

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



MJSSH
Muallim Journal of
Social Science and Humanities

**BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PUBLISHED
LITERATURE ON INTERNATIONAL
HUMANITARIAN LAW FROM ISLAMIC
PERSPECTIVE**

Mohammed R.M. Elshobake*¹; Muath Mohammed Alashqar²

¹ Civil Law Department, Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia. Email: mshobake@iium.edu.my

² Faculty of Law and Judicial Practice, University of Palestine, Palestine.
Email: muathalashqar@gmail.com

*Corresponding author

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33306/mjssh/295>

Abstract

Research on International humanitarian law from Islamic perspective in Scopus database was initiated in 1999. Since then, the research on that field has been increasingly used by researcher to examine further issues related to international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective. The objective of this study is to examine the published literature related to the topic of “International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective”. The Scopus database was used to collect all relevant articles. Standard bibliometric analysis was used to offer full information on the increase of publications, research output, and citation analysis. According to research findings, a total of 91 documents were retrieved. It was discovered that the annual growth rate of published material on international humanitarian law from an Islamic perspective has grown since 2016. Most of the articles were published in journals, mainly in English, with the majority of the research on international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective being in the Social Sciences field. “International Humanitarian Law” and “Islamic Law” were the most popular keywords and represent the primary study areas comprised in the topic of international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective. Several research related to the study field was conducted in the United Kingdom and United States. This study shows the development of published literature on international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective, the subjects related to international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective in which researchers are currently interested in, as well as possible directions for future research on the study field.

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis, international humanitarian law, Islamic perspective, VOSviewer, Scopus database.

This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0 International License

Received 4th June 2024, revised 8th July 2024, accepted 21th August 2024

Introduction

International humanitarian law (IHL) is a set of norms and standards that seek to reduce the humanitarian consequences of armed conflict. It protects people who are not directly or actively participating in hostilities, and it limits the means and methods of conflict. International humanitarian law is also known as "the law of armed conflict" or "the law of war". International humanitarian law is a subset of public international law, which includes treaties, customary international law, and general principles of law (ICRC, 2004).

Undoubtedly, the laws and regulations of war have older historical roots. They come from fundamental human ideals that are ingrained in all major world religions and ideologies (ICRC, 2020). Islamic law ensures civilians and victims of armed conflict the right to be protected, respected, and respected and treated humanely (Al-Dawoody et al., 2020). Additionally, it calls the protection of civil objects and property. Islamic law restricts the means and methods of war to the limits of military necessity (Al-Dawoody, 2017a). Thus, we can conclude that the provisions of International Humanitarian Law and the Geneva Conventions are fundamentally compatible with Islamic law.

Research on International humanitarian law from Islamic perspective in Scopus database was initiated in 1999. Since then, the research on that field has been increasingly used by researcher to examine further issues related to international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective. Therefore, this study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the published literature related to the topic of "International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective". Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative approach for studying the structure of knowledge and the development of a research field based on the analysis of relevant publications (Ahmi et al., 2019). The most commonly used indicators in bibliometric analysis are authorship, publication classification, citations, impact, publication volume, and country of origin (Aidi Ahmi, 2019). As a rule, bibliometric analysis of published literature usually uses quantitative analyses of publications. Most scientific observations and empirical findings end up in scientific journals, where they can be read and cited by other researchers (Rehn et al., 2007).

This current section describes the purpose of conducting a bibliographic analysis, and the next section describes the methods used in conducting this research. The third section presents results for key bibliographic indicators. The final section provides conclusions, findings, and an overview of future research areas.

