Research Article

How Analysis Scopus Database About Islamic Leadership Based on Quranic Studies Since 1987-2023?

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to chart the evolution and direction of leadership research in Islam in papers indexed in the Scopus database. This study use bibliometric analysis tools to investigate all articles on Leadership in Islam indexed in the Scopus database between 1987 and 2023. The collected data was analyzed with Microsoft Excel and R/R-Studio. VOSviewer was used to conduct a visual study of the occurrence of keywords and document citations at the same time. The author discovered 330 papers that fit the function, subject, and criteria that were specified. The data revealed a 7.38% yearly growth rate. This study solely includes meta data from Scopus-indexed publications. This study did not take other national and international data borders into account. This study provides a quick summary of the literature available to Islamic Studies academics, as well as recommendations for further research.

INTRODUCTION

In general, leaders are needed in everything and something will not run without a leader (Umar et al., 2021). Leaders have a very important role in certain fields. One of the roles of a leader is to coordinate his subordinates to achieve goals that have been agreed upon together (Rakel, 2007)(Rakel, 2009). However, leaders also have a very large responsibility compared to their members. The practice of leadership can be seen in the environment around us (Moore, 2008). For example, in the realm of family there is a father as a leader, in the realm of government there is a mayor or regent who is a leader(Adiansyah & Yahya, 2022)(Alhaj, 2023)(Makarim et al., 2023). Another example that we can see is a president who is the leader of a country. He has an important role and bears great responsibility for his ministers and people.

Leadership in general can be interpreted as the power or strength of a person in regulating all things in various aspects (Vandermeulen, 2021)(Condra et al., 2019)(Rozy et al., 2023). Leaders are expected to be able to influence everything, of course influencing in a positive way (Schulz, 2006). Leadership is a reference to achieve a goal and responsibility is the main ethic in leadership (Sholikhah et al., 2019)(Supriyanto & Ekowati, 2020).

While leadership in Islam is built not only based on the Qur'an, but the Prophet Muhammad Saw has also modelled it in his life with his companions. Leadership develops dynamically along with social, political and cultural developments (Shuhari et al., 2019). The first leadership was carried out by the Prophet when in Medina and he had a dual role, namely as head of government and as a judge because he was the Apostle at that time(Parwanto & Engku Alwi, 2023). At that time, Islamic shari'a was strongly held in the government, then the relay of leadership (khilafah Islam) was given to the companions (khulafaur rasyidin).

Leadership is synonymous with men, this is the same as the position of the leader in the family, namely the husband (Levitt & Ware, 2006). Leadership is given to men because men are given advantages by Allah(Sutrisno et al., 2023)(Robiansyah et al., 2022). both in terms of physical and financial support (Chowdhury et al., 2019). Husbands have the responsibility as leaders by providing guidance to families, both wives and children according to the Qur'an and in the pleasure of Allah Swt (van den Branden & Broeckaert, 2011). This is in accordance with the contents of Q.S an-Nisa verse 34 (Mobeen et al., 2019).

The exposure of the meaning of leader, which is only allowed for men, makes the position of women a little oppressed (Lopes Cardozo et al., 2022). This also has an impact on the freedom of women who have limitations in doing something in all fields (Asman, 2008). These limitations are considered unfair between men and women(Nurmansyah et al., 2023)(Saiin & Karuok, 2022). The existence of problems regarding the unfair position of men and women has led to a new term, which is often

referred to as gender equality (Shaya & Abu Khait, 2017). This term emerged because women can be seen as equal to men, including in leadership (Del PradoLu, 2013).

