

Contemporary Human Rights Law: A Bibliometric Analysis of the Literature from an Islamic and International Law Perspective

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Bibliometrics, human rights, Islamic law, international law, contemporary literature.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.19109>

How to cite item:

Amri, Contemporary Human Rights Law: A Bibliometric Analysis of the Literature with Islamic and International Law Perspectives. *Jurnal Elqonun*, 3 (2) 60-71

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the development of contemporary literature on human rights law (HAM) from an Islamic and international legal perspective through a bibliometric approach using the R Biblioshiny software. This study uses a bibliometric method with a quantitative analysis of scientific publications obtained from the Scopus database for the period 2020–2025. The collected data includes 1,463 articles from 556 sources with contributions from 2,027 authors, which were then analyzed using performance analysis and science mapping techniques. The results of the analysis show that although the number of publications is quite large, the annual growth rate has decreased by -4.93% and the citation trend tends to weaken, indicating that the academic impact of this research still needs to be improved. Thematically, the study shifts from normative issues such as non-discrimination and self-determination to contemporary global issues such as geopolitical conflict, justice, and international human rights law. The largest contributions come from Western countries, especially the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United States, while participation from Global South countries, including Indonesia, is starting to emerge, although still limited. These findings confirm that human rights studies are not only influenced by normative legal dimensions but are also multidisciplinary and influenced by global realities, thus opening up space for integrating Islamic and international legal perspectives in formulating a more inclusive approach. Therefore, further research is recommended to strengthen international collaboration networks, increase the visibility of publications, and encourage broader involvement from developing countries to build a more representative and contextualized human rights discourse.

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Bibliometrik, hak asasi manusia, hukum Islam, hukum internasional, literatur kontemporer.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.19109>

How to cite item:

Amri, Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia Kontemporer: Analisis Bibliometrik Literatur dari Perspektif Hukum Islam dan Hukum Internasional. *Jurnal Elqonun*, 3 (2) 60-71

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perkembangan literatur kontemporer mengenai hukum hak asasi manusia (HAM) dalam perspektif Islam dan hukum internasional melalui pendekatan bibliometrik dengan menggunakan perangkat lunak R Biblioshiny. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode bibliometrik dengan analisis kuantitatif terhadap publikasi ilmiah yang diperoleh dari basis data Scopus pada periode 2020–2025. Data yang terkumpul mencakup 1.463 artikel dari 556 sumber dengan kontribusi 2.027 penulis, yang kemudian dianalisis menggunakan teknik *performance analysis* dan *science mapping*. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa meskipun jumlah publikasi cukup besar, tingkat pertumbuhan tahunan mengalami penurunan sebesar -4,93% dan tren sitasi cenderung melemah, menandakan bahwa dampak akademik penelitian ini masih perlu ditingkatkan. Secara tematik, kajian beralih dari isu normatif seperti *non-discrimination* dan *self-determination* menuju isu kontemporer global seperti konflik geopolitik, keadilan, dan hukum HAM internasional. Kontribusi terbesar berasal dari negara-negara Barat, terutama Inggris, Australia, dan Amerika Serikat, sementara partisipasi negara *Global South* termasuk Indonesia mulai muncul meskipun masih terbatas. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa kajian HAM tidak hanya dipengaruhi dimensi hukum normatif, tetapi juga bersifat multidisipliner dan dipengaruhi realitas global, sehingga membuka ruang integrasi perspektif Islam dan hukum internasional dalam merumuskan pendekatan yang lebih inklusif. Oleh karena itu, penelitian selanjutnya disarankan untuk memperkuat jejaring kolaborasi internasional, meningkatkan visibilitas publikasi, serta mendorong keterlibatan lebih luas dari negara-negara berkembang guna membangun diskursus HAM yang lebih representatif dan kontekstual.