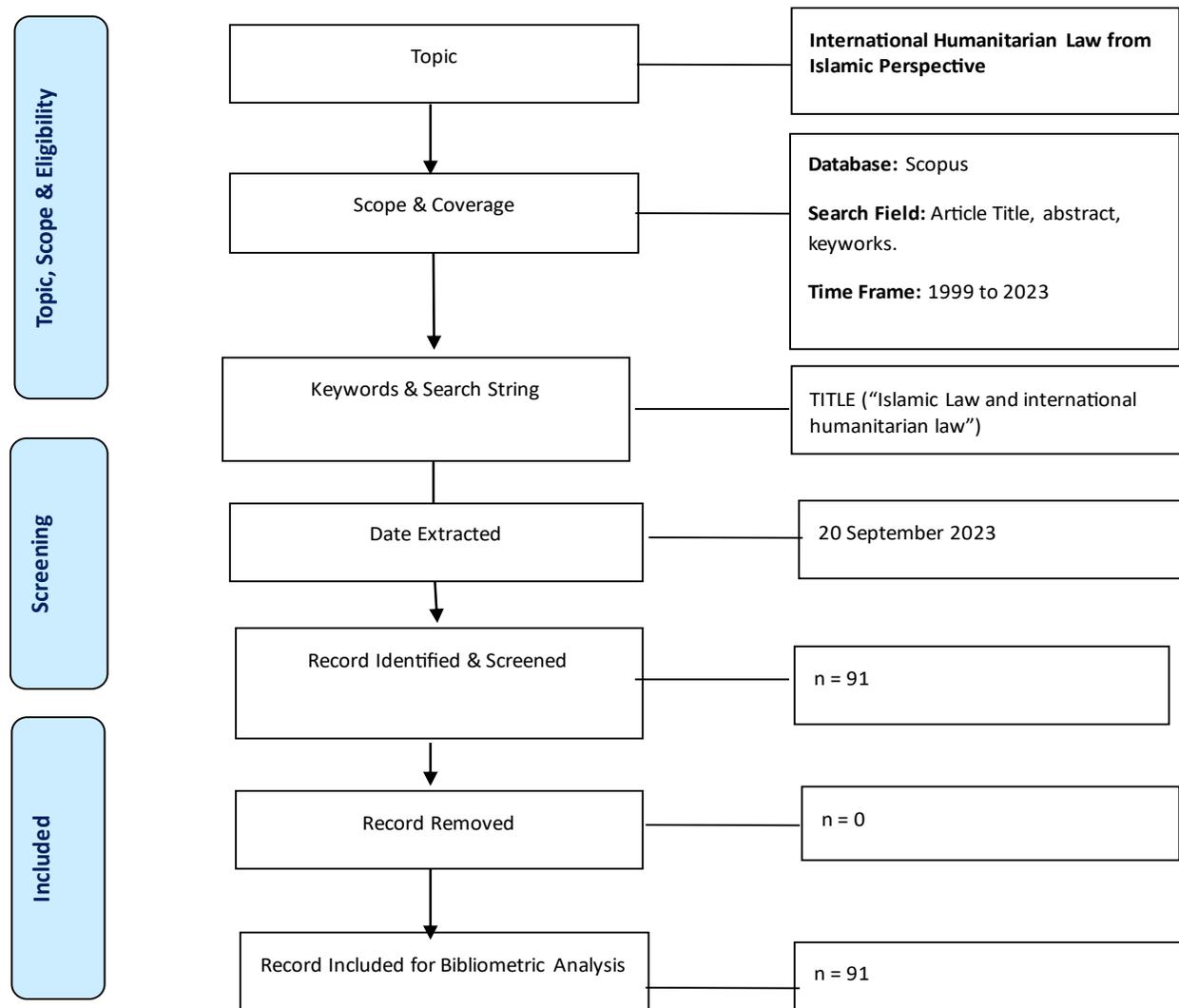
Methods

To conduct a bibliometric analysis of the literature on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) from an Islamic perspective, we will first perform a comprehensive bibliographic analysis. This involves systematically collecting and examining data from relevant academic sources such as journal articles, conference papers, and books indexed in Scopus databases. We will use specific search terms such as "International Humanitarian Law Islamic perspective" and "Sharia and humanitarian principles" to ensure the relevance of the collected publications. The metadata for each publication, including titles, authors, publication years, journal names, and abstracts, will be extracted to facilitate a detailed overview of trends in authorship, publication frequency, and influential

journals. Citation data will also be gathered to assess the impact and interconnections between various works within the field.

Following data collection, we will employ Biblioshiny, an R-based web application designed for bibliometric analysis, to conduct advanced bibliometric and network analyses. Biblioshiny will enable us to visualise publication trends, citation networks, and keyword co-occurrences, offering a clear depiction of how research on IHL from an Islamic perspective has evolved over time. Through Biblioshiny, we will analyse co-citation and bibliographic coupling to uncover relationships between influential papers and identify key research clusters. Keyword frequency and co-occurrence analyses will help identify prevalent themes and emerging areas within the field. The results will be visualised using tables to provide insights into the scholarly landscape and highlight significant contributions and research gaps in the literature. It is worth noting that, as shown in Figure 1, the researchers included all 91 documents identified and downloaded during the study period (from 1999 to 2023) for further analysis.

Figure 1.
Research Protocol (Page et al., 2021).



Results

General Information

Table 1 shows specific information collected using the bibliographic analysis tool Biblioshiny. There are a total of 91 documents from 62 sources. This indicates that publications on the subject of 'International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective' are scattered across many sources and there is no central source where all documents can be archived. Additionally, 108 authors contributed to these works, but only 57 were written by a single author. By virtue of the interdisciplinarity of this study area, the collaboration index is 1.82, which means that multiple authorship pattern is prominent. This is due to the fact that it is onerous for a single author to fully comprehend the concept of International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective in numerous regulatory settings all around the world. It is therefore justifiable for several authors to cooperate to prepare a single study on the subject of international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective.

Table 1
General Information

Description	Results
Main information about data	
Timespan	1999:2023
Sources (journals, books, etc.)	62
Documents	91
Average years from publication	5.87
Average citations per document	4.011
Average citations per year per doc	0.4261
References	7923
Document contents	
Keywords plus (id)	59
Author's keywords (de)	261
Authors	
Authors	108
Author appearances	123
Authors of single-authored documents	57
Authors of multi-authored documents	51
Authors collaboration	
Single-authored documents	62
Documents per author	0.833
Authors per document	1.2
Co-authors per document	1.37
Collaboration index	1.82

Document and Source Type

This research analyses documents retrieved from the Scopus database by classifying them based on document type, source type, and source title. Journal articles, books, book chapters, conference papers, letters, or reviews are among the types of documents that are used for “International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective” publications. The document type analyses of this study are presented in Table 2. More than half (48, 52.74%) of the contributions relating to International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective are published in journal articles, followed by books (14, 15.38%) and book chapters (14, 15.38%). The conference paper accounts for 2 of the total publications, while letters and short surveys have the fewest with only one publication for each.