Abdullah Saeed's interpretation of an-Nisa verse 34 contextually is that men have a position as leaders that is not permanent, but only in a functional context (Brooks & Ezzani, 2022). This means that leadership can not only be done by men, but women also get it. This contradiction in meaning is in line with the shift in position in terms of family leadership, where the wife is more dominant than the husband (Schmeding, 2021)(Rohman et al., 2023)(Arifin et al., 2022). Therefore, there is a shift in meaning regarding leadership, especially within the family sphere, namely between husband and wife(Armita & Saad, 2022)(Anis et al., 2022). Leadership in Islam research is vital for critically analyzing existing research findings in order to lead the road for future research and give projections for policymakers on areas that require more rapid development. This evaluation technique is strongly reliant on the availability of trustworthy data. Bibliometric research is one of the tools used to map published research data. The Scopus database is employed in this analysis because of its high trustworthiness.

METHOD

Bibliometric analysis methods were used in this study in the form of document analysis and network analysis. Data was obtained by using the Boolean search engine to comb through the Scopus database between 1987 and 2023. The search was conducted on 27 May 2023. The researcher used R and R-Studio tools, VosViewer, and Microsoft Excel to analyse documents and networks. The steps taken by the researcher are as follows:

First, the researcher will conduct a literature review on related themes to ensure relevant research is carried out on bibliometric topics. In addition, the literature review is useful for determining appropriate keywords and is considered to represent the scope of the research.

Stage Two, at this stage the researcher used the Boolean operator (TITLE-ABS-KEY (islamic AND leadership) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (quranic)) to search Scopus which resulted in 391 documents(Nugroho et al., 2023). Furthermore, filtration is done with Boolean operators (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English")) to limit English documents and articles as document types, resulting in 330 final documents.

In the third stage, the final documents were analysed using Scopus analyser and R and R-Radio to determine the number of documents per year, documents by journal, author, affiliation, country, and subject/field. Furthermore, analysis of the document network level was carried out with visualisation through VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel data management.

In detail can be seen from Figure 1, below:
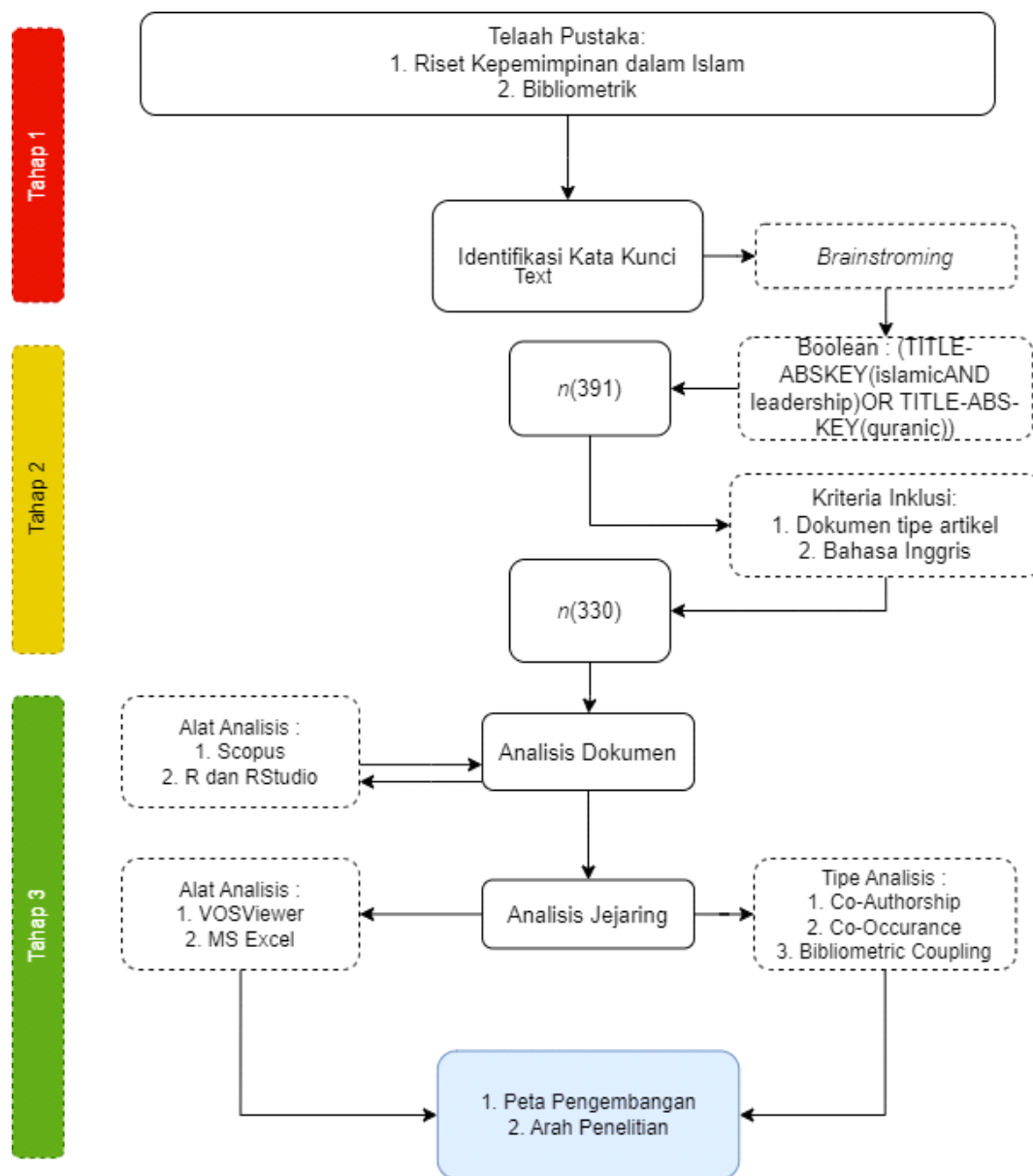
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Document Analysis

