

Bibliometric Analysis of Living Qur'an Research: A Dimensions Database Exploration (2005-2025) Using R for Statistical Computing and Bibliometrix Software

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ABSTRACT

This research analyses the development of living Qur'an studies between 2005 and 2025 using the keywords "Living Qur'an", "Living Al-Qur'an", "Living Al-Quran", and "Living Al-Quran," with two keywords containing no apostrophe. Data scraping and analysis rely on a bibliometric approach by analyzing utilizing tools such as R, VOSviewer, and Microsoft Excel to see the development of living Qur'an studies from the category of publications per year, average article citations, most publication sources, local impact of publication sources, most productive authors, most affiliated sources, and most cited documents globally in the database. The steps taken to categorize the data are as follows: determining keywords, searching for data, selecting articles, checking the validity of the data, and finally, analysis. The results showed that, since the emergence of the Living Qur'an from 2005 to 2025, the trend increased significantly from 2016 to 2022, peaking in 2022 with 99 articles. However, despite the increase in quantity, the academic impact of these articles is limited, as reflected in the journal's h-index. This finding also suggests that a university's collective interest and productivity in the Living Qur'an discourse is not related to the presence of the discourse specialists in the given university.

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1. Introduction

The Living Qur'an refers to the phenomenon in which the Qur'an directly interacts with the lived realities of a community [1]. The term "Living" itself carries two meanings: to live (in Arabic, *hayy*) and to give life or to enliven (in Arabic, *iḥyā'*). Meanwhile, the term "Al-Qur'an" refers to the holy book of Islam. Therefore, Living Qur'an can be understood both as "the Qur'an that lives" and as "the

effort to bring the Qur'an to life [2]. The study of the Living Qur'an is an academic approach that seeks to gain a solid and convincing understanding of the culture, practices, traditions, rituals, thoughts, or behaviours of a community that are inspired by verses of the Qur'an [3].

Throughout Islamic history, the functional use of the Qur'an has existed beyond its textual context since the time of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). During that period, the Prophet himself exemplified the practical application of Qur'anic verses, such as reciting Surah al-Mu'awwidzain (al-Falaq and an-Nās) when he was ill, and the companions who recited Surah al-Fātiḥah to heal someone stung by a poisonous creature [4]. Although semantically, these verses are not directly related to illness, such practices demonstrate that the Qur'an was utilized beyond its role as a written text. This phenomenon persisted due to the belief in the *fadhilah* (virtues) of Qur'anic verses, such as the understanding that the Qur'an is a *shifā'* (healing remedy). It was thus used for both spiritual and social purposes. Therefore, these practices attest to the phenomenon of the Living Qur'an, which has existed since the earliest period of Islam and continues to thrive within Muslim communities to this day [5].

Globally, the study of the Qur'an as a lived and experienced text has long attracted scholarly attention, even before the term "Living Qur'an" was coined. Thinkers such as Fazlur Rahman, Farid Esack, Nasr Hamid Abu Zayd, Neal Robinson, Kristina Nelson, and Abdullah Saeed have written extensively on the typologies of human interaction with the Qur'an. Within Qur'anic studies, these scholars have emphasized that the Qur'an should not be examined solely through its textual form, but through its phenomenological, ethical, and social manifestations. The term "Living Qur'an" was later formally conceptualized and institutionalized in Indonesia in the early 2000s as an interdisciplinary framework that explores how the sacred text is experienced, embodied, and practised in daily life [2].

While the term "Living Qur'an" was formally coined and institutionalized in Indonesia, the phenomenon it describes is by no means limited to the Indonesian context. Similar studies have emerged across the Muslim world, though often framed under different terminologies, exploring how Muslims embody, perform, and engage with the Qur'an in their social and spiritual lives. Thus, Indonesia's contribution lies not in inventing the phenomenon itself, but in articulating it conceptually as a distinct and systematic field of study within contemporary Qur'anic scholarship.

Building on this foundation, research on the Living Qur'an has continued to expand, gaining significant academic attention over the past two decades. This is marked by the emergence of various studies that explore how the Qur'an is practised as well as internalized in everyday life, both in local culture and religious rituals, in the form of journal articles, theses, and dissertations. There are numerous studies on the living Qur'an, but most of them are dominated by qualitative research employing phenomenological or case study methods. As far as the author's search goes, no research has attempted to map academic developments with a focus on living Qur'an studies using a specific bibliometric method. There is bibliometric research on Living Hadith from a VOSviewer perspective, written by Febri Yeni et al. The study reviews the mapping of Living Hadith studies from 2007 to 2024 [6].

