How do Muslim-Majority Countries Respond to Islamic Political Parties? Research Trend Studies and Theme Mapping

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Abstract

This study aims to explore Islamic political parties in major Islamic countries. Previous studies have examined Islamic Political Parties with various topics accompanied by different focuses. However, no research has contributed to mapping the extent of the trend in the study of Islamic political parties. The breadth of space to examine the phenomenon of Islamic political parties offers an excellent opportunity for further researchers to re-examine this issue. To bridge this, trend studies and mapping of problems and themes were carried out. This study uses qualitative methods to analyze working texts on publications related to Islamic Political Parties. Research data is mined from the Scopus academic database using a search strategy to generate data relevant to the problem to be studied. In processing the mined data, we use Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) software, Nvivo12 Plus. The results of an in-depth analysis of a collection of academic manuscripts mined from the Scopus academy database for two decades (2001-2021) yielded 171 documents for further study. The data analysis findings show that the intensity of documents in each country is different, which can then be further classified based on the type of document, subject area, author with the highest number of records, and distribution of affiliations and publishers. The level of document intensity in each country has been shown, with Turkey being the country that contributed the most documents, followed by Indonesia, Malaysia, and India. The dominant issues and themes of each country have also been identified.

Keywords: Islamic Political Party; Research Trends; Theme Maps; Muslim Majority

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INTRODUCTION

This study aims to explore research trends and map the dominant themes in Muslim-majority countries in discussing the issue of Islamic Political Parties. Muslim countries are countries with a population in which the majority of the population adheres to Islam (Kahf, 2003). According to the World Population Review (2021), their latest release still places the State of Indonesia as the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, with a total population of 231 million people. The second-highest country is Pakistan, with a population of 212.3 million people, and the third-highest country is India, with a Muslim population of 200 million people. Figure 1 show seven other countries with the largest Muslim population in the world.

Many party studies have been carried out by democracy researchers worldwide, which of course, have focused on various aspects of existing parties. One of them is the study of Islamic political parties, one of the focuses of research that previous researchers have widely studied. The phenomenon of Islamic political parties has a different research focus in each country, especially in countries with a Muslim majority. Most of the themes in previous studies were related to the restoration of the relationship between Islam and democracy, Rane (2013) revealed that the restoration of the relationship between Islamic values and democracy is manifested by the formation and active involvement of Islamic political parties in political contestation. Despite the fact that in recent decades Islamic political parties have always experienced defeats in contestation when compared to other ideological parties (Nurjaman et al., 2018; Waluyo, 2021), but the study of Islamic political parties is still one of the interesting topics for research. scholars around the world.

Scholars has disscuss the idea of Is-lamic political parties, Yilmaz, (2012) argues the rise of Islamic Political Parties in Turkey from a historical perspective, his research reveals that the rise of Islamic Political Parties is a reaction that arises as a result of Kemalist reforms and state conditions that have changed. far from prosperity. Furthermore, Harahap (2019) which reveals that countries in the Southeast Asian region face four problems in realizing Islamic political parties as winners of political contestations, firstly, diverse local cultural identities, secondly conduciveness, and thirdly political ideology, and fourthly the qualities of Islamic political parties. In addition, the thoughts of world Muslim intellectuals in influencing the rise of Islamic Political Parties have also been widely discussed by previous researchers, such as that of Malik (2017) who discussed how political parties in Malaysia have many adopt the ideas of the democratic Muslim paradigm conveyed by Rashid Ghannouchi.

Current research trends have been carried out by many researchers,. In the field of biology, for example, Gul & Sozbilir, (2015) conducted an analysis of research trends related to biological education in Turkey, the findings of which have shown the most studied subject areas and the tendency of scholars' interest in the research methods used. Furthermore Badia, (2015) conducted an analysis of research trends on the issue of using technology in the learning process, the results of his research showed two outlines of research, namely related to technology and learning content. In addition to these two scientific fields, other fields of science such as Medical Physics (Santha Kumar, 2016), Pharmacy (Jeong et al., 2016), Communication (Gao, 2017), Economics (Mondal & Roy, 2018), Cyber Security and the Internet Activism (Rai et al., 2019; Winter et al., 2020), and the Covid-19 Pandemic (Sahu et al., 2020) have become scientific fields that have been extensively researched within the

scope of study trend studies.