Document Information

Tabel 1 provide an overview of the 381 documents collected 36 years. Includes 588 authors, 192 single authors, 10,61% international authorship collaboration, 15859 references with an average citation per document 7,782.

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	1987:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	212
Documents	330
Annual Growth Rate %	7,38
Document Average Age	7,74
Average citations per doc	7,782
References	15859
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	592
Author's Keywords (DE)	1127
AUTHORS	
Authors	588
Authors of single-authored docs	192
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	202
Co-Authors per Doc	1,86
International co-authorships %	10,61
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	330

Documents by Year

Figure 2 shows that the statistics of journal writing on Leadership has grown. This started from the beginning of writing in 1987, although at the beginning of writing it was only stable with a total of 1 publication until 2001. In 2002, there was a slight increase, from 1 to 5 publications. After that, it fell back to 1 publication in 2003. In 2004, there was a slightly significant increase to 6 publications. In 2005-2007 the statistics of publishing fluctuated up to 2-3 publications per year. In 2008 the increase in publications was quite high, from 4 publications to 11 publications and stabilised until 2009 despite a decrease of 1 publication. In 2010 the publication decreased again to 4 publications. However, in 2011 it increased quite high to 15 publications. For the next 2 years it continued to increase, which rose to 20 publications in 2012 and to 22 publications in 2013. Then in the following year it decreased again to 11 publications, namely in 2014-2015. Journal publications related to Leadership again experienced an increase for 4 years, namely there were 15 publications in 2016, 19 publications in 2017, 25 publications in 2018, and 27 publications in 2019. The following year experienced a decline again, although not too much, namely to 24 publications. The following year

2020-2021 experienced an increase again and quite high. The increase was 31 publications in 2020 and 35 publications in 2021. 2021 was the highest year for publications on Leadership. and in 2023 there were 13 publications.

Most Relevant Authors

Figure 3 shows the 10 most relevant authors in the field of Leadership in Islam. In this data there is no author who has the most dominant place in writing on this subject. The top 3 authors have the same number of publications, i.e. 3 documents. These authors are A. Knudsen, T. Koburtay and I. Lala. While the other 7 authors follow below with the same number of documents, namely 2 documents. These authors are T. Abuhussein, F. Adam, N. Ahmad, S. Akbarzadeh, M.C.. Brooks, M. Daneshgar, and S. Edwin.

