



## Human Rights and Social Justice in Quranic Contexts: A Global Trend

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| Article  | Abstract  |
|--|---|
| <p><b>Keywords:</b><br/>Quran; Islamic Law; Islamic Jurisprudence; Bibliometric Analysis; Human Rights.</p> <p><b>Article History</b><br/>Received: Jul 13, 2024;<br/>Reviewed: Aug 17, 2024;<br/>Accepted: Sep 21, 2024;<br/>Published: Sep 24, 2024.</p> | <p><i>Scholarly interest in the study of social justice and human rights in Quranic contexts has increased in light of global conversations about ethical governance, equality, and justice. To fully comprehend how Islamic texts contribute to current human rights discourses, this study aims to present a bibliometric analysis of key trends, authors, and themes in the literature surrounding these problems. Using R/R-Studio, Vosviewer, Microsoft Excel, and a Boolean search on Scopus, data from 2019 to 2024 is analysed to identify important trends, authors, affiliations, and thematic developments within these interconnected disciplines. The results show a wide range of research interests and substantial publication activity with noteworthy contributions from different nations and institutions. Network visualisations highlight the transdisciplinary nature of the discourse by illuminating the relationships and co-occurrences of important terms. This study offers important insights into the development of scholarly research on these important subjects, laying the groundwork for further research and educating practitioners and politicians on the relationship between social justice, legal doctrine, and religious texts.</i></p> |



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### INTRODUCTION

A productive subject for bibliometric analysis is the junction of religious texts, law, and social justice, especially when comprehending how these ideas are examined and connected across time. To better understand the latest and updated of these domains from 2019 to

2024 (Budiono et al., 2023). The additional reason is that the data is current and readily available, guaranteeing its relevance to current developments (Faisal & Azhari, 2021). This time frame allows for a comparative examination of technological developments, society, and the economy while capturing the effects of major worldwide events (Jaelani et al., 2024). A five-year period is also perfect for longitudinal research because it provides enough time to observe changes and trends (Sahrudin & Mh, 2024). This study explores the quantitative analysis of scholarly literature about the Quran, Islamic law (shariah), Islamic jurisprudence, social justice, and human rights (Dadah et al., 2024).

The scholarly conversation surrounding these subjects has expanded and become more diverse in recent years, which is indicative of their significance in today's socio-political environments (Manek et al., 2022). The foundational holy source of Islam, the Quran, together with Islamic jurisprudence and Sharia law, offer a framework for comprehending moral and legal matters in Muslim countries (Arfan et al., 2024). On the other hand, universal concepts like social justice and human rights interact with legal and theological frameworks, posing important challenges regarding how they should be applied and interpreted in diverse cultural situations (Aditya & Al-Fatih, 2021).

Employing document and network analysis, this study uses a comprehensive bibliometric analytic approach to map out the intellectual landscape of these related topics (Apriliani et al., 2024). Through the use of VOSViewer, Microsoft Excel, and r/t-studio software, the research attempts to offer a comprehensive picture of authorship patterns, publication trends, and theme developments (Aozora Tawazun et al., 2023). The discourse on the Quran, Islamic law, sharia, Islamic jurisprudence, social justice, and human rights is shaped by several major publications, prominent authors, and developing trends, all of which are identified in this analysis along with the present state of research (Alam, 2019).

The study's findings will be a great resource for academics, decision-makers, and professionals interested in investigating how religious texts, legal precepts, and social justice interact. They will provide light on how these areas change and impact one another over time (Dhea Salsabila et al., 2023). The scientific community, publishers, and legislators increasingly acknowledge how important evaluation procedures work. This is especially true for bibliometric indicators from journal editorials and individual publications (Cahyani M Djamil et al., 2024). The article presents several notable strengths that enhance its contribution to the academic discourse. Firstly, the study's comprehensive analysis, which spans from 2019 to 2024, allows for an in-depth understanding of recent trends and developments in Islamic law, human rights, social justice, and Quranic studies (Anwar et al., 2024). This extensive timeframe enables the identification of evolving themes and emerging areas of interest, providing a robust foundation for future research.

Secondly, the article's interdisciplinary approach is particularly commendable (Setiawan, 2017). The study offers a multifaceted view of the subject matter by integrating perspectives from law, human rights, social justice, and Quranic contexts. This holistic approach enriches the analysis and highlights the interconnectedness of these fields,

demonstrating how they collectively contribute to a broader understanding of societal issues.

Methodological rigour is another significant strength of the article (Apriantoro et al., 2024). The use of bibliometric methods ensures a systematic and quantitative analysis of research publications, lending objectivity and reliability to the findings (Apriantoro et al., 2023). This rigorous methodology enhances the credibility of the study, making its conclusions more dependable for scholars and practitioners alike. The study's ability to identify key research trends, influential authors, prominent journals, and significant publications is also noteworthy. By mapping out these elements, the article provides valuable insights into the current landscape of research in Islamic law and related fields (Anurogo, 2023). This information is particularly useful for scholars seeking to understand the prevailing directions in the field and those aiming to identify gaps or opportunities for further investigation (Anurogo et al., 2023).

