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# **The Bibliometric Analysis of a Bibliography of the Works on the Prophet Muhammad in Western Languages**

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## **Abstract**

*This paper presents a bibliometric analysis of “The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him): A Select Bibliography in Western Languages,” published in 2015 by Islamic Research Institute, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan on sirah (a genre of literature that discusses the life of the Prophet Muhammad). The sirah has a rich scholarly tradition with a long history. The analysis identifies different trends in books, journal articles, book chapters, encyclopedic articles, conference papers, and theses/dissertations included in the above bibliography. MS Excel and Open Refine have been used for data collection and refinement. The article shows that the books made the major part of the bibliography. Thirty per cent of books in the bibliography were published in Pakistan. Indian Muslim scholar Sayyid Abu al-Hasan Ali Nadvi was the most prolific author in terms of the number of publications. The dominant topic was the general life of the Prophet. Last but not least, the “Muslim World” journal ranked first in the bibliography in terms of producing articles on the life of the Prophet. The article will help the scholars identify major trends in the works on the Prophet Muhammad in Western languages.*

**Keywords:** bibliometric analysis, bibliographies, *sirah*, the life of the Prophet Muhammad, Western languages.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The term “bibliometrics” coined by Alan Pritchard in 1969 is explained as “the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication” (Pritchard, 1969). The word “bibliometric” is framed from two words: “biblio” meaning book and “metric” meaning measurement. Thus, it implies the evaluation or estimation of a text in any kind of scholarly communication (Bansal, 2017). Bibliometrics is a kind of research method that is utilized by social scientists in various disciplines. It is used for various purposes such as uncovering emerging trends in article and journal performance, collaboration patterns, and research constituents and exploring the intellectual structure of a specific domain in the extant literature (Donthu et al, 2021).

The term *sirah* of the Prophet refers to a discipline of knowledge that studies the life of the Prophet Muhammad. *Sirah* is one of the earliest sciences that Muslims developed. It is an important source of knowledge about the life of the Prophet Muhammad and the history of the early Muslim community (Miskinzoda, 2019). The present study is a bibliometric analysis of a bibliography on *sirah* studies titled *The Prophet Muhammad: A Select Bibliography in Western Languages* (Khan, 2015). The bibliography has 1826 entries of books, journal articles, book chapters, encyclopedic entries, conference papers, theses, and encyclopedias written in Western languages on the *sirah* of the Prophet Muhammad. It is divided into forty categories of *sirah* studies (see annexure-1).

Khan’s book is not a pioneering work on this subject. Several bibliographical studies have already been published, which exclusively or partially index the works on Muhammad in Western and other languages (Geddes, 1973). Hamadeh (1965) compiled a bibliography of the works on Muhammad in various languages. This bibliography contains 1548 entries and is divided into the following subsections: general, Meccan period, Medinan period, administration, ascension to heaven, birthday, character and personality, companions, death, drama, family, fiction, flight to Medina, foreign influence, foreign relations, genealogy, *ghazawat*, government, legends, literature, wars, miracles, poetry, thoughts and ideas, and miscellanea. Anees and Athar (1986) also compiled a bibliography *Guide to Sira and Hadith Literature in Western Languages*. This work contains 2966 entries and is divided into seven parts, viz., reference works, the sira, comparative studies on the sira, *hadith*, Shiaism, prophethood, and historiography. The part on *sirah* contains 1496 entries. However, Khan’s (2015) work has precedence over Hamadeh’s (1965) and Anees and Athar’s (1986) works as it is more recent, more focused, and more comprehensive.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Antonio, Rusydiana, and Firmansyah (2021) determine the development and trend map of Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) to analyze 91 Scopus-indexed publications in the field of Islamic economics and finance using the R Biblioshiny application programme. The results show that the number of publications on the development of ISR research has significantly increased. The research reveals that the category with the highest number of publications is journal articles, the most prolific author is Amran A., and the most frequent keywords are Islamic, reporting, and social. ISR has become an important part of the debates on financial business, not only in banking

but also in corporate business.

Rusydia, Hasib, and Rahayu (2021) present a bibliometric analysis of 67 articles published in reputable journals from 2011 to 2020 on Islamic hotels. The results show that in terms of research on Islamic hotels, case studies are dominated by Malaysia, followed by Indonesia. Network visualization shows that the development of research on Islamic hotels is divided into four clusters. Furthermore, based on the concept of legal objectives as explained by Muslim jurist Ibrahim ibn Musa al-Shatibi, the research informs that the indicators for Islamic hotels may be divided into six goals and forty-four indicators. Another finding is that the qualitative approach (58%) is still more common than the quantitative approach (42%).

Srisusilawati et al. (2021) analyze 441 indexed research studies published by leading journals on Islamic economics and finance, using the R Bibliometric application to develop Islamic microfinance research trends. The analysis shows that the number of publications on the development of Islamic economics and finance has increased significantly. The most prolific author is Kassim S. and the most frequent keywords are Islamic, microfinance, institution, and Indonesia.

Ahmed (2020a) analyzed papers presented at a two-day national Paigham-e-Pakistan conference organized by Islamic Research Institute, International Islamic University, Islamabad on September 8-9, 2020. It focuses on thematic distribution, profession-wise contribution, authorship pattern, gender-wise pattern, author-wise pattern, language-wise distribution, institutional affiliation, and area/province-wise distribution of paper presenters. At this conference, sixty-five research papers were presented by eighty-six scholars. A significant number of papers were presented by the host university. Most of the papers were single-authored and by male presenters. The majority of articles were presented in the English language. According to the profession-wise categorization, the top three categories were "professors/assistant professors," "lecturers" or "Postdoc/PhD/MPhil scholars." As for the area representation, the majority of paper presenters were from Islamabad and Punjab province.

