

What is Political Islam? A Bibliometric Analysis of the Literature

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Abstract

Political Islam, which has been the subject of much discussion in the media, political circles and academia, appears to have different dimensions in different historical processes. In particular, the political, economic and social depressions the Ottoman Empire experienced at the end of the 18th century also reverberated in the Islamic world beyond its borders in similar and different dimensions. military defeats, colonization, orientalism, missionary crises are among the main crises. Although the Islamism movement, which emerged from all these problem areas, had an intellectual grounding related to the problems mentioned above, its political aspect/discourse is emphasized, even reduced to the political field. This study examines the contexts in which the concept of 'political Islam' is discussed in the scholarly literature. In this bibliometric analysis, 1,209 studies were obtained from scanning the Web of Science database. The main findings are as follows: The United States had the most publications, and Georgetown University was the institution with the most publications. The most published journal is Insight Turkey, and Emmanuel Karagiannis had the most publications. In addition, in the keyword analysis, concepts such as Islamism, democracy, Arab Spring, came to the fore along with political Islam.

Keywords: Political Islam, Political Islamism, Bibliometric Analysis, Biblioshiny

Siyasal İslam Nedir?: Literatür Üzerine Bibliyometrik Bir Araştırma

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Özet

Medyada, siyasi çevrelerde ve akademide çokça tartışılan Siyasal İslam, farklı tarihsel süreçlerde farklı boyutlara sahip görünmektedir. Özellikle 18. yüzyılın sonlarında Osmanlı Devleti'nin yaşadığı siyasi, ekonomik ve sosyal bunalımlar, İslam dünyasına da benzer ve farklı boyutlarda yansımıştır. Askeri yenilgiler, sömürgecilik, oryantalizm, misyonerlik bahsedilen bunalımların arasındadır. Bütün bu sorun alanlarından ortaya çıkan İslamcılık hareketinin yukarıda bahsedilen sorunlarla ilgili düşünsel bir zemini olmasına rağmen, siyasi yönü/söylemi üzerinde durulmakta, hatta sadece siyasi yöne/söyleme indirgenmektedir. Bu çalışma, literatürde "siyasal İslam" kavramının tartışıldığı bağlamları incelemektedir. Bu bibliyometrik analizde Web of Science veri tabanı taranarak 1.209 bilimsel çalışma elde edilmiştir. Başlıca bulgular şu şekildedir: Amerika Birleşik Devletleri en fazla yayına sahip ülke, Georgetown Üniversitesi en fazla yayına sahip kurumdur. En çok yayın yapılan dergi Insight Turkey'dir ve Emmanuel Karagiannis en çok yayına sahip yazardır. Ayrıca anahtar kelime analizinde siyasal İslam ile birlikte İslamcılık, demokrasi, Arap Baharı gibi kavramlar da ön plana çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siyasal İslam, Siyasal İslamcılık, Bibliyometrik Analiz, Bibliyoshiny

INTRODUCTION

The new political situation that emerged after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire led to severe and significant ruptures, especially in geographical areas where Muslims lived as the majority. On the one hand, the caliphate was abandoned. On the other hand, the struggle for existence under the colonial administrations caused Muslims to engage in different political, administrative and social pursuits. The wave of rebellion against the colonial administrations began to acquire a religious nature with the caliphate movements. Islamism movements, which took shape as a modern ideology at the beginning of the 20th century, were faced with gaining content that incorporated political demands that were being discussed and scrutinized and emphasised its political aspect.

In 1979, the political regime change in Iran and erratic world politics, especially in the Islamic world, took it to a different stage and brought a new dimension to political Islam debates and the articulation of a sectarian point of view. In addition to these changes, Soviet armies were in Afghanistan at the same; tribal structures and religious groups received support from different political systems; and the uprising in Syria led by the Muslim Brotherhood and Kaaba raid occurred. The events mentioned above have increased the activities of terrorist structures, sectarian conflicts and Islamist groups with political aims, all of which will affect Middle Eastern countries for many years to come.

Despite this historical background, different definitions of political Islam have been made, and various aspects of the concept have been emphasized. Although defining Islam is gaining an active position in the political arena, March (2015) stated it led to the Islamization of domestic legislation by covering both state and non-state social segments, considering it has been subjected to different interpretations by Islamists. Ayoob (2004), however, tried to define what political Islam is by explaining what it is not. According to Ayoob, after the September 11 attacks, three assumptions were provided in political Islam discussions. The first assumption is that political Islam represents a monolithic understanding and movement. The second is that political Islam is violent by its nature (e.g., jihadist approach). The third assumption is that the unity of religion and political institutions stems the religion of Islam. After stating these assumptions are baseless and wrong, Ayoob argued that Islamism and political Islam are indistinguishable and adopted Guilian Denoeux's definition. Ayoob (2004) defined it as a form of instrumentalization of Islam by individuals, groups and organizations pursuing political goals. Therefore It becomes possible to produce political answers to today's challenges faced by Islam. İsmail Kara (2017), discussed the specific features of political Islam as being a 'newly produced' concept in 1980. Further, Kara referred to the next period after 1980 as the 'Period of Harmony and Integration' and divided the history of the thought and movement of Islamism into periods. According to Kara, political Islam,

It has been associated with terrorism, armed struggle and blood, sharia and caliphate-centered political demands, violence, the Islamic state, opposition to democracy and secularism, radical and fundamentalism. In addition, it has been used as a tool to deem the opposition, activist religious thoughts and movements that are condemned and wanted to be liquidated as illegal, and to disable them (39).