Table 2
Document Type

Document type	Total Publications (TP)	Percentage %
Article	48	52.74%
Book	14	15.38%
Book chapter	14	15.38%
Conference paper	2	2.19%
Letter	1	1.09%
Review	11	12.08%
Short survey	1	1.09%
Total	91	100.0%

Languages of Documents

It is evident from Table 3 that English language is widely utilised in the works in this area (90; 98.90%). However, only one work on International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective was published in Spanish.

Table 3
Document language

Document language	Total Publications (TP)	Percentage%
English	90	98.90%
Spanish	1	1.09%
Total	91	100.0%

Subject area

The research also includes a list of published literature corresponding to its subject area. Social Sciences accounted for 80.55 percent of the total documents on to International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective, followed by Arts and Humanities (9.25%). Medicine and Engineering accounted for the total of the remaining research (6.47%). While each of the other four subject areas: “Business, Management and Accounting, Earth and Planetary Sciences, Economics, Econometrics and Finance and Environmental Science” accounted for 0.92%. Table 4 lists the subject areas of study of international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective.

Table 4

Subject Area

Subject Area	Frequency	Percentage %
Arts and Humanities	10	9.25%
Business, Management and Accounting	1	0.92%
Earth and Planetary Sciences	1	0.92%
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	1	0.92%
Engineering	3	2.77%
Environmental Science	1	0.92%
Medicine	4	3.70%
Social Sciences	87	80.55%

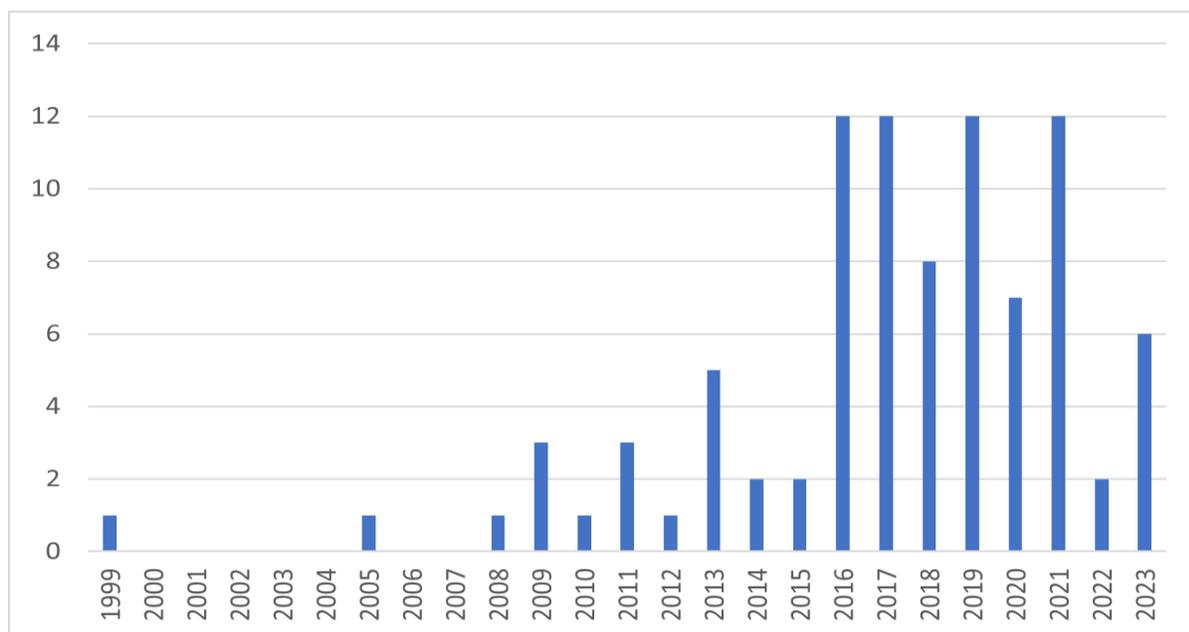
Descriptive Bibliometric Analysis

There are seven areas of descriptive bibliographic research, including annual publication trends, most prolific authors, most cited articles, publication activity by country, publication activity by affiliation, most productive journals, and most used keywords. Each of these will be explained in the following subsections:

Number of Annual Publications

Figure 2 shows the annual publication pattern from 1999 to 2023. As the trendline shows, spreads have widened in recent years. Over the previous 10 years, a rapid increase in publications has been reported (2013-2023: 80 or 88.88 percent). In 2016, the total number of publications relating to International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective was more than 10 works for the first time in history. To some extent, the number of publications published each year is increasing. This growing trend shows that researchers, practitioners, and regulators are being more attentive to the topic of International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective.

Figure 2
Number of Publications Per Year



Authorship Analysis

This study specified the most prolific authors who contributed to the publications on International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective. A total of 108 different authors contributed to an overall of 91 contributions. Table 5 below contains a list of the 10 most productive authors on the topic of International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective. With seven publications, Al-Dawoody A. is the most prolific author, and he has garnered the most citations (27). Ahmad N., Albader F., Badar M.E., Forsythe D.P., Hashmi S.H., Rieffer-Flanagan B.A.J., Sabuj M.Z., Van Engeland A., and Vanhullebusch M., with two publications each, are the next two most productive contributors.