Ahmed (2020b) presented a bibliometric analysis of the quarterly research journal *Tahqeeqat-e-Islami* (Aligarh, India) from 1982 to 2019. The study reveals that Indian, male scholars dominate; sixty-seven per cent of authors belong to Iderah-i Tahqeeq-o-Tasneef, India and Aligarh Muslim University, India; trending subjects of the journal are biographical studies, Qur'anic studies, and social issues in light of Islam; Syed Jalaluddin Umri, Muhammad Yasin Mazhar Siddiqi, and Muhammad Razi ul Islam Nadvi are among the authors who contributed the highest number of articles to the journal; forty-eight per cent articles comprise 11 to 20 pages; and forty-five per cent articles have less than thirty references.

Ahmed (2018a) presents a bibliometric analysis of 318 articles from the research journal *Jihat al-Islam* (Lahore, Pakistan) from 2007 to 2017. The analysis reveals that a higher number of articles were published by Pakistani and male authors compared to foreign and female authors respectively; the majority of the articles were written by single authors; female authors' contribution to the journal is nominal; a significant number (37%) of articles

spread over 21 to 30 pages, followed by 41 to 50 pages.

Ahmed (2018b) made a statistical analysis of 395 scholarly items in the research journal *Islamic Studies* (Islamabad, Pakistan) from 2003 to 2012. The study discovers that the ratio of Pakistani and male writers is dominant compared to foreign and female authors respectively; many articles (42%) were written within the limit of 21 to 30 pages, followed by 11 to 20 pages; forty-one per cent of articles used 51 to 100 references; most of the articles (41%) were written on Islamic law, followed by Muslim history.

Abdullah and Rahman (2009) analyzed the journal of classical Islamic law *Jurnal Syariah* (Malaysia) from 1993 to 2007. Single authorship with two hundred and eighty-five articles (ninety per cent) published from 1993 to 2007 was the dominant trend. Eighty-nine per cent of articles were written in the Malay language.

Khumalo and Nwone (2021) made a compilation of 491 alphabetically arranged bibliographic sources from books, e-books, journal articles, conference papers, Internet sources, theses, and dissertations. The study is about users' perceptions and expectations of services and facilities in public libraries around the world. The bibliographic sources were retrieved using the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) library databases such as Sabinet, Emerald insight, EBSCOhost, Google Scholar, JSTOR, and ProQuest.

Judith (2015-2020) presents a bibliography in six parts which contains journal articles, book chapters, books, edited volumes, theses, grey literature, bibliographies, and other resources on the Islamic State (IS/ISIS/ISIL/Daesh) and its predecessor organizations. To keep up with the rapidly changing political events, the most recent publications have been prioritized during the selection process. The literature has been retrieved by manually browsing through more than 200 core and periphery sources in the field of terrorism studies.

A series of bibliometric reviews of theses completed in Pakistani universities on Islamic sciences was published by Saeed and others. The detail of this is as follows: 1) "Role of Pakistani Universities in Interfaith Dialogue, Harmony and Relations: An Index and Bibliometric of Produced Academic Dissertations" (Saeed, Saeed-ur-Rahman, Ahmed, and Hussain, 2021); 2) "Theses & Dissertations of Islamic Studies from Pakistan on Health, Tibb/Medical Science & Related Issues: A Descriptive Index & Bibliometric Review" (Urdu) (Saeed-ur-Rahman, Saeed, and Ahmed 2020); 3) "Urdu Dissertations of Islamic Studies on Semitic Religions (MPhil, PhD) in Pakistani Universities: An Index and Bibliometric Review" (Urdu) (Saeed, Saeed-ur-Rahman, and Ahmed 2020); 4) "Orientalist Thought and Study of Hadīth and Sīrah of the Holy Prophet (Index and Bibliometric Review of Theses from Pakistani Universities)" (Urdu) (Saeed, Urahman, and Ahmed, 2019); and 5) "Urdu Theses of M.A. Islamic Studies & Equivalent Degree Programs on Study of Religions from Pakistan: A Detailed Index & Statistical Analysis" (Urdu) (Saeed-ur-Rahman, Saeed, and Ahmed, 2019).

The above review of the literature proves the justification of the present study as it establishes that many bibliometric studies have been conducted about certain research journals and disciplines of Islamic and religious sciences. This also identifies a research gap in the literature as no

bibliometric study has been done about any bibliography of the *sirah* of the Prophet Muhammad. Thus, the present study will make a new contribution to bibliometric studies.

### 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study aims to identify the types of publications mentioned in the bibliography under review and highlight different trends in the resources presented in it with respect to the classification of its resources by author, publisher, length, publication year, nature, language, country, and subject/category.

### 4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The bibliometric method has been applied in the present study to identify the characteristics and trends in the bibliography. The data for the study has been directly collected from entries in the bibliography. The data have various parameters such as distribution of the sources in terms of authors, publishers, years of publication, languages, geographical representations of the authors and publishers, and subjects. The data has been entered, organized, tabulated, and analyzed using Microsoft Excel. OpenRefine and Google Translator are used for data refining and determining language respectively.

### 5. BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliometric analysis of the bibliography under review identifies seven types of publications, eight trends in books, three trends in articles, and five trends in book chapters, encyclopedias, encyclopedic articles, conference papers, and theses.

#### 5.1. Types of Publications

Table 1 shows the types of publications enlisted in the bibliography. The majority of the published material (that is, 905 [50%] items) consists of books, which are followed by journal articles with 613 (34%) items. The rest of the five categories include 308 (17%) items. These categories are displayed in table 1.

**Table 1: Types of publications**

S. No	Publication	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
1	Books	905	49.56%	49.56%
2	Journal Articles	613	33.57%	83.13%
3	Book Chapters	164	8.98%	92.11%
4	Encyclopedic Articles	77	4.22%	96.33%
5	Conference Papers	48	2.63%	98.96%
6	Theses	12	0.66%	99.62%
7	Encyclopedias	7	0.38%	100.00%
Total		1826		

#### 5.2. Analysis of Books Enlisted in the Bibliography

Analysis of books enlisted in this bibliography identifies eight trends in terms of their classification by authors, publishers, number of pages, years of publication, nature of work, languages, countries, and subjects/categories.