Furthermore, the article's contextual relevance stands out as a major advantage. By focusing on the Quranic context and its relation to contemporary issues such as human rights and social justice, the study remains highly pertinent to current global discussions (Kurniawan, 2022), effectively bridging traditional Islamic teachings with modern human rights discourse that highlights areas of convergence and potential harmonisation.

The educational value of the article cannot be overstated. The comprehensive findings serve as an excellent resource for educators and students, providing a well-rounded understanding of the intersection of Islamic law and contemporary social issues (Wibowo et al., 2023). This makes the article a valuable teaching tool in academic settings, fostering a deeper appreciation of the subject matter among learners. Lastly, the insights gained from this study have significant policy implications. The article's findings can inform policy-making, especially in regions where Islamic law is crucial in shaping legal and social systems (Bari et al., 2024; Ilmi et al., 2024). By highlighting areas where Islamic principles and human rights frameworks can be aligned, the study offers a pathway for developing policies that respect cultural and religious contexts while promoting social justice and human rights (Azkya Ramadhan et al., 2024; Nursyahidah et al., 2024).

The article's comprehensive analysis, interdisciplinary approach, methodological rigour, identification of research trends, contextual relevance, educational value, and policy implications collectively contribute to its strength and impact (Bustanil ulum et al., 2024). These attributes make it a valuable contribution to the academic and practical understanding of Islamic law, human rights, and social justice. With the growing significance of the basic analysis of publications, this study aims to characterise the topographies in general and do a bibliometric analysis on the subject of human rights. Human rights articles have been researched since these are considered the most widely read publications offering up-to-date knowledge, trends, and information in the academic sector (Al-Fatih & Aulia, 2021).

To fulfil the four objectives of this study, mapping was done to offer important bibliometric data from the literature on human rights. Its primary objective is to ascertain which countries have made the most contributions to the area of human rights studies in Quranic contexts and to investigate the partnerships and contributions that have arisen from these countries (Nasrulloh et al., 2024). Secondly, the objective is to ascertain eminent writers within the domain of human rights studies and assess the degree and kind of their partnerships (Ali & Lawal, 2024). Third, the research examines how the major terms and themes commonly appearing in the titles and abstracts of human rights studies reflect the development of the field (Nirwana et al., 2024). In conclusion, the study looks at how human rights research has developed and changed over the previous five years, focusing especially on identifying the journals that have published the most influential works and evaluating their impact on the field.

## METHOD

This research employs a quantitative methodology (Al-Fatih, 2023) incorporating network and document analysis as part of a thorough bibliometric analysis technique (Mayasari et al., 2023; Yahya et al., 2022). On June 19, 2024, at 14:22, a Boolean search on the Scopus database from 1974 to 2024 was used to gather data. VOSViewer, Microsoft Excel, and R/R-Studio applications were utilised for networking, citations, and document analysis. Scopus was selected based on its prominence as a peer-reviewed publication database. Scopus has a wider selection of items than other databases, and it is almost 70% bigger than WoS (Musa et al., 2024). The following criteria were used to narrow down the bibliography searches:

The study's phases covered the following elements: The literature review aims to determine any gaps in the field of bibliometrics and confirm if the research is relevant. Additionally, the study assisted in choosing the appropriate keywords for the study's scope, which were subsequently found via a Boolean operator search in Scopus. The EndNote X9 program was used to save the bibliography search results, which were then saved into a CSV file that could be viewed in either Excel or Numbers. Furthermore, the metadata was finished, and the saved files were examined. The study ultimately employed bibliometric analysis to ascertain the yearly quantity of documents according to journals, authors, affiliations, countries, and topics of study. R/R-Studio and the Scopus analyser were used for this. The document network visualisation was examined using VOSViewer, and the data was handled using Microsoft Excel.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Document Analysis Regarding Human Rights and Social Justice in Quranic Contexts

This section examines documents garnered from the extensive collection of peer-reviewed literature—the Scopus database. To utilise the data, important contributions, trends, and patterns about the study's subject were examined to gain insightful analysis of the scope of current knowledge.

**Table 1.** Main Information

| <b>Major Data Information</b>   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Period Sources (Books, Journals, Etc.)  | 2019:2024 |
| Documents Average Age Average Citations Per Document Annual Growth Rate Percentage References | 2361      |
| Contents of the Document  | 6672      |
| Plus, Keywords (Id)   | -14.2     |
| Keywords For Author (DE)  | 2.7       |
| Authors Writers of Documents with A Single Author   | 2.22      |
| Authors Working Together  | 280208    |
| Documents With a Single Author Co-Authors Per Document International Co-Authorship Percentage |           |
| Types of Documents: Article   | 2231      |
| Major Data Information  | 14146     |
| Period Sources (Books, Journals, Etc.)  |           |
| Documents Average Age Average Citations Per Document Annual Growth Rate Percentage References | 9268      |
| Contents of the Document  | 4148      |
| Plus, Keywords (Id)   |           |
| Keywords For Author (DE)  | 4604      |
| Authors Writers of Documents with A Single Author   | 1.55      |
| Authors Working Together  | 8.558     |
| Documents With a Single Author Co-Authors Per Document International Co-Authorship Percentage |           |
| Types of Documents: Article   | 4538      |