Although bibliometric analysis is used for different purposes, it primarily gives detailed information about the structure of an academic field, including its design, trends and academic cooperation opportunities. It also allows scholars to analyze the performance status of an academic area by using mathematical and statistical methods and make visualizations by mapping its intellectual and conceptual structures (Şimşir, 2021: 14). A sufficient number of scientific studies are required to perform the analyses, which identifies publications in the broadest sense in a particular subject area. Bibliometric methods based on content or citation analysis are frequently used to extract and process data (Elleegard & Wallin, 2015). The accurate interpretation of large amounts of unstructured data help map the changes in the field and its literature (Donthu et al., 2021: 286). This study aims to reveal the general view of scientific studies on political Islam from different perspectives by using the bibliometric analysis method. The study was performed by extracting data from the Web of Science database and is expected to fill an essential gap in the academic literature.

Thematically, by applying bibliometric analysis to political Islam, the following research questions were addressed:

1. Which countries have the most publications in this field, and what is the historical trend?
2. Which university or institution has the most articles, and the historical movement?

3. Which authors have the most publications, and how many citations have they received?
4. What are the most productive publishers?
5. What are the most influential documents and research topics?
6. What is the intellectual structure of political Islam literature?

In the light of this information, in the first part of the article, I will provide some definitions of political Islam. In the second part, I will explain the method of the article in detail. In the third section, I will describe the findings of the bibliometric analysis according to four categories: countries, authors, citations and keyword analysis. In the last part, the article is evaluated.

Method

The continuous quantitative increase experienced in the scientific field, followed by experts working in the relevant field, has caused many questions to remain unanswered, especially those about how changing dynamics have led academic interests to evolve. This situation has created the need for bibliometric methods to reveal the dynamics of the field and determine its structure. Although the developments in bibliometrics go back to the 1870s, the concept was first described by Pritchard in 1969. At its most basic, bibliometrics analyses scientific studies based on statistics and mathematics. It presents the general view of the related discipline through data obtained from databases, such as WoS, Scopus and PubMed. Bibliometric studies are carried out for performance analysis and scientific mapping. In performance analysis, the performance of the author, country, institution and citation is revealed, while in scientific mapping, the network of relations among the author, institution and countries are considered and the network of connections among subjects and concepts as well as the relations among authors, journals and institutions are examined (Pritchard, 1969; Simsir, 2021: 47; Donthu et al., 2021: 288; Zupic & Cater 2015).

Especially in bibliometric studies, for which citation-based analysis (citation analysis) is used frequently, the most influential scientific studies, authors and scientific journals that shape the field are analyzed over the number of citations. In this analysis, answers are sought to clarify which authors, institutions and countries are responsible for the most studies as well as who are the most-cited authors in the field. Co-citation analysis, which is also a form of citation-based analysis, shows the citation frequency of two different analysis units in the same study. This analysis is carried out for questions such as the following: What is the current intellectual structure of a field of study? Which studies, authors and journals represent the centre and periphery? What is the structure of the relationship network among the most-cited authors, studies and journals? How does this relationship network change over time (Vogel & Güttel, 2013; Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Ozturk, 2021: 42, 47)

The bibliometric method used in this study to reveal the state of the Islamic political literature includes quantitative data obtained from publications and quotations (Donthu et al., 2021: 286; Derviş, 2019: 157). Another aspect of the bibliometric analysis is monitoring scientific developments and visualizing scientific knowledge from conceptual, intellectual and social structures.

In this study, I applied the bibliometric analysis method was applied to reveal the current state of the literature about the political islam. Bibliometric methodology encompasses quantitative techniques (e.g., bibliometric analysis and citation analysis) from publications and citations (Donthu et al., 2021: 286). This study aims to reveal the general trend of scientific studies on political Islam from different perspectives, using citations, co-citations (based on documents and authors) and co-occurrence (based on author keywords) analysis.

Data

In this study, the WoS database was preferred for bibliometric analysis for the following reasons. First, the WoS database has a positive reputation for including publications with high-impact factors. It is the most crucial database for following the citation network when citing work in a scientific study. Another database used for bibliometric analysis is Bibliometrix R Studio, developed by Aria and Cuccurullo (2017). Performance analysis and science mapping are applied using RStudio software, one of the most used tools by researchers, data analysts and analytics practitioners for performing statistical analysis. R makes bibliometric studies useful for conducting meta-analyses (Forliano, 2021: 2).

Research Criteria and Limitations of Research

All publications in the WoS database from 1980 to 2021 were filtered using ‘political Islam’ and ‘political Islamism’. The final version of the document list was obtained on February 2022, and publications published after this date were not included in the study. Table 1 presents an overview of the analyzed data. Within the scope of the determined keywords, the first document was published in 1980, and 1,209 documents were found spanning from 1980 to 2022. I observed that 1,184 authors in 67 countries have worked in this field. According to the table, the average citation per document is 5.2.