In addition to focusing on the scientific aspect, several research trend studies from previous researchers focused their research on the impact of implementing a policy on the level of research trends that occurred (Faisal et al., 2020). Furthermore, in the study of research trends that many previous researchers have carried out, the majority have the same goal, namely to provide references for future researchers regarding the research issues studied (Gurpur et al., 2021; Medina-Jerez, 2018; Mishra et al., 2021; Osei-Kyei et al., 2020; Osiako & Szente, 2021; Ramos-Hidalgo et al., 2021; Vanga et al., 2015).

Based on an analysis of the available literature, and previous studies we argue lack of research to explore Islamic political parties, and that this study to contribute existing literature on this field. The presence of this study will fill the void. This research highlight Islamic political parties in majority muslim countries, furthermore this reseeach fill the gaps of studies. This resreach contribute with the new prespective of Islamic political parties with the mapping of research trend on this fied.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative method by conducting text analysis on publications related to Islamic Political Parties. The research data was mined from the Scopus academic database using a search strategy *(Title-Abs-Key (Islamic And Political And Party) And Pubyear > 2000 And Pubyear < 2022 And (Limit-To (Affilcountry, "Indonesia", 51 Document Results)/(Affilcountry, "Turkey", 72 Document Results)/(Affilcountry, "Malaysia", 28 Document Results)/(Limit-To (Affilcountry, "India", 20 Document Results)* so produce data that is relevant to the issue to be studied. To delve further into the issue of Islamic Political Parties, we limit and focus this research on a comparative study between countries, based on the category of country selection based on the country with the largest Muslim population in the world. Four countries were selected for this study: Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey, and India.

Figure 2 shows the flow of the data mining and stages of data processing. The data mining process begins with searching for documents in the search section available on the Scopus academic data-
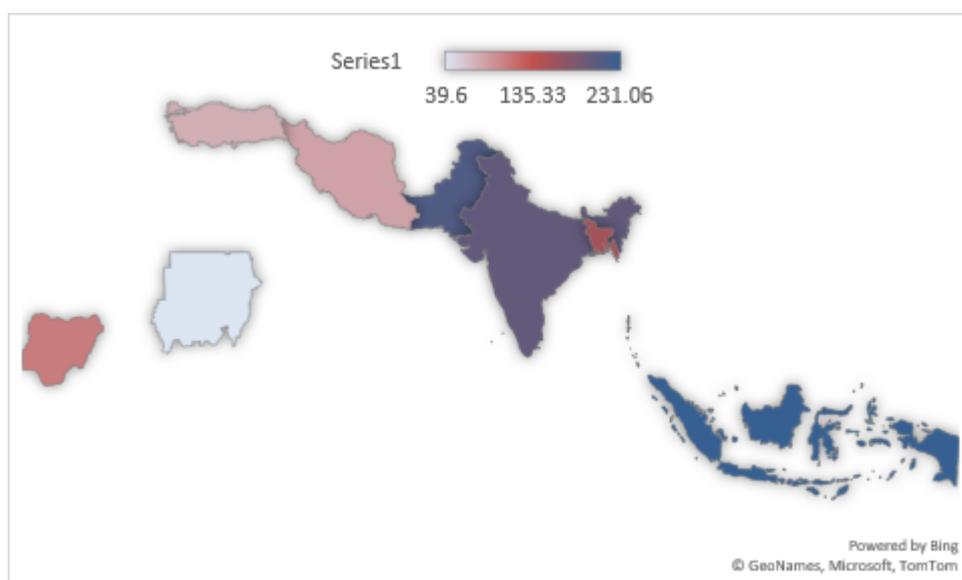

Figure 1. Ten Countries With the Largest Muslim Populations in the World
Source: World Population Review (2021)

base portal using the keyword "Islamic Political Party" and producing 880 related documents. In the second step, we determine the time limit for searching data from 2001 to 2021, which results in a total of 811 data. In the third step, we classify documents by country: Indonesia, Turkey, Malaysia, and India. The determination of the four countries as the subjects studied was based on the country's background as a country with a majority Muslim population and the contribution of a high number of publications in the Scopus database. From the three steps of data mining, we finally determined 171 document articles relevant to the theme and will be processed in this research.

