure 7 to deepen thematic map analysis using Vosviewer. VOSviewer is software for bibliometric analysis and data visualization (Zeraatkar, 2013). One of the main features of VOSviewer is its ability to create thematic maps (Sangam & Mogali, 2012).

Figure 7. Thematic Map



Figure 7 shows that the review of Islamic law and banking has not been researched further, so it still presents confusion among the public, even though in recent decades, there has been an increasing interest and attention to Islamic law and Islamic banking at the global level. (Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2014; Kamla & Rammal, 2013). This is due to

various factors, including the growth of the Muslim population, the expansion of the Islamic-based financial industry, and efforts to integrate Islamic principles into the legal and financial systems.

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Conclusions

A general approach to analyzing and visualizing the prior status of research related to the evolution of Islamic law has been presented in this article. Compared to previous research (Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2014; Harahap et al., 2023), our research has primarily expanded the amount of bibliographic data. With an overview of the bibliographic data, the analyses better illustrate the expansion of current research on the evolution of Islamic law. In short, Islamic law is still at the center of research in medicine. 2021 is the first year with growth in research on the evolution of Islamic law, this may signal that research related to Islamic law has become a concern for researchers, but this assumption must be further confirmed by future research. Other descriptive results, for example, the most relevant sources and the most relevant keywords, have also revealed some of the leading research interests related to scientific literature related to Islamic law.

In the science mapping section, we first present the country collaboration network, where a set of country collaboration patterns have been identified; Asia-Pacific countries are closely related to American countries, and European countries refer to collaborations within themselves, the 36 most important countries in Islamic Law Evolution research are presented as nodes in the network. European countries and English-speaking countries have relatively high levels of international collaboration. For the thematic analysis, we have identified the most important research topics, mainly political, religious, Islamic law, legal concepts, and Islamic banking issues or banking based on Islamic principles. Although the research fields seem more homogeneous, new research topics in Islamic Law-related studies have emerged in recent years. Although studies in Islamic Law occupied an important position in the first years, individual research focuses such as forensic Science and Forensic Medicine, as well as autopsies from the thematic map in the subsequent period on child protection. Islamic Law research is strongly linked to real-world timelines; the Arab Spring revolutions are an emerging topic on the thematic map. While in the development period (2012-2023), some relevant research topics include: Child custody and leadership, underage marriage, parenting in the context of divorce, child education in Islamic law, and protection of children from abuse and neglect. Developed rapidly in the following years; the research mentioned earlier has shown strong links with these new techniques.

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