Then Darmalaksana et al. wrote an article entitled "Analysis of the Development of Living Qur'an and Hadith Research," but their research fell into the category of qualitative research. Based on the literature review, this research aims to fill the gap by analysing scientific publications related to the theme of the Living Qur'an in the Dimensions database using a bibliometric approach.

The bibliometric approach was chosen in this study because it provides a systematic overview of scientific publication patterns, research trends, academic impact, collaboration networks, and publications over time, and is based on publication data that can be objectively measured and visualised [7]. The Dimensions database was chosen because it provides the world's largest collection of linked research data, which can be accessed through web platforms and time-saving workflow-based applications [8]. The Dimensions database comprises a vast amount of linked data from various disciplines, all on one platform.

The purpose of this research is to map the development of living Qur'an studies in the Dimensions database through publication analysis from 2012 to 2025 and identify, based on the number of

publications per year, average article citations, most publication sources, local impact of publication sources, most productive authors, most affiliated sources, and most cited documents globally in the database.

The relevance of this research lies in its contribution to the literature in the field of living Qur'an, utilising an approach that has not been previously employed, namely the bibliometric approach. This research aims to serve as a primary reference for future studies seeking to understand the development of living Qur'an studies based on quantitative analysis.

2. Method

This research employs quantitative research methods, utilizing bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric analysis is a systematic study conducted on scientific literature to identify patterns, trends, and impacts in a particular field [9]. This research utilizes the R programming language and the Bibliometric tools to analyses the metadata of the research object [10], [11].

To achieve the research objectives, the Dimensions.ai database is used as a data collection, because this database provides the largest collection of linked research data in the world and is one of the compatible databases to be used to analyze bibliometric data collections, as well as other databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, OpenAlex, and so on [12], [13].

Ioannis Passas, in his article, explains the steps in conducting Bibliometric research [11]. These include the following. First, determine the object of research. This is the most fundamental step in determining clear research objectives. Second, literature search and data collection. At this stage, the researcher collects the data to be studied bibliometrically through the Dimensions.ai database. Third, data cleaning. The collected data is filtered again to remove duplicate data and invalid metadata that may have been included during the data collection process [14].

Fourth, selection of bibliometric techniques, such as [15]: Annual Scientific Production, Most Relevant Sources, Most Global Cited Document, and so on. Fifth, data analysis through R and Bibliometrics. Sixth, data visualization in the form of graphs or tables through Microsoft Excel. Seventh, data interpretation and reporting. The results of data processing and analysis are then interpreted and narrated in detail and comprehensively to present bibliometric data to readers.

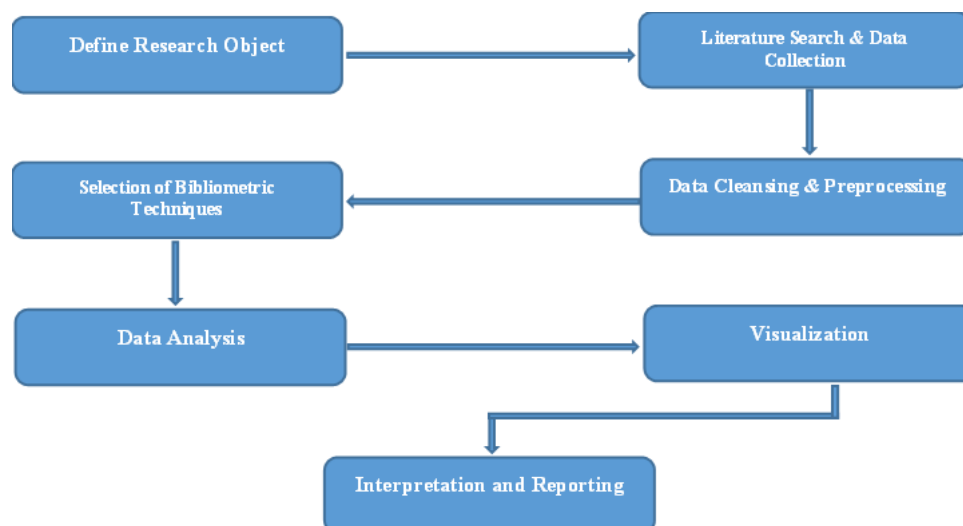


Fig.1. Methodological steps of Bibliometric research

The first step is done by entering keywords ("Living Qur'an" OR "Living Al-Qur'an" OR "Living Alquran" OR "Living Al-Quran"). After reviewing the entire data, the author focused on publications from 2005 to 2025, because historically writings on Living Qur'an started in 2005, with a limitation of (2012 OR 2014 OR 2015 OR 2016 OR 2017 OR 2018 OR 2019 OR 2020 OR 2021 OR 2022 OR 2023 OR 2024 OR 2025). After obtaining the entire filtered data, it was exported and processed using

R Software to analyse the metadata. Additionally, Biblioshiny was used to display the cleaned data, which had been filtered for duplicate data and invalid metadata.