Source: Scopus Database 2019-2024

The collection spans 2019 through 2024 and contains data from 2,361 sources, including books and periodicals, totalling 6,672 documents. On average, these documents are only 2.7 years old, reflecting their relatively recent publication despite a negative annual growth rate of -14.2%. Each document has been cited an average of 2.22 times, with

280,208 references included. Along with 14,146 author keywords, the dataset also features 2,231 keywords describing the content. A total of 9,268 authors contributed to the collection, with 4,148 producing single-authored works. Of the total documents, 4,604 are single-authored, with an average of 1.55 co-authors per document. Additionally, international co-authorship appears in 8.558% of the documents, with most of the collection comprising 4,538 items.

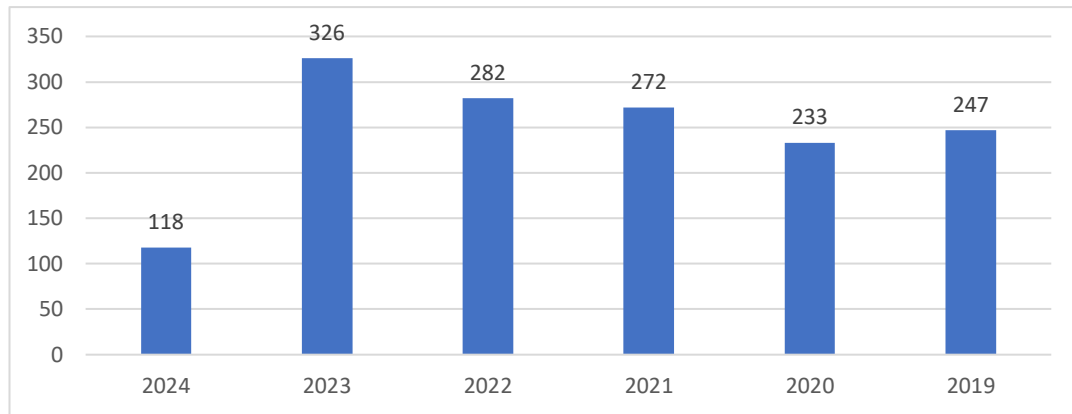
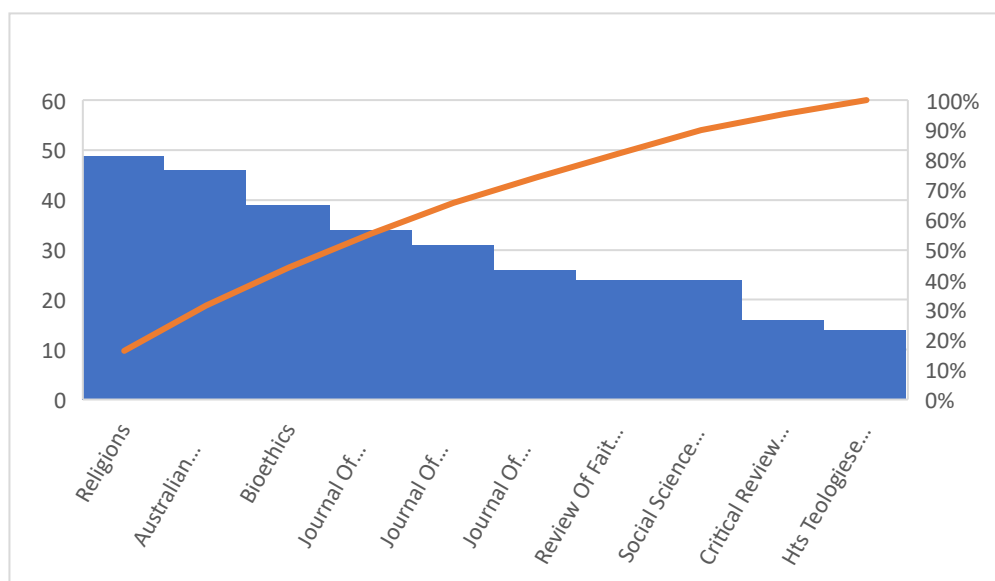


