

## Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives: A Bibliometric Analysis of Scholarly Trends

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### Abstract

This bibliometric analysis examines the scholarly trends in Crisis Management from an Islamic perspective over the past two decades. Utilizing the Scopus database, the study identifies 295 relevant publications, which were then analyzed based on geographic distribution, institutional contributions, key authors, and prominent research themes. The findings highlight the dominance of Malaysia in research output, with significant contributions also coming from Tunisia, the United States, and the United Kingdom. The **International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)** emerges as a leading institution in this field. Key authors such as **Hassan M. Kabir** and **Salina Hj Kassim** have made substantial contributions, particularly in linking Islamic financial principles to crisis management. The analysis reveals that **Islamic banks, financial crises**, and the impact of **COVID-19** are the most frequently studied themes, underscoring the importance of Islamic financial institutions in crisis scenarios. This study provides a comprehensive overview of the field and highlights areas for future research, particularly the need for a broader exploration of non-financial crises and interdisciplinary approaches. The findings suggest that Islamic principles offer valuable frameworks for crisis management that are relevant both in Muslim-majority and non-Muslim-majority contexts.

**Keywords:** Crisis management, Islamic perspectives, bibliometric analysis, Islamic banks, financial crisis, COVID-19

### Introduction

Crisis management has become an increasingly important field of study due to the complex and interconnected nature of global challenges. In recent years, the examination of crisis

management through an Islamic lens has gained attention, as Islamic principles offer unique frameworks for managing crises with a focus on justice, compassion, and moral responsibility (Abdul-Rahman & Kabir, 2022). The need for alternative approaches to crisis management, particularly in regions with significant Muslim populations, has become more pressing as globalization continues to shape governance and crisis responses (Kassim & Tabash, 2021).

Islamic teachings provide comprehensive guidelines for managing crises, emphasizing the importance of community welfare, ethical governance, and resilience (Khan & Hussain, 2020). These values align with modern crisis management theories, but they also offer additional spiritual and ethical dimensions, which are particularly influential in Muslim-majority contexts (Hassan et al., 2023). Given that Islamic principles play a significant role in shaping governance and societal norms in these regions, the integration of these values into crisis management strategies is crucial.

Despite the growing relevance of this topic, there remains a significant gap in the literature concerning the systematic study of crisis management from an Islamic perspective (Abdul-Rahman & Kabir, 2022). Much of the existing research on crisis management is Western-centric, which may overlook the cultural and religious dynamics at play in Muslim-majority societies. A more thorough understanding of how Islamic principles can contribute to crisis management strategies is essential to ensure culturally appropriate responses to crises (Kassim & Tabash, 2021).

This paper aims to address this gap by conducting a bibliometric analysis of scholarly trends in crisis management from an Islamic perspective. The analysis will provide a comprehensive overview of publications from the past two decades, highlighting the most influential authors, institutions, and countries in this field. Additionally, this study will analyze key themes and research terms that have shaped the discourse on crisis management in Islamic contexts. The findings will contribute to a deeper understanding of how Islamic principles are integrated into crisis management practices and offer a foundation for future research in this area (Moher et al., 2009). Thus, the following research questions were formulated:

1. What is the distribution of Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives for the last two decades?
2. Which nations have the most impact on Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives for the last two decades?
3. Which educational institutions have made the most notable contributions to the study of Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives for the last two decades?
4. Which Authors have produced the most substantial contributions to the field of Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives for the last two decades?
5. Over the last two decades, what have been the most prominent research terms concerning Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives?

## **Methods**

This bibliometric analysis titled "*Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives: A Bibliometric Analysis of Scholarly Trends*" was conducted following the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines (Moher et al., 2009) to ensure a

structured and transparent review of the literature. The PRISMA framework was implemented across four main phases: Identification, Screening, Eligibility, and Inclusion, which facilitated a rigorous and systematic review of relevant scholarly works. The Scopus database was selected as the primary source for retrieving scholarly articles due to its comprehensive indexing of high-quality research in a broad array of academic disciplines.

### **Identification**

The identification phase began with the construction of a search query aimed at capturing relevant publications on crisis management from an Islamic perspective. The search strategy was designed to filter articles published between 2003 and 2023.

This query used formulated to capture literature that explicitly discusses crisis management within an Islamic framework across diverse fields, including business, economics, sociology, arts, environmental science, medicine, and computer science. The search was performed on the Scopus database on 5th September 2024. As a result of this initial search, 295 documents were identified that matched the search criteria.