Table I: Main Information

Description	Results
Period	1980–2022
Country	60
Sources (Journals, Books, etc.)	523
Documents	1209
References	36671
Keywords Plus (ID)	462
Author’s Keywords (DE)	1453
Authors	1184
Author appearances	1448
Authors of single-authored documents	824
Authors of multi-authored documents	360
Single-authored documents	1026
Documents per author	1,02
Authors per document	0,979
Coauthors per documents	1,2
Collaboration index	1,97

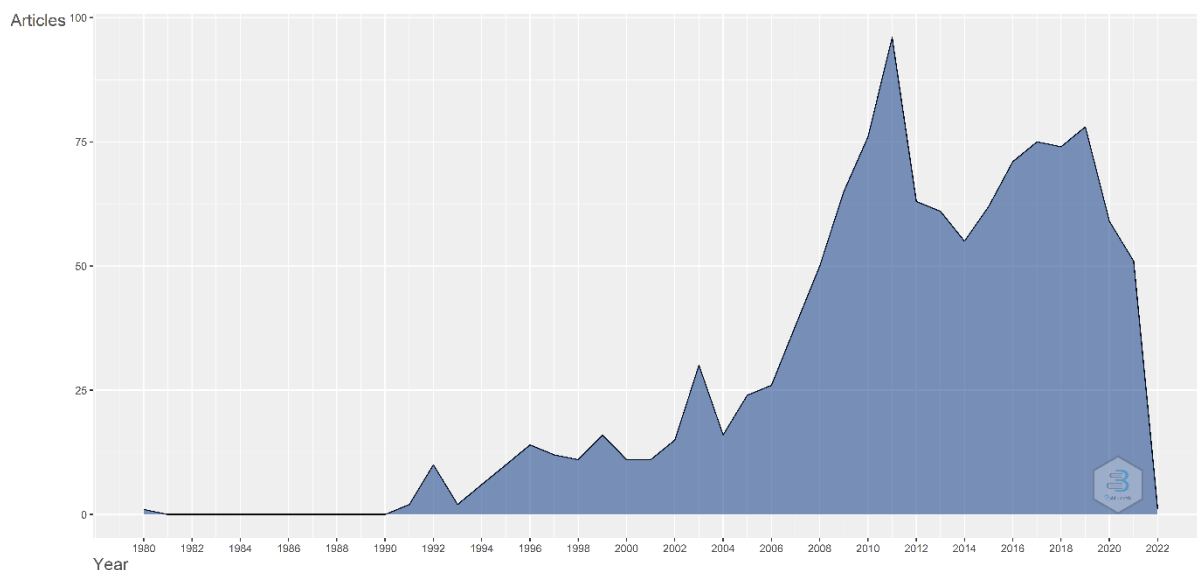


Figure I: Annual Scientific Production: ‘Political Islam’

The change in scientific studies produced over the years is shown in Figure 1. I observed the studies on political Islam, which started being published in 1980, have increased cumulatively, especially in the years that coincide with a turbulent period for Muslims living in the Islamic world and other countries. Although some define political Islam as a populist conflict area (Mazarweh, 2021), it should not be defined by considering only the conflict between radicalization and moderation radicalization and moderation. Further, the increase in the number of political events have increased the number of studies about political Islam. At first view, attacks against Muslim immigrants in Europe; the evolution of European politics to becoming increasingly xenophobia, especially against Muslims; the U.S. occupation of Afghanistan and Iraq; and the political, economic and social crises experienced after the Arab Spring spilled over from the Middle East and had effects near and far geographies undoubtedly comes to mind.

Research Design

The keywords determined in the study, in which a bibliometric analysis technique was used, were searched in the WoS database as ‘Political Islam’ OR ‘Political Islamism’ with the ‘topic’ option in the search bar (Koc, 2021). Afterward, the data were captured in Plain Text format and analyzed in the R program-based Bibliometrix interface. After the publications were distributed according to database, year, country, institution, and journal information, keywords were subjected to typical word analysis, and bibliographic data were subjected to co-citation analysis. A visual map of keywords and cited publications was created via Bibliometrix R Studio to show links between articles more accurately. The research process and findings are summarized in Figure 2.

