BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAP OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND INFLUENCE OF THE PHENOMENON OF STREET CRIME (1966-2023) FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC LAW

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the crimes that are still rampant in Indonesia by researching street crimes in Indonesia. This study employs qualitative research methods with a normative juridical approach, analyzing secondary data from published literature. The research employs bibliometric data analysis techniques through searching, deepening, examining, investigating, and researching all publications indexed in Scopus regarding the impact of street crime phenomena on public peace from a criminological perspective: public spaces in Indonesia from 1996 to 2023. The obtained data will be analyzed using Microsoft Excel and R/R-Studio applications. VOSviewer will be used synchronously for synchronous analysis of keyword emergence. Street crime is a phenomenon of street-level criminal activities observed from a specialized execution perspective. Terms in the Quran and Hadith related to the behaviour of klitih (a local term for violent behaviour) are also discussed, including the forms of legal measures applied to it. The term al-hirabah refers to armed groups aiming to create chaos, spill blood, and harm people, which is entirely contrary to religion, morality, rules, and laws. Prevention can be approached through traditional means, and legal enforcement must involve various community elements to take control of the issue with support from the state and formal institutions. The results show an annual growth rate of 6.49%, which represents the average yearly increase in published research papers on street crime over the studied period. This research provides a brief overview of the accessible literature and offers recommendations for future research.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Mapping, Street Crime Phenomenon, Islamic Law, Impact and Development

A. Introduction

Street crime (klitih) involves criminal behaviour that often results in victims. According to Rothe et al. (2009), junior and senior high school students or those attending vocational schools are the majority of those who commit these street crimes. Adolescence is a peak period of emotional development, characterized by high emotional sensitivity and reactivity to various events, often resulting in negative and temperamental emotions. The environment, especially the family and peer group, has a significant impact on the

process of achieving emotional maturity (Evans and Davies 2014; Lim et al. 2020; Rex and Panas 2022). The negative effects of globalization in the modern and millennial eras have made this worse (Aceh and Hakim, 2020). An individual's ability to adapt normally is understood as self-awareness (Abdullah, Mujahidin, and Masnawi 2020) (Baker 2015). Such stability is theoretically interpreted as occurring according to social disorganization theory due to economic deprivation, high population turnover, and ethnic heterogeneity in those areas (Adepeju, Langton, and Bannister 2021).

In this context, the role of parents and the surrounding environment is crucial in preventing adolescents from falling into negative peer influences (Pratita et al., 2024). Islam is a religion with perfect, comprehensive, and universal teachings (Mohamad Ali dan Hasniar Amanah 2021). Therefore, Islamic teachings also encourage instilling the belief in Tauhid and teaching Islamic knowledge from a young age, as well as character formation through role play (Alwiantara and P 2023) (Miftah et al., n.d.). Efforts to combat this include strict enforcement using applicable formal and material criminal law in Indonesia (Alwiantara and P, 2023). Deviant behaviour currently affects adolescent behaviour, including street crime (klitih) (Fajri 2021). Street crime (klitih) is currently understood as walking around accompanied by violence or crime (Gifford et al. 2016) (Guna et al. 2017). The term 'street crime klitih' in Javanese refers to activities of walking around at night (Magfirah et al., 2024). One effective and impactful measure is using social media, which is free of charge and has no spatial or temporal limitations (Hukum, Sains, and Ham, 2023). Social media also plays a role in increasing awareness of different forms of crime through information obtained via social media (Magfirah et al., 2024).

In criminology, such methods have been used to examine how micro-places (like streets) simultaneously experience recorded crime trends at a macro level (Stanojoska 2020). Theoretical interest in the longitudinal stability of crime concentration, a subject of significant relevance in light of a significant decline in recorded crime, is largely to blame for this (Adepeju et al., 2021). Klitih usually occurs at night, particularly on quiet streets, where perpetrators often attack victims in groups, causing severe injuries or even death. The tools used in these crimes are typically sharp weapons such as swords, machetes, or modified motorcycle gear (Overseas et al.)). The consistent decline in crime in cities indicates that crime trajectories in a few micro-places (like streets) tend to drive trends citywide, with most areas showing a stable crime profile (Davis 2014) (Ros, Kadar, and Malleson 2021). Human rights violations from teenage crime (klitih) are common. Despite being regulated by law, many teenagers still dare to commit such human rights violations (Frabutt et al. 2010)(Di and Malam 2019). Investigations into longitudinal crime concentration stability often rely on general longitudinal clustering methods, such as k-means, to describe clustering marked by different development trends, compared to using custom methods based on theory (Insight et al. 2021).