Table 5
Details of 10 Most Productive Authors

Author's Name	Affiliation	Country	TP	TC	<i>h</i>	<i>g</i>
Al-Dawoody A.	Académie de Droit International Humanitaire et de Droits de Humanis de Genève	Switzerland	7	27	2	5
Ahmad N.	Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali	Brunei Darussalam	2	0	0	0
Albader F.	International Law, School,	Kuwait	2	0	0	0
Badar M.E.	University of Northumbria	United Kingdom	2	12	2	2

Forsythe D.P.	Chaminade College Preparatory School	United States	2	2	1	1
Hashmi S.H.	Mount Holyoke College	United States	2	0	0	0
Rieffer-Flanagan B.A.J.	University of Washington	United States	2	2	1	1
Sabuj M.Z.	University of London	United Kingdom	2	2	1	1
Van Engeland A.	Cranfield University	United Kingdom	2	2	1	1
Vanhullebusch M.	University of Stirling	United Kingdom	2	2	1	1

Notes: TP=total number of publications; TC=total citations; h=h-index; and g=g-index

Most Cited Papers

Table 6 shows the 10 most cited papers based on the number of citations from the Scopus database. The most cited document is a publication written by Gallant, in 2008 entitled "The principle of legality in international and comparative criminal law" with 60 citations or an average of 3.75 citations per year. This is followed by "The concept of Jihad in Islamic international law" (Ali & Rehman, 2005) with 45 total citations or an average of 2.37 citations annually. Subsequently, "The self-fulfilling prophecy of failed states: Somalia, state collapse and the Global War on Terror" (Verhoeven, 2009) is the third most cited with 42 citations or an average of 2.80 citations per year.

Table 6
10 Most Cited Documents

Document	Title	DOI	TC	TC per Year
(Gallant, 2008)	The principle of legality in international and comparative criminal law	10.1017/CBO9780511551826	60	3.75
(Ali & Rehman, 2005)	The concept of Jihad in Islamic international law	10.1093/jcsl/kri017	45	2.37
(Verhoeven, 2009)	The self-fulfilling prophecy of failed states: Somalia, state collapse and the Global War on Terror	10.1080/17531050903273719	42	2.80
(Munir, 2011)	The Layha for the Mujahideen: an analysis of the code	10.1017/S1816383111000075	33	2.54

(Al-Dawoody, 2017a)	of conduct for the Taliban fighters under Islamic law Islamic law and international humanitarian law: An introduction to the main principles	10.1017/S1816383118000310	15	2.14
(Antwi-Boateng, 2017)	The rise of pan-Islamic terrorism in Africa: A global security challenge	10.1111/polp.12195	14	2
(March & Modirzadeh, 2013)	Ambivalent universalism? Jus ad Bellum in modern islamic legal discourse	10.1093/ejil/chs091	12	1.09
(Al-Dawoody, 2017b)	Management of the dead from the Islamic law and international humanitarian law perspectives: considerations for humanitarian forensics	10.1017/S1816383118000486	10	1.43
(Müller, 2017)	From consultancy to critique: The ‘success story’ of globalized zakat management	10.1080/14747731.2016.1200309	10	1.43
(Badar, 2013)	Ius in Bello under Islamic International Law	10.1163/15718123-01303002	10	0.91

Most Cited Countries

Table 7 shows the countries which contributed the most to International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective research. There are 104 total citations in this domain from the United Kingdom, which may indicate that International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective studies in the United Kingdom are among the most prominent in the world. The United States comes in second with 18 citations. International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective research is vital in the Europe and United States, since seven of the top 10 most productive nations are from the Western world, contributing to 64 documents which account to 70.32% from the total 91 documents.

Table 7
10 Most Cited Countries

Country	No. of document	Total Citations
UNITED KINGDOM	22	104
USA	21	18
SWITZERLAND	14	14
GERMANY	1	10
BELGIUM	1	6
IRAN	1	6
EGYPT	3	4
HONG KONG	1	2
NETHERLANDS	3	1
CANADA	2	1

Most Productive Affiliations

Table 8 indicates the ten most productive affiliations in the area of international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective, as well as the number of publications associated with each of the organizations. The prominent university/institution that have produced articles on International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective is Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights. With three papers, Harvard Law School, and University of Oxford are both in second place. State University of New York System, Cranfield University, Université de Genève, Al-Azhar University, Brunel University London, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, and Central Washington University are ranked third place with 2 papers for each.

Table 8
The 10 Most Productive Affiliations

Affiliations	No. of articles	Country
Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights	5	Switzerland
Harvard Law School	3	United States
University of Oxford	3	United Kingdom
State University of New York System	2	United States
Cranfield University	2	United States
Université de Genève	2	Switzerland
Al-Azhar University	2	Egypt
Brunel University London	2	United Kingdom
University of Nebraska–Lincoln	2	United States
Central Washington University	2	United States

Most Productive Journals

It is noteworthy that the 91 publications retrieved for this research were found in 62 distinct sources. The ten most active journals for publications on International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective are listed in Table 9. International Review of the Red Cross appears to be the journal that emphasizes most on the topic of International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective, with 9 contributions accounting for 9.89 percent of the total contributions. Following that, there are 5 publications devoted to Yearbook of International Humanitarian Law. With 4 contributions respectively, the Indonesian Journal of International and Comparative Law, International law and Islamic Law, and Manchester Journal of Transnational Islamic Law and Practice come in the third most productive journals.