### **Screening**

Following the identification stage, the screening process was employed to refine the results and eliminate irrelevant studies. During this phase, the titles and abstracts of the 295 records were reviewed to assess their alignment with the scope of the analysis. Duplicate entries were also removed. Key inclusion and exclusion criteria (outlined in the table below) were applied to filter out studies that did not meet the review's focus. As a result of this screening process, 62 records were excluded due to irrelevance or duplication, resulting in 233 documents proceeding to the eligibility phase.

### **Eligibility**

The eligibility phase involved a detailed review of the full texts of the remaining 233 documents. Each study was critically evaluated to ensure it provided empirical data or substantial scholarly insight into crisis management in Islamic contexts. Studies that focused on unrelated subjects, such as general crisis management outside the Islamic framework, or those lacking empirical evidence, were excluded. Additionally, non-peer-reviewed publications, editorials, opinion pieces, and articles without substantial data were filtered out. This phase further excluded 70 records, leaving a total of 163 documents for the final analysis.

### **Inclusion**

In the final inclusion phase, the 163 documents that met all the criteria were incorporated into the bibliometric analysis. These studies formed the basis for assessing various aspects of the scholarly landscape surrounding crisis management in Islamic perspectives. Key analyses included the distribution of publications over time, geographical trends, leading institutions, the most prolific authors, and prominent research keywords related to crisis management in Islamic settings. The final body of work allowed for a comprehensive exploration of how the concept of crisis management has evolved within Islamic contexts across multiple disciplines over the past two decades.

**Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria**

Table 1

*outlines the detailed inclusion and exclusion criteria used throughout the review process*

Criterion	Inclusion	Exclusion
Language	English	Non-English
Time Frame	Publications between 2003 and 2023	Studies published before 2003 or after 2023
Subject Areas	Business, Economics, Sociology, Arts, Environmental Science, Medicine, Computer Science	Studies in unrelated subject areas not linked to crisis management or Islamic contexts
Type of Studies	Peer-reviewed journal articles, empirical research studies	Editorials, opinion pieces, book chapters, theses, and non-peer-reviewed literature
Relevance to Crisis Management	Studies addressing crisis management in an Islamic context	Studies discussing crisis management without an Islamic focus

**PRISMA Flow Diagram**

The following flow diagram illustrates the process undertaken according to the PRISMA framework.

