

Global Scholarly Trends and Thematic Analysis of Research on Islamic Government: A Scopus-Based Study

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Abstract

This study presents a comprehensive bibliometric and thematic analysis of research related to the concept of “Islamic Government” based on data extracted from the Scopus database. A total of 110 articles published up to 2025 were reviewed using the search term “Islamic government” in the title, abstract, or keywords. The findings indicate a steady growth in scholarly interest after 2000, with the highest publication peak in 2024. The analysis also shows that Iranian, American, and Indonesian institutions have played a leading role in this field, while English remains the dominant language of publication. Thematically, the research is concentrated in areas such as political Islam, Islamic economics, cultural studies, human rights, and governance theory. The study further identifies nine principal thematic domains in the literature, with “Political Islam and Developments in the Islamic World” emerging as the most prominent category. At the same time, the analysis reveals that a considerable portion of the existing literature presents inaccurate or distorted interpretations of the concept of Islamic government. Overall, this study provides insight into the evolving academic landscape surrounding Islamic government and highlights areas for future interdisciplinary research.

Keywords: Islamic Government, Political Islam, Scopus, Bibliometric Analysis, Islamic Studies

Introduction

The concept of "Islamic Government" represents one of the most enduring and complex subjects within Islamic political thought and contemporary global studies. As an ideological, political, and legal framework, Islamic governance has attracted substantial scholarly attention across diverse academic disciplines such as political science, Islamic studies, jurisprudence (fiqh), sociology, international relations, and economics. The term "Islamic Government" evokes a multifaceted discourse encompassing normative theological interpretations, historical developments of political power in Islamic civilizations, and contemporary political movements advocating for Islamic models of governance. Given the ongoing transformation of political structures in various parts of the Islamic world and the increasing interest in religion's role in governance globally, it is essential to systematically examine the trajectory of academic research that addresses this concept.

Given this wide-ranging academic activity, a comprehensive mapping of the field is essential. The aim of this study is therefore twofold: first, to provide a quantitative overview of research activity on Islamic Government in terms of volume, geography, language, and disciplinary focus; and second, to offer a qualitative thematic analysis that identifies major trends, recurring issues, and potential gaps in the literature.

In sum, this study provides an evidence-based, data-driven contribution to the academic understanding of Islamic Government. It lays the groundwork for future interdisciplinary investigations and helps contextualize ongoing debates in light of the evolving scholarly landscape. The findings of this research underscore the continued relevance of Islamic governance as a subject of global academic inquiry—one that is likely to gain further prominence in the decades to come.

In this article, previous studies related to the subject have been consulted and taken into consideration throughout the analysis. However, due to the limitations on the length of the manuscript and the word limit required by the journal, a separate section on the research background has not been included. The relevant literature has instead been implicitly reflected in the discussion where necessary.

Methodology

This study adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining bibliometric analysis with qualitative content analysis to provide a comprehensive overview of academic publications on Islamic Government. The methodology is descriptive-analytical and aims to identify research trends, thematic patterns, and scholarly contributions in this field.

Bibliometric Analysis

The bibliometric component relies on quantitative methods to measure the scope, growth, and structural characteristics of research on Islamic Government. A systematic search was conducted in the Scopus citation database using the keyword TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Islamic government"). The search was performed on July 14, 2025, and included all documents published up to that date.

No language restrictions were applied. The earliest publication retrieved dates back to 1955, while the most recent entries are from 2025. Several bibliometric indicators were examined to understand publication trends, including year of publication, country of affiliation, institutional contributions, language of publication, subject areas based on Scopus classification, publishing journals, and author frequencies. The results were organized and illustrated using descriptive statistics such as frequency distributions and bar charts to demonstrate patterns of scholarly activity over time and across regions.

Qualitative Content Analysis

To obtain deeper insight into the intellectual focus and thematic evolution of the field, a qualitative content analysis was conducted on the full set of 110 retrieved publications. All articles identified in the bibliometric phase were included, and their titles, abstracts, and when necessary full texts were examined.