INTRODUCTION

Human Rights Law (HAM) is one of the main foundations of modern legal systems, both at the national and international levels¹. The protection of human rights reflects the commitment of the state and society to the dignity, freedom, and well-being of individuals². Along with globalization and developments in politics, society, and information technology, human rights issues are becoming increasingly complex³. Moreover, the Islamic perspective has specific ethical, moral, and legal principles that influence the understanding of basic human rights⁴. Integrating Islamic legal perspectives with international law presents both a challenge and an opportunity to develop a more inclusive and globally relevant study of human rights law⁵. In Islam, this is supported by the principle of justice (*'adl*) and the concept of rights in *the maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, which emphasizes the protection

of religion, life, intellect, descendants, and property as the basis of human rights⁶.

In recent decades, academic literature on human rights has experienced significant growth, with publications spread across various national and international journals⁷. Topics widely discussed include civil and political rights, economic, social, and cultural rights, and the relationship between human rights and constitutional and international law⁸. However, there are limitations in understanding overall research trends, collaboration patterns among authors, leading institutions, and key themes, particularly in studies that combine Islamic and international law perspectives⁹. This highlights the need for a systematic literature review that can provide a comprehensive overview of research developments in the field of human rights.

Bibliometric methods offer an effective approach to analyzing scientific literature quantitatively and qualitatively¹⁰.

¹ Anjasra Karya, *Kewenangan Kejaksaan Dalam Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Pasca MoU Dengan Kementerian Dalam Negeri dan Kepolisian Republik Indonesia*, 1, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.19109>.

² Elisa, Elshadra Righayatsyah, dan Asep Abdul Muhyi, *Islam dan Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Perspektif Al-Qur'an: Kajian Tafsir Tematik*, 2, no. 2 (t.t.), <https://doi.org/10.69526/birv2i2.35>.

³ "Pemikiran Islam dan Internasionalisasi Hak Asasi Manusia," t.t.

⁴ Tamyiz Mukharrom dan Supriyanto Abdi, "Harmonizing Islam and Human Rights Through the Reconstruction of Classical Islamic Tradition," *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Dan Hukum Islam* 7, no. 1 (Maret 2023): 40, <https://doi.org/10.22373/sjhk.v7i1.16436>.

⁵ Farid Ahmadi dan Florentina Widihastrini, *Mobile Learning Media —Jarak, Waktu Dan Kecepatan— As A Medium To Introduce Problem- Solving To Children*, 9, no. 02 (2020).

⁶ Anis Hidayatul Imtihanah, "Reformasi Hukum Islam Dan Hak Asasi Manusia Perspektif

Abdullah Ahmad An- Na'im," *IJoIS: Indonesian Journal of Islamic Studies* 1, no. 01 (September 2020): 51–63, <https://doi.org/10.59525/ijois.v1i01.4>.

⁷ Mohammed R.M. Elshobake dan Muath Mohammed Alashqar, "Bibliometric Analysis of Published Literature on International Humanitarian Law from Islamic Perspective," *Muallim Journal of Social Science and Humanities*, 2 Oktober 2024, 36–53, <https://doi.org/10.33306/mjssh/295>.

⁸ Arafah Pramasto, *Reconciling Islam and Human Rights: A Narrative Review of Reform, Resistance, and Realignment*, t.t.

⁹ Syihaabul Hudaa, Luo Ying, dan Matteo D'Agustino, "Portrait of Equality, Justice, and Humanitarian Crisis in Scopus Database: A Bibliometric Study," *International Journal Ihya' Uhum al-Din* 26, no. 1 (Juni 2024): 67–78, <https://doi.org/10.21580/ihya.26.1.20285>.

¹⁰ Henky Fernando dkk., "Bibliometrics of Family Law Research Trends in Southeast Asia: An Analysis Two Decades 2003-2023," *El-Ussrah*:

Using R Biblioshiny, this study aims to identify publication trends, influential authors and institutions, and thematic focuses of human rights research from an Islamic and international law perspective¹¹. Bibliometric analysis not only provides insight into the number of publications and research distribution, but also allows mapping of relationships between authors, international collaboration networks, and developments in contemporary issues¹². The results of this study are expected to provide significant academic contributions, serve as a reference for the development of legal science, and assist policymakers and legal practitioners in understanding the dynamics and directions of human rights research that are developing globally and contextually.