From the results of tracking data through R and bibliometrics, 488 documents were found that could be processed through bibliometric analysis. However, several components need to be considered. First, Completeness of Metadata with a percentage of 0% missing documents and "Excellent" status includes: Author (AU), DOI (DI), Document Type (DT), Publication Year (PY), Title (TI), and Total Citation (TC). Second, Metadata with a "Good" status includes: Affiliation (C1) with 1 document missing count and a 0.2% missing score, Source (SO) with 1 document missing count and the same score, and Abstract (AB) with 3 document missing counts and a 0.61% missing document score. Third, metadata with a score of 100% missing documents and a status of "Completely Missing" include: Cited References (CR), Corresponding Author (RP), Keywords (DE), Keywords Plus (ID), Language (LA), and Science Categories (WC). This indicates that not all metadata in this study can be analysed using bibliometric analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Main Information About Data

[Table 1](#) presents key information about the data collected from 2012 to 2025, encompassing 488 documents from 254 sources, including journals and books. The data exhibit an annual growth rate of 26.39% and an average document age of 3.1 years. However, the average citations per document was very low at 0.499, with no references listed, and neither keyword plus (ID) nor author keyword (DE) was recorded, indicating a lack of indexing. A total of 887 authors were involved, with 186 of them contributing a single document. However, author collaboration was low, with only 2.3 authors per document and 0.409% of international collaboration. The majority of documents were articles (448), followed by preprints (36), edited books (1), and proceedings (4), indicating that this bibliometric study focused on journal publications. Although the data was collected from 2005 to 2025, only documents from 2012 to 2025 could be traced. This is because works before 2012 have not been tracked by the Dimensions database, and it is assumed that works on the Living Qur'an in early 2005 were not in the form of journal articles, but in the form of News articles published in newspapers, columns, BlogSpot, or other newspapers.

Table 1. Main Information About Data

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	2012:2025
Sources (Journals, Books, etc.)	254
Documents	489
Annual Growth Rate %	26,39
Document Average Age	3,1
Average citations per doc	0,499
References	0
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	0
Author's Keywords (DE)	0
AUTHORS	
Authors	887
Authors of single-authored docs	186
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	196
Co-Authors per Doc	2,03
International co-authorships %	0,409
DOCUMENT TYPES	
Article	448
Edited book	1
Preprint	36
Proceeding	4

From this explanation, it can be seen that although the number of documents with the theme "Living Qur'an" is relatively large, the resulting academic impact is still relatively low. The average citation data only reaches 0.4867 per document. This suggests that many of the articles in this dataset have not received sufficient attention from the academic community. The low number of citations can result from several factors. The absence of keyword plus (ID) and author's keyword (DE) could be one indication of the limited visibility of these documents due to inadequate indexing.

The number of international collaborations, which accounts for only 0.409%, indicates that most of the documents in this dataset are regional or domestic. The low level of international collaboration could be an indication of the limited global academic impact produced. The average number of collaborating authors in a document also reaches only 2.03, indicating that research in the dataset tends to be conducted individually or in small teams, which may also affect the contribution of diverse perspectives or ideas in a paper.

With a data growth rate of 26.39% per year, it appears that the number of publications continues to increase. It would be a shame if there are more and more documents, but they do not have a broad academic impact. Therefore, several strategies are necessary, including publication in reputable

journals, increasing international collaboration, and optimizing indexing to enhance the visibility and accessibility of articles.

3.2. Annual Scientific Production

Fig. 2, shows the number of articles published each year from 2005 to 2025. During the early period, from 2005 to 2011, no articles were published, suggesting that publication activity may not have begun or that no data were recorded. Publication began in 2012 with a single article, followed by a pause in 2013 with no articles, and then resumed with another article in 2014.