Furthermore, in processing the mined document data, we use NVivo as Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) software,. Nvivo 12 Plus in this study is intended to show the dominant issues and research themes that have been the focus of previ-

ous researchers regarding this issue. Bazeley & Richards, (2000) & Brandão (2015) explain that Nvivo 12 Plus is software that can assist researchers in understanding and managing qualitative data from the initial stages of research to the final step in data processing and final visualization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this studies divide to several parts. The first part is the intensity of publication, the second part is the intensity by type of document, and the third part is the document by place or subject. Then in the fourth part, we clearly highlight three things: the highest number of authors, affiliates and sources by a document. Meanwhile, the next section is the fifth section focuses on finding the dominant issues in the paper. While in the sixth section focuses on the dominant
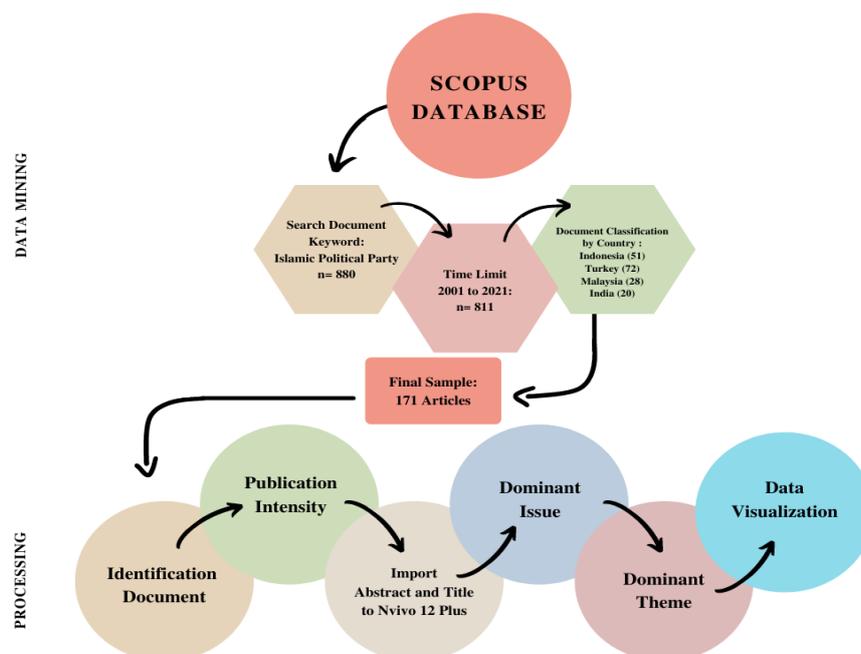

Figure 2. Data Mining and Processing Workflow
Source: Processed by the Authors (2021)

themes that emerge from the collection of documents that have been produced by researchers from four countries in discussing the theme of Islamic Political Parties.

Publication Intensity

Of the total documents, there are 171 documents generated from the Scopus database. The number of publications produced in two decades in each country, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Turkey, is different each year (see figure 3). The country with the highest number of publications related to the theme of Islamic Political Parties in Turkey, with 72 documents. Furthermore, in the second position, there has Indonesia produced 51 documents. In the third position is Malaysia with 28 documents, and 20 documents produced by India, which occupies the fourth position.

The intensity of publications began in 2007 with three documents expanding the number of publications in Turkey. In 2008, an increase in power occurred in Indonesia, which grew to 3 documents. But in contrast to Turkey and other countries, which in 2008 did not produce a single document. In the 2010-2021 decade, the intensity of publications related to this issue has increased and fluctuated quite intensely, namely in three countries, Turkey, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Meanwhile, India is quite sloping and only experienced a high enough increase in 2016, with five documents.

In 2018 increase in the number of published documents in Turkey, with a total of 10 documents. Meanwhile, the Indonesian state experienced the highest increase in the number of publications in 2019, namely eight documents. Furthermore, the highest number of publications in Malaysia was in 2020, comprising six publication documents. And in the end, the country of India experienced the highest increase in the number of records in 2016, with as many as three documents.