##### 5.2.1. Distribution of Books by Authors

Table 2 shows that 672 authors and editors contributed 905 books enlisted in the bibliography. Syed Abu al-Hasan Ali Nadvi (India) was the most prolific author and stood first in the ranking. Most of his work was translated from

Urdu into the English language. The first book appeared in 1944 with the title *The Living Prophet* translated by Sayeed-ul-Huq.” Muhammad Ilyas and M. H. Syed secured the second position by jointly editing 11 (1.22%) books. Muhammad Hamidullah ranked third with ten books to his credit.

**Table 2: Distribution of books by authors**

Ranking	Authors	Number of Books	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1th	Syed Abu al-Hasan Ali Nadvi	13	1.44%	1.44%
2th	Muhammad Ilyas and M. H. Syed	11	1.22%	2.65%
3rd	Muhammad Hamidullah	10	1.10%	3.76%
4th	Muhammad Ali	9	0.99%	4.75%
5th	Qazi Muhammad Salman Mansurpuri	8	0.88%	5.64%
6th	Karen Armstrong	6	0.66%	6.30%
6th	M. Fethullah Gulen	6	0.66%	6.96%
6th	Wahiduddin Khan	6	0.66%	7.62%
7th	Muhammad ibn Ishaq (704–767)	5	0.55%	8.18%
7th	Bediuzzaman Said Nursi	5	0.55%	8.73%
7th	Maxime Rodinson	5	0.55%	9.28%
7th	Tor Andrae	5	0.55%	9.83%
7th	Zakaria Bashier	5	0.55%	10.39%
7th	Syed Ahsan Habibi and Syed Mohammed Mohiuddin Habibi	5	0.55%	10.94%
8th	11 Authors with four books	4	4.86%	15.80%
9th	22 Authors with three books	3	7.29%	23.09%
10th	67 Authors with two books	2	14.81%	37.90%
11th	556 Authors with one book	1	61.44%	99.34%
12th	Unknown Authors	6	0.66%	100.00%

### 5.2.2. Distribution of Books by Publishers

Table 3 displays the distribution of the top ten publishers of books. Five hundred and forty-five publishers produced 905 books. Sheikh Muhammad Ashraf, Pakistan was ranked first with 24 books (3%). *The Prophet of the Desert* by Khalid L. Gauba was the very first book published by a publisher in 1934. Darussalam, Saudi Arabia was ranked second with 17 (1.91%) books. Dar al-Ishaat, Pakistan and the Islamic Foundation, UK stood third with 16 (1.77%) books to the credit of each of them, followed by Brill, Netherlands and Ferozsons, Pakistan with 15 books published by each publisher.

**Table 3: Distribution of books by publishers**

Rank	Publisher	Books	Per cent
1	Sheikh Muhammad Ashraf	24	2.65%

2	Darussalam	17	1.88%
3	Darul Isha‘at	16	1.77%
3	The Islamic Foundation	16	1.77%
4	Brill	15	1.66%
4	Ferozsons	15	1.66%
5	Anmol Publications	14	1.55%
5	Kazi Publications	14	1.55%
6	Goodword Books	9	0.99%
6	Ta-Ha Publishers	9	0.99%
7	Da‘wah Academy	8	0.88%
7	Published by the Author	8	0.88%
7	The Light	8	0.88%
8	Islamic Book Foundation	7	0.77%
9	Adam Publishers & Distributors	6	0.66%
9	Islamic Publications	6	0.66%
9	Oxford University Press	6	0.66%
9	Routledge	6	0.66%
10	Ahmadiyya Anjuman Isha‘at-i-Islam	5	0.55%
10	Author House	5	0.55%
10	Create Space	5	0.55%
10	Lulu Enterprises	5	0.55%
11	09 Publishers with 4 books	4	3.98%
12	19 Publishers with 3 books	3	6.30%
13	59 Publishers with 2 books	2	13.04%
14	452 Publishers with 1 book	1	49.94%
15	Unknown Publishers	18	1.99%

### 5.2.3. Distribution of Books by the Number of Pages

Table 4 shows the distribution of books in terms of the total number of their pages. Twenty-eight per cent (226) books have pages ranging from 101 to 200, followed by twenty-two per cent (180) books having 100 or fewer pages, followed by 169 (21%) books having pages between 201 and 300. Twenty books are multi-volume.

**Table 4: Distribution of books by the number of their pages**

Page Rang	No	Percentage
01–100	180	22.30%
101–200	226	28.00%
201–300	169	20.94%
301–400	110	13.63%
401–500	56	6.94%
501–600	20	2.48%
601–700	12	1.49%