METHOD

This study uses a bibliometric approach to analyze scientific literature related to Human Rights Law (HAM) from an Islamic and international legal perspective¹³. The bibliometric method is a systematic and quantitative approach to mapping research trends¹⁴. This approach

allows researchers to obtain a comprehensive overview of the dynamics of human rights research, both in terms of quantity and quality of literature, and to identify contemporary issues of academic focus¹⁵.

The research data was obtained from the Scopus database, which is one of the internationally indexed scientific publication repositories and has a broad multidisciplinary coverage¹⁶. The data collection process was carried out through a systematic search strategy using relevant keywords, including terms such as “human rights law”, “Islamic human rights law”, “sharia and human rights”, and “international human rights law”. The data search was limited to publications from the 2020–2025 period to ensure this study reflects contemporary literature. Next, the data were extracted in a format compatible with the R Biblioshiny software, which was used for advanced bibliometric analysis¹⁷.

The analysis was conducted through several stages, namely: first, identifying annual publication trends and journal distribution to understand the development of human rights research globally and contextually; second, mapping collaborative networks between authors, institutions, and countries to understand

Jurnal Hukum Keluarga 7, no. 1 (Juni 2024): 82, <https://doi.org/10.22373/ujhk.v7i1.22439>.

¹¹ Fernando dkk.

¹² Amri Saputra dkk., “Trends and Developments in Gamification for Science Education: A Bibliometric Review from 2019 to 2023,” *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan IPA* 11, no. 1 (Februari 2025): 30–44, <https://doi.org/10.29303/jppipa.v11i1.10169>.

¹³ Amri Saputra, Qonita Shabira, dan Dini Cahyati, “Tren Pemetaan Pendidikan Inklusif di Sekolah Menengah Atas: Tinjauan Bibliometrik 2019 hingga 2023,” *Action Research Journal Indonesia (ARJI)* 7, no. 1 (Februari 2025), <https://doi.org/10.61227/arji.v7i1.261>.

¹⁴ Naveen Donthu dkk., “How to Conduct a Bibliometric Analysis: An Overview and Guidelines,” *Journal of Business Research* 133 (September 2021): 285–96, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.04.070>.

¹⁵ Massimo Aria dan Corrado Cuccurullo, “Bibliometrix: An R-Tool for Comprehensive Science Mapping Analysis,” *Journal of Informetrics* 11, no. 4 (November 2017): 959–75, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2017.08.007>.

¹⁶ Jeroen Baas dkk., “Scopus as a Curated, High-Quality Bibliometric Data Source for Academic Research in Quantitative Science Studies,” *Quantitative Science Studies* 1, no. 1 (Februari 2020): 377–86, https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00019.

¹⁷ Amri Saputra, Shukri Bin Suparti, dan Nurul Hamizah Binti Mohamad Latip, “Menyingkap Tren Pemetaan Pendidikan Inklusif SMA di Dunia Melalui Analisis Bibliometrik Tahun 2019 Hingga 2023,” *Action Research Journal Indonesia (ARJI)* 7, no. 2 (April 2025), <https://doi.org/10.61227/arji.v7i2.354>.

patterns of scientific cooperation; third, analyzing keywords and thematic focus using network visualization to highlight contemporary issues relevant to Islamic perspectives and international law. This approach allows the research to be not only descriptive, but also analytical, thus providing comprehensive insights into the evolution of human rights research and the literature's contribution to the development of legal science at the global level and in the Islamic context.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bibliometric analysis using R-based Biblioshiny was used to map the development of contemporary human rights law research. The following visualization presents key publication indicators for the 2020–2025 period, including productivity, collaboration, and research trends.



Figure 1. Main information

Research on human rights law from an Islamic and international perspective between 2020 and 2025 showed significant dynamics. The number of identified documents reached 1,463 articles spread across 556 sources, with contributions from 2,027 authors. Despite the high number of publications, the annual growth rate actually experienced a negative trend of -4.93%. This indicates a downward trend in article production, which could be influenced by a shift in global research focus or the integration of human rights themes into other fields of study. The relatively young average age of the documents, at 2.54 years, indicates that this topic remains relevant and attracts attention from contemporary research.