After that, the number of articles began to increase significantly, with 4 articles in 2015, 3 articles in 2016, and 9 articles in 2017. This upward trend continued with 15 articles in 2018, 33 articles in 2019, and 31 articles in 2020, before peaking in 2021 with 74 articles and 2022 with 99 articles, indicating a period of very high productivity.

However, after these peaks, the number of articles declined slightly to 96 in 2023 and 82 in 2024, and dropped dramatically to only 21 articles in 2025, which may reflect a decrease in publication activity or incomplete data for that year. Overall, these data illustrate a strong growth trend in the number of published articles from 2012 to 2022, followed by a gradual decline in subsequent years.

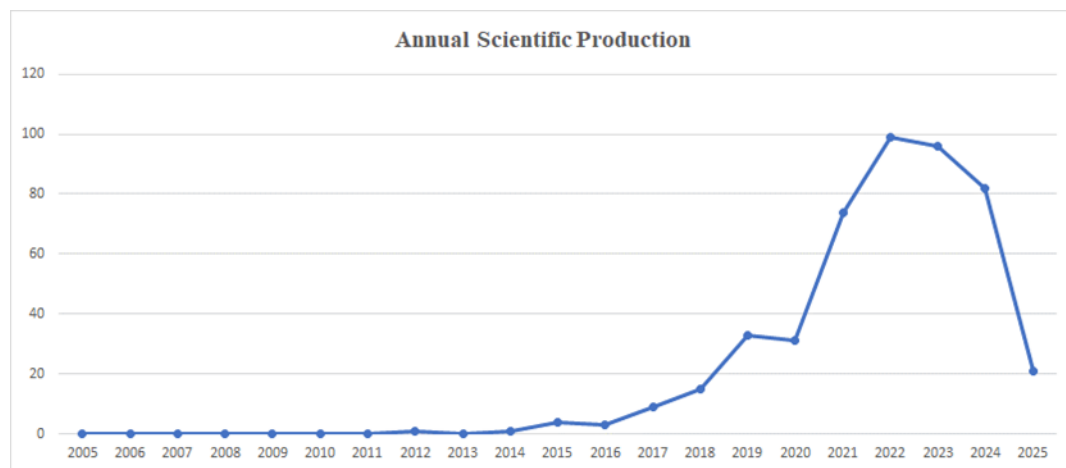


Fig.2. Annual Research Paper Production

3.3. Average Citations Per Year

Fig. 3 illustrates the annual bibliometric metrics from 2012 to 2025, which include the average number of citations per article (Mean TC per Art), the number of articles (N), the average number of citations per year (Mean TC per Year), and the number of citable years. In 2012, only one article was published, with an average of 8 citations, resulting in 0.57 citations per year over a 14-year period. The citation trend showed fluctuations, with peaks in MeanTCperArt in 2016 (4.33) and 2015 (3.75), despite the relatively small number of articles. Since 2017, MeanTCperArt has tended to decrease, from 1.78 (9 articles) to reach 0 in 2025 (21 articles), which is likely due to the limited time for citation accumulation (only 1 year). The number of articles increased significantly since 2018, with peaks in 2023 (103 articles) and 2022 (102 articles), but MeanTCperYear remained low, ranging from 0.01 to 0.43, suggesting that newer articles have a smaller citation impact per year, partly due to shorter citation periods. Overall, these data reflect growth in the number of publications, but with a decrease in the average number of citations per article and per year, which may be influenced by the increasing number of articles and the reduced time for citation accumulation in more recent years.

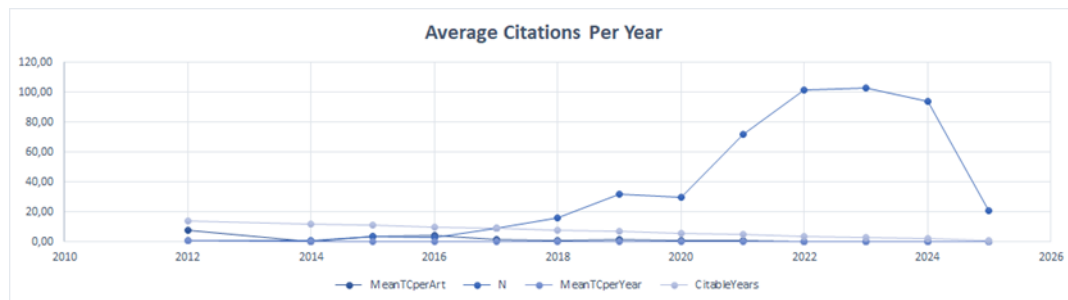


Fig.3. Average annual citations

The presentation of the data leads to the conclusion that the number of publications continues to increase until it peaks in 2022, and the average number of citations per article has decreased consistently every year. During the early period (2012-2016), the number of articles was relatively small. However, the average number of citations per article was quite high, indicating that the articles from these years had a considerable academic impact. Over time, the number of articles increased, but was not accompanied by an increasing proportion of citations. The decrease in average citations from 2017 to 2025 could be influenced by several factors, including the increasing volume of articles that cause intense competition for citations, limited exposure, a short citable period, and other factors related to article distribution.