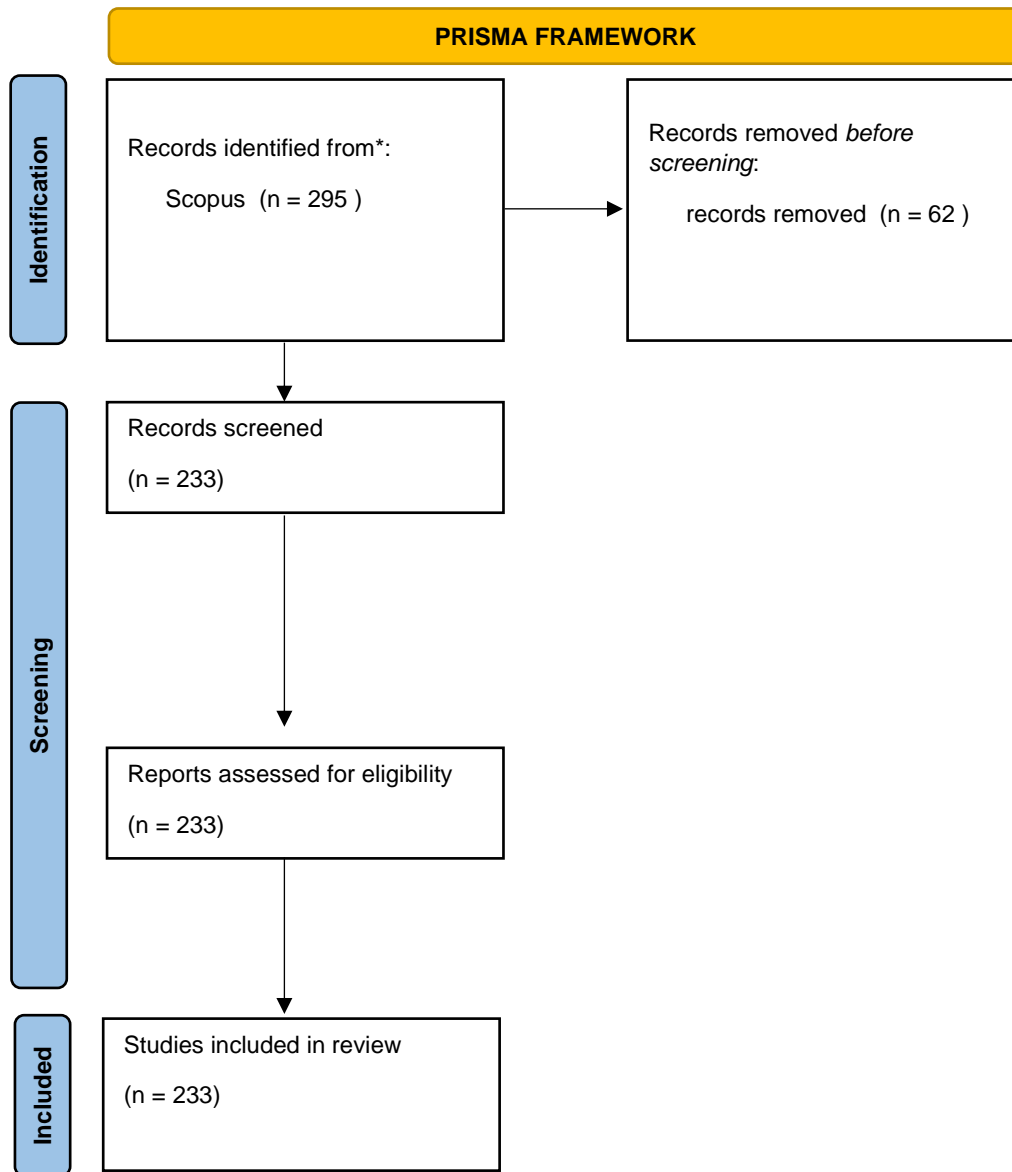


Figure 1: PRISMA framework

## Results

### *Distribution of Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives over the Last Two Decades*

The distribution of scholarly works on Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives has seen fluctuations over the past two decades. The bibliometric analysis reveals a notable trend in the number of publications from 2004 to 2023, as shown in Figure 2 below.

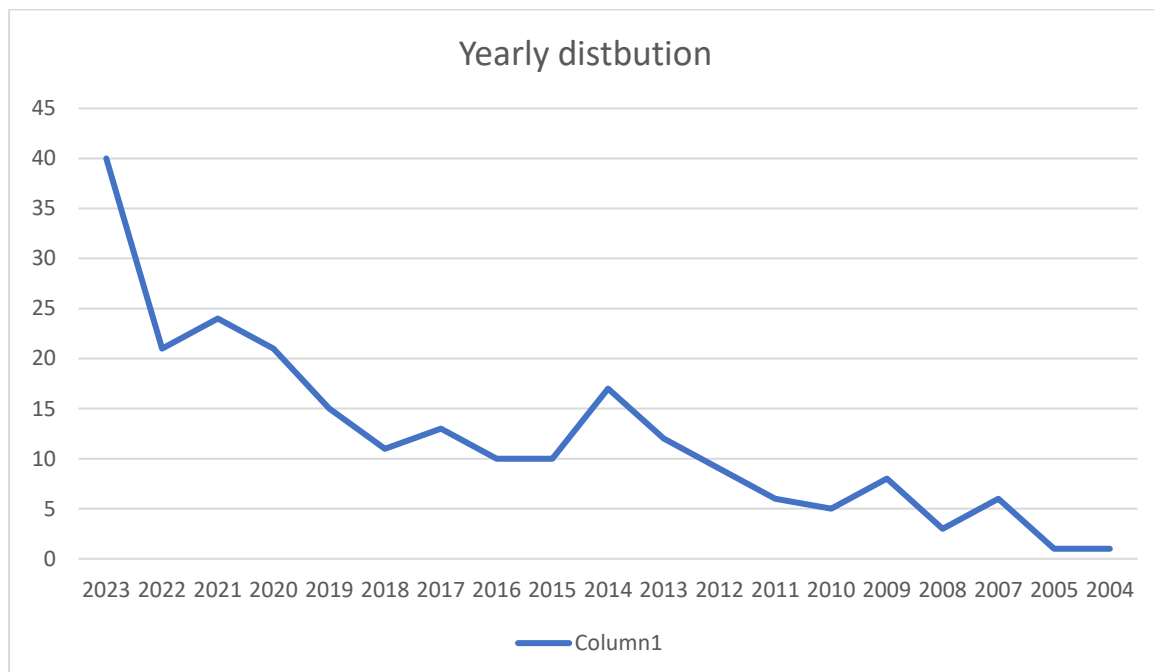


Figure 2: distribution of Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives for the last two decades

