

Bibliometric analysis on the international publication of muslim brotherhood

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Article history:

Received: 5 June 2023 / Received in revised form: 5 July 2023 / Accepted: 10 July 2023

Abstract

This article analyzes the trend of international publications related to the Muslim Brotherhood using the Scopus database. This study aims to determine the publication trends by region, subject area of publication, type of publication, number of documents for each author, and number of papers for each university. The data collected by the authors were taken from the search results in the Scopus database with a combination of the keywords "Ikhwanul Muslimin or Muslim Brotherhood" with the categories of article titles, article abstracts, and article keywords in the publication period of 1954 - 2023. Based on this search, the authors found 738 scientific publication documents related to the Muslim Brotherhood. The studies conducted in 2023 were 17 publications, and the highest number found by the authors was 69 scientific publications (9.3%) in 2016. The United States became the most productive country or region in scientific publications with 175 papers (23.7%). The most prolific authors are Ardovini and Brooke with eight articles. Bar-Ilan University became the affiliate with the most publications with 15 publications. Based on these results, the study of the Muslim Brotherhood became a contemporary study that has attracted the interest of researchers.

Keywords: Bibliometric; muslim brotherhood; international; publication; VOS viewer

1. Introduction

The development of Muslim society has generated various types of society, and there are similarities in cultural patterns since Muslim communities establish religious and political relations and shared values (Povey, 2015). Islam left its mark in various cultures and other fields, such as in administrative, economic, social, and spiritual aspects (C R Wickham, 2015). The development and strength of modern Islam can be seen in the Turkish Empire, i.e. Ottomans symbolizing their superpower and admired and appreciated by Muslims both moderates and extremists around the world. European political and economic supremacy threatened to disrupt pre-modern societal structures and impeded the political authority of Muslim communities in the Middle East, ultimately leading to the rebirth of Islam (Azzam, 2018).

The spread of the Muslim Brotherhood's influence throughout the Islamic world adapted to the governing regime and socio-cultural milieu. Many academicians have been still studying this movement considering that it has brought a strong influence to the Islamic world. Hassan Al Banna founded the movement in 1928 in Ismailia, Egypt. The Muslim Brotherhood advocates for the implementation of Islamic sharia in the lives of individuals, revives the success of Islam, and rejects any current secularization in the Arab world and the Islamic world, such as calling for the implementation of Islamic

sharia (Etaat & Karimi, 2021).

The goals of the Muslim Brotherhood include liberating Arab and Islamic countries from Western occupation and influence, suppressing the Arab League, and encouraging Pan-Islamism to entirely form an Islamic principle-based state and to build collaborative relationships to fight for freedom and rights of the Muslim community to achieve peace and prosperity and development of a new human civilization (Carrie. R Wickham, 2015). The Muslim Brotherhood believes that Islam has come to bring strict guidelines in governing between government and society and society and government, management, interaction, economy, and the provisions of war and peace to a more advanced level, such as deciding internal and international cases. Islam has established various laws governing personal and social affairs (Kourgiotis, 2018).

The Muslim Brotherhood movement spread the idea of Islamic Transnationalism as a form of Islamic revival after the collapse of the caliphate Ottomans in Turkey (Solomon & Tausch, 2020). It began to enter the political arena by forming the Freedom and Justice Party (FJP) after the fall of Husni Mubarak's government caused by political pressure, high unemployment in the community, and deteriorating economic conditions, causing a wave of protests from the public. The anger of the Egyptian people grew until January 25, 2011 as the end of the Egyptian Revolution (Létourneau, 2016). After the Egyptian Revolution, the Muslim Brotherhood won the election with 44.9% vote in the parliamentary elections of 2012 (Nafaa, 2016). Mohamed Morsi became the elected president after the Muslim Brotherhood's Freedom and Justice Party won 51.7% of the Presidential Election in 2012 (Nafaa, 2016).