Islam is a complex religion that governs various aspects of life, with its main sources being the Quran, which is the fundamental source of Islamic education (Fachroni et al. 2019), and the Sunnah (Nurisman 2022). Its teachings, including commands, prohibitions, and guidelines, serve as a guide for human life and happiness in both this world and the hereafter (Sangjun, Lum, and Mason, 2023). Street crime (klitih) is also explained in the Quran, Surah Al-Ahzab, verse 58, which states:

وَٱلَّذِينَ يُؤْذُونَ ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَٱلْمُؤْمِنَـٰتِ بِغَيْرِ مَا ٱكْتَسَبُوا۟ فَقَدِ ٱحْتَمَلُوا۟ بُهْتَـٰنًا

وَإِثْمًا مُّبِينًا ٥٨

The meaning of the verse is: *"As for those who abuse believing men and women unjustifiably, they will bear the guilt of slander and blatant sin."*

From the explanation of this Quranic verse, it can be concluded that those who harm the believers, both men and women, without any wrongdoing on their part and merely based on false accusations and slander have indeed committed a manifest sin. According to Ibn Abbas, this verse was revealed in connection with the accusation by Abdullah bin Ubay against Aisha, alleging that she had committed immoral acts during the journey home with Prophet Muhammad after the battle with the Banu Mustaliq, known as the Hadith al-Ifk. In a hadith narrated by Abu Hurairah, the Prophet was asked about the meaning of gossip. He replied, "You mention your brother with something he dislikes." When asked, "What if what is said is true or factual?" the Prophet answered, "If what is said is true, you have slandered him, and if it is not true, you have made false accusations against him." (Reported by Abu Dawood).

This article intends to perform a bibliometric analysis of the evolution and research focus on the impact of street crime within the Scopus database from 1996 to 2023. By adopting this approach, we seek to uncover research trends, significant topics of interest, and potential gaps in the literature that could inform future studies. The findings from this bibliometric analysis are anticipated to offer meaningful insights for researchers, academics, and practitioners, enhancing their understanding of issues related to economic violence.

The structure of this article is as follows: The next section will discuss the methodology used in the bibliometric analysis, followed by the main findings of our analysis. Finally, the article will present the conclusions and implications of this research in the context of understanding and addressing the increasingly pressing issue of street crime.

B. Method

This method uses bibliometric analysis to provide a comprehensive insight into the development and research direction of street crime impact on the Scopus database from 1996 to 2023. Data were obtained through a search in the Scopus database using a Boolean search engine conducted on June 22, 2023, at 11:00 WIB. The concepts used in this study are from R and RStudio, VOSviewer, and M.S. Excel for analyzing citation documents. In the research process, three steps are taken to process the dataset.

The first step involves a literature review to determine keywords and ensure the relevance of the research chapters. In this study, a literature review was conducted on themes related to ensuring whether the research is relevant to bibliometric themes. The purpose of the literature review is to ensure and establish keywords appropriate to the scope of the research. The second step involves searching and filtering documents according to specific criteria.

The third step is data analysis, which includes understanding journals, identifying authors, affiliations, the researchers' countries of origin, and research fields or subjects. Document network visualization is also performed using VOSviewer. All analyzed data are

managed using Microsoft Excel. This method provides an in-depth understanding of research trends and potential future research related to street crime. In the second step, the researcher uses the Boolean operator Title ABS Key (Street Criminals) to search the Scopus data, which yields 4,064 documents. Subsequently, the filtered data were further refined using the Boolean operator (Limit-to(Subjarea, "Soci")) And (Limit-To(Doctype, "Ar")) And (Limit-To(Language, "English")) And (Limit-To(Scrtype, "J")) to restrict the results to journal articles only, from journals, and in English, resulting in a final count of 898 documents.