As illustrated in Figure 2, the highest number of publications occurred in 2023, with 40 documents, reflecting a growing interest in the topic in recent years. This peak is followed by a general decline in publication numbers from 2020 to 2015, showing slight fluctuations in output. Notably, there is a consistent downward trend, especially after 2015, indicating a reduced focus on crisis management within Islamic perspectives during these years. Publications from earlier years, particularly between 2004 and 2008, maintain lower yet steady numbers, with a sharp drop-off after 2010. This indicates that scholarly interest has varied significantly over time, likely influenced by global events and the evolving focus of Islamic governance and crisis response.

### **Top Nations Contributing to Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives over the Last Two Decades**

The analysis of scholarly contributions by nation reveals significant disparities in the number of publications on Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives. The following data highlights the countries that have had the most impact in this area over the past two decades, as illustrated in Figure 3.

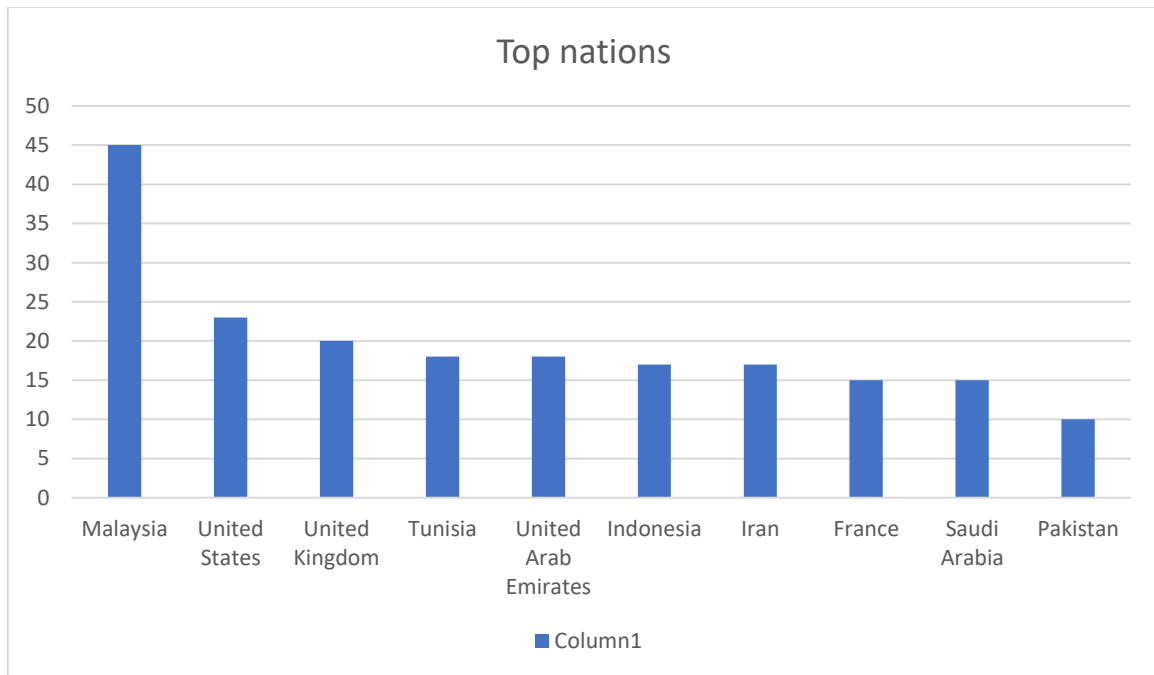


Figure 3: Top nations of Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives for the last two decades

As depicted in Figure 3, Malaysia has made the most substantial contribution, with 45 publications, far outpacing other countries. This dominance could be attributed to the strong focus on Islamic governance and crisis management within Malaysian academic institutions. Following Malaysia, the United States, United Kingdom, and Tunisia show similar levels of scholarly output, each contributing between 18 and 23 publications. Other countries, such as the United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, and Iran, also play notable roles, each producing approximately 17 publications. The diversity of nations represented in the data underscores the global interest in exploring crisis management from Islamic perspectives, with both Muslim-majority and non-Muslim-majority countries contributing to the discourse.