In terms of collaboration, single authors remain quite dominant, accounting for 834 articles, although collaborative patterns are emerging, reflected in an average of 1.61 authors per article. The 14.49% international collaboration rate also demonstrates the existence of cross-border research networks, although this is not yet significant compared to other fields. Meanwhile, the number of keywords cited by authors reached 4,481, demonstrating the breadth of topics and the diversity of approaches used. The average citation rate per document of 3,989 indicates academic relevance and influence, although it does not yet demonstrate a very high citation rate. Overall, these data illustrate that contemporary human rights literature from an Islamic and international law perspective is still developing, with a growing trend of collaboration, but facing challenges in maintaining consistent publication growth.

Topic Trend Analysis

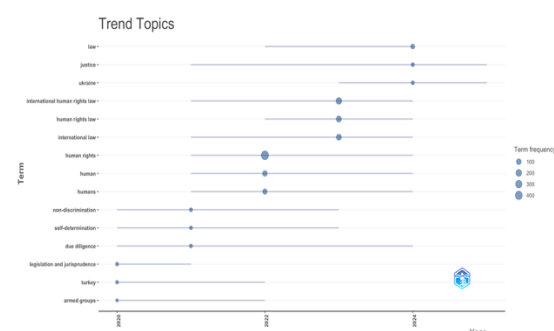


Figure 2. Trending Topics

A review of contemporary literature on human rights law between 2020 and 2025 shows interesting dynamics, both in terms of productivity and research theme direction. There are 1,463 documents from 556 sources with contributions from 2,027 authors, although the publication growth trend has decreased by -4.93% per year. Author collaboration is still limited with an average of 1.61 authors per article and an international collaboration rate of 14.49%. While the authors' keywords reaching 4,481 indicate the diversity of study focuses. Visualization of *trend topics* shows a shift

in issues from normative themes such as *legislation and jurisprudence*, *non-discrimination*, and *self-determination* to more contextual global issues such as *Ukraine*, *justice*, and *international human rights law*, especially in 2023–2024. This shift emphasizes that human rights research not only focuses on theoretical foundations, but also responds to contemporary challenges such as geopolitical conflicts, while opening up space for dialogue between Islamic perspectives and international law in formulating a more applicable approach to global humanitarian issues.

Annual Scientific Production Analysis

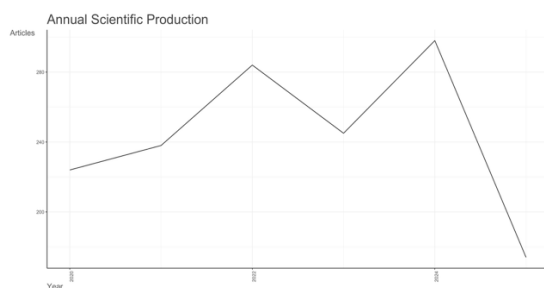


Figure 3. Annual Scientific Production

Annual scientific production graph shows fluctuations in publication productivity related to human rights law studies during the 2020–2025 period. At the beginning of the period, the number of articles remained relatively stable, with a moderate upward trend from 2020 until reaching a temporary peak in 2022. However, there was a decline in 2023, before a significant increase in 2024, marking the peak of scientific production during that period. Interestingly, the graph shows a fairly sharp decline in 2025, although this is likely influenced by data limitations as 2025 has not yet fully concluded. This fluctuation indicates that despite consistent interest in human rights issues, global dynamics and the geopolitical context also play a significant role in influencing publication intensity. Thus, this pattern reflects how human rights discourse from an Islamic and international legal

perspective is not only determined by academic needs but also influenced by dynamically evolving socio-political realities.