Table 9

The 10 Most Productive Journals

Source	No. of Publications	Percentage %
International Review of the Red Cross	9	9.89
Yearbook of International Humanitarian Law	5	5.49
Indonesian Journal of International and Comparative Law	4	4.39
International law and Islamic Law	4	4.39
Manchester Journal of Transnational Islamic Law and Practice	4	4.39
Anthropology of violent death: theoretical foundations for forensic humanitarian action	2	2.19
Asia-pacific Perspectives on International Humanitarian Law	2	2.19
Brill's Arab And Islamic Laws Series	2	2.19
Czech Yearbook Of Public And Private International Law	2	2.19
International Criminal Law Review	2	2.19

Most Frequent Keywords

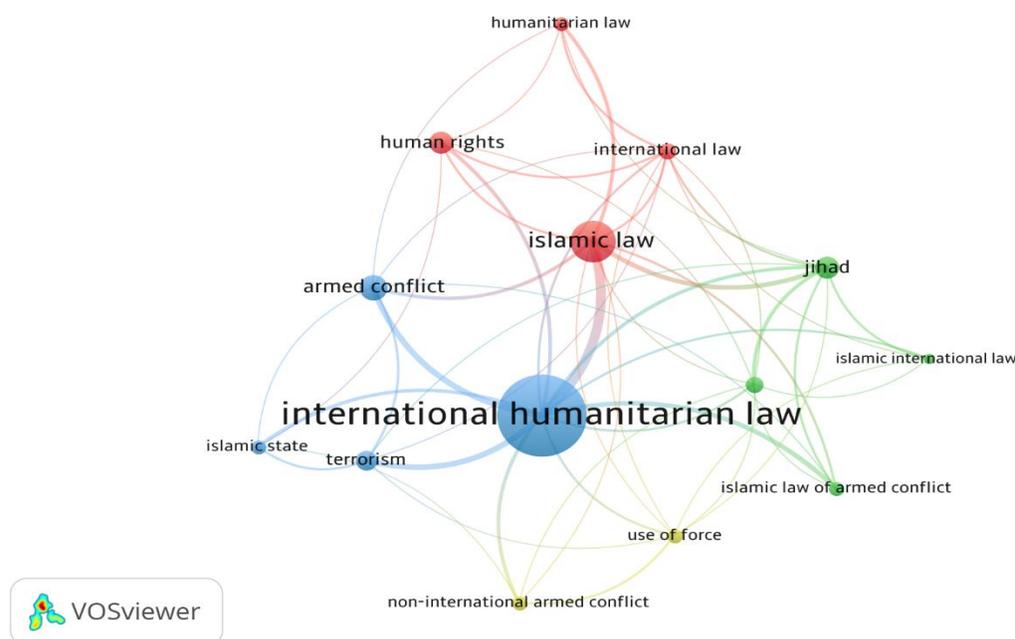
Table 10 shows the top fifteen author keywords. The most often used keyword by authors is "International Humanitarian Law" which appears 29 times. "Islamic Law" comes in second with 15 occurrences. In addition, "Jihad", "Human Rights", and "Armed Conflict" come in the third level with 9 occurrences for each. As demonstrated in Table 10, the constantly used keywords in International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective research with more than 4 occurrences include "International Law", "Terrorism", "Islam", "Use Of Force", "Non-international Armed Conflict", "Islamic State", "Islamic Law Of Armed Conflict", and "Humanitarian Law".

Table 10
The 15 Top Keywords

Author keywords	Occurrences
International Humanitarian Law	29
Islamic Law	15
Jihad	9
Human Rights	9
Armed Conflict	9
International Law	8
Terrorism	7
Islam	6
Use Of Force	5
Non-international Armed Conflict	5
Islamic State	5
Islamic Law of Armed Conflict	5
Humanitarian Law	5
War	4
Islamic International Law	4

Next, the researcher examined author keywords using VOS viewer, a software tool used for constructing and visualizing bibliometric networks. (Van Eck & Waltman, 2017). Related keywords, shown in the same colour in Figure 3, are often listed together. For example, International Humanitarian Law, Islamic state, Terrorism, and Armed Conflict are closely related and usually come together in published works. Moreover, keywords “Islamic International Law, Islamic Law of Armed Conflict and Jihad” mostly come together in in published research.

Figure 3
Word Cloud of the Author Keywords.



Discussion

Using bibliographic analysis, the main purpose of this study is to examine the current state of international humanitarian law research from an Islamic perspective. This bibliometric analysis can assess the level of research and publications on a particular topic (Van Leeuwen, 2006). Bibliometric data can be used to assess the effectiveness of a particular area of research, thereby helping research organisations to develop scientific input and output strategies. In addition, bibliometric analysis is used to validate research contributions to scientific disciplines and help researchers to generate relevant research for the discipline (Diem & Wolter, 2013).

This research has initiated a review of various kinds of scholarly works published from the year 1999 to 2023 on the topic of International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective. In total, the bibliometric information associated with 91 different documents were retrieved from the Scopus database. According to the results, since 2016 there has been an increase in research on "international humanitarian law from an Islamic perspective." English turned out to be the predominant language in the published works on the subject. The data also show a growing trend among researchers, practitioners and regulators to pay more attention to issues of international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective.