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<https://doi.org/10.21924/chss.3.1.2023.54>

The Muslim Brotherhood has become a movement calling for the implementation of Islamic laws in Egypt. With an established legitimacy, the Muslim Brotherhood directed Egypt's foreign policy by traveling to various countries to restore its foreign policy power in the East. It also had ideological principles, namely Arabism or Al-Urubah, Patriotism or Wathaniyyah, Nationalism or Qaumiyyah, and internationalism or Alamiyyah. According to al-Banna, Arabism is linguistic unity. Islam has never risen in the absence of Arab nationalism. Arab and Islamic unity has never been destabilized by geographical or political boundaries (Mura, 2012). Patriotism or Wathaniyyah is a love that has an emotional bond with the motherland and between the members of the people of an independent or free from the grasp of imperialist robbers' country. This love is intended for the common welfare (Mura, 2012). Nationalism, or Qaumiyyah, according to Al-Banna itself, is a form of effort from successors to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors in achieving glory, such as eradicating the culture of Jahiliyyah and rebuilding a new useful civilization, i.e. Islam (Gumilar & Noor, 2022). Internationalism or Alamiyyah is inherent in Islam as it is a religion intended for all humankind. Internationalism became a political project of Al-Banna with the program of *islahul ummah*, or the improvement of the ummah through the unity of faith. The improvement of the ummah or *islahul ummah* itself is purposely to combine various elements of society without differentiating the persons from various tribes or races, as well as social and cultural statuses. Thus, every element of society can get the equal rights without worrying about racism and tribal treatment (Gumilar & Noor, 2022).

Many scholars have researched the Muslim Brotherhood at home and abroad. This is based on the ability of the Muslim Brotherhood to influence Egypt's political dynamics, its solid political network stemming from popular legitimacy, and its ability to influence Egypt's foreign policy after its victory in the 2011-2012 elections (Nafaa, 2016). However, studies that describe a general map by looking at international publication trends related to the Muslim Brotherhood, so far, are still limited. Therefore, mapping in international publication research about the Muslim Brotherhood is deemed important to figure out the distribution of the authors, the origin of the institutions, the country of origin of the authors, writers of the publication, and the field of publication that is the concern of the study or scholar. In this study, the authors sought the distribution of Muslim Brotherhood studies in international publications indexed in the Scopus database in the last four decades (1954–2023). The Scopus indexing engine is the world's most popular publication indexing instrument in which the vast majority of the publications in its database are international ones. (Franceschini, Maisano, & Mastrogiacomo, 2016). This study took the articles published from 1954 to 2023 and focused on studies from 2006 to 2023 considering that the activities of the Muslim Brotherhood grew after the Arab Spring.

This study is essential because the number of international publications significantly indicates the Muslim Brotherhood's influence among academics. The increase in international publications on the analysis of the Muslim Brotherhood continues to change in view of the Arab Spring, which is a

driving factor for the Muslim Brotherhood movement. Thus, this research is expected to provide an overview of the trends of international publications by scholars against the Muslim Brotherhood. The authors demonstrated the percentage of global publication rankings for each scholar and institution and examined the distribution of various studies by focusing on international publications, mainly Muslim Brotherhood studies, from year to year.

2. Methodology

This study used bibliometric analysis. The term bibliometrics is derived from the Greek words "biblion" (book) and "metron" (measure). A bibliometric analysis study is a type of research based on quantitative data used to analyze scientific journals and literature development. Bibliometrics is a selection of techniques to examine or measure texts and information. In general, analysis techniques are used in the form of quotes and content. In library and information science, bibliometric methods are most often used. Pritchard's bibliometric definition is the application of mathematical and statistical methods to literature and other forms of communication. In a later article, Pritchard defined bibliometrics as "the metrology of the process of information transfer with the purposes to analyze and control the process" (Pritchard, 1969). The authors found 738 international publications in that period and used sources from the Scopus database to collect international publications about the Muslim Brotherhood. Scopus is a data center providing scientific literature in physical science and engineering, life sciences, health sciences, and social humanities. The authors collected publication data using a combination of keywords, namely the Muslim Brotherhood with a time limit from 1954 when articles on the Muslim Brotherhood were first published to 2023, research on the Muslim Brotherhood is being renewed. Then these keywords were recorded for each article based on the number of authors, documents, article type, affiliation, geography, type of research, and number of documents from each region. The next step was to process the data obtained using the VosViewer software.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Publication trend on the muslim brotherhood

The data search results using the keywords Ikhwanul Muslimin or Muslim Brotherhood found 738 publications. The authors took data from 1954 to 2023 and found that the time period of 1954 to 2006 showed a regular publication graph. The number of publications increased by 16 (2%) in 2007. The number of publications decreased by only eight and nine (2,3%) from 2008 to 2009. From 2010 to 2023, the trend of publications about the Muslim Brotherhood increased significantly yearly with 659 publications (89,2%). The most published publications in 2016 were 69 publications (9,3%), and at least 1990 with one publication, as shown in Figure 1.