Intensity by Document Type

The findings show differences in the types of documents produced during these four countries discussing Islamic Political Parties published in Scopus indexed journals. Documents related to the Islamic Political Parties are then divided into six documents: Articles, Reviews, Conference Papers, Books, Book Chapters, and Notes. Where each has a different amount in each country. But overall, Article document types are the most common types of documents in each country.

With the highest number of publications of 72 documents, Turkey produced 54 Article documents, seven book chapters, five reviews, five books, and 1 note. Indonesia had 40 article documents, four reviews, three conference papers, two books, and two book chapters. Malaysia produced 22 article documents, three reviews, two conference papers, and one book chapter. India, with the lowest publication intensity in this study (20 documents), only produced 13 article documents, four book chapters, two books, and one review document.

Document by Venue

Mapping the subject area is one of the data generated in the Scopus database. By doing a search strategy on the Scopus database, we found that the four countries have a different number of subject areas caused. First, Turkey, with the highest number of documents, produced eight subject areas. Second, Indonesia produces nine subject areas. Third, Malaysia produces 11 subject areas. And fourthly, the country of India produces four subject areas. Although each country has a different number of subject areas, the overall contribution of discussions related to Islamic political parties is mainly in the subject area of Social Sciences and Art and Humanities. These two subject areas are part of the social sciences, considering that the study activities related to political parties cannot be separated
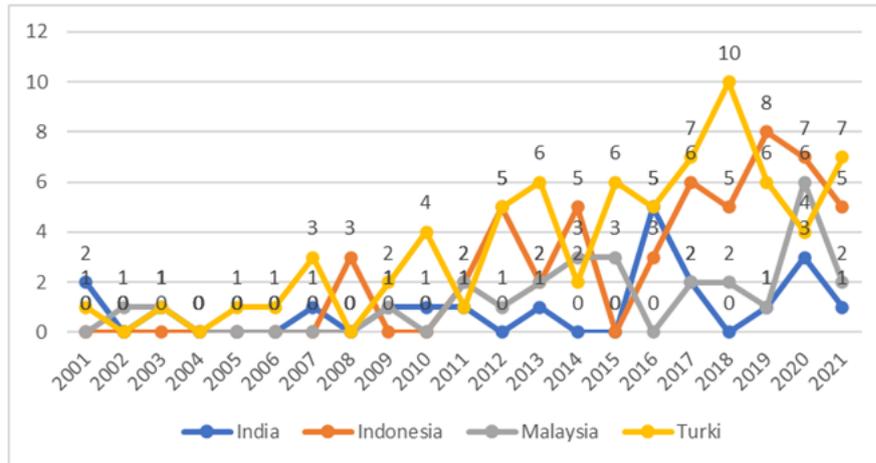
Figure 3. The intensity of Annual Publication Trends
Source: Processed by the Authors Based on the Scopus Academic Database (2021)
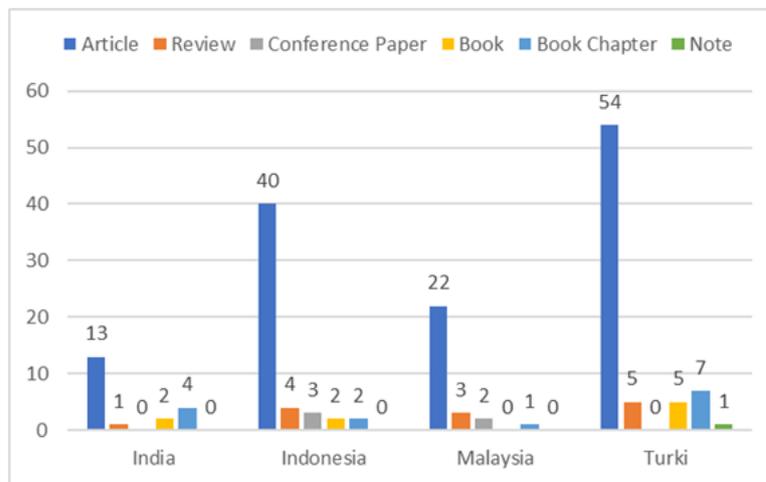