Key ideas, topics, and objectives were extracted and coded. These initial codes reflected conceptual themes such as political ideologies, socio-cultural perspectives, legal frameworks, and theological discussions. The codes were then grouped into nine thematic categories representing major dimensions of the scholarly discourse on Islamic Government: thoughts of Islamic thinkers; concepts and theories of Islamic government; political Islam and developments in the Islamic world; Islamic economics; Islamic history and civilization; human rights and minorities; Islamic diplomacy and international relations; cultural and scientific approaches; and women and Islamic government. The classification was repeatedly reviewed to ensure coherence and that it accurately reflected the diversity of the publications.

Data were collected from the Scopus database, from which bibliographic and content metadata were extracted. For organizing and coding the materials, general data-management tools such as Microsoft Excel were used.

Bibliometric data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, including counts and percentages, and visualized through charts and tables to highlight major trends. Qualitative data were examined through thematic content analysis using an inductive approach involving open coding, thematic grouping, and synthesis of conceptual patterns.

Research findings

In order to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the research landscape within the field of *Islamic government*, it was first necessary to identify and examine the most significant keywords associated with the topic. As an initial step, a systematic search was performed in the **Scopus** citation database using the query:

TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Islamic government")

This search yielded a total of **110 documents** published up to the year **2025**. The data were retrieved from the Scopus database on **July 14, 2025**.

In the following sections, the results of this search are analyzed in detail to provide insights into the evolution, focus areas, and scholarly interest surrounding the concept of Islamic government.

Image1: Search Results for the Keyword 'Islamic Government' in the Scopus Database

The screenshot shows the Scopus search interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the query "Islamic Government" and a search button. Below the search bar, there are options to save the search, set alerts, and add search fields. The search results are displayed in a table format, showing 110 documents found. The first result is an article titled "The Visual Narratives of the 1979 Iranian Revolution" by Cabi, M., published in Middle East Critique in 2025, with 1 citation.

Document title	Authors	Source	Year	Citations
1 The Visual Narratives of the 1979 Iranian Revolution	Cabi, M.	Middle East Critique, 2025	2025	1

1. Research Trend Based on Year of Publication (Islamic Government Studies)

Overall Trend:

The data shows that publications on *Islamic Government* began as early as 1955. However, the topic saw significant growth particularly after the year 2000.

Gradual Increase in the 21st Century:

Since 2000, the number of publications per year has gradually increased, with some fluctuations. The topic has gained more academic attention in the past two decades.

Peak Year:

The peak of scholarly interest appears in **2024** with **13 documents**, followed by years like 2014, 2018, and 2023.

Fluctuations:

While the general trajectory is upward, there are years with only one publication (e.g., 2017, 2007), indicating inconsistent interest in some periods.

Early Years (1955–1990):

Between 1955 and the early 1990s, the number of documents is minimal. These years mark the initial stages of academic interest in the concept.

Table1: Number of Publications on Islamic Government per Year (Scopus)

YEA R	Documen ts
2025	2
2024	13
2023	7
2022	5
2021	4
2020	4
2019	7
2018	8
2017	1
2016	5
2015	3
2014	8
2013	3
2012	5
2011	7
2010	4
2009	2
2008	3
2007	1
2006	2
2003	1
2002	1
2001	1
2000	1
1999	1
1997	1
1996	1
1995	2
1994	1
1992	2
1991	1
1988	1
1987	1
1955	1

Table2: Trends in Publications on Islamic Government

Feature	Analysis
Highest Publication Year	2024, with 13 documents published

Start of Research Activity	The earliest document dates back to 1955
Golden Decade	2010 to 2020 – marked by consistent and notable publication rates
Overall Trend	Gradually increasing over time, with occasional fluctuations
Probable Cause of Growth	Rising global interest in Islamic studies, particularly due to political changes in the Middle East

2. Institutional Landscape of Research on Islamic Government: A Scopus-Based Analysis

The following table presents an overview of the institutional affiliations of authors who have contributed to the body of research on *Islamic Government* indexed in the Scopus database. It highlights the leading universities and research centers based on the number of publications, illustrating the global and interdisciplinary nature of scholarly interest in this field. The data reveal a strong representation from Iranian universities alongside prominent international institutions, reflecting the topic's broad academic relevance.