As shown in Table 4, issues regarding international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective are mainly discussed in subjects of Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities Business, Management and Accounting, and Economics, Econometrics and Finance. However, the topic was also observed in other subject areas such as Engineering and Medicine, Environmental Science, as well as Earth and Planetary Sciences.

Table 5 lists the ten most productive contributors regarding the number of papers published. "Al-Dawoody A." is the most prolific author, with seven publications. "Al-Dawoody A." contribution concentrated on the main principles of Islamic law and international humanitarian law, Protection of persons with disabilities in armed conflict, Protection of children in armed conflict, Respect for the dead, and the Origins and Evolution of Islamic Law of Rebellion. (Al-Dawoody, 2017a), (Al-Dawoody, 2017b), (Badar *et al*, 2019), (Al-Dawoody & Murphy, 2019), (Al-Dawoody *et al*, 2021), (Al-Dawoody & Signoret, 2023a), (Al-Dawoody & Pons, 2023b). In addition, Al-Dawoody garnered the most citations with (27). "Ahmad N.", "Albader F.", "Badar M.E.", "Forsythe D.P.", "Hashmi S.H.", "Rieffer-Flanagan B.A.J.", "Sabuj M.Z.", "Van Engeland A.", and "Vanhullebusch M." are the next two most productive contributors with two publications each.

"Ahmad N." concentrated on the Concept of Just-War, and Classical Islamic legal account of modern international law. (Ahmad & bin Pehin, 2020), (Ahmad *et al*, 2021). Whereas "Albader F." focused on Islamic rules in war and the right to armed jihad. (Albader, 2018), (Albader, 2020). "Badar M.E." also focused on two topics: Islamic rules in war and the use of force (Badar, 2013), (Badar & Sabuj, 2019). In addition, "Forsythe D.P." & "Rieffer-Flanagan B.A.J." concentrated on the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross as a neutral humanitarian actor (Forsythe & Rieffer- Flanagan, 2016).

Furthermore, "Hashmi S.H." published on two subjects: The islamic law of war and peace and the international legal order, and Humanitarian Intervention. (Hashmi, 2017), (Hashmi, 2021).

Whereas Sabuj M.Z.'s research interests in international humanitarian law from an Islamic perspective revolved on the use of force (Badar & Sabuj, 2019), (Sabuj, 2021).

Moreover, “Van Engeland A.” focus on Contextualisation of Humanitarian Assistance and its Shortcomings and the challenges of internalizing international humanitarian law in a muslim country. (Van Engeland, 2016), (Van Engeland, 2017). As well as “Vanhullebusch M.” published on International humanitarian law from islamic fighters perspective & the Abodes of War and Peace in the Islamic Law of War. (Vanhullebusch, 2019a), (Vanhullebusch, 2019b). It is noteworthy that the most cited document is a publication written by Gallant entitled "The principle of legality in international and comparative criminal law" (Gallant, 2008) with 58 citations or an average of 3.75 citations per year. This is followed by “The concept of Jihad in Islamic international law” (Ali & Rehman, 2005) with 45 total citations or an average of 2.37 citations annually. Subsequently, “The self-fulfilling prophecy of failed states: Somalia, state collapse and the Global War on Terror” (Verhoeven, 2009) is the third most cited with 42 citations or an average of 2.80 citations per year.

Additionally, the most productive authors came from the United Kingdom, followed by the United States, Switzerland, and Netherlands. In furtherance, International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective research is vital in the Europe and north America, since seven of the top 10 most productive nations are from the Western world, contributing to 64 documents which account to 70.32% from the total 91 documents. These results are not surprising, as the countries concerned seek to explore the Islamic roots of International Humanitarian law. This might be due to the large number of wars and conflicts that occur in the Islamic countries, in addition to the emergence of some extremist groups within the recent years.

According to Table 8, Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights in Switzerland has the most productive affiliations, with 5 contributions. With three papers, Harvard Law School, and University of Oxford are both in second place. State University of New York System, Cranfield University, Université de Genève, Al-Azhar University, Brunel University London, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, and Central Washington University are ranked third place with 2 papers for each.

According to Table 9, International Review of the Red Cross, which has published 9 articles has the most research publications on International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective. This was followed by the Yearbook of International Humanitarian Law which had 5 publications. In the third place, the Indonesian Journal of International and Comparative Law, International law and Islamic Law, and Manchester Journal of Transnational Islamic Law and Practice, with 4 contributions each.

International Humanitarian Law, Islamic Law, Jihad, Human Rights, Armed Conflict, International Law, and Terrorism are among the top keywords that have been used in the publications on International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective.

Conclusion

In this study, researcher review the relevant research literature about international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective. Bibliographic analysis was used to achieve this goal. In order to

conduct this study, a total of 91 publications were collated or found across two different phases. First, a descriptive bibliographic analysis was performed, followed by a co-word analysis to identify the major themes of this current research dataset. Descriptive research results show that this area of research has seen increased academic interest since 2016. This growing trend indicates that researchers, practitioners, and regulators are paying more attention to issues of international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective.

Noticeably, this study showed that the publications on international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective discuss this field from varying contexts. For example, the subject area of some publications was Engineering, Medicine, Earth and Planetary Sciences, and Environmental Science. In this current study, in order to gain a deeper understanding of both the content of humanitarian law and major international issues from Islamic perspective, the researcher used a factor map of the text containing the most significant contributions to identify the most frequently used phrases by the authors.