Analysis of Affiliates' Production Over Time

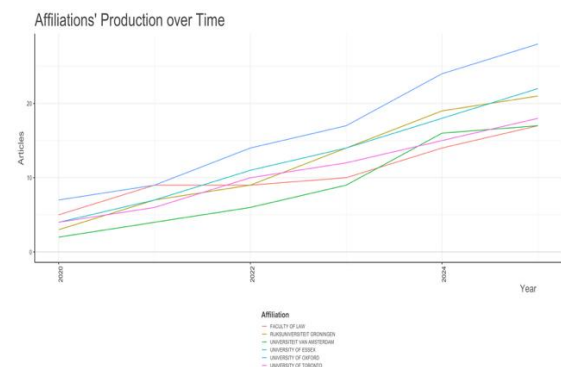


Figure 4. Affiliates' Production Over Time

The graph of *affiliates' production over time* shows the trend in academic institutions' contributions to human rights law publications during the period 2020–2025. Overall, all affiliates showed an increase in article production, indicating consistent interest and active involvement from international research institutions. The University of Groningen appears to dominate with the highest number of publications, followed by the University of Amsterdam and the University of Essex, which both showed steady growth. Meanwhile, the University of Oxford and the University of Toronto occupy a middle position with relatively consistent growth rates, while the *Faculty of Law affiliate* shows a lower but still increasing contribution.

This trend demonstrates a concentration of research in European academic centers, particularly the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, which are known for their strong traditions in international law and human rights studies. This finding also demonstrates that contemporary human rights issues, from both Islamic and international legal perspectives, are part of a global discourse

driven by reputable institutions, with significant influence in shaping the direction of research internationally.

Analysis *Most Relevant Sources*

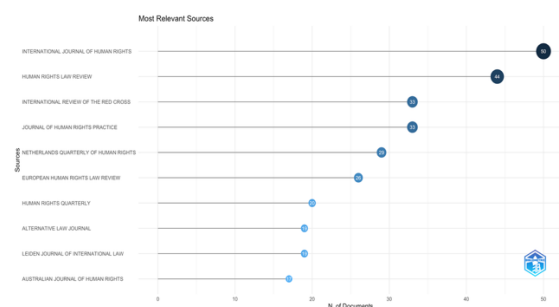


Figure 5. *Most Relevant Sources*

The most human rights research was published in the International Journal of Human Rights (50 papers) and the Human Rights Law Review (44 papers), followed by the International Review of the Red Cross and the Journal of Human Rights Practice with 33 papers each. Other significant sources include the Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights (29 papers), the European Human Rights Law Review (26 papers), and the Human Rights Quarterly (20 papers). Meanwhile, journals such as the Alternative Law Journal, the Leiden Journal of International Law, and the Australian Journal of Human Rights, although fewer in number, still make important contributions to developing academic discourse on human rights issues. These data show that human rights literature is spread across specialized journals with a strong focus on international law and policy issues.

Analysis of Corresponding Author's Countries

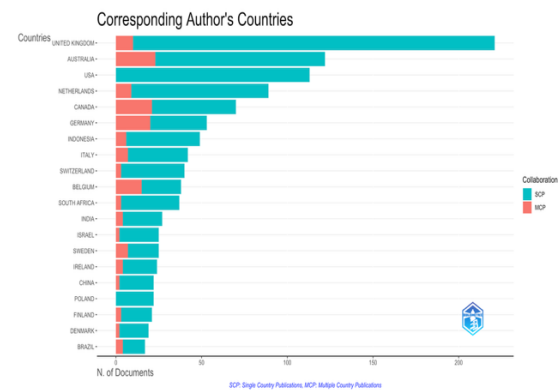


Figure 6. *Corresponding Author's Countries*

The geographic distribution of authors' contributions to human rights law studies is strongly dominated by those from the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United States. The United Kingdom tops the list with the most publications, followed by Australia and the United States, both of which have demonstrated significant roles in disseminating research in this field. Other European countries, such as the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, also consistently contribute, reinforcing Europe's position as a center for contemporary human rights studies. Meanwhile, the participation of countries outside the West, such as Indonesia, India, China, and South Africa, demonstrates active involvement from the Global South, albeit to a more limited extent.