3.4. Most Relevant Sources

Fig. 4 shows that OSF Preprints dominates with 36 articles, followed by Maghza Journal of Qur'anic Sciences and Tafsir with 21 articles, and Mushaf Journal of Indonesian-Inspired Tafsir with 12 articles. Other sources, such as QOF, Diya' Al-Afkar, and Hermeneutik, have 11, 9, and 8 articles, respectively, while other journals contribute a smaller number, ranging from 6 to 7 articles.

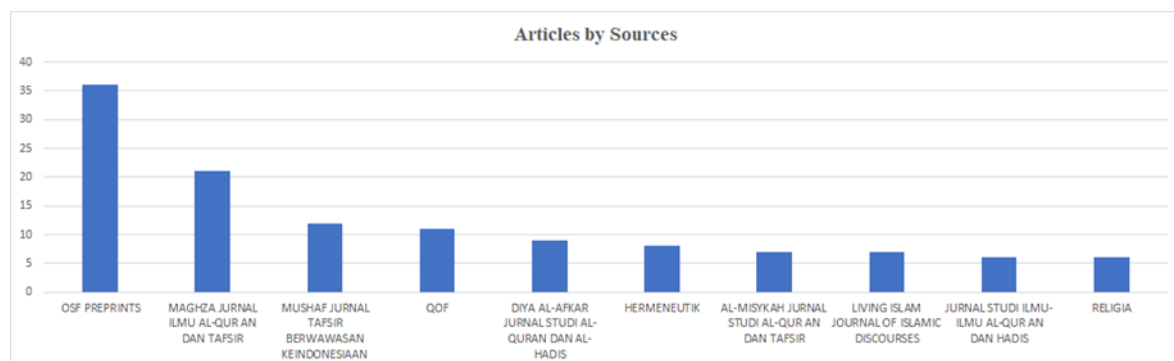


Fig.4. Publishers with the most research

3.5. Sources' Local Impact

Table 2 presents the academic metrics of selected journals, particularly those focusing on Qur'anic studies, Hadith, and Islamic education, based on indices such as h-index, g-index, m-index, total citations (TC), number of publications (NP), and year of publication start (PY_start). From the data, the journal Maghza Journal of Qur'anic Science and Tafsir stands out with the highest h-index and g-index (3), m-index of 0.375, a total of 16 citations, and 21 publications since 2018, indicating relatively greater productivity and influence than other journals on the list. Al-Quds Journal of Qur'anic and Hadith Studies have an h-index and g-index of 2, with six citations from 4 publications since 2019, while Journal of Qur'an and Hadith Studies record an h-index of 2, g-index of 3, and 15 citations from 5 publications since 2015, signalling a significant influence despite the smaller number of publications. Overall, this data illustrates the variation in influence and productivity of journals in the field of Islamic studies, with some of the more established journals, such as Maghza and Journal of Qur'an and Hadith Studies, showing stronger performance than newer or less productive journals.

Tabel 2. Local impact Source

Source	h-index	g-index	m-index	TC	NP	PY_start
Maghza Jurnal Ilmu Al-Qur'an dan Tafsir	3	3	0,375	16	21	2018
Al-Quds: Jurnal Studi Al-Qur'an dan Hadis	2	2	0,286	6	4	2019
Journal of Qur'an and Hadith Studies	2	3	0,182	15	5	2015
Jurnal Studi Ilmu-ilmu Al-Qur'an dan Hadis	2	3	0,167	11	6	2014
Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research	1	1	0,125	2	3	2018
Al-Ibtida: Jurnal Pendidikan Guru MI	1	1	0,143	5	1	2019
Al-Itqan: Jurnal Studi Al-Qur'an	1	1	0,111	1	4	2017
Al-Qalam: Jurnal Ilmiah Keagamaan dan Kemasyarakatan	1	1	0,25	2	3	2022
Al-A'raf: Jurnal Pemikiran Islam dan Filsafat	1	1	0,25	1	1	2022
Al-Albab	1	1	0,111	1	1	2017

Overall, these data indicate that the journals still have relatively little academic influence, with varying citation counts and publications, and most have been published within the last decade. The imbalance between the number of documents (NP) and the number of citations (TC) suggests that existing articles are either not being utilized in subsequent research or are not yet widely disseminated.