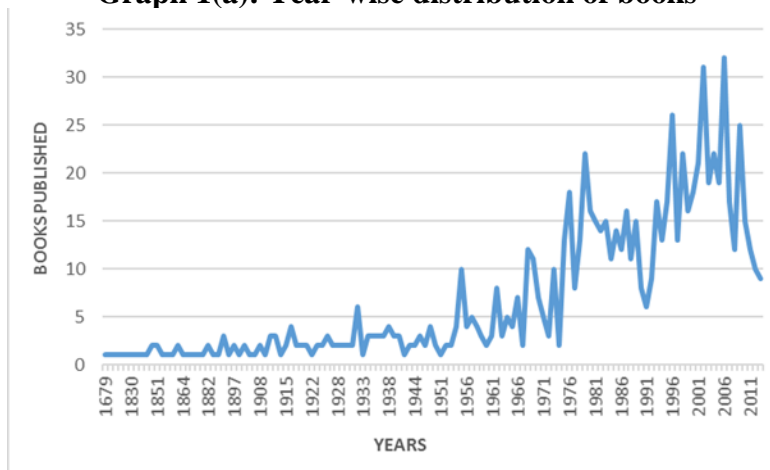


701–800	9	1.12%
801–900	4	0.50%
901–1000	1	0.12%
Multi-volume Books	20	2.48%

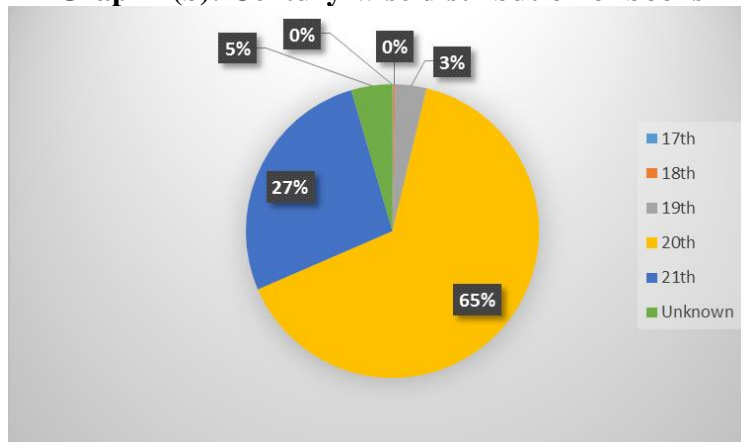
#### 5.2.4. Distribution of Books by Year of Publication

Graph 1(a) indicates the year-wise distribution of the books included in this bibliography whereas graph 1(b) shows the century-wise distribution of the same. The bibliography covers publication years between 1679 and 2013. The year 2006 ranked first with the highest number of *sirah* publications included in the bibliography, followed by the year 2020 with 31 books. After the year 2000, the graph shows an upward trend until 2006. After then there is variation in the graph. *The First State of Mahumedism* (Addison, 1679) was the oldest book in the bibliography.

**Graph 1(a): Year-wise distribution of books**



**Graph 1(b): Century-wise distribution of books**

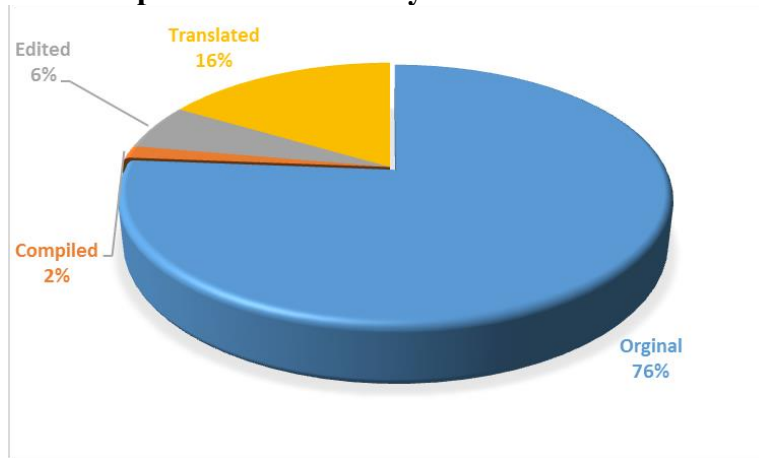


#### 5.2.5. Distribution by the Nature of Books

Graph 2 indicates the nature of the books in the bibliography in terms of being original or translated work as well as in terms of being compiled or edited work. Out of 905 books, 690 (76%) books were published in their original language whereas 149 (16%) books were translated from other

languages. Six per cent of books are edited work whereas two per cent of books are compilations.

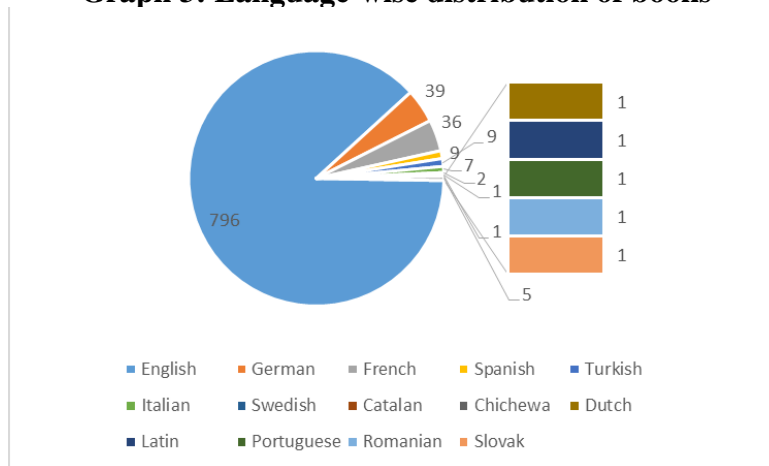
**Graph 2: Distribution by the nature of books**



**5.2.6. Distribution of Books by Languages**

Graph 3 indicates that the books included in this bibliography were produced in fourteen western languages. English ranked first with 796 (88%) books, followed by German with 39 (4%) books. French ranked third with 36 (4%) books. The *First State of Mahumedism, Das Leben Mohammed's* [nach Mohammed ibn Ishak] (1864) and *Vie de Mohammed* [Abuel Feda Isma'el] (1837) are the oldest books in English, German and French respectively.