Documents by Affiliation

Figure 4 shows the universities that have published on Islamic Leadership. International Islamic University Malaysia is the highest university with 9 publications. Universiteit van Amsterdam follows below with 6 documents. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and Universiti Malaya follow in 3rd and 4th place with the same number of 5 documents. Then 6 universities have the same number of publications with 4 publications. The universities are Universiti Sains Malaysia, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Bar-lian University, Princet on university, University of Pennsylvania, and University of Birmingam. Universities from Malaysia in publishing this journal are dominant and compete with universities from European regions.

Documents by country

Figure 5 shows the countries that published on the theme of Leadership in Islam. Although the first place is achieved by the United States with 85 publications, Asian countries are the dominant countries that publish journals with this theme. These countries are Malaysia in second place with 38 publications, followed by Indonesia in third place with 37 publications, in fourth place with 15 publications is Turkey, and in the 8th and 9th place are from West Asian countries, namely Israel with 12 publications and Iran with 8 publications.

Documents by source

Figure 6 shows that the most published sources of Leadership in Islam journals are Abayan and Cumhuriyet Ilahiyat Dergisi with 10 publications each. There are 9 publications coming from Islam And Christian Muslim Relations, 7 publications coming from Journal Of Shi A Islamic Studies, and 5 publications coming from British Journal Of Middle Eastern Studies. Then there are 5 sources that have the same number of publications, namely Advanced Science Letters, International Journal Of Scientific And Technology Research, Journal Of Business Ethics, Journal Of International Women Studies, and Journal Of North African Studies.

Three-fold plot

Figure 7 contains 3 observed elements; the journal publication name, author name and the theme or topic used. The three elements are then connected by grey plot lines that are related to each other. The size of the plot indicates how many publications are related to the theme. Based on the figure above, there are 3 journals. The journal that publishes the most research on the theme of Leadership in Islam is the Journal of Business Ethics which is shown in orange and associated with 2 authors, namely T. Korbutay and T. Abuhussein.