Several studies have been published on the topics: Islamic rules of war, use of force (jihad), Islamic law of rebellion, respect for the dead, humanitarian intervention, peace and terrorism, efforts of the international committee of the red cross as a neutral humanitarian actor. On the other hand, there was only a limited amount of research conducted on the topics: protection of vulnerable in armed conflict such as: children and persons with disabilities, protection of cultural heritage, and prisoners of war. No research has been published on protecting places of worship, medical and press facilities, as well as providing protection for the sick and wounded, in addition to prohibiting the use of certain weapons during armed conflicts from Islamic perspective.

Future research should address this gap in the published literature to better grasp the rules of international humanitarian law from Islamic perspective which will contribute significantly to the body of knowledge by presenting important theoretical insights on international humanitarian law from an Islamic perspective.

This study provides database and review which would serve as a starting point for authors, especially young and new researchers, who wish to conduct research on Islamic perspectives in international humanitarian law. Therefore, this study provides a list of the most cited papers and focuses on basic papers that can be referenced for further research on this subject. Utilizing a cluster analysis tool, it becomes clear which issues have been identified, how they have been evaluated, and consequently which research areas still need to be explored. Furthermore, by analyzing correlations between keywords, journals, and cited journals, we can determine which journals should be considered for publication, what approaches have been applied to the research topic, and what different perspectives have been taken.

It is critical to emphasize that the database used in this analysis has some limitations. Most crucially, this research is limited to materials related to international humanitarian law from an Islamic perspective. Thus, other publications on the conventional international humanitarian law which discuss international law without reference to Islamic roots or Islamic perspective were excluded. It is also worth noting that no single search query can be totally relied on to produce 100 percent accurate results. Despite these limitations, this study is the first analysis to thoroughly evaluate the bibliometric indicators of the published literature on the topic of international humanitarian law from an Islamic perspective.

References:

- Ahmad, N., & bin Pehin Haji Ahmad, M. H. (2020). Classical islamic legal account of modern international law. *Manchester Journal of Transnational Islamic Law and Practice*, 16(1), 175-197.
- Ahmad, N., Ahmad, S. S. B. H., & Zulkiffle, N. B. H. (2021). The concept of just-war in islamic and modern international law. *Manchester Journal of Transnational Islamic Law and Practice*, 17(1), 29-58.
- Ahmi, A., Elbardan, H. & Ali, R. H. R. M. (2019). Bibliometric analysis of published literature on industry 4.0. *2019 International Conference on Electronics, Information, and Communication (ICEIC)*, 1–6.
- Aidi Ahmi, R. M. (2019). Bibliometric Analysis of Global Scientific Literature on Web Accessibility. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering*, 7(6), 250–258.
- Albader, F. (2018). Islamic law and the right to armed jihad. *Indonesian Journal of International and Comparative Law*, 5(4), 571-605.
- Albader, F. (2020). Examining the islamic jus in bello. *Indonesian Journal of International and Comparative Law*, 7(1), 47-72
- Al-Dawoody, A. (2017a). Islamic law and international humanitarian law: An introduction to the main principles. *International Review of the Red Cross*, 99(906), 995-1018. doi:10.1017/S1816383118000310
- Al-Dawoody, A. (2017b). Management of the dead from the Islamic law and international humanitarian law perspectives: considerations for humanitarian forensics. *International Review of the Red Cross*, 99(905), 759–784.
- Al-Dawoody, A., & Murphy, V. (2019). International humanitarian law, islamic law and the protection of children in armed conflict. *International Review of the Red Cross*, 101(911), 551-573. doi:10.1017/S1816383119000560
- Al-Dawoody, A., Begović, N., Alispahić, Z., Hasani, M., Čeman, S., and Mahić, A. (2020). *Islamic law and International humanitarian law*. Sarajevo: University in Sarajevo, Faculty of Islamic Studies.
- Al-Dawoody, A., Winter, K. A., & Finegan, O. (2021). International committee of the red cross (ICRC): Management of the dead under islamic law. *Forensic Science International: Reports*, 3 doi:10.1016/j.fsir.2021.100196
- Al-Dawoody, A., & Signoret, A. O. (2023a). Respect for the dead under international law and islamic law in armed conflicts. *Anthropology of violent death: Theoretical foundations for forensic humanitarian action* (pp. 219-249) doi:10.1002/9781119806394.ch12
- Al-Dawoody, A., & Pons, W. I. (2023b). Protection of persons with disabilities in armed conflict under international humanitarian law and islamic law. *International Review of the Red Cross*, 105(922), 352-374. doi:10.1017/S1816383122000819
- Ali, S. S., & Rehman, J. (2005). The concept of jihad in islamic international law. *Journal of Conflict and Security Law*, 10(3), 321-343. doi:10.1093/jcsl/kri017
- Antwi-Boateng, O. (2017). The rise of pan-Islamic terrorism in Africa: A global security challenge. *Politics & Policy*, 45(2), 253–284.
- Badar, M., Al-Dawoody, A., & Higgins, N. (2019). The origins and evolution of islamic law of rebellion: Its significance to the current international humanitarian law discourse. *Brill's Arab and Islamic Laws Series* 14, pp. 309-355. doi:10.1163/9789004388376_015
- Badar, M. E. (2013). Ius in bello under islamic international law. *International Criminal Law Review*, 13(3), 593-625. doi:10.1163/15718123-01303002