3.2. Type of document

Researchers found 738 international publications discussing

about the Muslim Brotherhood from 1978-2023. Various types of publications have been found in which 435 publications included articles (58,9%), 183 chapter books (24,7%), 54 reviews (7,3%), 45 books (6%), 11 conference papers (1,5%), four typos, and note publications (0.5%), three short surveys (0.3%) and two editorial publication (0.2%) as shown in Figure 2.

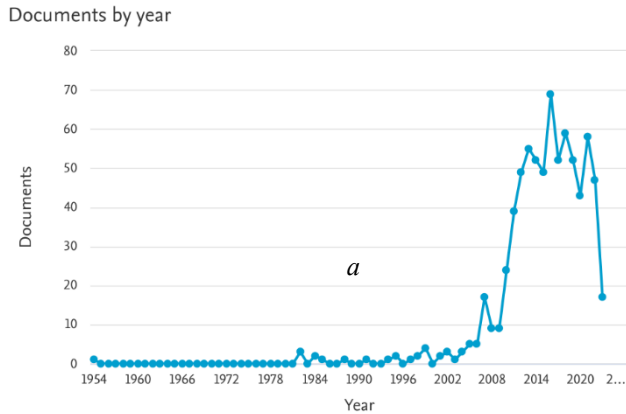


Fig. 1. Publication trends of the muslim brotherhood

Source: Scopus

Documents by type

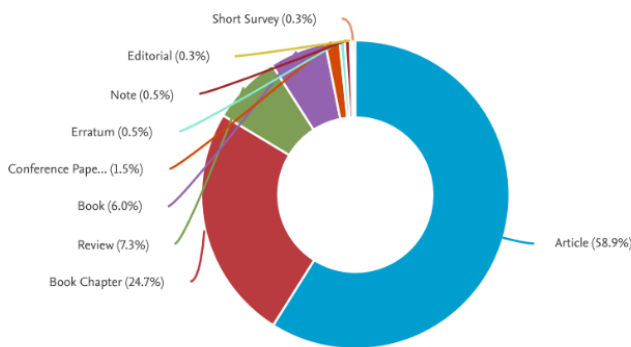


Fig. 2. Types of international publication documents

Source: Scopus

According to Scopus index-based search data, out of 738 international publications, 435 (58.9%) were journal articles. This suggested that academicians researching the Muslim Brotherhood preferred publishing their findings in international journals. By posting publications as international papers, they are readily accessible. It will be broadly read and frequently cited by scholars compared to other publications.

3.3. Publication venue

In the research of the Muslim Brotherhood study, the authors discovered a variety of interdisciplinary studies conducted by scholars. Social and science journals became the most common type of journal written by researchers (59.8%), followed by arts and humanities journals (29.0%). In contrast, other scientific disciplines, such as business and management, earth and planet, engineering, economics, computer science, and environment were less appealing, as shown in Figure 3.

Documents by subject area

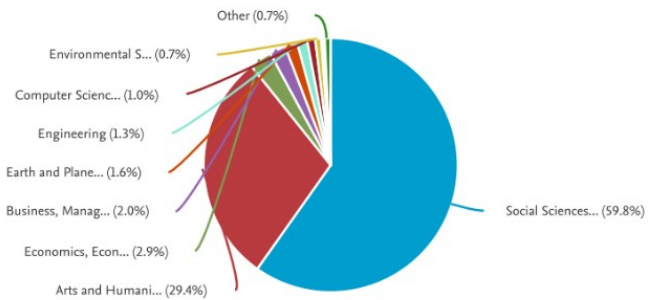


Fig. 3. The subject area of international publications

Source: Scopus

3.4. Geographical distribution

The authors found that the distribution of publications by geographic area showed that the United States had the most international publications on the Muslim Brotherhood with 175 documents. It was then followed by The United Kingdom with 125 papers, Germany with 35 articles, Israel with 30 articles, Egypt with 25 articles, France with 15 articles, Italy with 10 articles, and Russian Federation, Turkey, and Australia with publications under 25 documents as shown in Figure 4.