In the third step, the final document analysis is performed using Scopus Analyzer and R/RStudio to determine the annual document output, documents by author, journal, affiliation/relationship, country, and subject. Next, an analysis of the documents is carried out using visualization using VOSviewer and data processing in M.S. Excel.

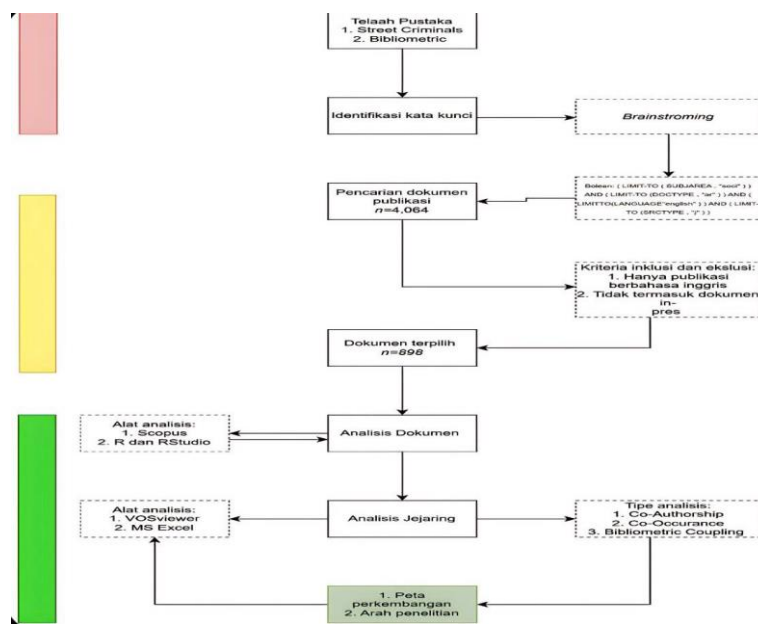The research schema can be seen in the following illustration:

Figure 1. Struktur

C. Result and Discussion

1. Document Analysis of Key Information Data (Take from Bib-Shy)

In Figure 1, the overview answers the research question by illustrating general information about the data collected in studies of street crime, particularly focused on "klitih" or street attacks. The table outlines the annual document publication count and other key information, including the average publication year, citations per document, keywords, authors, and document types. According to this data, the research includes 898 documents on street crime from 1966 to 2023. Exported data:

Table 1. Document Analysis of Key Information Data

Description	Results
Main Information About Data	
Timespan	1966:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	390
Documents	898
Annual Growth Rate %	6.49

Document Average Age	13.5
Average citations per doc	21.61
References	39228
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	1599
Author's Keywords (DE)	1907
AUTHORS	
Authors	1664
AUTHORS of single-authored docs	343
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	381
Co-Authors per Doc	2.17
International co-authorships %	7.35
DOCUMENT TYPES	
Article	898

This table indicates the academic growth in publications on street crime, reflecting an annual growth rate of 6.49%. The data spans multiple countries and collaborations, showing how research has increasingly explored street crime dynamics. However, a gap is evident in addressing how Islamic legal perspectives frame or respond to these crimes, a crucial context given the moral and legal implications within Islamic societies.

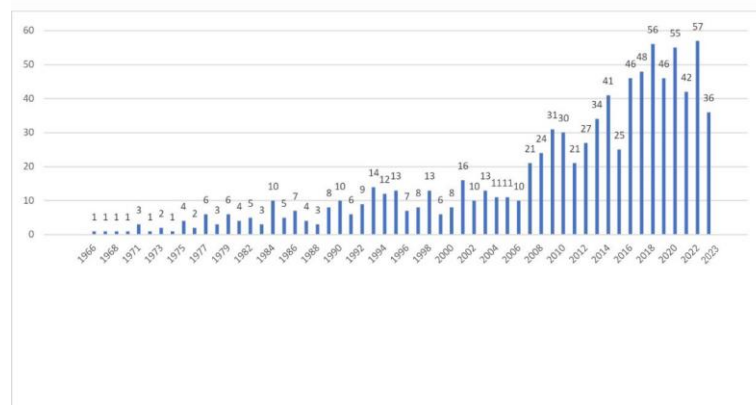## Documents by year (retrieved from Scopus)