Based on Figure 5, there are 10 authors. The size of the bar chart shows how many research publications from each author. Among the 10 authors who wrote the most articles on the theme of Leadership in Islam is T. Korbutay.
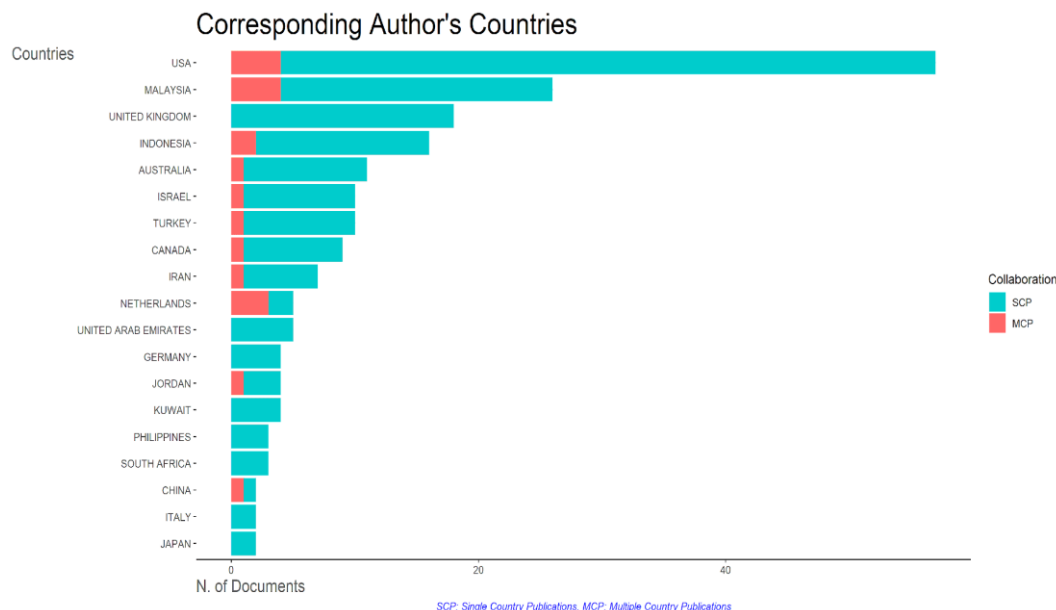
In the third element, each research topic is connected to the author who published research on that theme. From the analysis, there are 7 keywords, including Islam, gender and tafsir. This shows that these keywords are highly related to research topics in the field of Leadership.
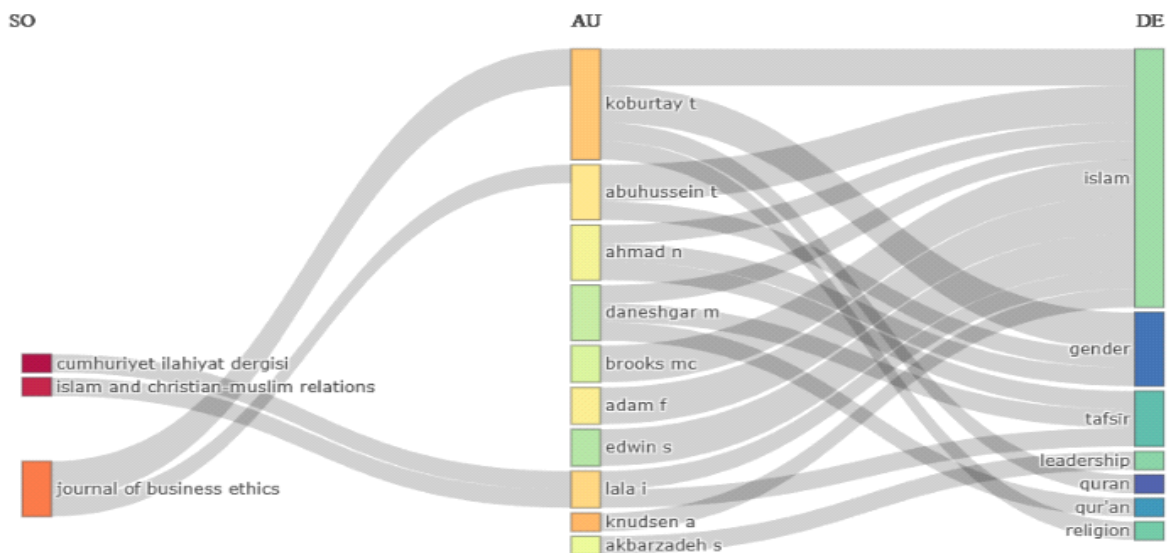
Corresponding Author's Country

Figure 8 shows the country of origin by authors who wrote journals on the theme of Leadership in Islam. The largest country in terms of single author is United States of America. The second place in terms of single author is Malaysia and the third place is United Kingdom. Meanwhile, the largest country in terms of collaborative writing is United States America, which is equal to Malaysia.

United States America which is equal to Malaysia. Then in third place is Indonesia. The most countries in writing journals with the theme of Leadership in Islam are from the Asian continent with a total of 11 countries. These countries include Malaysia, Indonesia, Israel, Turkey, Iran, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Kuwait, the Philippines, China and Japan.

Corresponding Author's Countries

SCP: Single Country Publications, MCP: Multiple Country Publications

Most Global Site Document

Table 2 shows the largest number of citations in journal publications on the theme of Leadership in Islam. The largest total citation is 101 citations contained in the Am Ethnol journal with a total annual citation of 5.61. Then the second order comes from the journal Spaan E with a total of 86 citations and citations per year with a total of 2.87. The third place is the Cult Health Sexual journal with the number of citations 81 with the number of citations per year 5.06. Based on the data in the figure below, the year of publication does not affect the number of citations, both total citations and total citations per year.