Figure 4. Intensity by Document Type
Source: Processed by the Authors Based on the Scopus Academic Database (2021)
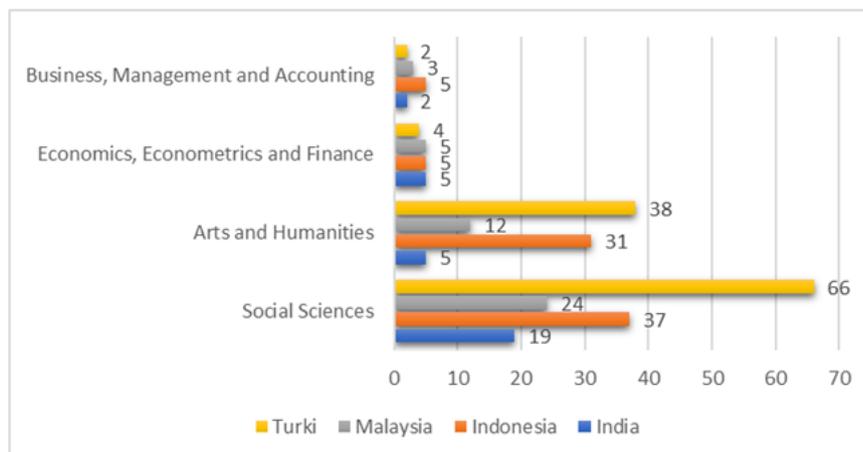

Figure 5. Document Intensity by Subject Area
Source: Processed by the Authors Based on the Scopus Academic Database (2021)

from the social interactions between the respective actors in them (Tezcür, 2010).

Meanwhile, in other study subject areas, the contribution of researchers is very minimal in studying the issue of Islamic Political Parties in the subject area of Economics; this is undoubtedly an open opportunity and can be explored further for researchers in the future to be able to examine the issue of Islamic political parties in the field of economics and other scientific areas.

Highest Authors, Affiliation and Source by Document

In this section, we will map the authors with the highest number of documents in each country discussing issues related to Islamic political parties. Indonesia has the highest number of authors, with a total of 96 authors. Meanwhile, in the second position is Turkey with 93 authors, followed by Malaysia with 62 authors in the third position and India in the fourth position with 22 authors.

The table 1 shows five lists of authors in each country with the highest number of documents. In addition to the author's name, we also display the affiliation background of each author. In Indonesia, the authors with the highest number of publications on this issue are Nurmandi, A. and Qodir, Z. with the same affiliation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Each contributed as many as three documents. The author with the most document contributions in Malaysia is Stark, J., who has affiliation from Universiti Sains Malaysia, Minden, Malaysia, with three documents. Furthermore, in Turkey, the highest contribution of author per document reached two documents per author, and it was found that five authors had several publications of 2 documents (list of names can be seen in the table above). Meanwhile, in India, the author's contribution with the highest number of manuscripts only produced two documents per author, namely

the author by the name of Datta, S. with affiliation from the Vivekananda International Foundation, New Delhi, India.

We have been identifying the affiliates of document. Turkey has the highest number of affiliates, which are 59 universities/institutions. In Indonesia, the number of affiliates is 48 university/institutional affiliates, then Malaysia has 21 university/institutional affiliates, and India has 18 university/institution affiliates.

In the table 2, show the five names of affiliations in each country with the highest number of documents contributing to the issue of Islamic political parties. In Indonesia, the highest affiliate that produced documents related to this theme was Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, with seven documents. Meanwhile, in Malaysia, the companion of Universiti Sains Malaysia was the highest contributor of documents, namely nine documents, then in Turkey, the affiliate of Bilkent University produced 12 documents. And in India, the companion of Jawaharlal Nehru University made five documents. This finding also shows that Bilkent University is the highest university affiliation among the four countries studied in producing documents related to the issue of Islamic political parties.

This finding also shows the number of sources of publication related to Islamic political parties in four countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey, and India, contained in the Scopus database. The country with the highest published sources in Turkey, with 39 publication sources. Indonesia followed them with 27 publication sources, Malaysia with 24 publication sources, and India with 11 publication sources. Each country has a dominant publication source in producing publications related to the issue of Islamic Political Parties (seen in the table 3). Furthermore, this finding also shows an essential fact that in each of the works pro-

Table 1. Highest Authors by Document
Source: Processed by the Authors Based on the Scopus Academic Database (2021)