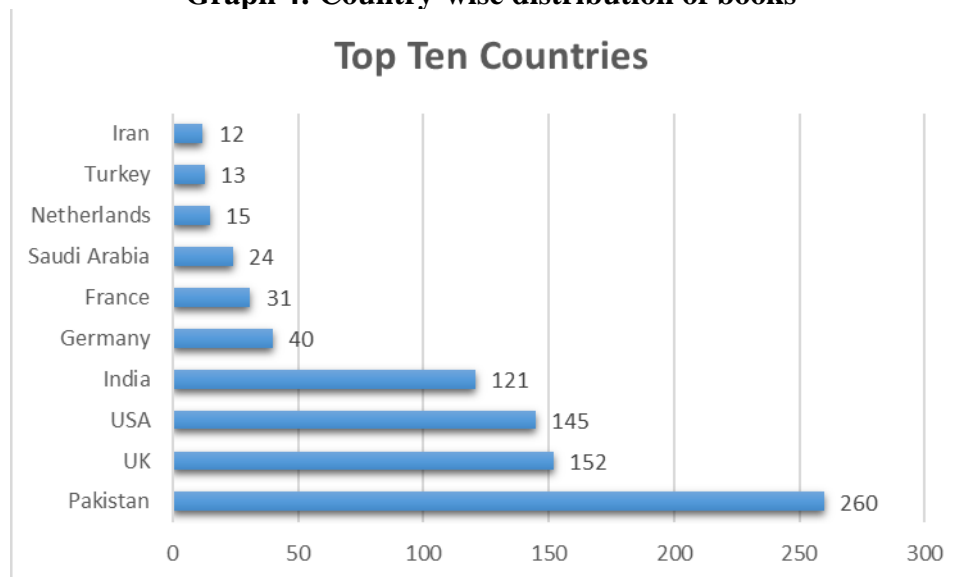
**Graph 3: Language-wise distribution of books**



**5.2.7. Distribution of Books by Countries**

Graph 4 indicates the countries from which books listed in this bibliography were published. Books were published in fifty countries. Pakistan produced 260 (29%) books, followed by the UK, which produced 152 (17%) books. The USA and India ranked third and fourth with 145 and 121 books respectively.

**Graph 4: Country-wise distribution of books**



**5.2.8. Distribution of Books by Subjects/Categories**

Most books, that is, 527 (58%) books fall in the category of general works on *sirah*. It means that most books are descriptive studies of the life of the Prophet Muhammad. Thirty-one books (3%) discuss prophecies about Muhammad in the past scriptures.

**Table 5: Subject/Category-wise distribution of books**

Ranking	Subject/Category	No	%
1 <sup>st</sup>	General Works on <i>Sirah</i>	528	58.28%
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Prophecies about Muhammad	31	3.42%
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Muhammad and other Religions	27	2.98%
4 <sup>th</sup>	Prophethood and the Finality of the Prophethood	24	2.65%
4 <sup>th</sup>	<i>Sirah</i> and the Qur'an	24	2.65%
5 <sup>th</sup>	Family of the Prophet	23	2.54%
6 <sup>th</sup>	Political Dimensions of the Prophet's Life	22	2.43%
7 <sup>th</sup>	Military Strategies and Campaigns of the Prophetic Period/War and <i>Jihad</i>	20	2.21%
8 <sup>th</sup>	Character and Personality of the Prophet	18	1.99%
9 <sup>th</sup>	Geography of <i>Sirah</i>	15	1.66%
10 <sup>th</sup>	Miracles of the Prophet	14	1.55%
10 <sup>th</sup>	Wives of the Prophet	14	1.55%

**5.3. Analysis of Articles Indexed in the Bibliography**

Analysis of articles presented in this bibliography shows the distribution of articles by subject/category, journal, and year.

**5.3.1. Subject/Category-wise Distribution of Articles**

Table 6 shows the subject-wise distribution of articles indexed in the bibliography on *sirah*. The highest number, that is, 186 (30%) articles fall in the domain of general works on *sirah*. Thirty-two articles (5%) were written

on military strategies and campaigns of the Prophetic period, followed by 30 articles on political aspects of the life of the Prophet.

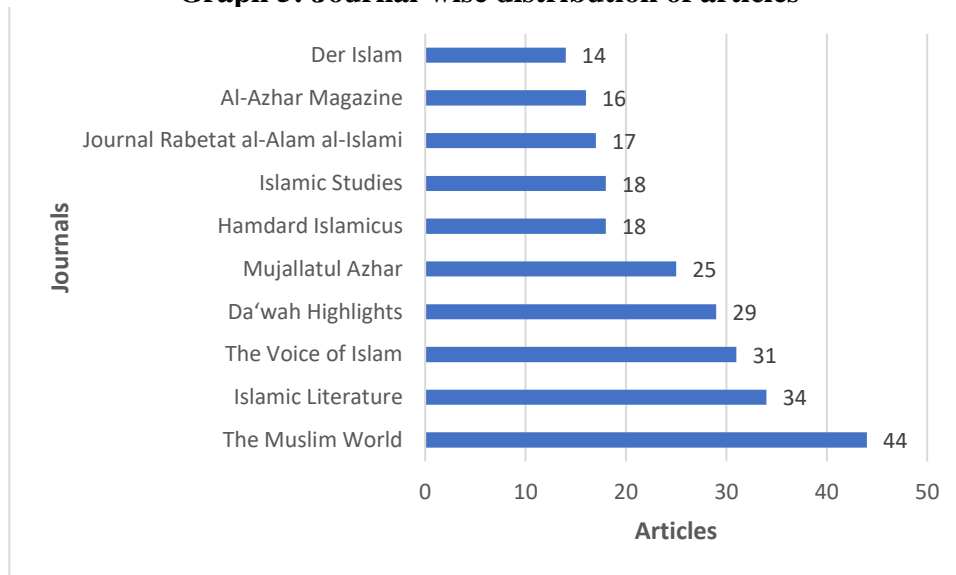
**Table 6: Subject/Category-wise distribution of articles**