Figure 2. Analyze Year

Figure 2 tracks the evolution of street crime publications from 1966 to 2023, highlighting a steady growth in interest, particularly peaking in 2022 with 57 publications. Early research stagnated between 1966 and 1977, which could be attributed to limited academic focus or institutional challenges in that period. Notably, recent interest has surged, suggesting an increased focus on understanding or mitigating street crime. This surge may correlate with urbanization, policy shifts, or rising societal concern over public safety. The Islamic law framework could provide additional insights or alternative resolutions for street crime, yet such perspectives need to be more represented in these publication trends.
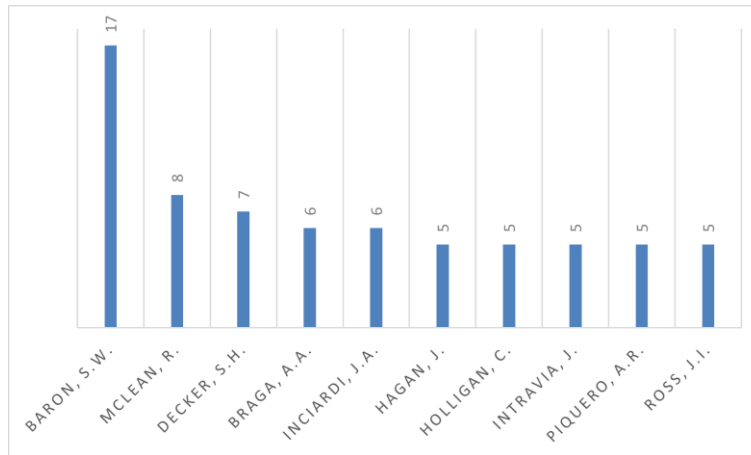
Most Relevant Authors

Figure 3.: Analyze Author

Figure 3 lists the top 10 authors who have significantly contributed to street crime research. Baron, S.W., stands out with 17 publications, followed by Mclean, R., and Decker, S.H. This cluster of authors has heavily influenced the thematic development of street crime studies, yet further examination of their work reveals limited application of Islamic legal principles to these phenomena, an area of more interdisciplinary study that could enhance both understanding and cultural applicability.

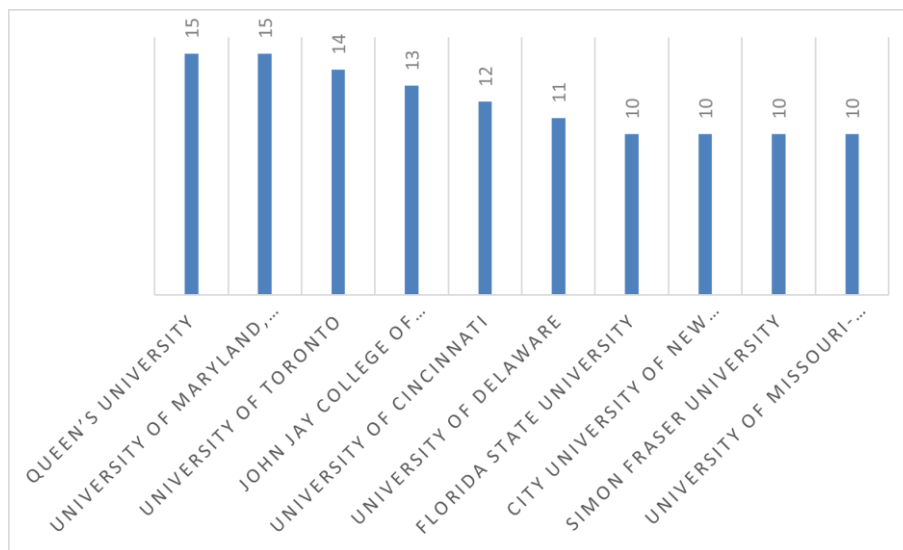## Documents by Affiliation

Figure 4. Analyze Affiliation

Figure 4 identifies the top contributing institutions, with Queen's University and the University of Maryland each producing 15 publications. These affiliations underline the North American dominance in this research area. Insights from institutions within predominantly Muslim societies could offer alternative viewpoints or policy solutions grounded in Islamic law, a comparative gap worth addressing to broaden the framework for street crime solutions.