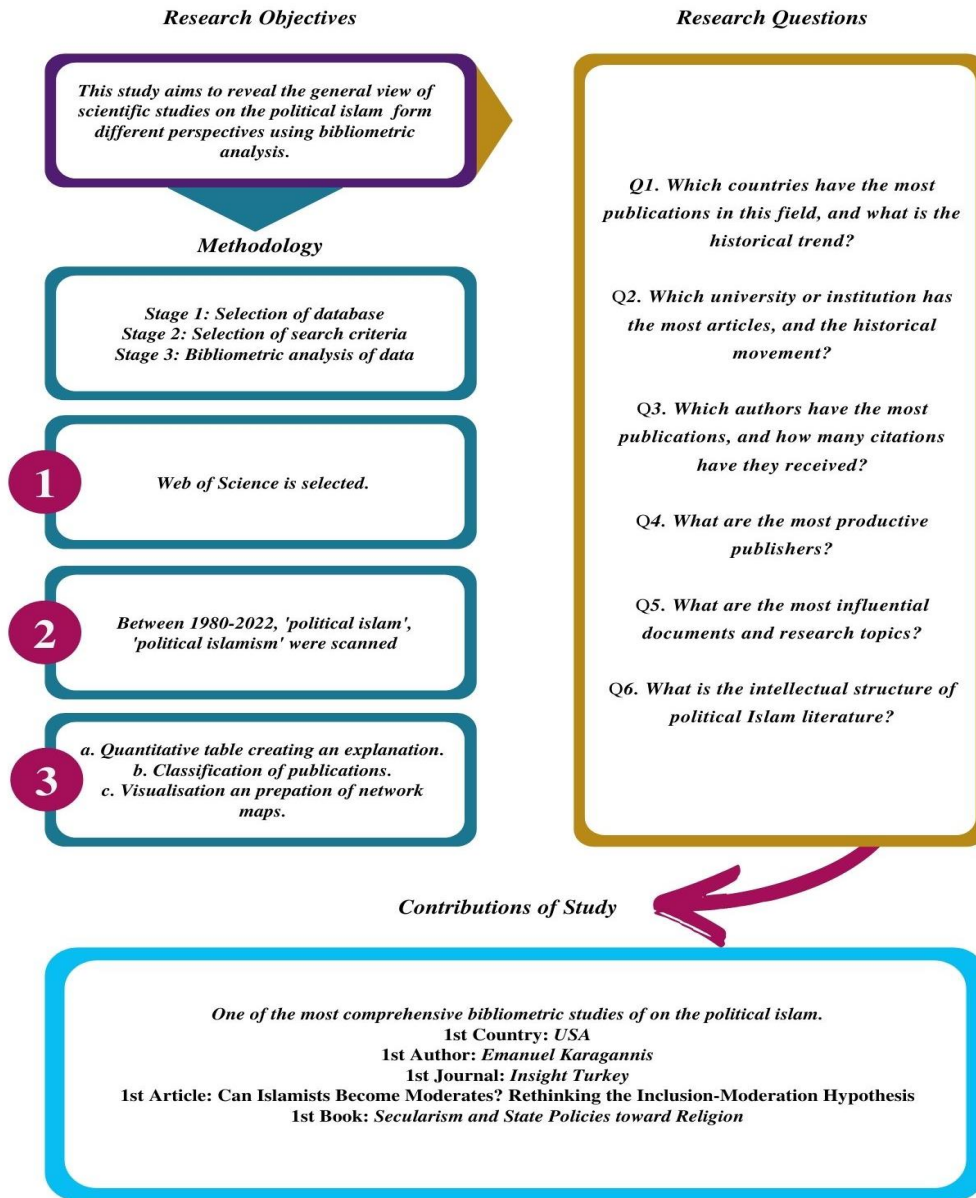


Figure II: Research Design (Diagram)

Results

In this section of the study, the results obtained from the bibliometric analysis were examined. Keywords, the most productive institutions and authors, and the most influential studies are provided. The word clouds obtained from the analysis of the titles, abstracts, keywords and bibliographies of the documents used by the authors researching political Islam are presented in Figure III. The concepts of state, religion, Turkey, democracy, moderation, justice, transformation in Keywords Plus; The concepts of Islam, Turkey, Arab Spring, terrorism, middle east and secularism in Author's keywords; Indonesia, Turkey, Muslim, democracy, Islamic party concepts in Titles; In Abstracts, the concepts of Islamic movements, development, Islamism, democracy are emphasized.

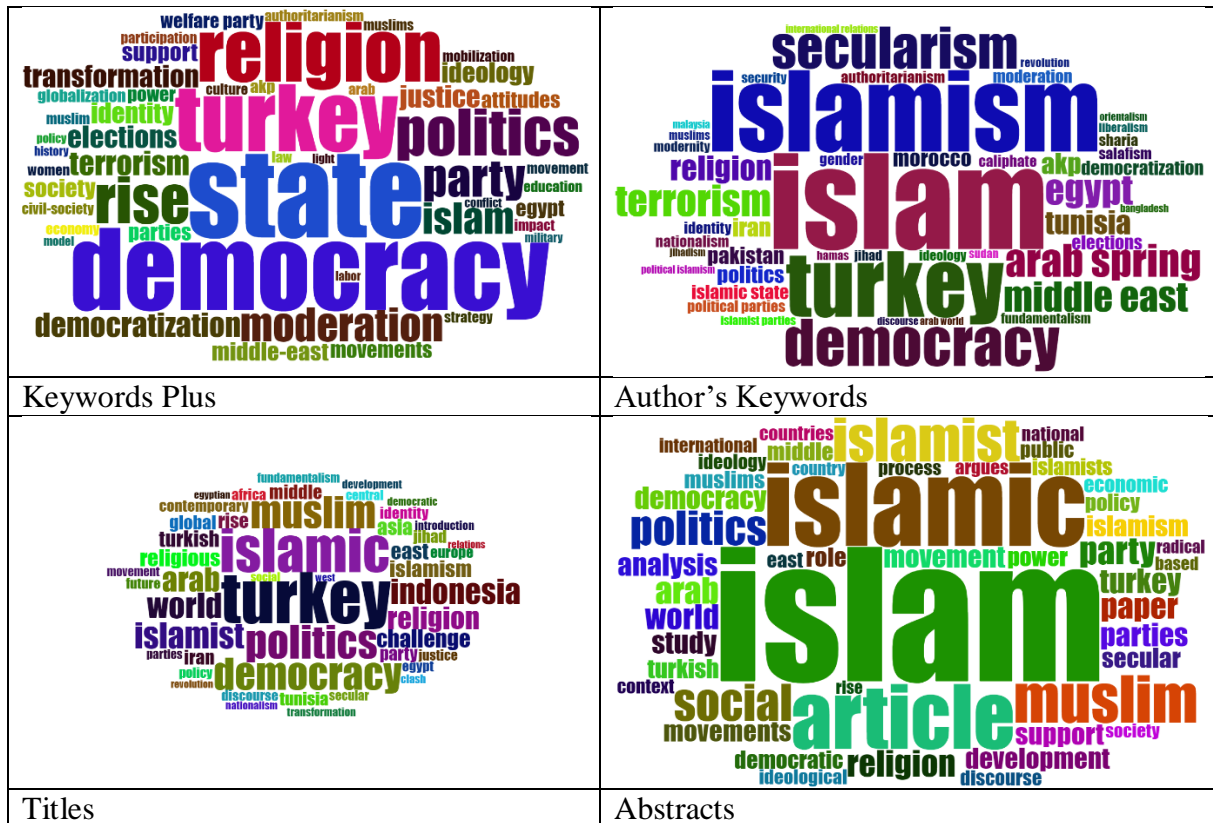


Figure III: World Cloud ‘Political Islam’

The network map between the keywords is provided in Figure IV. As seen in the network map, the keywords are clustered around ‘political Islam’ in the center, which is made up of red, blue, purple and green colors.