Table 3: Institutional Contributions to Publications on Islamic Government (Scopus Database)

Category of Affiliation	Institutions	Number of Publications
Top Contributors (3 articles)	The Australian National University (Australia), University of Tehran (Iran), University of Isfahan (Iran), Payame Noor University (Iran), Islamic Azad University (Iran)	5 institutions – each with 3
Moderate Contributors (2 articles)	Pennsylvania State University, Ain Shams University, International Islamic University Malaysia, Russian Academy of Sciences, University of California Berkeley, Universiti Malaya, Tarbiat Modares University, Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University, Islamic Azad University (Science and Research Branch), Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga (Indonesia), Institute of Philosophy – Russian Academy of Sciences	11 institutions – each with 2
Broad Range (1 article)	Over 60 institutions globally	~60 institutions – each with 1

3. Analysis of Research on "Islamic Government" Across Countries: Insights from the Scopus Database

Scientific research on various topics in the fields of political science and social studies, including the concept of "Islamic Government," has been widely published worldwide. These studies are typically examined from various perspectives such as history, political philosophy, social and economic impacts, and legal and jurisprudential issues. In this analysis, we will examine the number of research papers published on Islamic government from different countries, as recorded in the Scopus database.

Table 4: Number of Research Papers on "Islamic Government" by Country (Scopus Database)

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	Number
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I.R.Iran	22
United States	20
Indonesia	11
United Kingdom	7
Malaysia	6
Australia	4
Russian Federation	4
Canada	3
Egypt	3
Germany	3
France	2
Pakistan	2
Poland	2
Saudi Arabia	2
Turkey	2

4. Analysis of Research on "Islamic Government" Across Different Subject Areas Based on Scopus Database

Research on the topic of "Islamic Government" spans various academic disciplines. These studies are often explored from different perspectives, such as social, political, economic, and cultural aspects, and are typically published in reputable academic databases like Scopus. In this analysis, we examine the number of research papers published on Islamic governance across different subject areas. The table below shows the number of research papers related to "Islamic Government" categorized by different academic subjects. This analysis helps to understand the trends and scholarly focus in this field.

Table 5: Number of Research Papers on "Islamic Government" by Subject Area (Scopus Database)

SUBJECT AREA	Number
Social Sciences	84
Arts and Humanities	52
Business, Management and Accounting	7
Psychology	5
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	4
Computer Science	3
Engineering	3
Multidisciplinary	3
Environmental Science	2

Medicine	2
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	1
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	1
Chemical Engineering	1
Mathematics	1
Nursing	1

5. Analysis of Research on "Islamic Government" Based on Author Names from Scopus Database

In academic research, examining the authors and their published works can provide valuable insights into the focus and trends within specific fields of study. In this analysis, we explore the number of research papers published on "Islamic Government" based on the names of the authors. This information can help identify prominent researchers in this field and shed light on the scholarly direction of this topic. The table below presents the number of research papers published on "Islamic Government" by different authors. It appears that some authors have published in groups, while others have individual contributions in this field.

Table 6: Number of Research Papers on "Islamic Government" by Author (Scopus Database)

AUTHOR NAME	Number
Bidabad, B.	2
Fedorova, Y.E.	2
Hajiagha, A.R.	2
Hossainzadeh, N.	2
Piazza, J.	2
Other authors	1

6. Analysis of Publication Languages in Research on "Islamic Government" Based on Scopus Database

The language of academic publications plays a crucial role in the accessibility and impact of research. Examining the languages used in articles on "Islamic Government" can reveal the scope of the audience and the geographic focus of the research. This analysis reviews the different languages of publications based on data from the Scopus database. The table shows the distribution of research papers on "Islamic Government" based on the language of publication according to the Scopus database.