Documents by country/territory

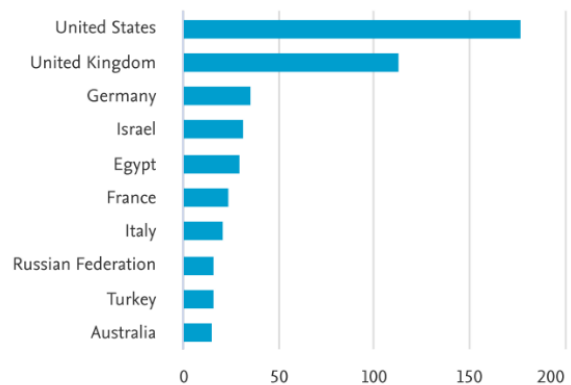


Fig. 4. International distribution of publication areas

Source: Scopus

The Muslim Brotherhood has become a topic of interest to policymakers, analysts, and researchers in the United States who study political Islam and regional dynamics in the Middle East. It is based on the Muslim Brotherhood's success in revolutionizing the government system in Egypt, its participation in elections through political parties and their influence in the Middle East region. As a major power with significant national interests in the Arab and Islamic world, the United States continues to accord utmost importance to those seeking to shape this region's political landscape (Adraoui, 2019). Since 1979 relations were established between the United States and Egypt. Egypt has received 19 billion U.S.

dollars in military assistance, making it the second recipient of non-NATO United States military aid after Israel. Also, Egypt received \$30 billion in economic assistance in the same period. The Muslim Brotherhood is critical to defend the interests of the United States and its ally Israel to become the most potent in the region (Adraoui, 2019). This makes studying the United States' relationship with the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt even more intriguing. Since the beginning of the "Arab Spring," Egypt has attracted considerable interest from U.S. authorities, researchers, and academics.

3.5. Authorship

Based on the Scopus database, the authors found several researchers who have published international publications related to studies on the Muslim Brotherhood with 56 publications, including Ardovini. L and Brooke. S, who have written 8 publications of documents, Biagini. E and Katzman. K with 7 publication documents, Mellor, Ranko, Rock-Singer, Tausch with 5 publication documents, and Al-Anani, Bartal with 3 publication documents. Most of these authors were affiliated with several institutions including Bar-Ilan University with 15 publications, Cairo University, King's College London with 10 publication documents, Georgetown University and University of Oxford with 8 publications, London School of Economics, Dublin City University and SOAS University of London with 7 publications, Harvard University and Russian Academy of Sciences with 6 publications each, and Harvard University and Deakin University with five publications as shown in Figures 5 and 6.

3.6. Funding sponsor

Authors found the top 10 sponsors who financed international publications related to the Muslim Brotherhood. One sponsor, i.e. the Seventh Framework Program, funded the most publications, namely 4 publications and then followed by The Economic and Social Research Council, European Research Studies Journal and Russian Science Foundation with 3 publications, European Commission, Horizon 2020 Framework, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Ministerio de Economic and National Sciences Foundation with 2 publications and Agencia Estatal with 1 publication as shown in Figure 7.

The funding sponsors had varying objectives for each publication they have supported. The funding interests of the Muslim Brotherhood's patrons are divided into three categories. *First*, Policy or Choice-Exercising Influence: Some sponsors or financiers may be interested in research that can inform policy decisions or influence public opinion, particularly government or advocacy organizations. They may seek to fund research that aligns with their policy objectives or provide evidence to bolster their positions; *second*, sponsors or funders may have a particular agenda or point of view that they wish to advance through research. They might be interested in producing evidence or data that align with their objectives, values, or beliefs. This may involve advancing a particular policy, promoting a particular technology, or promoting a specific ideology; and *third*, in some instances, sponsors or financiers may have a genuine interest in collaborating with researchers

and promoting the advancement of knowledge within a particular field. They may be motivated by an opportunity to gain insights, acquire access to specialized knowledge, or cultivate relationships with researchers or research institutions.