Country	Author	Author Affiliation	Document
Indonesia	Nurmandi, A.	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia	3
	Qodir, Z.	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia	3
	Afandi, A.H.	Majapahit Islamic University, Mojokerto., Indonesia	2
	Jubba, H.	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia	2
	Munabari, F.	Universitas Budi Luhur, Jakarta, Indonesia	2
Malaysia	Stark, J.	Universiti Sains Malaysia, Minden, Malaysia	3
	Abdul Hamid, A.F.	Universiti Sains Malaysia, Minden, Malaysia	2
	Hamid, A.F.A.	Universiti Sains Malaysia, Minden, Malaysia	2
	Ismail, M.T.	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Malaysia	2
	Ab Rahman, Z.	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Malaysia	1
Turki	Altinordu, A.	Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Tuzla, Turkey	2
	Celep, Ö.	Işik Üniversitesi, Istanbul, Turkey	2
	Gulmez, R.	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Erzincan, Turkey	2
	Köni, H.	Istanbul Rumeli University, Istanbul, Turkey	2
	Uzer, U.	İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Istanbul, Turkey	2
India	Datta, S.	Vivekananda International Foundation, New Delhi, India	2
	Nazar, M.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India	2
	Ahmad, T.	Ananta Centre, New Delhi, India	1
	Akhtar, A.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India	1
	Alam, A.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India	1

duced related to the issue of Islamic Political Parties in the countries studied, and it shows that not all of these means originate from that country. Still, we also found the classification of the Scopus academic database based on the author's origin and the topic of the discussion. Therefore, in the document source section, the author and the discussion in the document are sometimes not related to the grouped countries.

Dominant Issues in the Study of Islamic Political Parties

On the part of the Indonesian state, there are several dominant focus issues, including those related to the condition of the political movement situation of the Islamic community in Indonesia (Deni et al., 2020; Pepinsky et al., 2012; Zarkasyi, 2008), as well as the involvement and strategy of political parties. Islam in general election contestation (Haris, 2021; Herdiansah et al., 2019; Rasyid et al., 2020; Turmudi, 2021; Waluyo, 2021; Yahya et al., 2016). Some sentences that represent this issue are "Muslim," "Election," "Conflict," "Democracy," "Movement," and "Strategies."

In Malaysia, the dominant issues that become the focus of discussion regarding political parties are the first related to the turmoil of the Islamic political situation in Malaysia (Malik, 2017; Saad et al., 2013; Stark, 2002, 2003; Ting, 2009), The second is related to the involvement of Islamic Political Parties in the development and contestation of general elec-

Table 2. Highest Afiliation By Document
Source: Processed by the Authors Based on the Scopus Academic Database (2021)

Country	Affiliation Name	Document
Indonesia	Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	7
	Universitas Indonesia	5
	Brawijaya University	4
	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta	4
	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia	3
Malaysia	Universiti Sains Malaysia	9
	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	9
	Universiti Malaya	5
	International Islamic University Malaysia	4
	Universiti Teknologi MARA	3
Turki	Bilkent Üniversitesi	12
	Sabancı Üniversitesi	6
	Işik Üniversitesi	4
	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi	3
	Ankara Üniversitesi	3
India	Jawaharlal Nehru University	5
	University of Delhi	2
	Centre for Air Power Studies	1
	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library	1
	Indian Council of World Affairs	1

tions in Malaysia (Abdul Hamid & Abd Matalib, 2021; Badaruddin et al., 2011; Yusof & Ariffin, 2020). Some of the dominant words describing this are "State", "Development", "Opposition", "Umno", and "Election".

to find out the payment transaction Meanwhile, if the two countries previously put Islam as the highest issue focus, this is different from what happened in Turkey. The dominant issue of previous re-

search studies that emerged in Turkey was studies related to the national political situation in Turkey, which of course, also touched on the revival of Islamic political parties in Turkey, which was accompanied by Islamic values that were getting stronger in specific spaces (Altınordu, 2016; Cizre, 2007; Kirbaşoğlu & Türkmen, 2018; Yilmaz, 2012). Several words that are dominant and represent the issue include "Social", "Party",

Table 3. Highest Source By Document
Source: Processed by the Authors Based on the Scopus Academic Database (2021)