However, when viewed in terms of the growth of the m-index metric, some new journals actually have a higher m-index than some older journals. For example, the Maghza Journal of Qur'anic Sciences and Tafsir, which began publication in 2018 (0.375), has a higher m-index than the Journal of Qur'an and Hadith Studies, which started publication in 2015 (0.182). This indicates that, although the average citation remains low, new journals with a higher m-index than older journals have promising development potential, as they exhibit a faster increase in citations.

3.6. Most Relevant Author

Based on Fig. 5, authors with the highest contributions are Isnaini SN (5 articles) and Aini AF (4 articles), although Aini AF's relative contribution is more dominantly individual (3 fractionalized articles). Rahman A, despite having 4 articles, had a more collaborative contribution (1.09 fractionalized), similar to Huda AN (1.08) and Mustofa A (1.00), who were almost entirely involved in large teams. Meanwhile, Fitriana MA, Husna R, and Junaedi D tend to be the main authors in small teams (1.83 fractionalized).

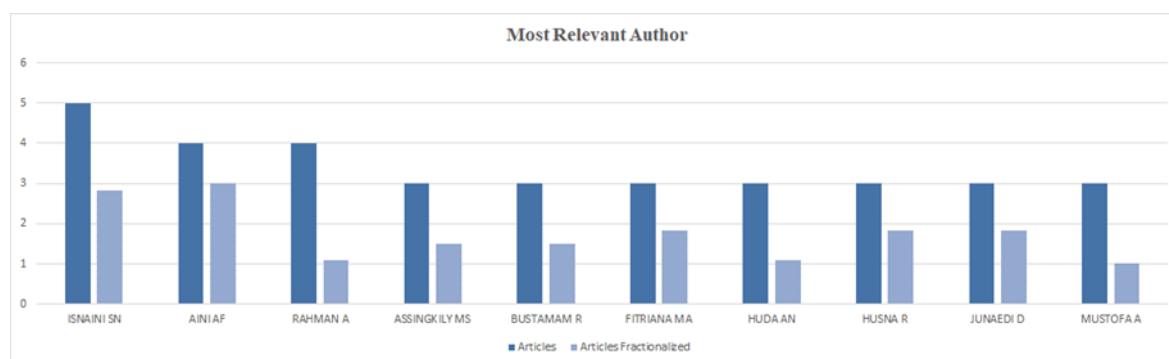


Fig.5. Annual Research Paper Production

Based on the illustrated data, it can be inferred that the authors' contributions to Living Qur'an-themed articles vary. Low-fractionalized authors tend to collaborate in large teams that aim to expedite publication, broaden the research scope, or incorporate multidisciplinary aspects. Meanwhile, highly fractionalized authors tend to make a greater contribution to their research.

3.7. Lotka's Law

Fig. 6 illustrates the distribution graph of authors' productivity based on the number of documents they have written, in accordance with Lotka's Law in bibliometrics. Lotka's Law is a bibliometric principle that states that the number of authors producing a certain number of publications is inversely proportional to the square of the number of those publications [16]. In other words, a small number of authors produce most of the publications, while many others produce only a few. This Law was formulated by Alfred J. Lotka in 1926 based on analyzing the distribution of scientific publications, and is often used to understand the pattern of author productivity in a given scientific field [16]. From Fig. 6, it is evident that 801 authors (90.5% of the total) wrote only one document, indicating that the majority of authors made minimal contributions to the dataset.