Documents by author

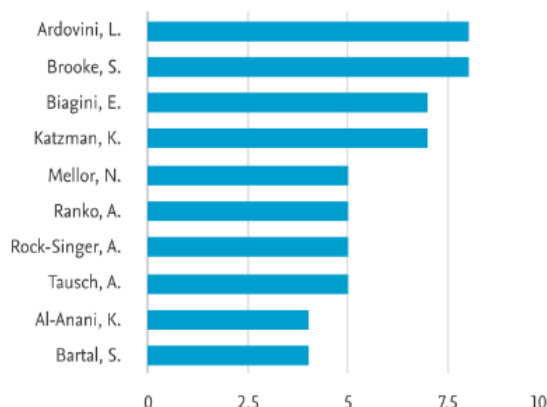


Fig. 5. Author
Source: Scopus

Documents by affiliation

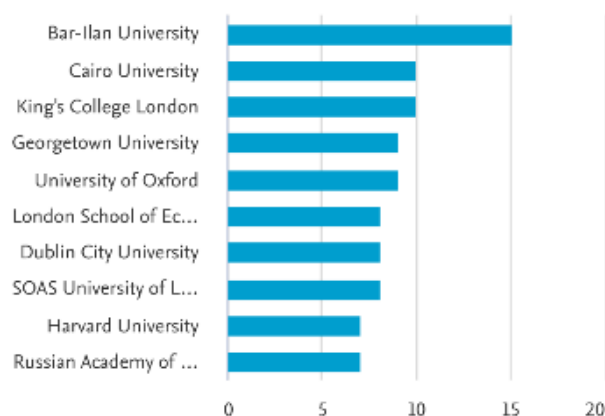


Fig. 6. Affiliate
Source: Scopus

Documents by funding sponsor

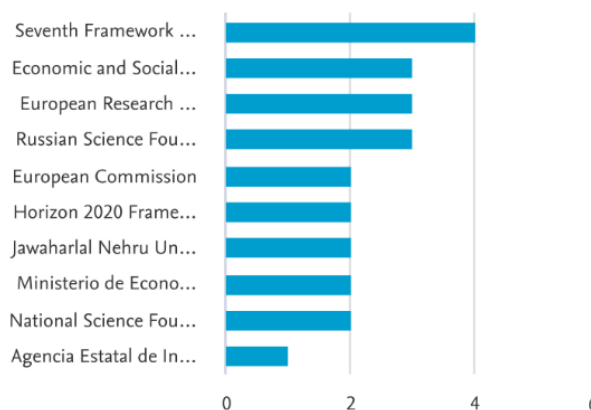


Fig. 7. Sponsored rankings in international publications
Source: Scopus

3.7. Co-occurrence

Based on the Scopus database that has been processed through the VOS Viewer, it can be seen co-occurrence and development maps in international publications about the Muslim Brotherhood. The Scopus index from 1954 to 2023 was formed into 3 clusters by taking a minimum number of keyword occurrences of 12 words and showing 26 items. The following is an explanation for each group: Red Cluster 1 consisting of Muslim Brotherhood, Arab Spring, Salafism, political Islam, Islam, Saudi Arabia, religion, Syria, Turkey, Qatar, Israel, and Foreign Policy; Green Cluster 2 consisting of Islamism, Middle East, Jordan, Political Participation, social movement, arab world, popular protest, party politics, democratization, authoritarianism, and political ideology; and Blue Cluster 3 consisting of Egypt, democracy and revolution.

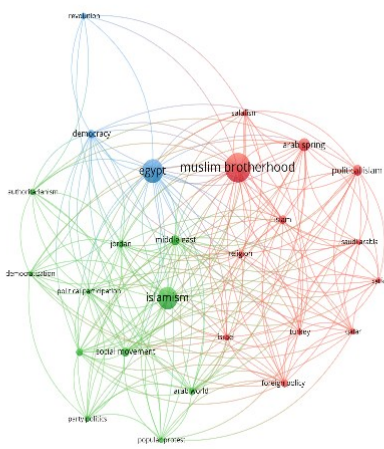


Fig. 8. Mapping the trend theme of publication of muslim brotherhood Studies

Source: Scopus, data is processed using VosViewer

3.8. Co-citation

The data below shows the authors who conducted the studies of the Muslim Brotherhood with the most cited number of documents, as shown in Figure 9. It indicated that the studies of the Muslim Brotherhood in international publications have been clustered in red clusters with significant influence. It then encouraged other researchers to conduct more profound studies related to the issue of the Muslim Brotherhood, such as El-ghobashy, Wickam, and Vidino.