Country	Source Title	Total Articles	Journal Impact Factor (JIF)	Best JIF Quartile
Indonesia	Journal Of Indonesian Islam	6	0.254	Q1
	Al-Jami'ah: Journal of Islamic Studies	4	Not Available	Not Available
	Indonesian Journal Of Islam And Muslim Societies	4	0.195	Q1
	Studia Islamika	4	0.149	Q2
	Iop Conference Series Earth And Environmental Science	3	0.179	Not Available
Malaysia	Kajian Malaysia	3	0.193	Q1
	Asian Social Science	2	0.124	Not Available
	Asia In Transition	1	Not Available	Not Available
	Asian Studies Review	1	0.544	Q1
	Intellectual Discourse	1	0.104	Q4
Turki	Turkish Studies	7	0.418	Q1
	Insight Turkey	6	0.157	Q3
	Cumhuriyet Ilahiyat Dergisi	4	0.127	Q2
	Bilig	3	0.120	Q3
India	Third World Quarterly	3	0.978	Q1
	Strategic Analysis	3	0.224	Q3
	India Quarterly	2	0.179	Q3
	Asian Journal Of Political Science	1	0.193	Q3
	Central European Journal Of International And Security Studies	1	0.106	Q4
	Economic And Political Weekly	1	0.320	Q2

Indonesia

Malaysia

Turkey

India

Figure 6. Word Cloud Study Issues of Islamic Political Parties in Publication
Source: Processed by the Authors via Nvivo 12 Plus

Figure 7. Islamic Political Party Study Theme in Publication
Source: Processed by the Authors via Nvivo 12 Plus

"Islamic", "Religious", and "Development".

In India, the dominant study issues discussed by previous researchers showed no less interesting results than those in previous countries. Dominant research issues in the study room of Islamic political parties in India are mostly related to Islamic political parties in other countries that are still neighbors of India, such as Pakistan (Chengappa, 2001; Mittal & Ranjan, 2016; Nazar, 2016), Bangladesh (Datta, 2003, 2007; Mitter, 2016), and Syria (Rath, 2017). The geographical location of neighboring countries and the long history of conflict between Islamic groups in India underlies researchers in India to carry out this research.

Dominant Theme of Islamic Political Party

In addition to mapping the dominant issues related to Islamic political parties in each country, we also mapped the dominant themes generated during the researcher's discussion of Islamic political parties. The theme analysis is processed using one of the QDA Nvivo 12 Plus software's features, the Auto Coding feature. The Auto Coding process focuses on the abstract and title sections of each scientific article that is a reference.

The data processing process resulted in several dominant themes that appeared in all analyzed publications. The country of Turkey with the highest number of publications (72 documents) produced three (3) significant themes that became the attention of researchers while discussing Islamic Political Parties, and the three themes were Political, Party, and Policy (See in the figure 7). In their book, Hale & özbudun (2009) represent the discussion of these three significant themes by conducting a comprehensive analysis of one of the political parties in Turkey, namely the Justice and Development Party (AKP). The AKP is a political party filled with politicians with Islamist backgrounds, thus directing the party's movement toward a moderate conservative democratic party (Hale & özbudun, 2009).

While the perspectives of the discussions that were mainly carried out by previous researchers in discussing Islamic political parties in Turkey were very diverse, for example, in terms of history (Altinordu, 2010; Basa, 2015), economic and social (Balkan et al., 2015; Emre Erkoc, 2019), religious solidarity and human values (Polat, 2018; Ter-Matevosyan, 2010), contemporary feminists (Unal, 2015), as well as policies produced by Islamic parties in Turkey (Gürpinar & Kenar, 2016) All the contributions of these researchers then resulted in the three major themes.

Furthermore, Indonesia (51 documents) produced three (3) dominant themes that were not much different from Turkey, namely Political, Party, and Strategies (see the image below). The theme that distinguishes it is only the Strategy theme, which, if in Turkey, the theme that appears is related to Policy. Publications related to the theme of Political and parties in Indonesia are connected to several focus studies, for example, related to the activities of Islamic political parties in general elections (Ridhahani, 2017; Subandi et al., 2021), conflicts of Islamic political parties with other ideologies (Noor, 2016; Rina et al., 2021), the crisis of Islamic political parties in Indonesia (Harahap, 2019; Mukrimin, 2012; Subekti, 2017), as well as the political attitudes of Indonesian Islamic groups in the general election (Nashir et al., 2019; Turmudi, 2021). On the Strategies theme, the discussion of previous researchers includes several studies, such as that conducted by Munabari (2017), which examines the ideology and framing strategy of the Islamic revival movement in Indonesia and the political marketing strategy of Islamic political parties in winning the candidates they carry (Hadimin et al., 2017). We found that several studies conducted in Indonesia did not directly and relate to

Islamic political parties (as stated in the title). Still, Islamic political parties became one of the crucial factors in the background of their studies.