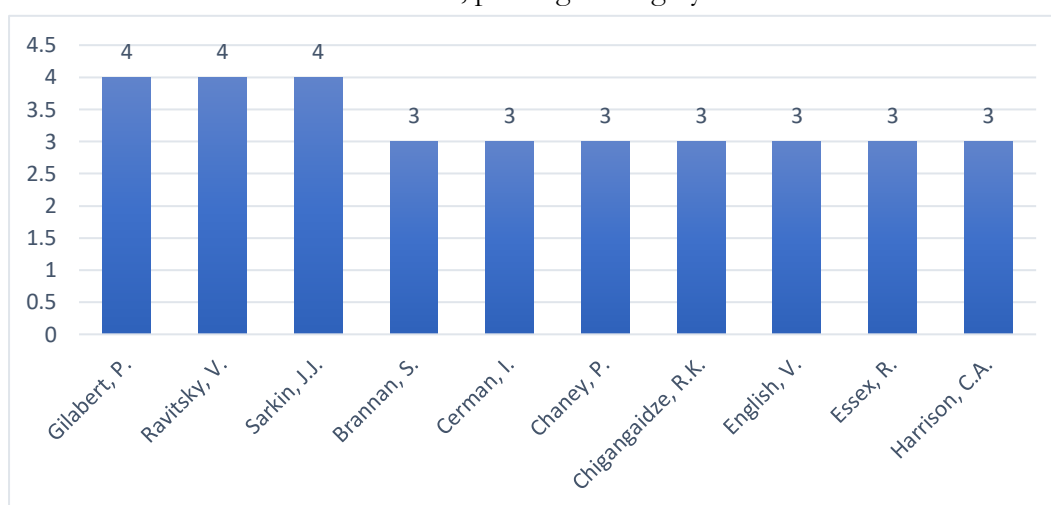
Figure 1. Years Chart, Source: Scopus Database 2019-2024

The distribution of documents from 2019 to 2024 is shown in Figure 1. There exist some fluctuations in the number of documents released annually. With 326 overall documents published, 2023 saw the greatest number of documents published. With 118 items published, the year 2024 has the fewest publications overall. There are also a lot of publications from the years 2022 and 2021—282 and 272 documents, respectively. There were 233 and 247 documents published in 2020 and 2019, respectively. This graph shows that publications peaked in 2023 and then sharply declined in 2024.



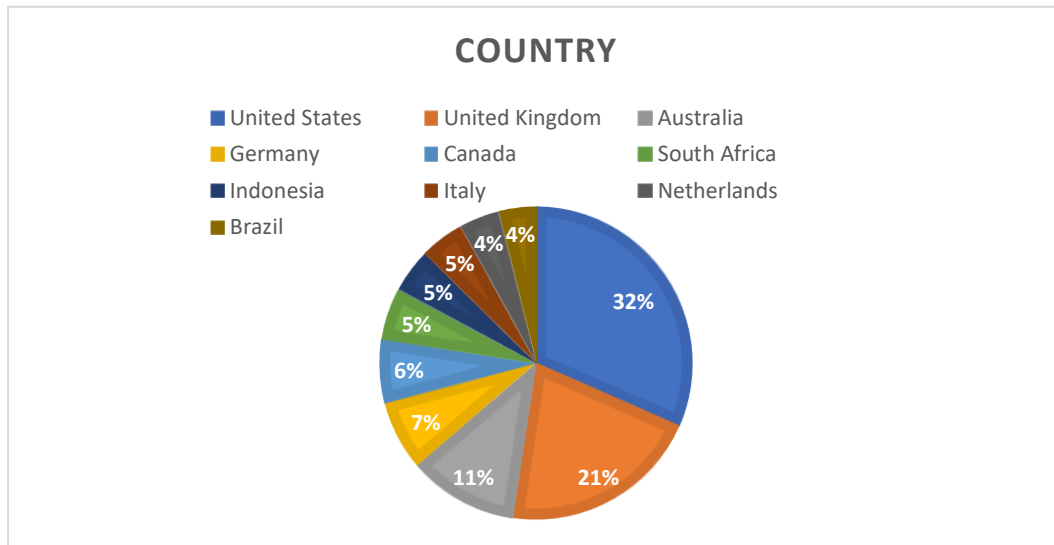
**Figure 2.** Source Chart, Source: Scopus Database 2019–2024

The distribution of documents by source, shown by the blue bars in Figure 2, overlays with an orange cumulative line chart. With almost 50 pages, the "Religions" source has the most documents. The "Australian Journal of Human Rights" and "Bioethics" sources each have over forty-five documents after this (Cabrera Cabrera et al., 2024). Three times cited, the sources from the "Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies" show a range of thirty to forty documents. The "Review of Faith and International Affairs" and "Social Science and Medicine" sources have roughly 25 papers apiece, while the "Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy" and "Hts Theologian Studies Theological Studies" sources have the fewest, with just over ten papers apiece (Fuchs & Lennartz, 2024; Matetoa-Mohapi, 2021; Perez-Brumer et al., 2024). The cumulative line graph exhibits a consistent upward trend, signifying that the total number of documents steadily rises with the consideration of additional sources, peaking at roughly 60.



**Figure 3.** Author’s chart, Source: Scopus Database 2019-2024

Figure 3 displays the total number of publications that various researchers have published. The graphic indicates that Gilabert P., Sarkin J.J., and Ravitsky V. are the most prolific authors in this collection, having each published four documents. Each of the following authors has produced three documents: English V., Essex R., Harrison C.A., Braman S., Cerman I., Chaney P., and Chigangaidze R.K. This chart highlights the total number of written papers that each top contributor to the dataset has provided.