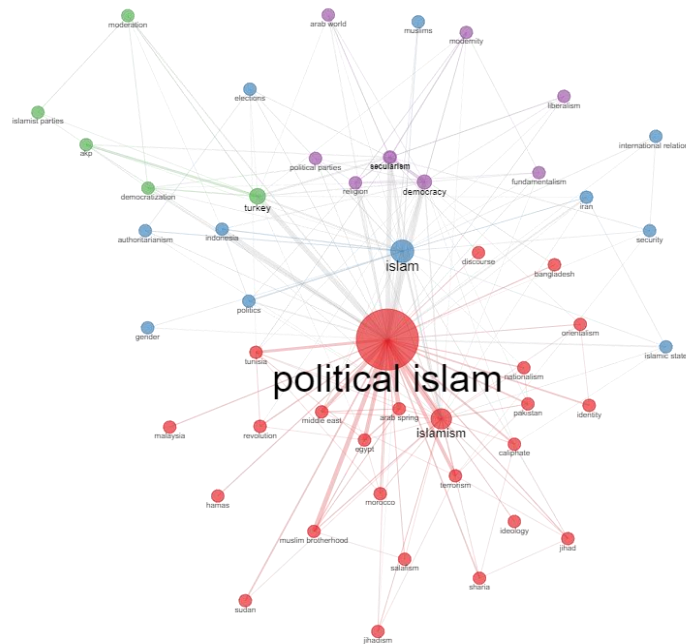


Figure IV: Co-Occurrence Network Map

It can be seen that the words of orientalism, Islamism, caliphate, jihad, Muslim Brotherhood, Hamas (Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya), Arab Spring, identity, sharia and Salafism are related to each other

in the red region. When looked at carefully, it can be seen the concepts in the aforementioned region are most closely related to the Islamic countries in the Middle East. In the blue zone, the concepts of gender, authoritarianism, elections, Iran, Indonesia, security and Islamic State come to the fore. In the purple area, the concepts of Arab world, modernity, secularism, political parties, democracy, fundamentalism and liberalism are emphasized. In the green zone, the concepts of Turkey, Islamist parties, democratization and AKP are prominent. Although they are in different color groups, all these concepts are related in a single network map.

The Most Productive Countries and Institutions

Authors associated with institutions from different countries have studied political Islam. Data collected from the WoS was obtained from 60 countries. As shown in Figure V, different degrees of darkness on the map show the number of publications of the countries.

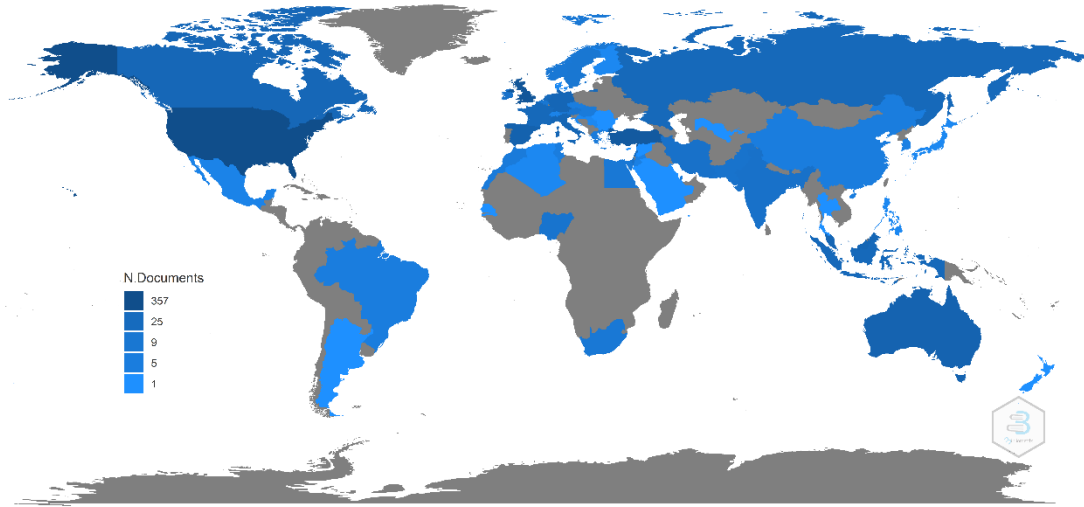


Figure V: Country's Production

Table II lists the twenty countries with the highest number of publications among the total of 60 countries. The spread of the countries' distribution in the list in terms of different geographies and Turkey's first-place entry should be focused on.

Table II: Total Articles in the Country

Region	Freq
USA	357
UK	167
Turkey	120
Spain	57
Australia	51
Italy	39
Malaysia	39
Germany	38
Canada	36
Indonesia	31
Russia	31
France	30
Netherlands	27
Lebanon	18
Israel	16
Bangladesh	14
India	14
Iran	14
Ireland	14
Singapore	13

In Table III, the citation performance of the countries is presented. Again, the first twenty countries with the highest citation effect are examined. The high average citation rate of Turkey draws the viewers' attention. In terms of the number of citations, the United States, Turkey and England are in the top three.