Meanwhile, the number of dominant themes with the highest variation was produced by the State of Malaysia (28 Documents) with a total of ten (10) dominant themes, including Countries, Development, Discourse, Identity, Organizations, Party, Political, Society, State, Vote. Among the 10 dominant themes that emerged, the Political theme became the theme with the highest percentage (21.05%) found, there are several studies related to this theme, such as research conducted by Malik (2017) which examines how Rashid Ghannouchi's political thoughts influence thinking. and the movement of Islamic discourse for the

Islamic community and Islamic Political Parties in Malaysia which led to the realization of the idea of 'Muslim Democrats'. In addition, the political thoughts of Malaysian nationalist figures are also studied by researchers, such as that conducted by Hamid & Ismail (2014) who studied the re-Mahathirization phenomenon that hit Malaysian politics in the 13th General Election.

In India (20 documents) through the same process resulted in three (3) dominant themes in discussing this matter, namely Political, Parties, and Islamic Parties. This finding has shown several dominant themes generated in each country, in terms of coverage percentage and reference themes can be seen in the following table 4.

Table 4. Dominant Theme on Islamic Political Party
Source: Processed by the Authors via Nvivo 12 Plus

Country	Documents	Theme	Coverage Percentage	References
Indonesia	51	Political	13.37%	43
		Party	3,36%	10
		Strategies	1,14%	9
Malaysia	28	Countries	6,65%	6
		Development	5,93%	7
		Discourse	6,41%	6
		Identity	4,64%	6
		Organizations	6,86%	6
		Party	13,77%	13
		Political	21,05%	29
		Society	10,27%	7
		State	8,31%	12
		Vote	4,48%	5
Turki	72	Political	15,02%	64
		Party	4,82%	25
		Policy	3,58%	13
India	20	Political	33,16%	35
		Parties	12,93%	9
		Islamic Parties	4,09%	4

CONCLUSION

In connection with the explanation, this research has conducted an in-depth analysis of a collection of academic manuscripts mined from the Scopus academy database for two decades, from 2001-2021. The level of document intensity in each country has been shown, with Turkey (72 documents) being the country with the most document contributors, followed by Indonesia (51 documents), Malaysia (28 documents), and India (20 documents).

Furthermore, this research has also shown each country's intensity level. In addition to the level of intensity, other things have also been described, namely the type of document, subject area, publisher, and the highest author in producing documents in each country. In addition, the dominant issues and themes in each country have also been found. In Indonesia, several issues that are the focus of researchers in discussing Islamic political parties are "Muslim", "Election", "Conflict", "Democracy", "Movement", and "Strategies". Meanwhile, the three dominant themes that emerged in Indonesia were Political, Party, and Strategies. Turning to Turkey, the dominant issues that arise are "Social", "Party", "Islamic", "Religious", and "Development". Meanwhile, the dominant theme is related to the three themes of Political, Party, and Policy. In Malaysia, the dominant issues that arise are "State", "Development", "Opposition", "Umno" and "Election". While the dominant themes produced ten themes, namely Countries, Development, Discourse, Identity, Organizations, Party, Political, Society, State, and Vote. Last but not least, the state of India produced several dominant research issues that emerged in the study room of Islamic political parties that discussed Islamic political parties in other countries that are still neighbors with India, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Syria.

The findings of this study, in general, have provided an overview of the trend level of studies on Islamic political parties along with the mapping of themes and issues that have been carried out using a qualitative data analysis approach in several Muslim-majority countries. However, we know that this research only focuses on one database, namely Scopus and with a QDA approach; of course, in the future other researchers can use a different direction along with other academic databases to produce findings that can be compared to the results of this study. So, in the end, this issue will become exciting research in the future to be studied by further researchers.

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