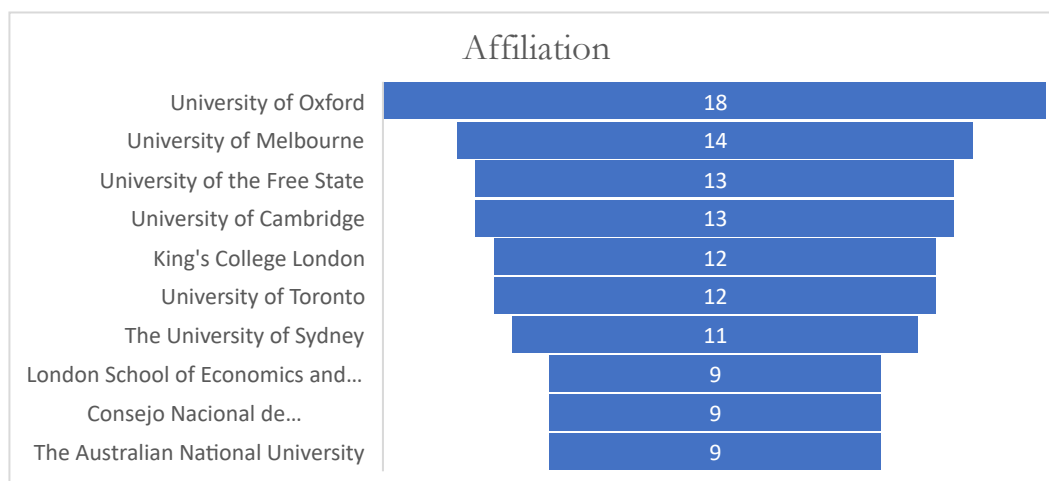


**Figure 4.** Countries Chart, Source: Scopus Database 2019-2024

The distribution of documents per nation is shown in a pie chart in Figure 4. With 32% of all documents, the United States has the greatest share and dominates the chart. The second-largest contributor is the United Kingdom, with 21%. Germany contributed 6%, Canada 7%, and Australia 11%, among other noteworthy countries. Italy and Brazil both provide 4%, while South Africa and Indonesia each contribute 5%. At 4%, the Netherlands has the lowest percentage of all the listed nations. The geographical distribution of research contributions is depicted in this chart, with the United States and the United Kingdom coming in at the top.



Among the top 10 countries, Indonesia has the most publications in Southeast Asia, as represented in the chart, contributing 5% of the total publication share. It demonstrates that Indonesian academics or institutions are responsible for 5% of the research or scholarly work published in this field. The percentage represents Indonesia's contribution to the worldwide scholarly debate on this subject, offering perspectives, research, or conclusions unique to "Human Rights and Social Justice in Quranic Contexts."



**Figure 5.** Affiliation Chart, Source: Scopus Database 2019-2024

The quantity of documents associated with different colleges and organisations is shown in Figure 5. The University of Oxford leads with 18 records, making it the most prolific contributor. Following closely in the University of Melbourne with 14 related documents. Both the University of Cambridge and the University of the Free State contribute 13 documents each. King's College London and the University of Toronto are tied with 12 documents, while the University of Sydney follows with 11 papers. Rounding out the list, the London School of Economics and Political Science, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, and the Australian National University each have nine documents. This figure demonstrates the University of Oxford's significant role in contributing to the dataset.

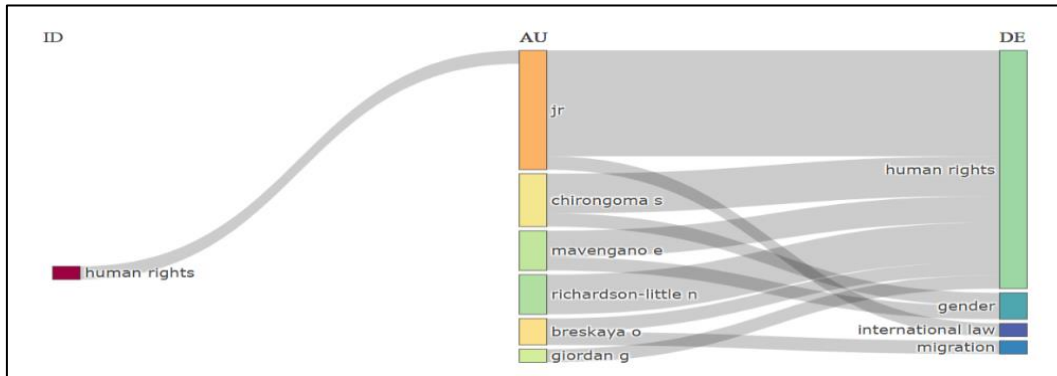


Figure 6. Three Field Plot, Source: Scopus Database 2019-2024

An ID, authors (AU), and research domains (DE) are visually represented in Figure 6, a three-field plot. The dark red box on the left represents the ID "human rights," where the plot begins. The center column has connections between this ID and several authors, including "jr," "chironcoma s," "mavengano e," "richardson-little n," "breskaya o," and "giordan g." The right-hand side then links these writers to a variety of academic fields, such as "human rights," "gender," "international law," and "migration." The linkages reflect the multifaceted character of the authors' work and the variety of focal areas of their study by demonstrating how they are connected to research issues within the larger ID of human rights.