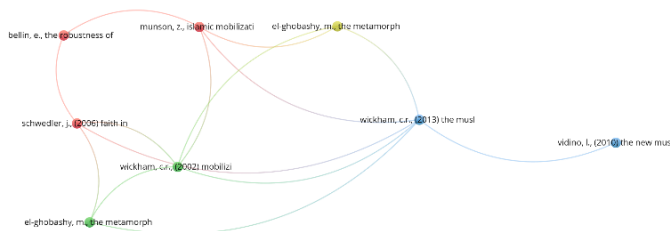


Fig. 9. The mapping of muslim brotherhood study authors

Source: Scopus, data is processed using VosViewer

4. Discussion

Based on the previous search and bibliometric analysis results, it can be concluded that the publication trend of Muslim Brotherhood studies from 1954 to 2023 annually fluctuate continuously. Numerous academicians are interested in researching the dynamics of the Muslim Brotherhood's spread and influence in the Islamic world. The development of international publications was seen significant after the transition of Hosni Mubarak's reign and the Arab Spring in Egypt in 2010. Since its inception in 1928, the Muslim Brotherhood has extended to Middle Eastern countries and amassed a following of millions of people from all walks of life (Munson, 2017). The Muslim Brotherhood was founded initially to promote Islamic values but eventually fought against British colonies and resisted Western influence to defend itself. Egypt witnessed the emergence of the Muslim Brotherhood as a powerful opposition group. In the 1980s, the movement even started to discuss the establishment of a political party. The Ikhwan leadership and reformist wing introduced a political party platform in 2007. In addition, he presented two new programs that demanded democratic reforms mandating the leadership of a council of religious experts by bestowing veto rights over laws and mandating that the head of state be male and Muslim (Lagervall, 2021). The Muslim Brotherhood introduced an Islamic form of government, rejected the civic nature of the state, and forbade non-Muslim minorities and women from having rights in domestic politics (al-Saif, 2014).

There has been an increase in protesters demanding the removal of Hosni Mubarak from the Egyptian presidency. This was reinforced by violence perpetrated by the police against civil society, corruption during elections and the Ministry of Home Affairs, and a poor economy (Arafat, 2017). Various forms of transition occurred after the revolution, where Egypt was held by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) to make changes or a constitutional referendum until finally democracy was implemented through elections (Meijer, 2014). The Muslim Brotherhood ran with their candidate, Mohamed Morsi, and won the election through the Freedom and Justice Party (Meijer, 2014). The Morsi government also had to experience a military coup due to deteriorating economic conditions, public services, and various forms of sectarian incidents that led to political polarization and the disbandment of the Muslim Brotherhood in 2014, which was considered a dangerous transnational movement (Hove & Ndawana, 2017). Those were the violence, corruption, and restrictions on the mass media that limited Hosni Mubarak's authoritarian regime. The emergence of the Muslim Brotherhood into politics in Egypt was also encouraged by the presence of external parties who wanted to liberalize the political field, which could threaten the existence of the Muslim Brotherhood, thus enabling the Ikhwan to take part in politics at risk of undergoing ideological domestication.

The beginning of the political movement finally got the attention of researchers to conduct a study on the Muslim Brotherhood. There have been 638 publications from 2011 - 2023 with more than 30 international publications annually. This figure proves the interest and seriousness of researchers towards the Egyptian revolution involving the Muslim Brotherhood movement and the Muslim Brotherhood movement outside Egypt. The average number of international

publications on the Muslim Brotherhood is expected to continue to rise in the following year with 17 international publications discussing the Muslim Brotherhood in 2023.

The Muslim Brotherhood's influence in political transformation, political participation, and social movement spread to other Middle Eastern countries, such as Jordan, Turkey, Qatar, Syria, and Israel. In July 2013, following the collapse of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood regime, The Muslim Brotherhood adopted a new strategy for political participation. During the Mubarak era (1981-2011), the Brothers maintained a low profile as a political opposition, concentrating instead on social service provision and syndicate mobilization. (Magued, 2018). The Muslim Brotherhood could not engage in national politics through elections, syndicate-based activism, or campus organizing. In addition to widespread arrests, imprisonment without conviction, and the proclamation of the FJP as a terrorist organization, a state-led media campaign hindered the Muslim Brotherhood's participation in Egyptian politics. The immediate condemnation of the Egyptian coup by a sympathetic regime in Turkey allowed expatriates who flew to Istanbul to demonstrate their opposition to the regime. After being exiled in August 2014, the Muslim Brotherhood and other political actors and activists established the Egyptian Revolutionary Council in Istanbul as an anti-regime platform that embraced the principles of the January 25 revolution. In search of more effective assistance methods, expatriate activists created television channels that, opposite to Turkish pro-opposition media, had the authorization and funding of then-Prime Minister Erdogan to act as a distant opposition calling for the restoration of democracy (Magued, 2018).

