

Analysis and Discussion

The Qur'an in the Twenty-first Century: A Bibliometric Analysis

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This is a statistical analysis of a book titled *21st Century Quranic Studies in English: A Bibliography* by Sajid Shaffi, published in 2018 in association with the K. A. Nizami Centre for Quranic Studies, Aligarh Muslim University, India.

Types of Publications

Table 1 shows the types of publications listed in the bibliography. The majority of the published material, i.e., 734 (36%) items, consists of journal articles. This is followed by book chapters with 496 (24%) items and books with 472 (23%). The rest of the three categories include 347 (17%) items. These categories are displayed in Table 1.

Table 1: Types of Publications

S. No.	Publication	No. of Items	Per cent
1	Journal Articles	734	35.82%
2	Book Chapters	496	24.21%
3	Books	472	23.04%
4	Book Reviews	198	9.66%
5	Theses	100	4.88%
6	Reference Material	49	2.39%
Total		2049	100

* Librarian, Dr Muhammad Hamidullah Library, Islamic Research Institute, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

Trends in Books

The 373 authors and editors contributed 472 books listed in the bibliography. Harun Yahya was the most prolific author and stood first in the ranking. Jane Dammen McAuliffe secured the second position by editing seven (1.48%) books. Abdur Raheem Kidwai and Hussein Abdul-Raof ranked third with six books, followed by Masudul Alam Choudhury with five books. Abdullah Saeed, Ali Albashir Alhaj, and Wahiduddin Khan were in the fifth position.

A total of 241 publishers produced 469 books. Lambert Academic Publishing was ranked first with 41 books (9%). Routledge was ranked second with 34 (7%) books. Oxford University Press stood third with 27 (6%) books, followed by Brill (Netherlands) and the Islamic Foundation with 11 books published by each.

The year 2004 ranked first with the highest number of Qur'ānic publications included in the bibliography, followed by the year 2003 with 37 books. After the year 2000, there was a mixed trend.

Books were published in twenty-four countries. Pakistan produced 150 (32%) books, followed by the UK, which produced 131 (28%) books. Germany and India ranked third and fourth with 56 and 31 books, respectively.

Most of the books, 176 (37%), fell in the category of miscellaneous works on Qur'ānic Studies. Sixty-eight books (14%) discussed interpreting the Qur'ān.

Trends in Journal Articles

The highest number of articles, 115 (16%), fell in the domain of general works on "Modern Interpretation." Eighty articles (11%) were written on "History of the Collection and Codex of the Qur'ān," followed by 52 articles on "Scriptures in Qur'ānic Context-Christianity."

The *Journal of Quranic Studies* ranked first with 113 articles (15%), followed by *al-Bayan Journal of Quran and Hadith* with 47 articles (6%), *Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations* and *Islamic Studies* with 25 articles, and *Quranica International Journal of Quranic Research* with 24 articles (3%).

Ismail Albayrak ranked first with nine articles (1.23%), followed by Efim Anatolievich Rezvan and Maria Efim Rezwan with eight articles (1.09%). Anthony Hearle Johns, Christopher Melchert, Gabriel Said Reynolds, M.A.S. Abdel Haleem, Mustansir Mir and Shawkat Toorawa rounded out the list with six articles each (0.82%).

Most of the articles, 675 (92%), were single-authored. Six per cent of the articles were double-authored, and only two per cent of the articles were written by more than two authors.

Trends in Book Chapters and Book Reviews

In the bibliography, 24 items consisted of book chapters and book reviews of 198 books. These chapters were part of 150 books published between 2000 to 2017. Nineteen per cent of book chapters were written on modern interpretations of the Qur'ān, while 17 per cent of chapters were on medieval interpretations.

Andrew Rippin ranked first with 13 articles to his credit. He was followed by Claude Gilliot and Jane Dammen McAuliffe, with nine articles for each.

The Muslim World Book Review ranked first with 113 (57%) reviews. *The Journal of Quranic Studies* followed with 37 (19%) book reviews. *Islamic Studies*, with 12 book reviews (6%), was in third place.

Reviews of the book titled *Encyclopaedia of the Quran* were published in four different journals. Other books titled *Textual Relations in the Quran: Relevance Coherence and Structure*, *The Quran in its Historical Context*, *The Quran: A New Translation*, and *The Study Quran: A New Translation and Commentary* were reviewed in three different journals.

Abdur Raheem Kidwai ranked first with 52 (26%) book reviews. He was followed by Murad Wilfried Hofmann with eight book reviews, and Abdur Rashid Siddiqui with six book reviews.

Trends in Theses

Seventy-seven per cent of the theses were produced by PhD scholars, with the rest produced by MA scholars. The International Islamic University Malaysia was at the top rank with 26 theses. Georgetown University was in second with six theses, followed by the International Islamic University, Islamabad and McGill University with four theses each.

Malaysia ranked first with 31 (31%) theses. The USA was in second place with 30 (30%), followed by England with 16 (16%).

Conclusion

The bibliography on Qur'ānic studies is made up of 36% journal articles, 24% book chapters, and 23% books. The remainder is book reviews, theses, and reference sources.

373 authors and editors contributed 472 books. Harun Yahya, Jane Dammen McAuliffe, Abdur Raheem Kidwai, and Hussein Abdul-Raof were prominent authors. About 240 publishers were involved in publishing. Major names are Lambert Academic Publishing, Routledge, Oxford University Press, and Brill. Most of the books were produced in diversified areas of Qur'ānic studies.

Regarding articles, 30% of articles were on modern interpretations of the Qur'ān. Ismail Albayrak, Efim Anatolievich Rezvan, and Maria Efim Rezvan were prominent authors.

Most of the book chapters were written on modern interpretations of the Qur'ān. Most of the book chapters were taken from the Blackwell Companion to the Qur'ān. Prominent writers were Andrew Rippin, Claude Gilliot, and Jane Dammen McAuliffe.

Fifty-seven per cent of book reviews were published in the *Muslim World Book Review* journal. Abdur Raheem Kidwai, from India, was a top book reviewer.

Most of the PhD theses were submitted to the International Islamic University of Malaysia.

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