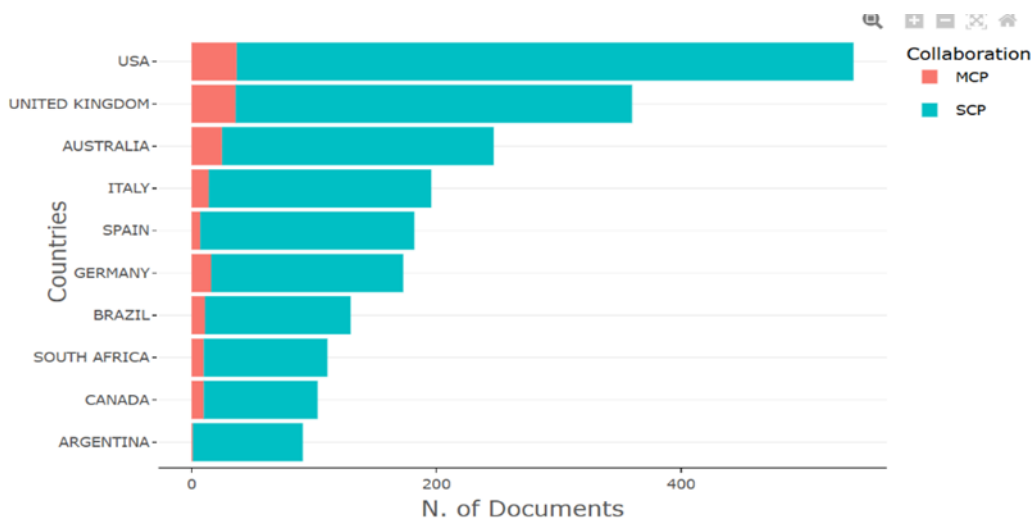


Figure 7. Corresponding Author's Countries Chart, Source: Scopus Database 2019-2024

Figure 7 shows the number of documents by the country of the corresponding author and the form of collaboration. Multiple Country Publications (MCP) are shown in pink, while Single Country Publications (SCP) are highlighted in teal. In order of the most

documents, the leading countries are the United States, Australia, Italy, Spain, Germany, Brazil, South Africa, Canada, Argentina, and the United Kingdom.

1. USA: The highest number of documents, with a significant portion as SCP.
2. United Kingdom: Second highest, with a notable share of MCP.
3. Australia: Third in rank, with more SCP compared to MCP.
4. Italy, Spain, and Germany: in moderate numbers, with SCP predominating.
5. Brazil, South Africa, Canada, Argentina: Fewer documents, mainly SCP.

This chart highlights the predominance of SCP across countries, with the USA and the UK having the most significant contributions. The visual representation emphasises the collaborative nature of research in these countries.

**Table 2.** Most Global Documents Cited

| Paper  | Total Citations | TC Per Year | Normalized TC |
|--|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Juergensmeyer M, 2023, The New Cold War? Religious Nationalism Confronts the Secular State | 580             | 290.00      | 435.67        |
| Beji R, 2021, J Bus Ethics   | 231             | 57.75       | 89.18         |
| Chalkidis I, 2020, Acl - Annu Meet Assoc Comput Linguist, Proc Conf                        | 148             | 29.60       | 43.84         |
| Mcfarland S, 2019, Polit Psychol   | 110             | 18.33       | 30.94         |
| Abrahamian E, 2023, Tortured Confessions: Prisons and Public Recantations in Mod Iran      | 103             | 51.50       | 77.37         |
| Mayblin L, 2019, J Ethn Migr Stud  | 90              | 15.00       | 25.32         |
| Waltz Se, 2023, Hum Rights and Reform: Changing the Face of North African Politics         | 85              | 42.50       | 63.85         |
| Goering S, 2021, Neuroethics   | 84              | 21.00       | 32.43         |
| Hossain M, 2020, J Bus Ethics  | 84              | 16.80       | 24.88         |
| Di Stasio V, 2021, J Ethn Migr Stud  | 79              | 19.75       | 30.50         |

Source: Scopus Database 2019-2024

Table 2 presents the most cited papers globally as well as total citations, citations per year (TC per Year), and normalised total citations (Normalized TC). "The New Cold War: Religious Nationalism Confronts the Secular State" is the most often quoted work by (Juergensmeyer, 2023), which has a normalised TC of 435.67, an amazing 580 total citations, and an average of 290 citations per year. It was published in the "Journal of Business Ethics" and received 231 total citations, or 57.75 citations per year, with a normalised TC of 89.18 (Dawkins, 2019; Juergensmeyer, 2023) (Beji et al., 2021).