The dominance of Queen's University and Florida State University in the number of publications indicates that these institutions have a strong interest in the issue of "Street and Crime. Thus, these institutions have a significant central role in supporting research

in this area. The variation in publications between the top and bottom affiliates indicates the differences in contributions and research focus between these institutions.

The bibliometric review also provides a more in-depth look at collaboration between institutions. The identification of the most influential affiliates can form the basis for planning further partnerships or collaborations. Institutions with a significant number of publications can be considered strategic partners for other institutions looking to expand or deepen their research in the field of "Street Crime."

Affiliations with lower numbers, such as Florida State University, indicate opportunities for the institution to improve and expand its contribution to street crime research. Bibliometric analysis of affiliations provides a better understanding of the dynamics of collaboration, relative contributions, and potential for further development in specific research areas.

Documents by Country
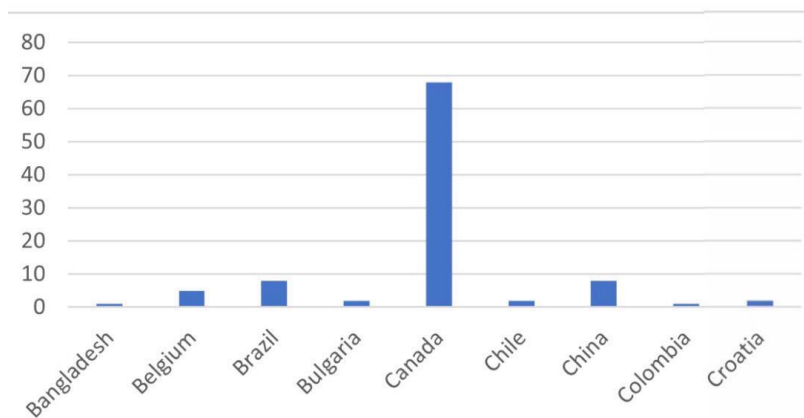
Figure 5. Analyze Country

The country-based analysis (Figure 5) shows Canada leading with 68 publications, followed by Brazil and China. Limited contributions from countries with significant Islamic influence suggest that perspectives from Islamic law on crime control and deterrence still need to be explored. This regional imbalance points to an opportunity to incorporate Islamic jurisprudential insights into broader discussions about street crime prevention and intervention.

Documents by Source

Figure 6. Analyze Source

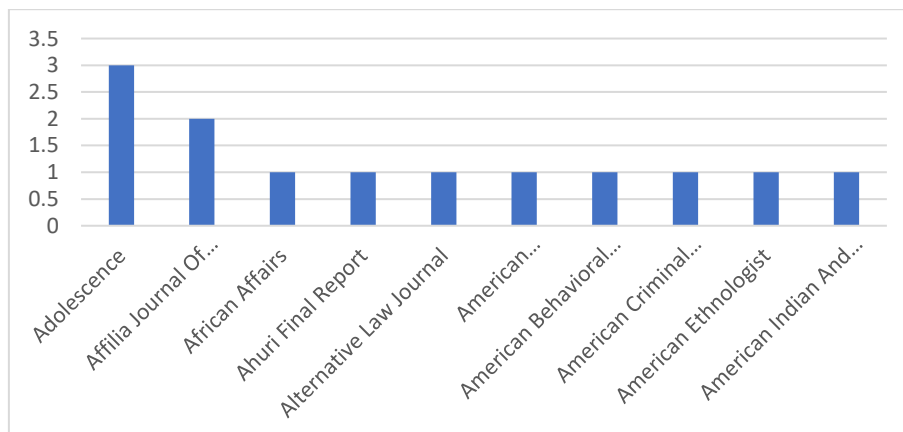Figure 6, Adolescent and Affilia journals emerge as top sources, reflecting a focus on social contexts and gender implications in crime studies. However, a lack of journals centred on Islamic legal studies highlights a potential gap. An Islamic perspective might contribute a distinctive moral and ethical dimension to addressing street crime, potentially enriching preventative frameworks and offering a unique jurisprudential perspective.
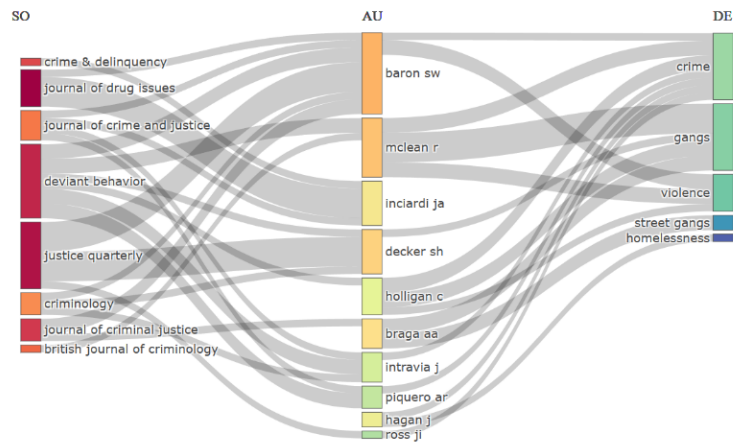
Three-Field Plot