In the 1950s and 1960s, Qatar offered EMB members protection from persecution by the Nasser government. The best example of a symbiotic relationship is between Sheikh Yusuf al-Qaradawi, a native of Egypt, and the ruler of Qatar. Like other EMB members in Qatar, Qaradawi has contributed to education and media. His initial position was Director of the Islamic Teaching Institute at the Ministry of Education. He established the Faculty of Sharia at Qatar University in 1977 and became its first Dean. However, Qaradawi's influence crested in the media and the context of Qatar's soft power, as Al Jazeera broadcast. Up to 35 million people watched Qardawi's popular talk program *Sharia and Life (al-shari'a wa al-hayat)* every week. The Muslim Brotherhood in Qatar disbanded voluntarily in 1999 and did not pose a threat to Qatar in the context of the Arab Spring of 2010/2011 (Booyesen, 2020).

The Muslim Brotherhood in Syria, in an attempt at political transition, went through a complicated process until it chose to take pragmatic steps. In contrast to its Egyptian counterpart, the Syrian Brotherhood perceived itself as part of the establishment and sought to implement systemic reforms from within. However, the decision by its extremist factions to launch an insurgency against the Baath regime in 1976 nearly obliterated the movement and exiled it from its sphere of influence for several decades. The Brotherhood's leadership internalized the rebellion's failure and the resulting devastation. Facing the harsh reality that it had lost its support base in Syria, the Brotherhood undertook a three-decade-long reconstruction process to maintain its relevance. (Blanga, 2017).

The Muslim Brotherhood in Syria tried to cooperate with other opposition factions at the expense of group ideological concessions by understanding that moderation was the key to being incorporated into any action against Assad. Figures from the Muslim Brotherhood went a step further by starting a dialogue and reconciliation process with the regime. The movement's center of activity remained outside the country, so recruiting new followers inside Syria became complex. The Muslim Brotherhood (at least officially) had a military wing that actively participated in civil conflicts, despite numerous rebel organizations with religious ideologies being involved in ground combat. Although the Muslim Brotherhood's ideology has become more moderate than it was during the uprising against the Baath regime, its platform still contained religious teachings that were incompatible with the preferences of many Syrian National Coalition members, especially minorities (Blanga, 2017).

As a successful political survival strategy, the Muslim Brotherhood's influence in Jordan evolved into a movement that pursued hegemony over Jordanian society by establishing a counter-hegemony. At times, the Brotherhood supported the government; at other times, it had been critical. The relationships between these two institutional networks occasionally overlapped and had substantially affected the social construction of Islamic identities in Jordan. In addition, the movement appeared to have been significantly influenced by globalization, which had also impacted Islamic identities (Atzori, 2015). However, the Partnership and Rescue (PRP) party criticized the move, considering that the IAF could not be in the position it should be. The IAF seemed to have lost its ability to become the main opposition, and the newly formed PRP became the opposition's successor (Bozkurt & Ünalmiş, 2022). Considering its actions, the Muslim Brotherhood has evolved into a transnational Islamic movement. The movement has spread by incorporating moderate Islamism into political practice. Tunisia and Egypt demonstrated that moderate Islamists could contribute to the democratization of the country as a result of the Arab Spring of 2010-2011. On the other hand, some Muslim Brotherhood branches have chosen to embrace a more radical and violent stance as they developed. Palestinian Muslim radicalism, like Hamas, had its origins in 'Izz al-Din al-Qassam, who opposed the British mandate in Palestine. Hamas may reference the ideologies of the Muslim Brotherhood, but interpreted them in a more extremist manner. Hamas was seen a terrorist organization due to its staunch opposition to what it views as the Israel's historic colonization of Palestine and its rejection of the peace process between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) since the early 1990s (Cook, 2015).