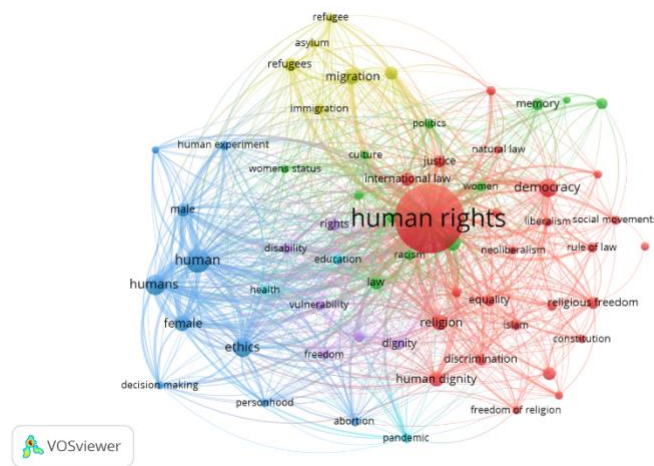
(Chalkidis et al., 2020) has 148 total citations, average 29.60 per year, and a normalised TC of 43.84 in the "ACL - Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, Proceedings of the Conference" (McFarland et al., 2019) in "Political

Psychology" has received 110 citations, with a normalised TC of 30.94 and an average of 18.33 per year (Abrahamian, 2023) With 103 total citations, 51.50 annually, and a normalised TC of 77.37, "Tortured Confessions: Prisons and Public Recantations in Modern Iran" (Mayblin & James, 2019) in the "Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies" has 90 citations, 15 per year, and a normalised TC of 25.32. (Waltz, 2023) possesses 85 citations, 42.50 annually, and a normalised TC of 63.85 in "Human Rights and Reform: Changing the Face of North African Politics" (Goering et al., 2021) in "Neuroethics" also has 84 citations, averaging 21 per year, with a normalised TC of 32.43. (Hossain et al., 2020) in the "Journal of Business Ethics" has 84 citations, 16.80 per year, and a normalised TC of 24.88. Finally, (Di Stasio et al., 2021) with a normalised TC of 30.50, the "Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies" has 79 citations, or 19.75 per year. This table emphasises notable scholarly contributions made over a range of disciplines and time periods, highlighting their influence and recognition on a global scale (Waltz, 2023).

### **Network Analysis Regarding Human Rights and Social Justice in Quranic Contexts**

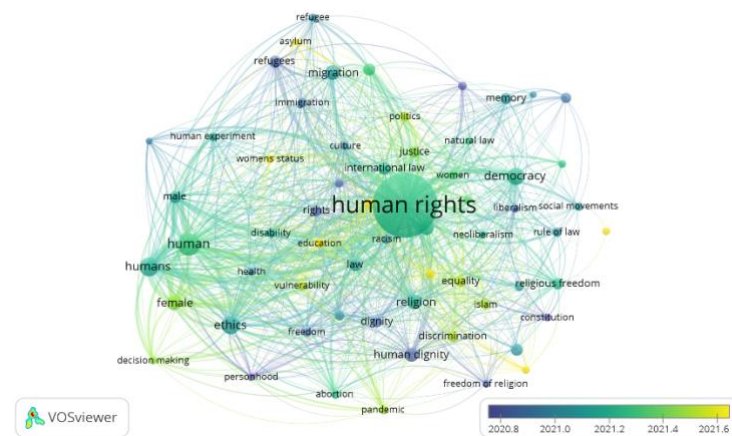
VOSviewer was used to construct the network visualisation displayed in Figure 8, which shows the linkages and co-occurrences of different phrases associated with "human rights." The largest and most noticeable node in the dataset is "human rights," which indicates that it is significant and frequently mentioned. It is encircled by clusters of similar sentences, connected by a line that expresses the strength of their relationship.

1. Red Cluster emphasises the political and social facets of human rights with terminology like "democracy," "religion," "equality," "freedom," and "constitution."
2. Blue Cluster contains phrases like "decision-making," "humans," "female," "male," and "ethics," emphasising themes pertaining to gender and ethics.
3. Green Cluster contains words like "natural law," "memory," and "justice," suggesting that legal and historical aspects of human rights are the main focus.
4. Yellow Cluster highlights concerns about human mobility and status by including terms like "immigration," "refugees," "asylum," and "migration."
5. Other Clusters are various smaller clusters and individual nodes that represent additional nuanced topics within the broader context of human rights, such as "pandemic," "discrimination," and "health."