<b>Ranking</b>	<b>Sub</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	General Works on <i>Sirah</i>	186	30.34%
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Military Strategies and Campaigns of the Prophetic Period	32	5.22%
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Political Dimensions of the Life of the Prophet	30	4.89%
4 <sup>th</sup>	Character and Personality of the Prophet	29	4.73%
5 <sup>th</sup>	The Prophet's Relations with other Religions	26	4.24%
6 <sup>th</sup>	Migration of the Prophet ( <i>Hijrah</i> )	21	3.43%
7 <sup>th</sup>	<i>Sirah</i> and the Qur'an	20	3.26%
7 <sup>th</sup>	The Prophet's Ascension ( <i>Mi'raj</i> )	20	3.26%
7 <sup>th</sup>	Social Dimensions of the Life of the Prophet	20	3.26%
8 <sup>th</sup>	The Meccan Period of the Prophet's Life	18	2.94%
9 <sup>th</sup>	Poetic Panegyric Literature about the Prophet	16	2.61%
10 <sup>th</sup>	Muhammad in Literary Writings	15	2.45%
11 <sup>th</sup>	Muhammad's Biographers	14	2.28%
11 <sup>th</sup>	Prophethood and the Finality of the Prophethood	14	2.28%
12 <sup>th</sup>	Economic Dimensions of the Prophet's Life	12	1.96%
13 <sup>th</sup>	Family of the Prophet	11	1.79%
13 <sup>th</sup>	Wives of the Prophet	11	1.79%
13 <sup>th</sup>	Literature on events related to the birth of the Prophet	11	1.79%
14 <sup>th</sup>	Prophecies about Muhammad	10	1.63%
14 <sup>th</sup>	The Prophet's Life in Medina	10	1.63%
15 <sup>th</sup>	Letters and Documents of the Prophet	9	1.47%
15 <sup>th</sup>	The Prophet as a Jurist	9	1.47%
15 <sup>th</sup>	Sermons of the Prophet	9	1.47%

### 5.3.2. Journal-wise Distribution of Articles

Graph 5 explains the journal-wise distribution of articles mentioned in this bibliography. The *Muslim World* (USA) ranked first with 44 articles (7%), followed by *Islamic Literature* (Pakistan) with 34 articles (5.5%), followed by the *Voice of Islam* (Pakistan) with 31 articles 31(5%).

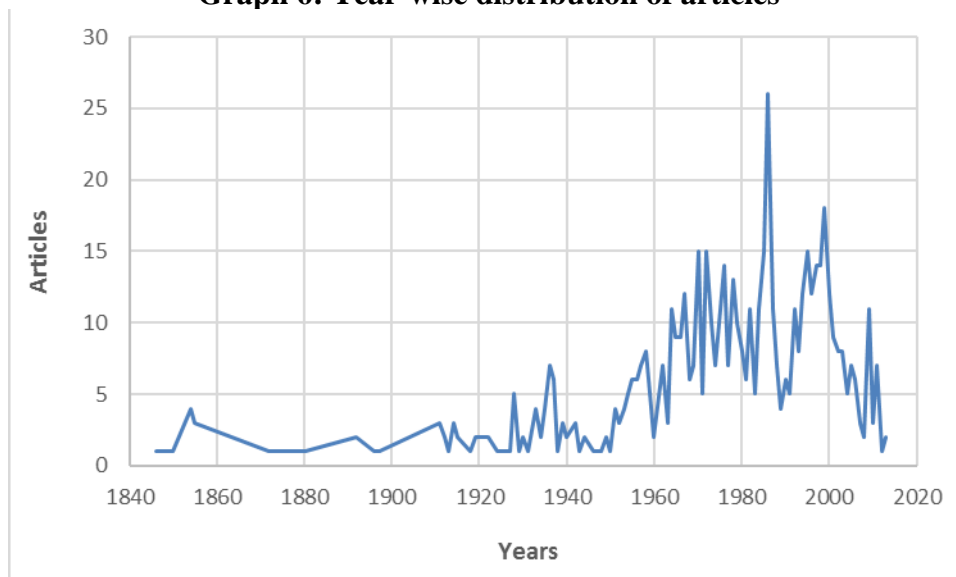
**Graph 5: Journal-wise distribution of articles**



**5.3.3. Year-wise Distribution of Articles**

Graph 6 demonstrates the year-wise distribution of articles included in the bibliography. The data indicated that the articles were published over three centuries. Fifteen articles (2%) were published in the nineteenth century. The twentieth century ranked first with 523 (80%) articles. Eighty-four articles (14%) were published in the twenty-first century. The year 1986 ranked first with 26 articles, which was the highest number of articles published in any year.

**Graph 6: Year-wise distribution of articles**



**5.4. Analysis of Book Chapters, Encyclopedias, Encyclopedic Articles, Conference Papers, and Theses Indexed in the Bibliography**

The bibliography includes 164 book chapters, 77 encyclopedic articles, 12 theses, and 7 encyclopedias. Theses/dissertations on *Sirah* studies were defended in nine universities between 1907 and 1982. Two theses were completed at each of Cambridge University, Universite de Provence d'Aix-

Marseille, and University Microfilms International. The analysis shows detailed distribution of book chapters by subject/category and books used (books have chapters), and distribution of encyclopedic articles by contributors, subjects and encyclopedia used (Encyclopedias contain articles).

#### 5.4.1. Distribution of Book Chapters by Subject/Category

**Table 7: Distribution of book chapters by subject/category**

Ranking	Subject	No	%
1 <sup>st</sup>	General Works on Sirah	54	32.93%
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Character and Personality of the Prophet (SAW)	27	16.46%
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Political Dimensions of the Prophet (SAW)'s Life	8	4.88%
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Sirah and the Qur'an	8	4.88%
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Social Dimensions of the Prophet (SAW)'s Life	8	4.88%
4 <sup>th</sup>	Muhammad (SAW)'s Biographers	6	3.66%
5 <sup>th</sup>	Homage (Na'at) to the Prophet (SAW)	5	3.05%
5 <sup>th</sup>	Muhammad (SAW) and other Religions	5	3.05%
5 <sup>th</sup>	The Prophet (SAW)'s Life at Makkah	5	3.05%
6 <sup>th</sup>	Geography of Sirah	4	2.44%
6 <sup>th</sup>	The Prophet (SAW) as a Jurist	4	2.44%
6 <sup>th</sup>	Wives of the Prophet (SAW)	4	2.44%
7 <sup>th</sup>	Military Strategy and Campaigns of Nabawi Period (Ghazwat, Sraya, Jihad)	3	1.83%
7 <sup>th</sup>	Muhammad (SAW) and Mysticism	3	1.83%
7 <sup>th</sup>	Prophecies about Muhammad (SAW)	3	1.83%
8 <sup>th</sup>	Addresses (Sermons) of the Prophet (SAW)	2	1.22%
8 <sup>th</sup>	The Prophet (SAW)'s Life at Medina	2	1.22%
8 <sup>th</sup>	The Prophet's Ascension (Mi'raj)	2	1.22%
9 <sup>th</sup>	Eleven subjects with one book chapter	11	6.71%