Paper	Total Citations	TC per Year
SCHULZ DE, 2006, AM ETHNOL	101	5,61
SPAAN E, 1994,	86	2,87
KHOEI EM, 2008, CULT HEALTH SEXUAL	81	5,06
KAPLAN S, 2002, INT J MIDDLE EAST STUD	70	3,18
JAVED B, 2017, CURR ISSUES TOUR	58	8,29
BAZNA MS, 2005, J RELIG DISABIL HEALTH	58	3,05
SAINT-BLANCAT C, 2002, INT J URBAN REG RES	58	2,64
HUTCHINSON SE, 2001, J MOD AFR STUD	56	2,43
HUQ M, 2008, MOD ASIAN STUD	46	2,88
HAJER M, 2008, PUBLIC ADM	43	2,69

Most Local Cited Documents

Table 3 shows the local citations found in journal publications on the theme of Leadership in Islam. The largest number of local citations is 3 from the Leadersh Q journal published in 2011. This journal also has the largest global citation with 39 citations. The journal with the second largest number is the Leadersh Q journal

published in 2008 with the number of local citations 2 and global citations totalling 22. Then in third place comes from the Business Ethics journal published in 2018 with the number of local citations 1 and the number of global citations 37. Based on the table below the year of publication does not affect the number of local citations in each journal.

Document	Year	Local Citations	Global Citations	LC/GC Ratio (%)
FARIS N, 2011, LEADERSH Q	2011	3	39	7,69
CAMPBELL RA, 2008, LEADERSH Q	2008	2	22	9,09
PURNOMO H, 2022, PERSPEKT NAUKI OBRAZ	2022	1	1	100,00
LOPES CARDOZO MTA, 2021, GENDER EDUC	2021	1	8	12,50
BAHRI S, 2018, INT J SCI TECHNOL RES	2018	1	4	25,00
HELFAYA A, 2018, J BUS ETHICS	2018	1	37	2,70
KHALIL D, 2018, J EDUC ADM HIST	2018	1	9	11,11
BROOKS MC, 2018, J EDUC ADM HIST	2018	1	13	7,69
SCHENK CG, 2018, GEOGR J	2018	1	5	20,00
EGEL E, 2017, PUBLIC INTEGR	2017	1	30	3,33

B. Network Analysis
Network Analysis

The figure above is an accourance analysis of Leadership in Islam research, with a minimum cluster size of 15. The minimum cluster size setting makes grouping into 3 large clusters. Cluster 1 has 39 keywords, cluster 2 has 33 keywords, and cluster 3 has 30 keywords. In this case, the dominating keywords are shown with a large circle. The 3 keywords that dominate in the Leadership in Islam journal are Islam, Leadership and Islamism.