Table III: Country's Total Citations

Country	Total Citations	Average Article Citations
USA	2203	7,703
Turkey	1076	11,696
United Kingdom	460	3,382
Australia	224	5,6
Germany	158	5,643
Lebanon	121	8,067
Malaysia	82	3,727
Canada	70	2,188
Ireland	68	6,182
Italy	64	2,462
Spain	61	1,326
Netherlands	59	3,933
Sweden	59	8,429
France	48	2
Singapore	39	3,9
Belgium	35	11,667
Israel	27	1,929
Hungary	25	4,167
New Zealand	23	23
Egypt	19	4,75

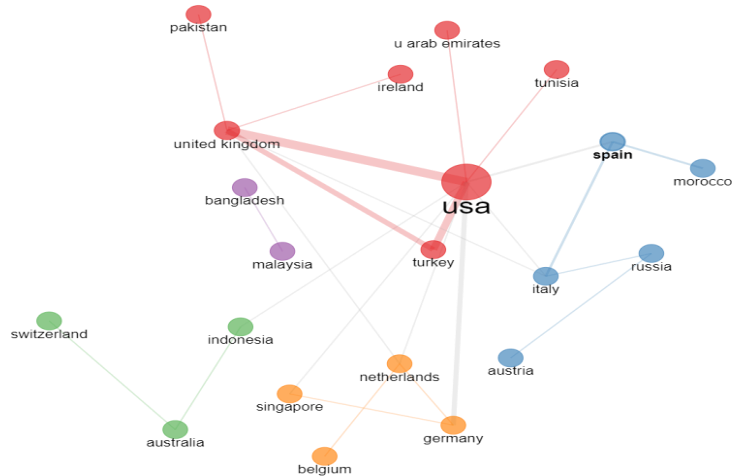


Figure VI: Collaboration Network Map

Figure VI, presents a network map showing the cooperation among countries. Countries included in the classification reveal ones that have joint academic studies. The countries in this network map, which are also in collaboration, are geographically dispersed. The United States also maintains its centrality in this network map.

When we examine the number of publications from institutions, Georgetown University in the United States has the most studies in Table IV. Georgetown University, a private university, was established in 1789 and stood out in many different fields. Other institutions in the top three on the list are the European University Institute and Cambridge, respectively.

Table IV: Top 20 Institutions by Number of Publications

Affiliations	Country	Articles
Georgetown University	USA	25
European University Institute	Italy	14
University of Cambridge	UK	13
University of London	UK	13
Bilkent University	Turkey	12
International Islamic University Malaysia	Malaysia	11
Bogazici University	Turkey	10
Koc University	Turkey	10
University of Birmingham	UK	10
Oxford University	UK	10
Australian National University	Australia	9
Cornell University	USA	9
King's College London	UK	9
Stanford University	USA	9
Autonomous University of Barcelona	Spain	9
University of Granada	Spain	9
University of Toronto	Canada	9
Princeton University	USA	8
Complutense University of Madrid	Spain	8
University of Massachusetts	USA	8

The Most Productive Authors and Journals

Table V includes the most cited authors according to the studies reviewed in WoS. It is possible the authors mentioned below have revealed or determined different aspects of political Islam as a result of their studies. It is seen the authors in the table generally research the Middle East, Islamic movements and the relationship between religion and politics. The institutions where the authors work are usually located in the United States. Emmanuel Karagiannis, who is at the top of the table, studies international security, the Middle East, Central Asia, political Islam, and Russian foreign policy at King's College. Graham Fuller and Murat Somer follow.

Table V: Authors with Several Articles

Authors	Title	Research Area & Interest	Affiliation	Country	Articles
Emmanuel Karagiannis	Dr.	International security, Middle East, Central Asia political Islam, Russian foreign policy	King's College	UK	11
Graham Fuller	Adviser	The Middle East and Central Asia	RAND Corporation	USA	7
Murat Somer	Prof.	Comparative politics, polarization and democracy, ethnic conflict and nationalism, democratization and autocratization	Koc University	Turkey	7
Kayhan Delibas	Prof.	Islamic movements, Islamist parties in Turkey, current research risks society	Aydın Adnan Menderes University	Turkey	6
Chiara Formichi	Assoc. Prof.	Islamic Studies, history and area studies	Cornell University	USA	6
A.Kadir Yildirim	Assist. Prof.	Religion and politics, comparative politics, Middle East, Islamism	Rice University	USA	6
Shaul Bartal	Dr.	Islam Middle East	Bar-Ilan University	Israel	5
Francesco Cavatorta	Assoc. Prof.	Democratization and authoritarianism in the Arab World, dynamics of civil society, political parties and Islamist movements,	Laval University	Canada	5

		international relations of the Arab world, political science			
Jocelyne Cesari	Prof.	Religion and politics, International relations, Middle Eastern politics, European politics, critical theory	University of Birmingham	UK	5
Donatella Della Porta	Prof.	Sociology, political science, Social movements, democracy	Scuola Normale Superiore	Italy	5
C. Christine Fair	Assoc. Prof.	Political–military affairs of South Asia, ethology science and biotechnology, women’s health policy	Georgetown University	USA	5
Jeffrey Haynes	Prof.	Religion, international relations, democratization, development	London Metropolitan University	UK	5
Jillian Schwedler	Prof.	Middle East politics, Jordan, Middle East protests, political Islam	City University of New York	USA	5
As'ad AbuKhalil	Prof.	American government; comparative politics: Middle East gender and sexuality in the Middle East; politics of the Arab-Israeli conflict	California State University, Stanislaus	USA	4
Hülya Arik	Assist. Prof.	Feminist geographies of the body, feminist geopolitics, security and risk studies, critical geographies of secularism and Islam, cultural geography cultural industries	University of Massachusetts	USA	4
Mohammed Ayoob	Prof.	South Asia, Middle East, Persian Gulf, Southeast Asia	Michigan State University	USA	4
Kingshuk Chatterjee	Prof.	Contemporary history, international relations	Calcutta University	India	4
John Esposito	Prof.	Islam and democracy, global terrorism, Muslim–Christian relations, religion, and international affairs	Georgetown University	USA	4
Kikue Hamayotsu	Prof.	Comparative politics, politics and religion democratization, political Islam ethnic conflict	Northern Illinois University	USA	4
Esen Kirdis	Assoc. Prof.	The Middle East, North Africa, Turkey, Islamic parties, religion and politics	Rhodes College	USA	4