- Badar, M. E., & Sabuj, M. Z. (2019). The islamic law of rebellion and its potential to complement public international law on the use of force. *Journal of International and Comparative Law*, 6(2), 365-390.
- De Bellis, N. (2009). *Bibliometrics and citation analysis: from the science citation index to cybermetrics*. scarecrow press.
- Denney, A. S. & Tewksbury, R. (2013). How to write a literature review. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 24(2), 218–234. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10511253.2012.730617>
- Diem, A. & Wolter, S. C. (2013). The use of bibliometrics to measure research performance in education sciences. *Research in Higher Education*, 54(1), 86–114.
- Forsythe, D. P., & Rieffer-Flanagan, B. A. J. (2016). *The international committee of the red cross: A neutral humanitarian actor: Second edition* (pp. 1-140) doi:10.4324/9781315644448
- Gallant, K. S. (2008). The principle of legality in international and comparative criminal law. *The principle of legality in international and comparative criminal law* (pp. 1-608) doi:10.1017/CBO9780511551826
- Hashmi, S. H. (2017). Is there an islamic ethic of humanitarian intervention? *International law and islamic law* (pp. 117-138) doi:10.4324/9781315092515-8
- Hashmi, S. H. (2021). The islamic law of war and peace and the international legal order: Convergence or dissonance? *The justification of war and international order: From past to present* (pp. 379-394) doi:10.1093/oso/9780198865308.003.0021
- International Committee of Red Cross. (2004). *What is International Humanitarian Law?*. available at: https://www.icrc.org/en/doc/assets/files/other/what_is_ihl.pdf (accessed 17 September 2023).
- International Committee of Red Cross. (2020). *Islamic Law and International Humanitarian Law: Common principles of the two legal systems*. available at: <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/islamic-law-international-humanitarian-law> (accessed 17 September 2023).
- March, A. F. & Modirzadeh, N. K. (2013). Ambivalent universalism? Jus ad Bellum in modern islamic legal discourse. *European Journal of International Law*, 24(1), 367–389.
- Müller, D. M. (2017). From consultancy to critique: The ‘success story’ of globalized zakat management in malaysia and its normative ambiguities. *Globalizations*, 14(1), 81–98.
- Munir, M. (2011). The Layha for the Mujahideen: an analysis of the code of conduct for the Taliban fighters under Islamic law. *International Review of the Red Cross*, 93(881), 81–102.
- Page, M. J., McKenzie, J. E., Bossuyt, P. M., Boutron, I., Hoffmann, T. C., Mulrow, C. D., Shamseer, L., Tetzlaff, J. M., Akl, E. A., Brennan, S. E., Chou, R., Glanville, J., Grimshaw, J. M., Hróbjartsson, A., Lalu, M. M., Li, T., Loder, E. W., Mayo-Wilson, E., McDonald, S., & McGuinness, L. A. (2021). The PRISMA 2020 statement: An updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *British Medical Journal*, 372(71). <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n71>
- Rehn, C., Kronman, U. & Wadskog, D. (2007). Bibliometric indicators—definitions and usage at Karolinska Institutet. *Karolinska Institutet*, 13, 2012.
- Sabuj, M. Z. (2021). The legitimacy of use of force in public and islamic international law. *The legitimacy of use of force in public and islamic international law* (pp. 1-181) doi:10.1007/978-3-030-77298-7
- Sharma, G. (2021). The Makerspace Phenomenon: A Bibliometric Review of Literature (2012–2020). *International Journal of Innovation and Technology Management*, 18(03), 2150006.

- Van Eck, N. J. & Waltman, L. (2017). *VOSviewer manual. Manual for VOSviewer*. Leiden University.
- Van Engeland, A. (2016). Contextualisation of humanitarian assistance and its shortcomings in international human rights law. *Israel Law Review*, 49(2), 169-195. doi:10.1017/S0021223716000054
- Van Engeland, A. (2017). “Be karbala miravim!” iran, or the challenges of internalizing international humanitarian law in a muslim country. *Do the geneva conventions matter?* (pp. 250-280) doi:10.1093/oso/9780199379774.003.0010
- Vanhullebusch, M. (2019a). Dialoguing with islamic fighters about international humanitarian law: Towards a relational normativity. *Asia-pacific perspectives on international humanitarian law* (pp. 656-669) doi:10.1017/9781108667203.037
- Vanhullebusch, M. (2019b). On the abodes of war and peace in the islamic law of war: Fact or fiction? *Brill's Arab and Islamic Laws Series 14*, pp. 277-308. doi:10.1163/9789004388376_014
- Van Leeuwen, T. (2006). The application of bibliometric analyses in the evaluation of social science research. Who benefits from it, and why it is still feasible. *Scientometrics*, 66(1), 133–154.
- Verhoeven, H. (2009). The self-fulfilling prophecy of failed states: Somalia, state collapse and the Global War on Terror. *Journal of Eastern African Studies*, 3(3), 405–425.
- Zupic, I. & Čater, T. (2014). Bibliometric Methods in Management and Organization. *Organizational Research Methods*, 18(3), 429–472. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1094428114562629>