Overlay
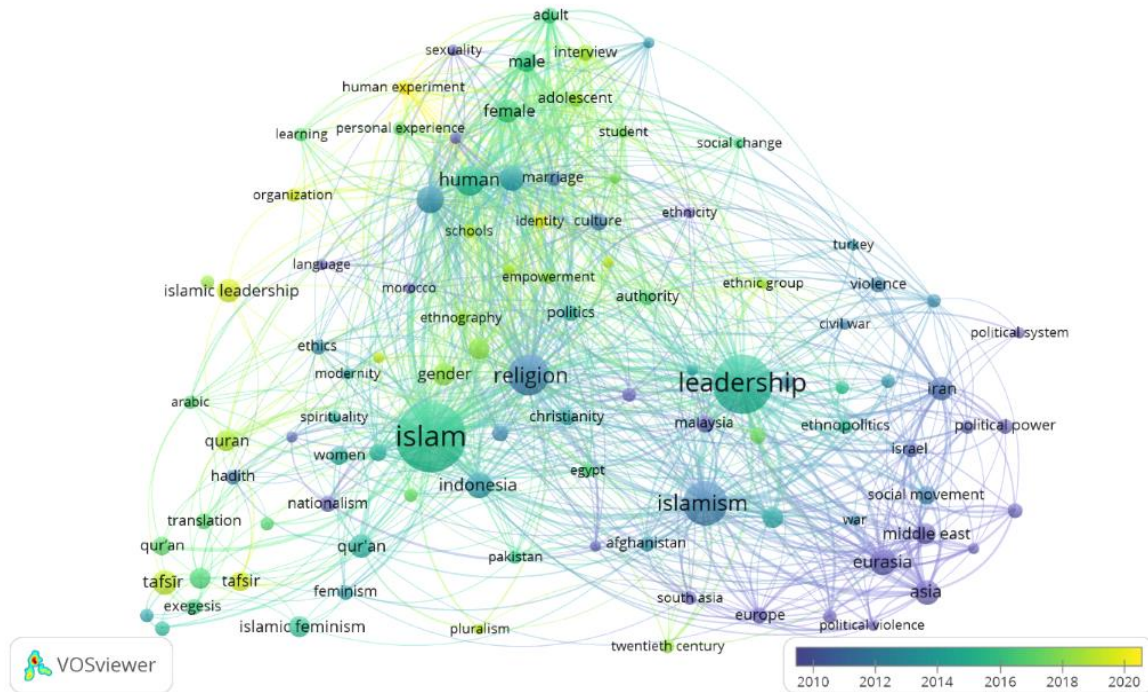
The figure above shows the keyword network analysis based on the overlay. It can be seen that the keywords religion and Islamism are keywords with a long usage in 2010. Meanwhile, the keywords islam and leadership are keywords used in 2016. The use of new keywords in 2020 is islamic leadership, human experiment, organisation, and interpretation.
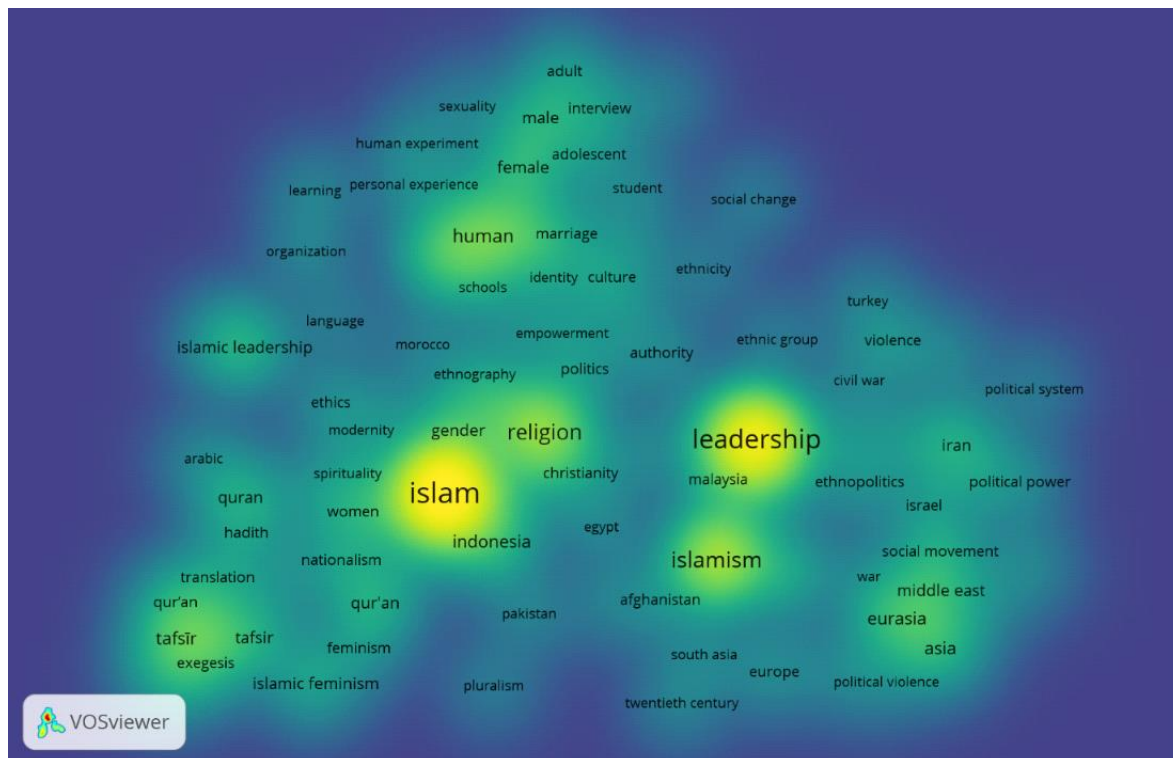
Density