#### 5.4.2. Distribution of Book Chapters by Books

**Table 8: Distribution of book chapters by books used**

Rank	Book Title & Author	No	%
1st	<i>The Prophet of Excellent Moral Values: An Anthology</i> Compiled by Muhammad Shahid Rafi and Hafiz Abdul Samad Shaikh	44	26.83%
2nd	<i>The Life of Muhammad</i> edited by Uri Rubin	13	7.93%
3rd	<i>The Cambridge Companion to Muhammad</i> edited by Jonathan Brockopp	12	7.32%
4th	<i>The Biography of Muhammad: The Issue of the Sources</i> edited by H. Motzki	7	4.27%
5th	<i>Seerat Articles (1398 A.H/ 1978 A.D.)</i> by Ministry of Religious Affairs	3	1.83%
6th	12 Books with two Chapters	24	15%

7th	61 Books with one Chapter	61	37%
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#### 5.4.3. Distribution of Encyclopedic Articles by Encyclopedia

Table 9 depicts the ranking of encyclopedias by the number of their articles added to this bibliography. The *Encyclopedia of Islam*, the *Encyclopedia of the Qur'an* and the *Shorter Encyclopedia of Islam* ranked first, second, and third respectively representing 81 per cent of encyclopedic articles.

**Table 9: Distribution of encyclopedic articles by Encyclopedia used**

Rank	Encyclopedia	Articles	%
1st	<i>The Encyclopedia of Islam</i> , Leiden	23	30%
2nd	<i>Encyclopaedia of the Qur'an</i> , Leiden	20	26%
3rd	<i>Shorter Encyclopedia of Islam</i> , Leiden	19	25%
4th	<i>Educational Encyclopedia of Islam</i> , Bangalore	7	9%
5th	<i>The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Modern Islamic World</i> , New York	5	5%
6th	E. J. Brill's <i>First Encyclopedia of Islam</i> , Leiden	1	1%
6th	<i>Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics</i> , Edinburg	1	1%
6th	<i>The Encyclopedia of Religion</i> , New York	1	1%

#### 5.4.4. Distribution of Encyclopedic Articles by Contributors

Table 10 shows the distribution of encyclopedic articles by contributors to the encyclopedias. W. Montgomery Watt ranked first with 8 articles to his credit. He was followed by Buhl, F. P. William and V. Vacca with 6 articles to the credit of each of them.

**Table 10: Contributor-wise distribution of encyclopedic articles**

Rank	Author	Article	%
1 <sup>st</sup>	Watt, W. Montgomery	8	10.39%
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Buhl, F P William	6	7.79%
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Vacca, V	6	7.79%
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Rubin, Uri	3	3.90%
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Vaglieri, L Veccia	3	3.90%
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Wensinck, Arent Jan	3	3.90%
4 <sup>th</sup>	Al-Faruque, Muhammad	2	2.60%
4 <sup>th</sup>	Knappert, J	2	2.60%
4 <sup>th</sup>	Lammens, Henri	2	2.60%
4 <sup>th</sup>	Peters, F E	2	2.60%
4 <sup>th</sup>	Stowasser, Barbara Freyer	2	2.60%
5 <sup>th</sup>	One Article Author	31	40.26%
6 <sup>th</sup>	Unknown Authors	7	9.09%

#### 5.4.5. Distribution of Encyclopedic Articles by Subject

Table 11 highlights the subject-wise distribution of encyclopedic articles included in nine encyclopedias. The subjects of the 'family of the Prophet' and 'wives of the Prophet' ranked first with 15 (19%) articles on each subject. They were followed by the subjects of 'general works on *sirah*' and 'geography of *sirah*' with 10 (13%) articles on each subject. Nine (12%)

articles were devoted to the subject of the children of the Prophet. The subject ‘the Prophet’s ascension (*mi’raj*)’ ranked fourth with 6 (8%) articles.

**Table 11: Subject-wise distribution of encyclopedic articles**

Rank	Subject	Article	%
1 <sup>st</sup>	Family of the Prophet (SAW)	15	19.48%
1 <sup>st</sup>	Wives of the Prophet (SAW)	15	19.48%
2 <sup>nd</sup>	General Works on <i>Sirah</i>	10	12.99%
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Geography of <i>Sirah</i>	10	12.99%
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Children of the Prophet (SAW)	9	11.69%
4 <sup>th</sup>	The Prophet’s Ascension ( <i>Mi’raj</i> )	6	7.79%
5 <sup>th</sup>	Migration of the Prophet ( <i>Hijrah</i> )	2	2.60%
5 <sup>th</sup>	Parents of the Prophet (SAW)	2	2.60%
6 <sup>th</sup>	Character and Personality of the Prophet (SAW)	1	1.30%
6 <sup>th</sup>	Farewell Pilgrimage ( <i>Hijjat al-Wada’</i> )	1	1.30%
6 <sup>th</sup>	Letters and Documents of the Prophet (SAW)	1	1.30%
6 <sup>th</sup>	Miracles of the Prophet (SAW)	1	1.30%
6 <sup>th</sup>	Muhammad (SAW)’s Biographers	1	1.30%
6 <sup>th</sup>	Prophethood and the Finality of the Prophethood	1	1.30%
6 <sup>th</sup>	<i>Sirah</i> and the Qur’an	1	1.30%
6 <sup>th</sup>	The Prophet (SAW)’s Life at Medina	1	1.30%