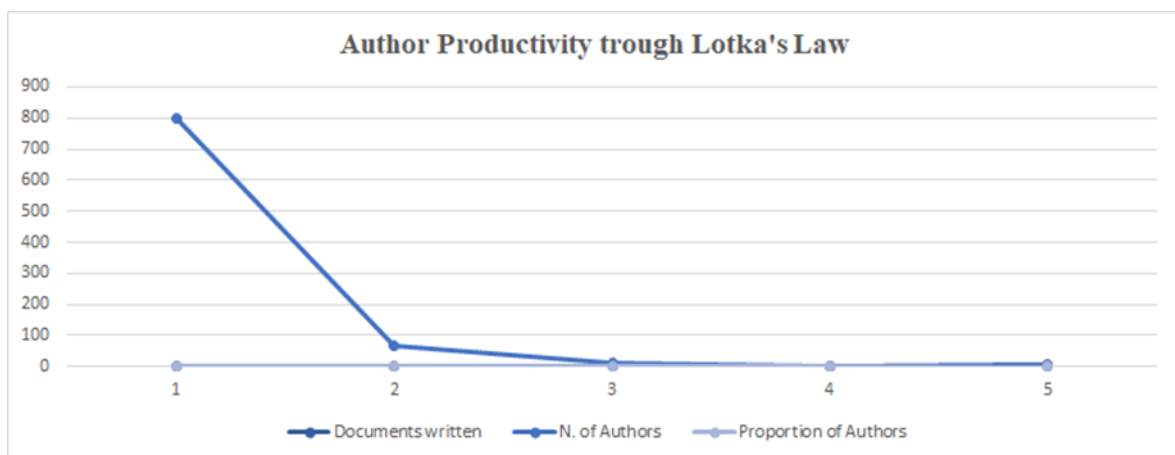


Fig.6. Lotka's Law on Writer Productivity

Meanwhile, 68 authors (7.7%) wrote two documents, 13 authors (1.5%) wrote three documents, 2 authors (0.2%) wrote four documents, and only 1 author (0.1%) wrote five documents. This pattern illustrates a highly skewed distribution, where most authors are less productive, and only a handful of authors produce a larger number of publications, consistent with the characteristics of Lotka's theory. The small figure in the productivity of scholars in writing articles other than Living Qur'an discourse can be understood into some premises; First, studies on the Living Qur'an demand interdisciplinary approach and long-term fieldwork [17], [18]; Second, specialists on the discourse are scarce compared to the early bird researchers; Third, the median of three articles are sufficient to determine the specialty of a researcher on the discourse. Nonetheless, the counterintuitive argument for these premises is that many other studies on the Living Qur'an discourse may not include the term "Living Qur'an" within the title [19], [20].

3.8. Most Recent Affiliation

In Fig. 7, three major affiliations stand out: UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, with 50 articles, followed by Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Kediri, with 26 articles, and UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung, with 17 articles. UIN Sunan Kalijaga, as the dominant affiliate with almost twice the number of IAIN Kediri, the second-ranked affiliate, reflects that the institution has a strong academic environment in the field of Living Qur'an research, both in terms of human resources and institutional support. It also suggests that the discourse is strongly disseminated within the academic milieu of Yogyakarta compared to other regions. One may argue that the high influx in Yogyakarta is directly related to the presence of scholars such as Ahmad Rafiq, Saifuddin Zuhri Qudsy, Subhani Kusuma Dewi, and Abdul Mustaqim, who teach and disseminate the Living Qur'an discourse at the university. The inclusion of the course "Living Qur'an" in Islamic universities in Indonesia over the

last decade [21] and the availability of related teaching materials [22], [23], [24], [25] may also be another determining factor in introducing the discourse to university students.