Table VI shows the top twenty journals with the most publications about political Islam. All but one of the journals are indexed in WoS indices. At the top of the table is *Insight Turkey* (<https://www.insightturkey.com/>), which was founded in 1999 and is a Turkey-based publication that is published by the SETA Foundation (<https://www.setav.org/en/>). The journal primarily publishes articles written on the Middle East and Islamic studies. Twenty-two articles on the subject have been published in the journal. In the table, some journals focus mainly on the Middle East and Islamic studies.

Table VI: Sources that involves ‘Political Islam’

Sources	Indexing	Articles
Insight Turkey	Scopus & ESCI	22
Middle East Journal	SSCI	20
International Affairs	SSCI	18
Democratization	Scopus & SSCI	17
International Journal of Middle East Studies	Scopus & SSCI	17
Contemporary Islam-Dynamics of Muslim Life	Scopus & ESCI	15
Middle East Policy	SSCI	15
Politics Religion & Ideology	Scopus & SSCI	15
Foreign Affairs	SSCI	14
Religions	Scopus & A&HCI	14
Turkish Studies	Scopus & SSCI	14
Journal of North African Studies	Scopus	13
Third World Quarterly	SSCI	13
British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies	Scopus & SSCI	12
Middle Eastern Studies	Scopus & SSCI	12
Philosophy & Social Criticism	Scopus & SSCI	12
Revista CIDOB d'Afers Internacionals	ESCI	12
Journal of Islamic Studies	SSCI	10
Revue des mondes musulmans et de la Méditerranée	DOAJ	10
Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations	Scopus & A&HCI	9

The Most Effective Documents

Table VII shows the top twenty cited studies among 1,209 academic studies scanned in WoS. Three of the studies are books, and the others are articles. Studies consider different subjects under the title of political Islam. Secularism, Islam and democracy, women, the Muslim Brotherhood Organization and the politicization of Islam are the main topics and concepts of the articles. The book titled *Secularism and State Policies toward Religion* written by Ahmet Kuru (2009) in the first row of the table, received 220 citations. The book discusses why states follow different policies opposed religion in the United States, France and Turkey. The book *Islamism, Democracy, and Liberalism in Turkey*, cowritten by Hale and Ozbudun (2010), is in second place with 183 citations. The book discussed the relationship between Islamism, democracy, liberalism and contemporary Turkish political life through the AK Party. In his article titled “Can Islamists Become Moderates, Rethinking the Inclusion-Moderation Hypothesis” written by Schwedler (2011) with 155 citations, he discusses whether political groups can moderate or moderate when they enter pluralist political processes, in particular Islamist groups. When we examine the journals in which the articles in the table were published, it is clear most of them are also included in Table VI.

Table VII: Articles/Books that receive citations.

Paper	Author's Name	Type	Series/Journals	Total Citations	TC per Year
Secularism and State Policies Toward Religion	Kuru (2009)	Book	Cambridge Studies in Social Theory	220	15,7143
Islamism, Democracy and Liberalism in Turkey	Hale & Ozbudun (2010)	Book	Routledge Studies in Middle Eastern Politics	183	14,0769
Can Islamists Become Moderates? Rethinking the Inclusion-Moderation Hypothesis	Schwedler (2011)	Article	<i>World Politics</i>	155	12,9167
The Future of Political Islam	Fuller (2003)	Article	<i>Foreign Affairs</i>	127	6,35
Christian Democracy	Kalyvas & Kersbergen (2010)	Article	Annual Review of Political Science	105	8,0769
The Political Economy of Women's Support for Fundamentalist Islam	Blaydes & Linzer (2011)	Article	<i>World Politics</i>	99	6,6
Political Islam and the Welfare (Refah) Party in Turkey	Yavuz (1997)	Article	<i>Comparative Politics</i>	97	3,7308
Globalization and Political Islam: The Social Bases of Turkey's Welfare Part	Gülalp (2002)	Article	<i>International Journal of Middle East Studies</i>	87	3,9545
<i>Israel's Occupation</i>	Gordon (2008)	Book		83	5,5333
Islamic Mobilization: Social Movement Theory and the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood	Munson (2001)	Article	<i>The Sociological Quarterly</i>	79	3,5909
The Forgotten Swamp: Navigating Political Islam	Denoeux (2002)	Article	<i>The Middle East Policy</i>	74	3,5238
From the Ashes of Virtue, A Promise of light: The Rransformation of Political Islam in Turkey	Mercham (2004)	Article	<i>Third World Quarterly</i>	73	3,8421
Class, Status, and Party: The Changing Face of Political Islam in Turkey and Egypt	Gumuscu (2010)	Article	<i>Comparative Political Studies</i>	72	5,5385
Muslim Entrepreneurs in Public Life Between India and the Gulf: Making Good and Doing Good	Osella & Osella (2009)	Article	<i>Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute</i>	69	4,9286
Media and Democracy in Turkey: Toward a Model of Neoliberal Media Autocracy	Akser & Baybars-Hawks (2012)	Article	<i>Middle East Journal of Culture and Communication</i>	66	6
Support for Political Islam and Political Action Among the Turkish and Moroccan Second Generation in Europe	Fenella, Phalet, & Klein (2011)	Article	<i>British Journal of Social Psychology</i>	65	5,4167
Patronage, Party, and State: The Politicization of Islam in Turkey	Ayata (1996)	Article	<i>Middle East Journal</i>	63	2,3333
Moderate Islam and Secularist Opposition in Turkey: Implications for the World, Muslims and Secular Democracy	Somer (2007)	Article	<i>Third World Quarterly</i>	62	3,875
From Conflict to Cooperation: Desecuritization of Turkey's Relations with Syria and Iran	Aras & Polat (2008)	Article	<i>Security Dialogue</i>	60	4
Consumer Culture, Islam and the Politics of Lifestyle: Fashion for Veiling in Contemporary Turkey	Kılıçbay & Binark (2002)	Article	<i>European Journal of Communication</i>	59	2,8095