Figure 7. ThreeField Plot

The three-field plot (Figure 7) connects journals, authors, and thematic keywords. Journals such as *Deviant Behavior* and *Justice Quarterly* feature prominently in the crime research landscape. However, only some Islamic law scholars or journals are represented here, underscoring an opportunity for integrating moral-legal analyses grounded in Islamic principles, which could add value to discussions on justice and deterrence.

The shape of the plot will show how many publications are related to the theme. Based on the figure below, there are eight journals; the journals that publish the most research using the theme of crime are Deviant Behavior and Justice Quarterly. This is indicated by the image that displays dark red and is connected to several authors: Baron Sw, Mclean R, Holigan C, Intravia J, and Piquero AR.

Based on figure seven above, there are ten authors. The shape of the results of the bar chart above will show how many research publications from each author of the ten authors above who have written more articles using the theme of crime, Deviant Behavior, and Justice Quarterly. This is shown in the image, which displays dark red colour and is connected to several authors such as Baron Sw, Mclean R, Holigan C, Intravia J, and Piquero AR.

In this third element, the theme of the research will be connected to the writing of this journal, which writes a lot about crime. From the results of the data analysis, there are six keywords, and crime is at the top. This shows that the word is very related to research related to street crime.
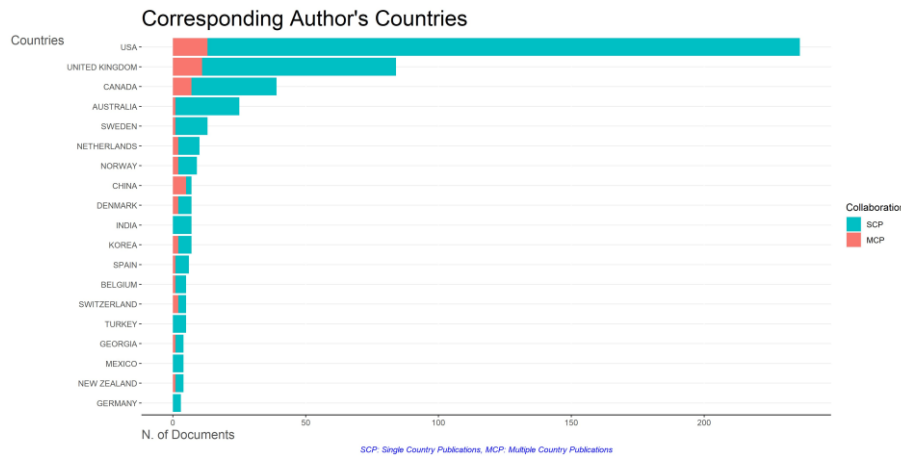
Corresponding Author Countries

Figure 8. Analyze Corresponding Author's Countries

Figure 8 highlights the author's countries, with the USA, U.K., and Canada dominating. While European and North American authors contribute extensively, there is limited representation from predominantly Muslim countries. Including more scholarship from Islamic law researchers could foster a broader understanding of crime dynamics in culturally and religiously diverse contexts.