Table 7: Number of Research Papers on "Islamic Government" by Language (Scopus Database)

Language	Number
English	95
Persian	5
Russian	3
French	2
Arabic	1
German	1
Malay	1
Spanish	1
Turkish	1

7. Analysis of Journals Publishing Research on "Islamic Government" Based on Scopus Database

Identifying the journals that publish research on "Islamic Government" helps provide a clearer understanding of the thematic focus and academic scope within this field. This analysis examines the number of articles published across various academic journals based on data from the Scopus database. The table lists journals that have published research articles on "Islamic Government" according to the Scopus database, along with the number of publications in each journal.

Table 8: Number of Research Papers on "Islamic Government" by Publication Title (Scopus Database)

Publication Title	Number
Geopolitics Quarterly	3
Social Sciences (Pakistan)	3
Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression	2
Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East	2
European Journal of Social Sciences	2
HTS Theologese Studies / Theological Studies	2
International Journal of Law and Management	2
International Studies	2
Iranian Studies	2
Journal of Al-Tamaddun	2

Journal of Persianate Studies	2
Middle East Report	2
Religions	2
The Muslim World	2
Voprosy Filosofii	2

8.A Coded Analysis of Research Trends on Islamic Government Based on Scopus Data"

This table presents a detailed overview of scholarly research indexed in the Scopus database, focusing on the concept and practice of Islamic government. The studies cover diverse aspects including political Islam, Islamic economics, history and civilization, women's roles, human rights, diplomacy, culture, and intellectual thought within Islamic governance frameworks. The research spans various geographic regions, historical periods, and thematic approaches, providing a multifaceted understanding of how Islamic government is conceptualized, implemented, and debated in contemporary academic discourse. This overview highlights the interdisciplinary nature of the field and identifies key topics of interest, reflecting ongoing scholarly engagement with political, social, economic, and cultural dimensions of governance under Islamic principles. Table 10 in the Attachments categorizes the main research themes related to Islamic governance based on the final coding of the articles indexed in the Scopus database. Each row represents a topic category and the number of related articles.

Table 9: Number of Final code

Row	Final code	Number
١	Thoughts of Islamic thinkers	15
٢	Concepts and theories of Islamic government	15
٣	Political Islam and Developments in the Islamic World	24
٤	Islamic Economics	8
٥	Islamic history and civilization	9
٦	Human rights and minorities	11
٧	Islamic Diplomacy and International Relations	8
٨	Cultural and scientific approaches	14
٩	Women	6

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of scholarly research on the concept of Islamic Government, drawing upon 110 documents indexed in the Scopus database. The findings clearly demonstrate a significant increase in academic interest over the past two decades, reflecting the broader socio-political transformations across the Muslim world, as well as a heightened global engagement with Islamic ideologies and governance frameworks.

Through a detailed bibliometric and qualitative thematic analysis, the research identifies **nine principal thematic domains** in the literature: (1) thoughts of Islamic thinkers, (2) theories and concepts of Islamic governance, (3) political Islam and developments in the Islamic world, (4) Islamic economics, (5) Islamic history and civilization, (6) human rights and minorities, (7) Islamic diplomacy and international relations, (8) cultural and scientific approaches, and (9) women and Islamic governance. These categories illustrate the inherently interdisciplinary nature of the field and its intersections with political, legal, economic, cultural, and social systems. Among them, “Political Islam and Developments in the Islamic World” emerges as the most heavily represented category, underscoring an academic preoccupation with contemporary Islamist movements, political transitions, and ideological transformations.

Geographically, the contributions are led by **Iran**, **the United States**, and **Indonesia**. Iran’s centrality is expected due to its identity as an Islamic Republic and the prominence of Islamic political thought in its academic landscape. The United States’ strong contribution indicates sustained Western scholarly interest in the implications of Islamic governance for global security, international relations, and comparative politics. Indonesia’s engagement reflects the ongoing tension and synthesis between Islamic principles and democratic governance in the world’s most populous Muslim-majority country, making it a valuable site for both empirical and theoretical inquiry.