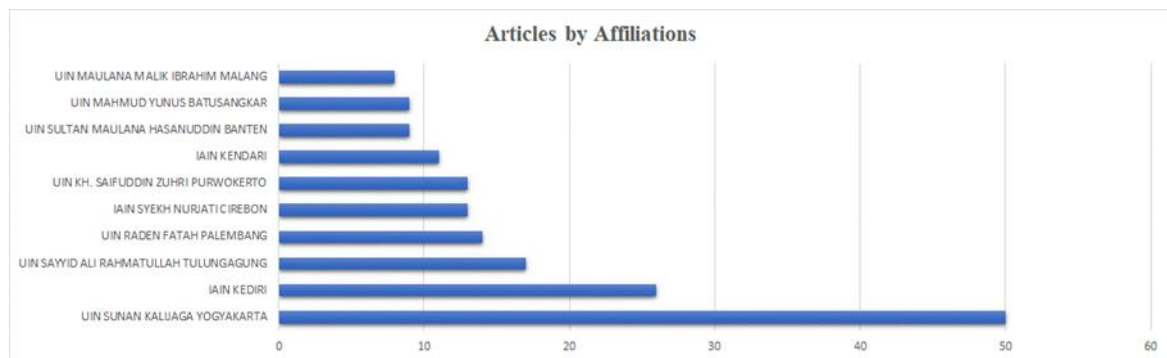


Fig.7. Most recent affiliations

3.9. Most Global Cited Document

Fig. 8 shows the performance of several scientific articles based on the number of citations (Total Citations), citations per year (TC per Year), and normalised citations (Normalised TC). Junaedi's article in the *Journal of Qur'an and Hadith Studies* [5] has the highest citation rate globally, with 12 citations, followed by Darmalaksana [26] in *Perspective*, with 10 citations, and then Nurani di Hayula [27]. Didi Junaedi is affiliated with UIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon, Darmalaksana, and Nurani, as well as UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. While UIN Cirebon is ranked fifth for its productivity in expanding the Living Qur'an discourse among its *civitas academica*, UIN Bandung and IAIN Pekalongan are not listed among the top 10 universities. Conversely, Saifuddin Zuhri Qudsy and Ahmad Rafiq of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta are ranked sixth and seventh consecutively in their total citations. This finding suggests that a university's members' collective interest in a particular discourse is not related to the presence of the discourse specialists.

Paper	DOI	Total Citations	TC per Year	Normalized TC
Junaedi D, 2015, <i>Journal of Qur'an and Hadith Studies</i>	10.15408/quhas.v4i2.2392	12	1,09	3,20
Darmalaksana W, 2019, <i>Jurnal Perspektif</i>	10.15575/jp.v3i2.49	10	1,43	6,04
Nurani S, 2022, <i>Hayula: Indonesian Journal Of Multidisciplinary Islamic Studies</i>	10.21009/hayula.006.01.01	8	2,00	27,20
Ahimsa-Putra HS, 2012, <i>Walisongo: Jurnal Penelitian Sosial Keagamaan</i>	10.21580/ws.20.1.198	8	0,57	1,00
Bakhri S, 2019, <i>Sangkep: Jurnal Kajian Sosial Keagamaan</i>	10.20414/sangkep.v2i1.934	8	1,14	4,83
Qudsy SZ, 2021, <i>Poros Onim: Jurnal Sosial Keagamaan</i>	10.53491/porosonim.v2i1.48	8	1,60	11,29
Rafiq A, 2021, <i>Jurnal Studi Ilmu-Ilmu Al-Qur'an dan Hadis</i>	10.14421/qh.2021.2202-10	7	1,40	9,88
Murtadlo G, 2023, <i>Pandu: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak dan Pendidikan Umum</i>	10.59966/pandu.v1i2.206	5	1.67	22.39
Putra A, 2019, <i>Tajdid: Jurnal Ilmu Keislaman Dan Ushuluddin</i>	10.15548/tajdid.v2i1i2.221	5	0.71	3.02
Assingkily MS, 2019, <i>Al-Ibtida: Jurnal Pendidikan Guru MI</i>	10.24235/al.ibtida.snj.v6i1.3876	5	0.71	3.02

Fig.8. Documents with the Most Global Citations

4. Conclusion

This study analyzes the development of Living Qur'an studies from 2005 to 2025. The findings identified 488 relevant documents from 2012 to 2025, with an annual growth rate of 26.39% in the number of publications. The publication trend shows a significant increase since 2016, reaching a peak in 2022 with 99 articles. However, there was a decline in 2023 (96 articles) and 2024 (82 articles), followed by a drastic drop in 2025 (21 articles), which may be due to incomplete data for that year. Despite the increasing number of publications, the academic impact of Living Qur'an studies is still

limited, as reflected by the low average citations per document (0.499) and minimal international collaboration (0.409%). Factors such as the lack of keyword indexing and visibility of documents in global databases contribute to this low impact. Publications were dominated by OSF Preprints (36 articles) and local journals such as *Maghza Jurnal Ilmu Al-Qur'an dan Tafsir* (21 articles), with UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta as the most productive affiliate (50 articles). Authors such as Isnaini SN and Aini AF were prominent contributors, although the distribution of author productivity followed Lotka's Law, where the majority of authors produced only one document. Overall, this study demonstrates that Living Qur'an studies have experienced rapid growth as a field of study in Indonesia, particularly over the last two decades, yet still face challenges in achieving a global academic impact. To increase its visibility and influence, strategies such as publishing in internationally reputable journals, enhancing cross-country collaboration, and optimizing metadata indexing are necessary. This research makes a significant contribution by mapping the development of Living Qur'an studies through a bibliometric approach, which can serve as a basis for further quantitative studies in this field.

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