## 6. DISCUSSION

1. Half of the published items, that is, 905 (50%) constitute books on *sirah* in Western languages. Journal articles ranked second with 613 (34%) items.
2. Six hundred and seventy-two authors and editors contributed 905 books enlisted in the bibliography. Sayyid Abu al-Hasan Ali Nadvi, Muhammad Ilyas/M. H. Syed, and Muhammad Hamidullah ranked first, second, and third respectively with the highest number of books to their credit.
3. Five hundred and forty-five publishers produced 905 books. Sheikh Muhammad Ashraf, Pakistan, Darul Ishaat, Pakistan, and Darussalam, Saudi Arabia were among the most productive publishers.
4. Twenty-eight per cent (226) of books have pages ranging from 101 to 200.
5. Sixty-five per cent of books were published in the twentieth century. In 2002, the highest number of books (32) were produced.
6. Seventy-eight per cent of books were produced in original, not in translation etc.
7. Eighty-eight per cent of books were published in the English language.
8. Twenty-nine per cent of books were produced in Pakistan.
9. The majority of books (58%) fall in the domain of general works on *sirah*.
10. Thirty per cent (186) of articles relate to the general works on *sirah* and five per cent (32) of articles fall in the domain of military strategies and campaigns of the Prophetic period.
11. Among the journals, the *Muslim World* ranked first by publishing 7% of



the total articles included in the bibliography under study.

12. Eighty per cent (523) of articles indexed in the bibliography were published during the twentieth century. The highest number of articles (26) was published in the year 1986.
13. The highest number of book chapters (33%) relate to general works on *sirah*.
14. The most of book chapters were taken from *The Prophet of Excellent Moral Values: An Anthology* by Muhammad Shahid Rafi and Hafiz Abdul Samad Sheikh.
15. Thirty per cent of encyclopedic articles were taken from the *Encyclopedia of Islam*, Leiden.
16. W. Montgomery Watt ranked first with 8 (10%) encyclopedic articles to his credit.
17. The most favourite subject of encyclopedic contributors was the family of the Prophet and wives of the Prophet as they contributed 15 (19%) articles on each subject.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

The bibliography on *sirah* studies has eighty-four per cent items as books and journal articles, and the remaining sixteen per cent of the material constitutes book chapters, encyclopedic articles, conference papers, theses, and encyclopedias. About thirty per cent of books were produced in Pakistan and the rest of the seventy per cent of books were published in forty-nine countries. Sayyid Abu al-Hasan Ali Nadvi is the top author among six hundred and seventy-two authors. Sheikh Muhammad Ashraf, Pakistan is the top publisher among five hundred and forty-five publishers. Sixty-five per cent of books were published in the last decade of the twentieth century. The majority of writers produced books and articles on the general themes of *sirah*. Eighty per cent of articles were published in the twentieth century on the general themes of *sirah*. Most of the articles are published in the *Muslim World*. Most of the articles (30%) are published in the *Encyclopedia of Islam*, Leiden. Almost forty per cent of encyclopedic articles are produced on the family and wives of the Prophet.

**Annexure-1**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Books</b>	<b>Articles</b>	<b>Book Chapters</b>	<b>Encyclopedic Articles</b>
1	Addresses (Sermons) of the Prophet (SAW)	9	9	2	0
2	Blasphemy	1	4	0	0
3	Character and Personality of the Prophet (SAW)	18	29	27	1
4	Children of the Prophet (SAW)	3	1	1	9
5	Death of the Prophet (SAW)	3	3	1	0
6	Economic Dimensions of the Prophet (SAW)'s Life	2	12	1	0
7	Family of the Prophet (SAW)	23	11	1	15
8	Farewell Pilgrimage	0	4	0	1
9	General Works on <i>Sirah</i>	528	186	54	10
10	Geography of <i>Sirah</i>	15	3	4	10
11	Historiography of <i>Sirah</i>	6	2	0	0
12	Homage ( <i>Na'at</i> ) to the Prophet (SAW)	13	16	5	0
13	Letters and Documents of the Prophet (SAW)	4	9	0	1
14	<i>Mawlid al-Nabi</i>	8	11	1	0
15	Migration of the Prophet (Hijrah)	4	21	0	2
16	Military Strategy and Campaigns of Nabawi Period ( <i>Ghazwat, Sraya, Jihad</i> )	20	32	3	0
17	Miracles of the Prophet (SAW)	14	2	0	1
18	Muhammad (SAW) and Mysticism	5	7	3	0
19	Muhammad (SAW) and other Religions	27	26	5	0
20	Muhammad (SAW) in Literary Writings	7	15	1	0
21	Muhammad (SAW)'s Biographers	1	14	6	1
22	Parents of the Prophet (SAW)	1	1	0	2
23	Political Dimensions of the Prophet (SAW)'s Life	22	30	8	0
24	Prayers of the Prophet (SAW)	12	7	0	0
25	Prophecies about Muhammad (SAW)	31	10	3	0

26	Prophecies of Muhammad (SAW)	4	0	0	0
27	Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and Children	4	2	1	0
28	Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and Women	3	4	1	0
29	Prophethood and the Finality of the Prophethood	24	14	0	1
30	Reference Sources on <i>Sirah</i>	11	2	0	0
31	<i>Sirah</i> and the Qur'an	24	20	8	1
32	Social Dimensions of the Prophet (SAW)'s Life	7	20	8	0
33	The Prophet (SAW) and Medicine ( <i>Tibb-e-Nabawi</i> )	7	5	1	0
34	The Prophet (SAW) as a <i>Da'i</i> (Missionary)	1	8	1	0
35	The Prophet (SAW) as a Jurist	4	9	4	0
36	The Prophet (SAW) as a Teacher/Educator	1	5	1	0
37	The Prophet (SAW)'s Life at Makkah	7	18	5	0
38	The Prophet (SAW)'s Life at Medina	6	10	2	1
39	The Prophet's Ascension ( <i>Mi'raj</i> )	11	20	2	6
40	Wives of the Prophet (SAW)	14	11	4	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>77</b>

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