Institutionally, frequent contributors include the **University of Tehran**, **Islamic Azad University**, **The Australian National University**, and **Pennsylvania State University**. These institutions span a diverse range of epistemological traditions—from traditional Islamic seminaries to modern secular universities—demonstrating that the discourse on Islamic Government is neither regionally confined nor methodologically uniform. Rather, it reflects a dynamic global scholarly ecosystem with varied ideological and analytical perspectives.

Linguistically, the overwhelming dominance of **English-language publications** (over 85% of the corpus) has facilitated greater international accessibility and citation potential, but also reveals a potential gap in the inclusion of localized, non-English academic voices. While some publications appear in Persian, Arabic, Russian, French, and Malay, their limited representation signals a need for increased visibility of regional research outputs and epistemic plurality in the field.

The disciplinary landscape further confirms the multidimensionality of Islamic Government studies. While **Social Sciences** and **Arts and Humanities** are the

leading domains of publication, disciplines such as **Economics**, **Psychology**, **Environmental Science**, and **Engineering** have also engaged with this topic—indicating emerging interest in how Islamic governance interfaces with broader societal systems and challenges.

It is also important to acknowledge a critical finding that emerged during the content review: **a considerable portion of the literature—particularly from non-Muslim or secular sources—contains partial, inaccurate, or ideologically biased portrayals of Islam and Islamic government**. These misrepresentations often stem from a lack of familiarity with the principles of Islamic governance, cultural misunderstandings, or religious prejudice. Such distortions not only weaken the scientific objectivity of the works but may also perpetuate stereotypes and misinformation in the broader academic and policy discourse. Therefore, scholars and reviewers must exercise caution and critical scrutiny when interpreting findings, particularly when the authors' positionality and epistemic frameworks are not sufficiently grounded in Islamic sources or contexts.

Moreover, the analysis highlights a structural limitation in global knowledge production: **many high-quality and reputable academic journals from Muslim-majority countries—especially Iran—remain unindexed in Scopus**. This exclusion limits the visibility and recognition of locally grounded research and prevents a more balanced global understanding of Islam and Islamic government. The inclusion of these journals in international databases like Scopus would significantly enrich the field by offering alternative perspectives, culturally contextualized analyses, and firsthand insights from Islamic societies themselves.

In summary, this study not only maps the academic landscape of research on Islamic Government but also reveals the field's growing global scope, conceptual diversity, and interdisciplinary potential. It provides a structured understanding of publication trends, dominant themes, institutional affiliations, and linguistic characteristics, while also calling attention to critical gaps in epistemic representation and inclusivity. Moving forward, the field would benefit from the integration of underrepresented scholarly voices, the critical assessment of biased narratives, and the international recognition of regional journals. Such efforts are vital for ensuring a more accurate, comprehensive, and just academic engagement with Islamic political thought and practice in the modern world.

Recommendations

1. Encouragement of Comparative Studies: Future research should further explore comparative governance models—both Islamic and secular—to understand differences in legal, economic, and social structures.
2. Interdisciplinary Collaboration: Academics from political science, law, economics, sociology, and religious studies should collaborate to offer multifaceted analyses of Islamic government.
3. Regional Case Studies: There is a need for more country-specific research beyond Iran and Indonesia, especially in African and Central Asian Islamic societies.
4. Inclusion of Non-English Literature: To gain a more comprehensive picture, greater efforts should be made to include non-English publications and local scholarship.
5. Digital and Media Studies: Given the role of digital platforms in shaping modern Islamic political discourse, this is a fertile area for future investigation.