### **Educational Institutions Contributing to Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives over the Last Two Decades**

The analysis of institutional contributions reveals the key educational establishments that have played significant roles in advancing the study of Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives over the past two decades. The list below showcases the institutions with the most notable scholarly output, measured by the total number of citations (TC), as presented in Table 2.

Table 1

*Top Educational Institutions Contributing to Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives*

AFFILIATION	TC
International Islamic University Malaysia	9
Université de Tunis El Manar	8
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	6
University of New Orleans	6
Faculté des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion de Tunis	6
Universiti Teknologi MARA	5
University of Carthage	5
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia	5
Universiti Utara Malaysia	4
Université de Sousse	4
Al Ain University	4
INCEIF University	4
University of Bahrain	3
Universiti Sains Malaysia	3
Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University	3
Pusan National University	3
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	3
Universiti Putra Malaysia	3
Universität Wien	3
Universiti Malaya	3

TC\*= Total Citations

As shown in Table 1, the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) ranks highest, with a total of 9 citations, reflecting its substantial contribution to the field. Université de Tunis El Manar follows closely with 8 citations, highlighting its notable research in the domain. Other significant contributors include Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, University of New Orleans, and Faculté des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion de Tunis, each with 6 citations.

These findings demonstrate that both Islamic and non-Islamic institutions from various countries have made impactful contributions to the study of crisis management from an Islamic perspective, indicating a diverse and globally engaged research community.

#### **Authors with the Most Substantial Contributions to Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives over the Last Two Decades**

The analysis of the authorship landscape reveals the individuals who have made the most significant contributions to the study of Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives over the past two decades. The table below highlights the top 10 authors based on total publications (TP), total citations (TC), and H-index, a measure of both the productivity and impact of the researchers



Table 3

*Top Authors Contributing to Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives*

	<b>Author</b>	<b>TP*</b>	<b>TC*</b>	<b>H-index</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Country</b>
1	Hassan, M. Kabir	522	10,674	51	University of New Orleans	New Orlean
2	Chkili, Walid	18	837	10	Faculté des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion de Tunis, Tunis,	Tunisia
3	Kassim, Salina Hj	148	1,322	20	International Islamic University Malaysia, Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance, Kuala Lumpur,	Malaysia
4	Tabash, Mosab I.	272	2,738	27	Al Ain University, Al Ain,	United Arab Emirates
5	Vo, Xuan Vinh	314	8,835	52	University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City, Ho Chi Minh City,	Viet Nam
6	Abbasi, Abdus Sattar	13	102	6	COMSATS Institute of Information Technology Lahore, Lahore,	Pakistan
7	Abdul-Rahman, Aisyah	64	498	10	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi,	Malaysia
8	Mongi, Arfaoui	11	297	8	Faculté des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion de Mahdia, Mahdia,	Tunisia
9	Badripour, Hossein	5	7	2	Rangeland and Watershed Management Organization (FRWO), Tehran,	Iran

10	Ben Rejeb, Aymen	16	378	9	Université de Sousse, Sousse,	Tunisia

TP\*=Total Publications, TC\*= Total Citations

As seen in Table 2, Hassan M. Kabir stands out as the most prolific contributor with an impressive 522 publications, accumulating 10,674 citations, and an H-index of 51. Walid Chkili and Salina Hj Kassim also rank highly, with strong contributions from Tunisia and Malaysia, respectively. The diversity of authors' affiliations reflects a wide range of institutions and countries contributing to the field, including nations like the United States, Tunisia, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, and Viet Nam.

These results indicate a well-rounded international interest in crisis management from an Islamic perspective, with prominent contributions from both Muslim-majority and non-Muslim-majority regions. The varying H-index values further illustrate the depth and reach of these authors' contributions in shaping the discourse on this critical topic.

**Prominent Research Terms in Crisis Management from an Islamic Perspective Over the Last Two Decades**

A bibliometric analysis of the most commonly occurring research terms provides valuable insight into the thematic focus of studies on crisis management from an Islamic perspective. Figure 4 presents a visual network of these research terms, highlighting the relationships and frequency of specific topics explored in the literature over the past two decades.