In terms of collaboration patterns, the majority of publications are still dominated by *single-country publications* (SCPs), particularly in the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United States, demonstrating a high degree of independence in knowledge production. However, several countries, such as Germany, Belgium, and Canada, appear to be more prominent in *multiple-country publications* (MCPs), indicating an openness to cross-border collaboration. This indicates that human rights research is global, but the distribution of academic power remains concentrated in countries with established legal traditions. This finding is important because it opens up space for the integration of non-Western

perspectives, including Islamic ones, to contribute more fully to the international academic conversation on human rights law.

Analysis of Average Citations per Year

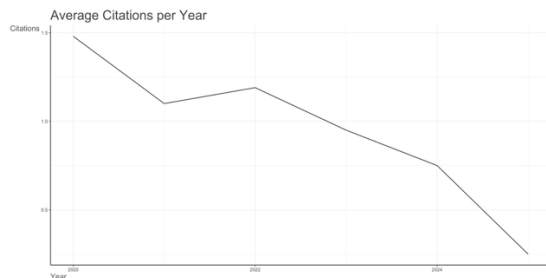


Figure 7. Average Citations per Year

A downward trend in the average number of citations from 2020 to 2025. At the beginning of the period (2020), the citation rate was relatively high, approaching 1.5 citations per article, but experienced a sharp decline in 2021 before increasing slightly again in 2022. After that, the trend continued to decline consistently until reaching its lowest point in 2025. This pattern can be interpreted as an indication that although publication production in the field of human rights law is increasing, its academic impact in the form of citations is not yet stable and even tends to weaken. The contributing factors are most likely related to the relatively young age of the articles, which have not yet had sufficient time to be widely cited, as well as the existence of intense competition with publications in other fields of study that are also relevant to contemporary global issues. Thus, this citation trend emphasizes the need for strategies to strengthen dissemination and international collaboration so that research related to human rights, both from an Islamic perspective and from an international legal perspective, can gain greater academic visibility and influence.

Analysis of Most Global Cited Documents

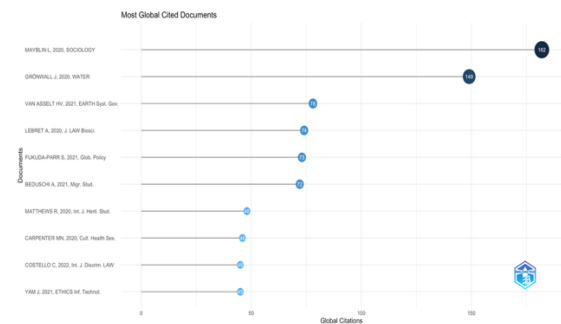


Figure 8. Most Global Cited Documents

Human rights law studies in the 2020–2025 period experienced complex dynamics, marked by 1,463 publications from 556 sources with contributions from 2,027 authors, although the annual growth rate tended to decline by -4.93%. Article production fluctuated, with increases in 2022 and 2024, but the average annual citations showed a downward trend, indicating that despite the increasing quantity of publications, their academic impact was not yet fully optimal. The distribution of topics showed a shift from normative issues such as non-discrimination and self-determination to contextual global issues such as Ukraine, justice, and international human rights law, reflecting academic responses to geopolitical dynamics. Geographically, the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United States dominated author contributions, with Europe becoming the center of research production, while Global South countries, including Indonesia, began to engage, albeit still limited.

In terms of affiliation, universities in the Netherlands and the UK, such as Groningen, Amsterdam, and Essex, demonstrate consistent output, while the most highly cited articles come from interdisciplinary journals linking human rights to environmental issues, global policy, and bioethics. These findings confirm that the development of contemporary human rights literature is influenced not only by the normative legal dimension but also by its connection to

interdisciplinary issues and global realities, thus opening up space for dialogue between Islamic and international legal perspectives in addressing modern humanitarian challenges.