Attachments

Table 9: A Comprehensive Review of Scopus-Indexed Research on Islamic Government: Themes and Trends

Source	Initial code	Final code
(Hutchinson, 2001)	Military violence in Sudan	Political Islam and Developments in the Islamic World
(Simpson, 1996)	Taliban's legacy in Afghanistan	
(Jong & Ebrahimzadeh, 2024)	A study of political Islam in Iranian Kurdistan	
(Kotinsly, 2022)	A study of the history of the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq	
(Fair et al., 2018)	how Pakistanis imagine a Shari'a-based government and its effects	
(Ahmadi, 2018)	Exploring the concept of Shiite geopolitics	
(Etaat & Karimi, 2021)	Reasons for the defeat of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt	
(Yarbaksh, 2014)	Interpretation of Martyrdom and Karbala in the Islamic State	
(Olaniyi, 2011)	The effects of Islamic institutions in northern Nigeria	
(Matin, 2013)	A Study of Political Islam in the Islamic Government of Iran	
(Banuazizi, 1994)	The impact of Islam in creating the hegemony of resistance with an emphasis on Iran	
(Sonn, 2006)	Examining the interpretations of	

Source	Initial code	Final code
	political Islam	
(A. T. Beck, 2002)	Investigating the terrorist issue	
(Lebl, 2010)	Europe's Challenges: Muslim Minorities and the Islamist Threat	
(Ma'oz, 2012)	Post-Arab Spring Islamic Governments Favor Turkish Democratic Islam over Iran's Revolutionary Model	
(Hasbi, 2014)	abdul qahhar mudzakkar's efforts to establish an Islamic state in Indonesia	
(Azeri, 2014)	An examination of the June 2013 uprising in Türkiye	
(Alghanim & Salhi, 2010)	Divergent Approaches of Saudi Arabia and Indonesia to the U.S. War on Terror and Its Impact on Domestic Policy and Bilateral Cooperation	
(Bayat, 1997)	A study of unemployment protests after the Islamic Revolution in Iran	
(Razak, 2023)	The influence of the Islamic government of Iran on the Communist Tudeh Party	
(El Damanhoury, 2020)	Branding the Caliphate as a Place Identity in the Virtual Discourse of ISIS and Al-Qaeda	
(Burdah, 2014)	The Shift of Islamic Political Parties After the Arab Spring from Caliphate Aspirations to Democratic and	
(Jammes & Hoon, 2022)	Examining Islamic influences in managing Coronain Brunei Darussalam	
(Farzaneh, 2007)	The Role of the Basij and the IRGC in the Islamic Revolution of Iran	
(Daud et al., 2023)	family waqf in Islam	
(Faiz, 2024)	Comparative comparison of public budget deficit from Islamic and conventional perspectives	
(Farzanegan & Gholipour, 2018)	The Impact of Gold Coin Price Fluctuations on Rising Divorce Rates in Iran: A Socio-Economic Analysis	
(Asadpour, 2016)	Exploring the deep connection between Islamic ideology and economics	

Source	Initial code	Final code
(Benthall, 1999)	Zakat in Islam	Islamic history and civilization
(Boumediene, 2015)	a link between Islamic banks' excess liquidity and states' financing needs	
(Kameel Mydin Meera & Larbani, 2009)	The Incompatibility of Fractional Reserve Banking with Islamic Principles of Ownership and Economic Justice	
(Nejatbakhsh-e-Esfahani et al., 2012)	Measuring the impact of justice delivery criteria on the efficiency of Payam Noor University of Iran	
(Asaad & Kaadan, 2024)	Methods to protect the endowment building in Aleppo, Syria, against earthquakes	
(Moradi et al., 2008)	Investigating the historical monuments of Ecbatana Hill in Hamedan	
(Mysam, 2019)	A study of the rule of Amir Timur Gorkani	
(Redhaei, 2011)	The works of Islam and the Islamic government in Andalusia	
(Sukma, 2021)	Examining government policies in empowering society during Omar's rule	
(Sanadjian, 2011)	Review of the Cyrus Charter	
(Khalid et al., 2018)	A study of the progress of Muslims in the era of Islamic civilization.	
(Cohen, 2014)	The efforts of the Babak Khorramuddin Organization in confrontation with the Islamic Republic of Iran	
(Abzalov et al., 2023)	An Interdisciplinary Analysis of the Ulug Bitigchi Appointment Yarliq in the Mongol Bureaucracy and Its Continuity under the Islamized Ilkhanate	
(Spellberg, 1988)	The role of women in Islamic government	
(Maddah, 2010)	Opportunities and Challenges of the Islamic Revolution for Iran's Women's Movement and the Fate of the One Million Signatures Campaign	
(Bucar &	A study of lesbianism after the	