Most Global Cited Document

Table 2 identifies the globally most-cited document by Berman, A.H. (2005), with 572 citations, focusing on addictive behaviours linked to crime. Table 3 lists locally cited documents, where Woods, O. holds the highest local citations but without a direct link to Islamic jurisprudence or moral viewpoints. Integrating citations from Islamic law-focused studies on crime could broaden the citation network, encouraging a multidisciplinary approach.

Table 2. Most Global Cited Document

Paper	Total Citations	T.C. per Year	Normalized TC
BERMAN AH, 2005, EUR ADDICT RES	572	30.11	7.65
WEISBURD D, 1995, JUSTICE Q	409	14.10	6.63
WEATHERBY NL, 1994, EVAL PROGRAM PLANN	403	13.43	5.39
BRAGA AA, 2010, J QUANT CRIMINOL	303	21.64	9.71
GILFUS ME, 1993, WOMEN CRIM JUSTICE	236	7.61	5.30
BOYNE R, 2000, ECON SOC	201	8.38	3.37
WEITZER R, 1999, JUSTICE Q	198	7.92	2.42
NATARAJAN M, 2006, J QUANT CRIMINOL	179	9.94	3.82
GAETZ S, 2004, CAN J CRIMINOL CRIM JUSTICE	176	8.80	5.41
JACOBS BA, 1999, CRIMINOLOGY	168	6.72	2.06

Most Local Cited Documents

In Table 3 below, data is obtained that shows papers based on local citation research data, and papers by author Woods O have the highest number of global citations, with 5 citations. As for the local citation, no citations have been found, for comparison, it has not been found because all papers have a comparison of 0.00%.

Table 3. Most Local Cited Document

Document	Year	Local Citations	Global Citations	LC/GC Ratio (%)
LINGE M, 2023, EUR J CRIMINOL	2023	0	4	0.00
ARBANAS G, 2022, MED SCI LAW	2022	0	0	
FRANKE ND, 2022, ETHICS SOC WELF	2022	0	0	
BYUN G, 2023, J ASIAN ARCHIT BUILD ENG	2023	0	1	0.00
BREWER PR, 2022, BULL SCI TECHNOL SOC	2022	0	1	0.00
KWUN WA LEE G, 2022, TRENDS ORGAN CRIME	2022	0	0	
WOODS O, 2022, CRIME MEDIA CULT	2022	0	5	0.00
JAFARGULIYEV A, 2023, BAKU STATE UNIV LAW REV	2023	0	0	
FUFA WH, 2022, COGENT SOC SCI	2022	0	0	
GRIEBEL C, 2023, INT J LAW, CRIME JUSTICE	2023	0	1	0.00

Analyze Network

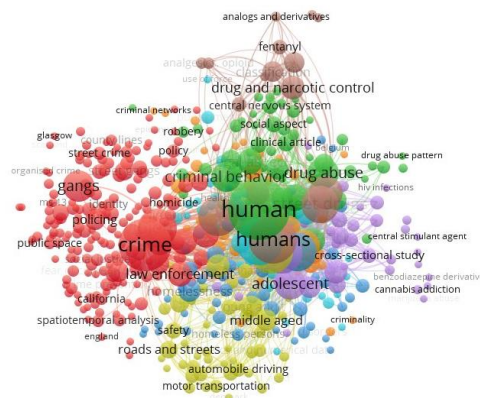**Figure 9.** Analyze Network 1

The network analysis reveals keywords such as "crime," "law enforcement," and "gangs" as dominant themes. Islamic law introduces concepts like *tazir* (discretionary punishment) and *hudud* (fixed punishments), which could provide additional thematic layers to crime analysis. However, these still need to be included in cluster mappings.
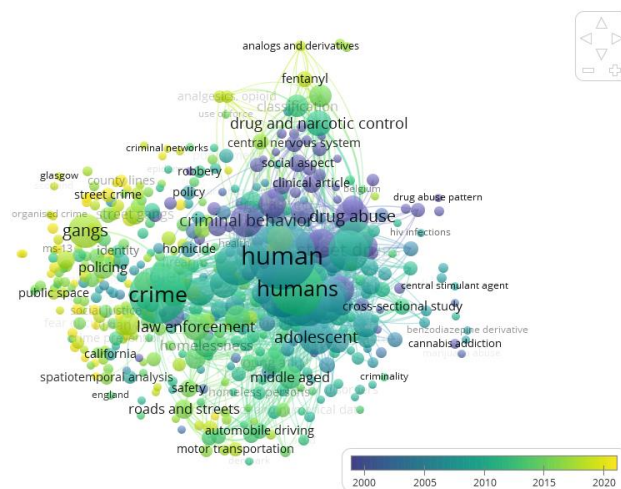