Country Collaboration Map Analysis

Country Collaboration Map



Figure 9. Country Collaboration Map

The country collaboration map shows that human rights research has a fairly strong international collaboration network, primarily dominated by countries in Western Europe, the United States, and Australia. These collaborative relationships appear to be centered on the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and the United States, which serve as the main hubs of cross-border academic cooperation, indicating their dominant role in guiding the global discourse on human rights. Furthermore, there are patterns of collaboration that are beginning to involve Asian, African, and Latin American countries, although the intensity is not as strong as in the West. This reflects the trend of research globalization, but still shows an imbalance in participation between countries that are knowledge centers and developing countries, which still play a supporting role.

Co-Authorship Network Analysis



Figure 10. Co-Authorship Network

The bibliometric visualization above shows the co-authorship network in human rights law studies from Islamic and international perspectives, which is divided into several research groups (clusters) with different colors. The red cluster (*Forman Lisa, Meier Benjamin Mason, Perehudoff Katrina, Babibi Roojin*) indicates strong collaboration on multidisciplinary issues related to human rights, particularly health and social justice; the blue cluster (*Mustaniemi-Laakso Maija, Heikkilä Mikaela*) and the green cluster (*McAdam Jane, Foster Michelle*) depict small groups with a focus on regional studies and migration issues; while the orange cluster (*Walsh Tamara*) displays limited connections in specific research. The dense purple cluster indicates a research center with significant influence, representing a major contribution to the global human rights discourse.

This pattern emphasizes that human rights studies are collaborative across countries and multidisciplinary, but still leaves research groups working separately, thus opening up space for the integration of thought between the international legal paradigm and the principles of universal justice in Islam.

Co-Occurrence Network Analysis

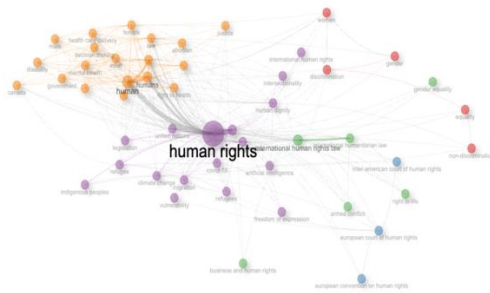


Figure 11. Co-Occurrence Network

The keyword network visualization above shows that *human rights* is the main node with broad connections to normative themes (*international human rights law*, *human dignity*, *right to health*) and applied issues. The orange cluster emphasizes the relationship between human rights and health and public policy (*health care delivery*, *mental health*, *women*, *decision-making*), while the purple cluster focuses on global challenges such as *climate change*, *migration*, *refugees*, and *vulnerability* . The blue cluster represents the realm of international law through the keywords *European Court of Human Rights*, *Inter-American Court of Human Rights*, and *Right to Life* , while the red and green clusters emphasize issues of *gender equality*, *non-discrimination*, and *business and human rights* . This pattern emphasizes that contemporary human rights studies are multidimensional, encompassing normative-legal aspects to practical implementation, thus opening up space for integrating Islamic perspectives with international law in formulating principles of universal justice.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of a bibliometric analysis of human rights law literature from an Islamic and international perspective for the period 2020–2025, several important findings were obtained that reflect the direction, dynamics, and challenges of research in this field. To

clarify these findings, the following conclusions are formulated systematically:

1. A review of contemporary human rights law literature from an Islamic and international perspective for the period 2020–2025 shows significant growth, with 1,463 publications from 556 sources and contributions from 2,027 authors. However, the annual growth rate decreased by -4.93%, and citations tended to decline, thus suboptimal academic impact.
2. Research patterns show a shift in focus from normative issues (e.g., non-discrimination and self-determination) to contemporary global issues such as geopolitical conflict, justice, and international human rights law. Publications are still dominated by Western countries, while contributions from Global South countries—including Indonesia—are growing, though still limited.
3. The development of human rights literature is not only influenced by normative legal aspects but is also increasingly linked to cross-disciplinary issues such as environmental issues, bioethics, and migration. This opens up opportunities for integrating Islamic and international legal perspectives to address the challenges of modern humanity.
4. Future research is recommended to (a) strengthen international collaboration across countries and institutions, (b) increase the dissemination of academic work to make it more impactful, and (c) encourage broader participation from Global South countries to build a human rights discourse that is inclusive, representative, and relevant to the global context and Islamic values.

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