**Figure 8.** Network Visualisation, Source: Scopus Database 2019-2024

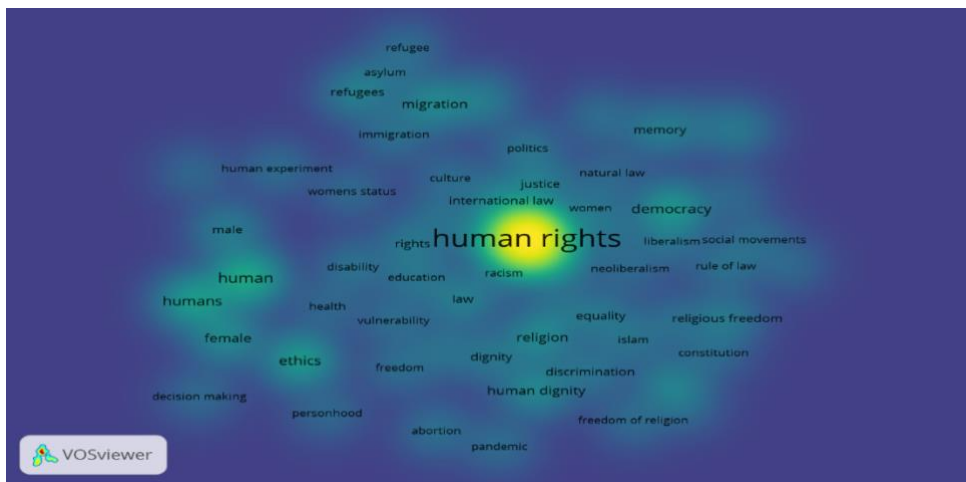
These concepts' connections highlight how multidimensional human rights are, with aspects that include social, political, ethical, and legal aspects. The graphic perfectly captures the depth and complexity of arguments surrounding human rights by demonstrating how different ideas link to one another and advance the conversation.



**Figure 9.** Overlay visualisation, Source: Scopus Database 2019-2024

An overlay visualisation showing the temporal evolution of phrases associated with "Human rights" inside the dataset was made using VOSviewer, as shown in Figure 9. The core phrase "human rights" continues to be the most noticeable node, demonstrating its enduring importance. Each phrase's occurrence is shown by a colour gradient that runs from blue to yellow, representing the period from 2020.8 to 2021.6. Blue and Green Nodes: Terms like "Migration," "Memory," "Ethics," "Democracy," and "Justice" are represented in blue and green, indicating their prominence earlier in the timeline, around late 2020 to early 2021.

Yellow Nodes: Terms like "Rule of law," "Neoliberalism," and "Religious freedom" appear in yellow, showing their increased relevance closer to mid-2021. The connections between nodes display the co-occurrence strength and frequency; thicker lines denote stronger correlations. This graphic perfectly illustrates how the emphasis on various human rights issues has changed over time, offering insights into the changing conversation in the field. It emphasizes how dynamically human rights discourses have evolved throughout the analysis, reflecting shifting priorities and new challenges.



**Figure 10.** Density Visualization, Source: Scopus Database 2019-2024

Figure 10 is a density visualization created using VOSviewer, showcasing the concentration and intensity of terms related to "human rights" within the dataset. The term "human rights" is highlighted in bright yellow at the centre, signifying its prominence and high frequency. It is surrounded by words with varying densities, indicated by different tones of blue and green. High-Density Areas: Here, terms with high co-occurrence and great significance within the dataset—like "Human," "Ethics," "Migration," "Democracy," and "Memory"—are displayed in brighter hues.

Medium-Density Areas: Terms like "Religion," "Equality," "Freedom," "Law," and "Justice" appear in medium shades of green, suggesting moderate importance and frequent mentions. Low-Density Areas: Terms such as "Pandemic," "Abortion," "Decision making," and "Human experiment" are depicted in darker blue shades, indicating lower frequency and lesser prominence. These graphic draws attention to the main points of discussion in the human rights debate by highlighting the most important and frequently discussed subjects. The colour gradient that extends from bright yellow to dark blue offers a clear and natural understanding of phrase density and the intensity of debates concerning various aspects of human rights.

## CONCLUSION

This study used a bibliometric analysis to examine the academic environment around the Quran, Islamic law, Sharia, Islamic jurisprudence, social justice, and human rights from 2019 to 2024 to address the research objectives. Using a strong methodological framework encompassing R/R-Studio, Microsoft Excel, and VOSviewer, the research mapped important trends, significant contributors, and patterns of global collaboration in various domains. Finding publication trends across countries and institutions was one of the main goals, and the results showed a sizable body of work with noteworthy contributions from the USA and the UK, underscoring the discourse's global character. The study also attempted to comprehend the co-occurrence of important phrases and intellectual networks through network visualisations. These images illustrated the debate on Quranic and Islamic law studies and demonstrated the connections between issues such as democracy, ethics, migration, and religious freedom.

Finding gaps in the field and potential future directions was another research aim. The analysis provided ideas for future research by highlighting understudied areas and developing topics. The study underscored the intricate interplay among religious texts, legal frameworks, and social justice concerns. It is suggested that continuous investigation will be crucial in tackling intricate problems at the crossroads of law, religion, and social justice within a swiftly evolving global milieu. Through the pursuit of these goals, this research offers significant perspectives for academics, decision-makers, and professionals who aim to enhance their comprehension of the dynamic interplay among Islamic law, social justice, and human rights. Further research will be essential to address the difficulties and possibilities that these sectors will present in the future.

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