The existence of Muslim radicalism has led to the emergence of other extremist movements in the name of Islam, including ISIS, Al-Qaeda, and others who became the primary perpetrator in a string of bombings (Yumitro, Febriani, Roziqin, & Abiyogha, 2022). Western nations view Islam as a harsh religion, creating Islamophobia in addition to anti-Islamic movements such as the anti-Islamization movement and the issue of Islamic terrorism (Yumitro, Abdelsalam, & Shukri, 2021). It should be highlighted if Ikhawnul Muslimeen itself advocates for nonviolent political activism. In certain circumstances, however, such as when confronted with

authoritarian oppression, Muslim Brotherhood branch organizations choose armed movement resistance as a means of self-defense in pursuit of political change (Booyesen, 2021).

Islamism has a dynamic, multidimensional essence. It is impossible to comprehend contemporary Muslim societies without considering Islam's influence on all aspects of Islamism, which in many ways reflect the substance of contemporary Muslim societies, their way of thinking and living. It contributes to the maintenance of the social, economic, and political environment at various societal levels and to the formation of a distinctive pattern of Islamic modernization (Grinin & Korotayev, 2019).

The bibliometric research conducted by the authors illustrated that the Muslim Brotherhood studies experience fluctuating developments every year. As a result of the change in the Muslim Brotherhood movement into politics in Egypt, it has invited many practitioners and academics to research political participation, social movements, and the success of the Muslim Brotherhood in winning elections and getting votes from the public. As seen in the data mapping in Figure 8, in that case, it showed that the issue of the Muslim Brotherhood in international publications tended to converge on several interrelated vital problems. The main themes became the Muslim Brotherhood, Egypt, and Islamism. Some of the key terms found in this publication included democracy, authoritarianism, political participation, party politics, democratization, social movements, political ideology, the Arab world, Arab Spring, Middle East, Jordan, religion, Islam, Turkey, Qatar, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Salafism, and foreign policy. Based on the VOSviewer tracking program and density visualization mapping, various issues regarding the dominant Muslim Brotherhood seemed to point towards Islamism, Egypt, and Muslim Brotherhood with each link reaching 24. This was supported by the Egyptian government's political turmoil, which transitioned from authoritarianism to democracy by the Islamic social movement. Thus, many researchers from all over the world feel compelled to conduct research that leads to the issue of the Muslim Brotherhood.

5. Conclusion

Based on the discussion and research description above, international publications related to Muslim Brotherhood studies have increased over the last seven decades. There have been 738 scientific publications related to the topic of the Muslim Brotherhood in which the highest number of publications was found in 2016 out of 69 international publications. The document type mostly published was journal articles with 435 publications (58.9%). Social science journals became the subject area chosen by the researchers reaching 59.8%. The Muslim Brotherhood has become a topic of interest to policymakers, analysts, and researchers in the United States because of Muslim Brotherhood's success in revolutionizing the system of government in Egypt and its participation in elections through political parties and their influence in the Middle East region. Until 2023, the USA has the highest number of international publications with 175 publications. Researchers who have published the most were Ardovini and Brooke, who have written 8 publications, and Bar-Ilan University as the affiliate with the most publications related to

the Muslim Brotherhood with 15 publications. The authors categorized the interests of Funding sponsors or funders in funding into 3: *First*, an interest in influencing the decision-making of a government or advocacy organization; *second*, an agenda to promote the ideology aligned with goals, values or beliefs; and *third*, an aim to collaborate with researchers to promote the advancement of knowledge in a particular field. Co-occurrence that often appeared on a large scale was divided into 3: the Muslim Brotherhood, Islamism, and Egypt. The authors also found that the cause of the increasing publication trend of Muslim Brotherhood studies was related to the Arab Spring and the Egyptian Revolution phenomena. Many researchers have focused on the phenomena occurred during 2011 – 2014 after the dissolution of the Muslim Brotherhood movement in Egypt. Apart from that, many researchers also focused on the influence of the Muslim Brotherhood in Middle Eastern countries, such as social movements, political participation, and revolutions that affected the system of government, social society, and culture. However, the findings of this study have some limitations on the reference database, namely the Scopus indexer and VOS Viewer. As a consequence, it was only international publications from the Scopus page used as the reference data.

The authors expect that this paper will contribute to the study of the global Islamic movement and provide readers with additional insight and knowledge. It is also suggested that future researchers can use bibliometric or other methods to conduct more in-depth and targeted research, such as bibliometric studies in Syria.

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