Source	Initial code	Final code
Shirazi, 2012)	Islamic Revolution in Iran	Human rights and minorities
(Afshar, 2000)	Examining the role of women after the Islamic Revolution of Iran	
(Koo, 2014)	A study of women's hijab after the Islamic Revolution in Iran	
(Hajiagha & Hamelink, 2024)	Examining the role of Kurdish women in the Islamic government of Iran	
(Hoveyes, 1995)	Rights of Arab minorities in Iran	
(Zeinali & Hoseiny, 2018)	An examination of the opposition and conflict between the Messenger of God (peace be upon him) and the Jews	
(Piazza, 2024)	Examining the respect of the majority for the political rights of minorities in Arab countries	
(Dahimi & Saedavi, 2014)	Study of human rights in Islamic governments	
(Isaacs-Martin, 2013)	The challenge of global human rights and the role of Sharia regarding women in the political systems of Egypt and Algeria	
(Rostami, 2016)	Comparing Crimes Against Humanity in the ICC Statute with Their Equivalents in Iran's Islamic Penal Code	
(Aramesh, 2024)	Iran's Population and Family Law: The Clash of Religious Biopolitics with Women's Rights and Bioethical Principles	
(L. Beck, 1992)	The appropriate situation of Qashqais after the Islamic Revolution	
(Ezzatikarami, 2024)	A study of religious minorities in the Islamic government of Iran	
(Bagi, 2024)	The Impact of Political Structures on Abortion Attitudes Among Kurds in Iran and Iraq	
(Centlivres & Centlivres-demont, 1987)	Exploring the identity and perspectives of Afghan asylum seekers	
(Zaborowski, 2011)	Exploring the role of a Christian doctor as a mediator between Christian and Islamic communities	Islamic Diplomacy and International
(Bidabad,	Proposing an Ethical-Islamic Model	

Source	Initial code	Final code
2012b)	of Diplomacy Based on Sufi Mysticism for Reconstructing International Relations	Relations
(Bidabad, 2012a)	Islamic Diplomacy through the Lens of Sufi Mysticism: A Spiritual Framework for Restoring Ethics in International Relations	
(S. Ismail et al., 2024)	The Political Influence of the Ottoman Empire on Malay Islamic Identity and Anti-Colonial Resistance	
(Mansour, 2018)	The Role of East–West Relations, Especially with China, in Shaping the Abbasid Caliphate’s Golden Age	
(Drevet, 2011)	Challenges of Turkey’s Islamic Foreign Policy for EU Accession in the Post–Arab Spring Context	
(M. Rezaei, 2022)	Examining a copy of Imam Ali’s (AS) pact with Christians to ensure peaceful coexistence of religions	
(Yazdani & Hussain, 2006)	U.S. Hostile Strategy to Contain and Undermine Iran’s Islamic Government within a Regional Hegemonic Agenda	
(Dalimunthe et al., 2023)	Examining the various consequences of social networks in cyberspace as a new phenomenon in Islamic societies	Cultural and scientific approaches
(Sajjadi, 2015)	Discourse-based critique of four decades of educational transformation after the Islamic Revolution and the failure to fundamentally reform the education system	
(Rassouli & Osam, 2019)	Studying the status of the English language in Iran	
(A. Rezaei & Janahmad, 2024)	Explaining the Foundations of Geoculture in the Indian Subcontinent	
(Hamdhaidari et al., 2008)	A study of the development of higher education in Iran	
(Nugroho, 2019)	The indigenization of Islam in the context of the Yogyakarta tradition	
(Ul Haq & Rashid, 2018)	A critical study of war songs and poems in the Afghan war	
(Johnston,	Persian Rap: From Gangsta	