Figure 10. Analyze Network 2

The figure above shows the network analysis of the topic of Street Crime with words by overlay. It can be seen that the keywords Human, Humans, and Crime are words that can be used with usage in the current year. In addition, the word Gangs is a word with relatively old usage, around 2015.

Figure 11. Analyze Network 3

In the density analysis of the research, mapping data represents the main themes in the field of street crime research. The themes in the first cluster are Crime, Firearms, Homicide, and Law Enforcement. The themes in the second cluster are Human, Criminal Behavior, and Drug Abuse. The third cluster theme is Homelessness. The fourth cluster theme is young Adults, safety, roads, and streets.

Table 4. Cluster

keyword	Occurrences	Cluster
1. Crime	128	1
2. Gangs	45	1
3. Violence	70	1
4. Criminal justice	31	1
5. Law enforcement	27	1
6. Street crime	8	1
7. Urban area	20	1
8. Street gangs	16	1
9. Criminal law	21	1
10. Policing	18	1
11. Human	174	2
12. Drug abuse	45	2
13. Legal aspect	30	2
14. Criminal behaviour	41	2
15. Legal aspect	30	2
16. Psychological aspect	34	2
17. Clinical article	13	2
18. Central nervous system	11	2
19. Geographic distribution	8	2
20. Social aspect	12	2
21. Adult	71	3

keyword	Occurrences	Cluster
22. Homelessness	23	3
23. Homelessness persons	7	3
24. Urban population	14	3
25. Mental disease	10	3
26. Mental disorders	7	3
27. Prisoners	9	3
28. Procedures	8	3
29. Employment	10	3
30. Housing	8	3

In the table above, mapping data represents the main themes in the field of applying moral research. The themes in the first cluster are public relations, morals, education, and psychology. Themes in the second cluster are female, male, and adult. The third cluster themes are ethics, risk, bioethics, and religion. The fourth cluster themes are law, policy, family, cultural factors, and justice.

D. Conclusion

Based on the research on street criminals above, there is a very significant and also positive growth of 55%, with the highest publication occurring in 2022. From an Islamic legal perspective, this bibliometric analysis reveals a significant gap in research connecting modern street crime with Islamic juridical frameworks. While traditional Islamic law provides comprehensive guidance on public safety and criminal behaviour through concepts like hirabah and qisas, contemporary research has not adequately integrated these principles into modern criminological analysis. Future research should explore how Islamic legal principles could contribute to understanding and addressing contemporary street crime challenges. Author Heberman AH is the most relevant author on the theme of street criminals. Street criminals are affiliated with the highest productivity of 572 citations. Canada is the country with the most publications, with documents published in the Americas, Europe, and Asia. Based on country analysis, it is known that research on the Effect of the Klitih Phenomenon on Community Peace from the Criminology Perspective, a case study that is popular in Indonesia, is also applied to countries on the Asian continent. The source of the most published journals using the theme of street criminals is 502 publications. Beberman AH is the most influential author in the data document, with the largest total reference of 572 citations, with the total number divided by the number of citation data per year, 30.11% in the global citation index in the local citation index. In the overlay analysis, "criminal street" is the most superior keyword. As many as three keywords are used. Keywords on overlays that are often used in 2022, these keywords can indicate the novelty of research in the field of street criminals. Based on cartographic analysis, it is known that there is 1 main theme, namely Street Crime. In the network analysis of street criminals, the keywords human and crime are the most widely used and can indicate novelty in the field of law. In the chatography analysis, it can be seen that crime is the main topic of law. This research has shortcomings in analyzing the Scopus database, which does not consider other data and only considers data that use English; it is requested that future researchers are expected to explore other databases, such as WOS, and are expected to reconsider data analysis with languages that are easier to understand.

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