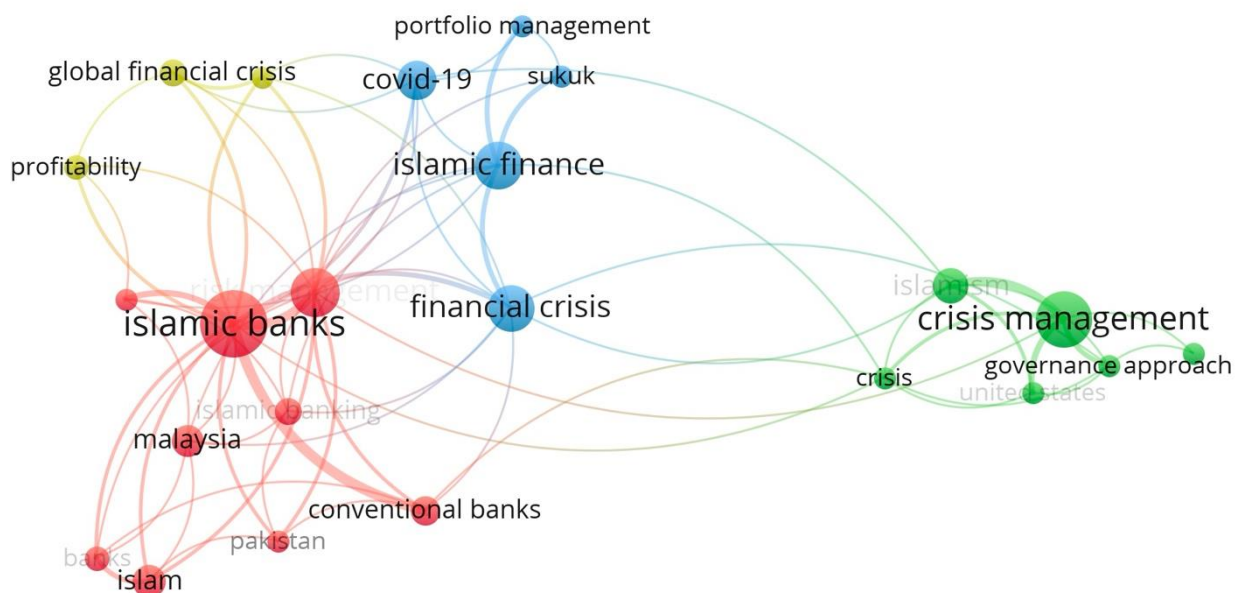


Figure 4: the most prominent research terms concerning Crisis Management in Islamic Perspectives

As shown in Figure 4, the most frequently researched term is Islamic banks, which is strongly associated with topics such as Islamic finance, financial crisis, and global financial crisis. This reflects the pivotal role that Islamic financial institutions play in discussions about managing crises, particularly during times of economic downturn. Other major terms include crisis management, covid-19, and governance approach, which signify a shift towards more contemporary challenges like the global pandemic and governance in Islamic contexts.

Notably, the connection between Islamic banks and crisis management highlights the intersection between financial stability and crisis preparedness within Islamic financial systems. Additionally, terms such as Malaysia, Pakistan, and United Arab Emirates illustrate the geographical focus of many studies, with these nations often being the focal point for Islamic finance and crisis management research.

Overall, the analysis reveals that the dominant themes in the literature involve the interaction between financial institutions, governance strategies, and crisis management, particularly in relation to Islamic banks and broader financial crises. This suggests that researchers are particularly interested in how Islamic financial principles can be applied to enhance crisis resilience and recovery.

### **Discussion**

The findings from the bibliometric analysis provide valuable insights into the scholarly trends in crisis management from an Islamic perspective over the last two decades. Several important patterns emerge, reflecting the evolution of this field and its intersection with financial systems, governance, and contemporary global challenges.

### **Distribution of Research Over Time**

The distribution of publications over the past two decades shows a clear surge in interest in recent years, particularly in 2023, where publications reached a peak of 40 documents. This increase may be attributed to the growing relevance of crisis management, particularly in light of global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which has highlighted the need for resilient governance systems. The drop in publications after 2015 and the relatively low output during the early 2000s suggest that the integration of Islamic perspectives into crisis management was a relatively niche area until recent developments brought it to the forefront. The fluctuating interest in this field reflects the dynamic nature of crises and the evolving role of Islamic principles in addressing such challenges.