Figure VII shows trending topics related to political Islam by year. When we examine the issues discussed until the 2010s, democracy, social movements, religion and politics were trending. Since this period, Arab Spring, Islamism, Islamic State, secularism, nationalism, Islamic parties, elections, nation-state and moderation are trending topics.

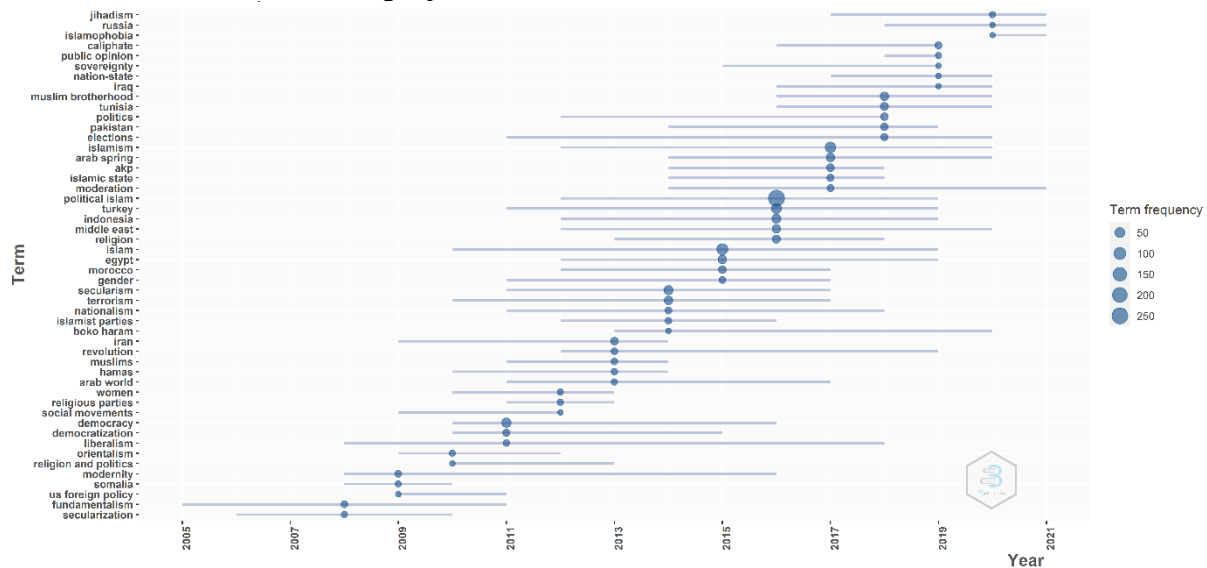


Figure VII: Trending Topics

Discussion

In this study, the bibliometric analysis method was applied to reveal the current state of the Islamic political literature and the trends in the field. I preferred the WoS database for bibliometric analysis. The relationship and context of the concept of political Islam with different disciplines emerged with the help of bibliometric analysis in quantitative terms. The data were analyzed using the Bibliometrix interface running on the R studio program base. Although there is no systematic evidence on the subject, this article attempts to systematically structure, visualize and analyse literature sharing through a bibliometric approach. The findings for research questions are as follows. The United States published the most in this field among the 60 countries. Turkey has the highest average citations per publication of countries with 11.9. In an institutional context, Georgetown University published the most. The most published author is Emmanuel Karagiannis, who has 11 articles. The most prolific publisher is *Insight Turkey*. The most influential work is Kuru (2009)'s book *Secularism and State Policies Toward Religion* with 220 citations.

When we look at the intellectual structure of political Islamic literature, it is clear there is a debate between radicalization and moderation. It is discussed in terms of these two extremes because scholars have debated whether the significant political and economic events in political and social aspects caused one or the other; however, this topic requires field studies. This bibliometric study had identified key themes in research to date and innovations for conducting future research. In addition to the findings mentioned above, it is noteworthy the majority of the most-cited studies are Turkish-based ones (Kuru, 2009; Hale & Ozbudun, 2010; Yavuz, 1997; Güllalp, 2002; Mercham, 2004; Gumuscu, 2010; Asker and Baybars-Hawks 2012; Fenella et al., 2011; Ayata, 1996; Somer, 2007; Aras & Polat, 2008; Kılıçbay & Binark, 2002). When the studies are examined, it can be seen they focus on the religion–state relationship, the course of political Islam in Turkey, fundamentalism and the relationship between women, Islamism and democracy. In addition, another important issue that should be emphasized is how political Islam is handled through the Welfare Party and its social base in Turkish political life.

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