Source	Initial code	Final code
2008)	Imitation to a Cultural Voice of Identity and Social Protest in Contemporary Iran	
(Banouei, 1992)	A Critical Evaluation of Planning and Development Policies in Pahlavi Monarchy and the Islamic Republic of Iran	
(Farazmand, 1995)	A Study of Shia National Identity in Islamic Iran	
(El-Shamy, 2019)	The Continuing Role of Electronic Media in Promoting Democratic Attitudes and Opposition to Islamic Governments in Post-Revolutionary Egypt	
(Odabaei, 2019)	Post-Revolutionary Islamic Tradition-Building in Iran through the Translation and Integration of Western Thought into Seminary Education	
(Amiri et al., 2010)	The impact of religious culture on organizational productivity, development, and perfection	
(Cabi, 2025)	One-Sided Representations of the 1979 Revolution and the Islamic Government in Diaspora Media Documentaries	
(Schumm, 2003)	Analyzing the relationship between Islamic political culture and human rights	
(Hossainzadeh, 2016)	Rereading the relationship between Sharia and democracy in Imam Khomeini's pre-revolutionary political works	
(Rastgar et al., 2023)	Transparency in Islamic government	
(Uche, 2020)	Examining some basic concepts in Islamic government	
(Varzi, 2011)	Examining Islamic Motives in the Formation of an Islamic Government in Iran	
(Piazza, 2021)	The Impact of Perceived Compatibility Between Islam and Democracy on Support for Extremist Groups in the Arab World	
(Alfarisi,	Examining the diversity of Islamic	

Concepts and theories of Islamic government

Source	Initial code	Final code
2024)	government models	
(Saikal, 2009)	Legitimacy Crisis and Power Fragmentation in Iran's Islamic Government Following the 2009 Election Dispute	
(Kayadibi, 2015)	Examining the dimensions of Sharia political theory	
(Isani, 2021)	A Critical Reflection on the Practical Limits of March's Work on Popular Sovereignty and the Caliphate in Contemporary Islamic Political Thought	
(Nasda, 2023)	The concept of shura in the Islamic government	
(Parsa, 2011)	Examining Islamic Motives in the Islamic Government of Iran	
(Azari & Osredkar, 2022)	Examining the concept of the guardianship of the jurist in Islamic government	
(Al-Atawneh, 2016)	Examining opposition to the ruler among Sunnis	
(Alshddi, 2023)	Review of Sharia Policy Books	
(Alsaied & Sellami, 2024)	Introduction and review of the works of German orientalist Adam Mez on Islam and Islamic government	
(BINDER, 1955)	A study of Ghazali's theory of Islamic government	
(Namazi, 2019)	A study of Ayatollah Khomeini's political doctrine	
(Ridho, 2019)	A study of Ibn Khaldun's thoughts on Islamic government	
(Kawtharani, 2020)	Differences in the views of Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din and Muhammad Hussein Fadlallah on the Islamic government in Lebanon	
(Hakim, 2018)	A study of Imam Khomeini's thoughts on Islamic government	
(Hasanpour & Rabbani, 2024)	Identifying the components of a good society in the thought of Ayatollah Khomeini	
(Fedorova, 2022)	Reinterpreting Ibn 'Arabi's Concept of the Perfect Human in Ayatollah Khomeini's Theory of the Governance	

Source	Initial code	Final code
	of the Jurist	
(Jahanbakhs h, 2020)	Theories of rational Shariah by Ahmad Qabel	
(Hossainzade h, 2014)	Examining Imam Khomeini's theory of the guardianship of the jurist	
(D. Ismail et al., 2016)	Sayyid Qutb's thoughts on Islamic government	
(Fedorova, 2017)	Examining the philosophical and political views of Morteza Motahari	
(Hajiagha, 2025)	A study of the political thoughts of Mohammad Mojtahid Shabestari	
(Ram, 1991)	An examination of Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani's views on the Islamic government	
(Rad Goudarzi & Lashaki Baei, 2013)	The Evolution of Ayatollah Khomeini's Theory of Islamic Government from Kashf al-Asrar to Islamic Government	

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