The figure above shows the image of the keyword network analysis based on density. There are several keywords that have a larger yellow block circle among the many keywords. Keywords with the largest yellow block circle are keywords that have been widely used. The keywords that have a dense density and are also frequently used are Islam, leadership, islamism, religion and human. While keywords that have a more opaque colour are keywords that have a low density. Keywords that are in the blurry area can be a gap for new research. These keywords are keywords that are rarely used in published research.

The table below shows the classification of keywords based on clusters, which are as follows:

Keywords	Occurance	Cluster
• Marriage	6	
• Female	16	
• Human	25	
• Psychology	4	
• Sexuality	4	
• Social change	4	1
• Politics	7	
• Personal experience	5	
• Muslim	12	
• Cultural anthropology	4	
• Arabic	5	2
• Feminism	6	

• Gender	14	
• Hadith	6	
• Interpretation	12	
• Islamic leadership	15	
• Muslims	6	
• Qur'an	15	
• Religion	47	
• Spiritual leadership	5	
• Spirituality	5	
• Tafsir	11	
• Democracy	5	
• Civil war	4	
• Ethnopolitics	6	
• Islamism	55	
• Leadership	98	
• Political change	6	3
• Political conflict	5	
• Political ideology	5	
• Political relations	5	
• Social movement	10	

The table above shows the occurance in each cluster that represents the main themes in the research field of Leadership in Islam, it is known that the theme in the first cluster is social science. The second cluster theme is Islamic. The third cluster theme is politics.

CONCLUSION

Leadership in Islam research is not new. Based on the data collected, this study has been ongoing since 1987 and will continue until 2023. It has been 36 years since this research was released, with 330 texts discovered consisting of article style documents and employing English penulitas. With 75 publications, the year 2022 is the most dominant year since the publication of the magazine on leadership in Islam. While the three most prominent authors in this study have each published three publications. The authors' names are A. Knudsen, T. Koburtay, and I. Lala. If this research is reviewed by affiliation, the International Islamic University Malaysia is the leading affiliation in writing this research, with a total of 9 publications. However, when the publications on Leadership in Islam are analyzed by country, the United States has the most publications (85 in total). With a total of ten publications, Al-Bayan is the major source that contains Leadership in Islam. The Journal of Business Ethics, which is displayed in orange and related with two authors, T. Korbutay and T. Abuhussein, is the journal that publishes the most research on the issue of Leadership in Islam, according to Tree-Field-Plot. Korbutay T. is the author with the most publications. And three keywords stand out: Islam, gender, and interpretation. The United States of America is the country with the most single authors. The United States of America, which is similar to Malaysia in terms of collaborative writing, is the largest country. The Am Ethnol journal has the most overall citations, with 101 citations and a total yearly citation of 5.61. The Leadersh Q journal, released in 2011, received the three most significant local citations. In terms of network analysis, the

Leadership in Islam publication has three dominant keywords: Islam, Leadership, and Islamism. High density keywords include Islam, leadership, Islamism, religion, and humanity.

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