### **Leading Nations in Crisis Management Research**

The dominance of Malaysia in the publication landscape is notable, with 45 publications, significantly outpacing other nations. This reflects Malaysia's leadership in Islamic finance and governance, where academic institutions actively engage in research that combines Islamic principles with contemporary crisis management strategies. The contributions from countries such as Tunisia, the United States, and the United Kingdom also highlight the global interest in applying Islamic principles to crisis management. The presence of non-Muslim-majority countries like the United States and the United Kingdom in this research field suggests that Islamic perspectives on crisis management are not limited to Islamic-majority contexts but are of interest globally as alternative frameworks for managing crises. This trend may indicate

an increasing recognition of the value of Islamic governance models in broader global discussions.

### **Institutional Contributions**

The institutional analysis highlights the significant role that universities in Malaysia and Tunisia play in advancing research on crisis management from an Islamic perspective. The International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), with its focus on Islamic governance and finance, is a leading contributor, reflecting its central role in shaping academic discourse in this field. Similarly, institutions such as Université de Tunis El Manar and Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia have made substantial contributions, particularly in integrating Islamic principles into governance frameworks and crisis response strategies. The global spread of contributing institutions demonstrates the broad-based interest in the application of Islamic crisis management principles, which have proven to be adaptable across different regions and contexts.

### **Key Authors and Their Influence**

The prominence of authors like Hassan M. Kabir, Walid Chkili, and Salina Hj Kassim further underscores the central role that scholars in Islamic finance and governance play in advancing crisis management research. Hassan M. Kabir, in particular, stands out with a remarkable 522 publications and over 10,000 citations, indicating his influence in shaping the academic discourse around Islamic perspectives on financial crises and their management. These scholars have contributed to building a robust theoretical foundation that links Islamic financial principles with crisis management, a crucial area given the increasing volatility in global financial markets. The contributions of scholars from Tunisia and Malaysia further point to the importance of these regions in the development of innovative crisis management solutions based on Islamic values.

### **Prominent Research Themes**

The thematic analysis reveals that Islamic banks and financial crisis are the most researched topics within the broader field of crisis management from an Islamic perspective. The strong association between these terms highlights the crucial role that Islamic financial institutions play in crisis scenarios, particularly during economic downturns. Islamic banks, governed by principles such as risk-sharing and prohibition of interest (*riba*), are seen as more resilient in times of financial crisis, which has sparked significant academic interest in their crisis management capabilities.

Moreover, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has become a key topic, as seen in the frequency of research terms related to the pandemic. This demonstrates that Islamic governance models, particularly in crisis management, are being tested in real-time by global events such as the pandemic, offering valuable lessons for both Muslim-majority and non-Muslim-majority countries. The growing body of research on governance approaches in Islamic contexts, particularly in the realms of finance and public policy, suggests that scholars are increasingly interested in how Islamic principles can contribute to global resilience strategies.

**Implications for Future Research**

The results of this bibliometric analysis underscore the need for continued research on the integration of Islamic principles into crisis management strategies. Given the dominance of financial themes, there is a clear opportunity to expand research into non-financial aspects of crisis management, such as environmental crises, social governance, and health crises, particularly within Islamic frameworks. Additionally, the geographic concentration of research in Malaysia and Tunisia suggests the potential for further exploration of how Islamic principles can be applied in crisis management in other Muslim-majority countries and even in non-Muslim-majority regions.

Future research could also benefit from interdisciplinary approaches that bring together insights from Islamic law, governance, public policy, and crisis management. As global challenges become more complex, the integration of diverse perspectives, including Islamic ones, will be crucial for building resilient governance systems capable of responding to multifaceted crises.

**Conclusion**

This discussion has highlighted the prominent role of Islamic principles, particularly in the context of financial crises, in shaping crisis management strategies. The contributions from a diverse range of nations and institutions demonstrate that Islamic perspectives on crisis management have global relevance, offering valuable alternative frameworks for addressing both financial and non-financial crises. Moving forward, there is a clear opportunity to broaden the scope of research to encompass other dimensions of crisis management, ensuring that Islamic principles are fully explored as part of global efforts to build more resilient societies.

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