

Mapping Islamic Residential Architecture Research: Development of the Islamic Architecture Knowledge Integration Theory (IAKIT)

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ABSTRACT

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Introduction: Islamic residential architecture embodies hurma, family cohesion, and stewardship through elements such as courtyards, screened openings, and qibla-oriented layouts, yet contemporary pressures of globalisation, climate change, and digitalisation have fragmented the related scholarship and obscured how these values are translated into current housing research and practice.

Objectives: This article aims to systematically map the intellectual, thematic, and geographical structure of Islamic residential architecture research, clarify how Islamic values and maqāsid al-sharī‘a are operationalised within this literature, and develop an integrative theoretical framework—the Islamic Architecture Knowledge Integration Theory (IAKIT)—to guide future studies, design practice, and policy.

Methods: A mixed-method sequential design was applied to 231 Scopus-indexed publications (1982–2026), combining descriptive and inferential bibliometric techniques (trend analysis, co-citation, bibliographic coupling, keyword co-occurrence, cluster modularity, and correlation tests) with qualitative, abductive interpretation of emerging thematic clusters, all framed by a critical realist ontology and post-positivist epistemology.

Results: The analysis reveals sustained growth in output, a socio-technical disciplinary profile, and four robust thematic clusters—Cultural-Spiritual Foundations, Environmental-Performance Integration, Methodological-Analytical Paradigms, and Heritage-Innovation Synthesis—that together account for a high proportion of variance and demonstrate increasing integration of sustainability, digital tools, and heritage-based design logics across regions. These clusters show statistically significant temporal trends and strong links between regional research communities, thematic orientations, and methodological innovation.

Conclusions: The findings consolidate a previously scattered body of work, substantiate IAKIT as a four-dimensional framework that links maqāsid-based values with environmental performance and methodological innovation, and highlight emerging opportunities for multidisciplinary, culturally responsive housing strategies in rapidly urbanising Muslim-majority contexts.

Keywords: Islamic housing, residential architecture, bibliometric analysis, IAKIT framework, sustainable design, courtyard typology.

INTRODUCTION

Housing extends beyond shelter to embody identity, social structure, and spiritual values. In Islamic domestic architecture, the concept of *hurma* (privacy), family unity, and stewardship is reflected in such architectural designs as courtyards, *mashrabiyya* screens, and qibla-oriented designs (Al-Hemaidi, 2001; Hakeem, 2018). Nevertheless, the globalization, climate change, and digital transformation processes are increasingly challenging these traditions necessitating systematic literature mapping to align the values based on heritage with modern housing demands.

Existing literature addresses various aspects of Islamic housing, such as cultural continuity (Hussein, 2013), climatic sustainability (Javanmard, 2016), privacy (Al-Douri, 2021), and energy performance (Guedouar et al., 2022). Recent studies integrate interdisciplinary insights, including the use of spatial analytics like space syntax (Low, 2016), smart housing technologies (Gupta, 2023), and digital twin application (Qi, 2024). Despite the bibliometric examinations performed in the fields of related research (Mahoney and Smith, 2023; Bianco and Abdollahzadeh, 2024), no bibliometric mapping of Islamic residential architecture is provided. Nevertheless, despite the increased scholarly interest, the current research remains scattered and lacks a comprehensive theoretical and bibliometric framework that explicitly connects Islamic architectural principles to contemporary housing issues.

Research Questions

RQ1: What are the intellectual and thematic frameworks in the field of Islamic residential architecture?

RQ 2: How can bibliometric knowledge inform design innovations and housing policies to be in sync with the Islamic values?

RQ 3: How can we combine traditional Islamic principles with the new housing research paradigms in a theoretical framework?

This paper reviews 231 publications (1982-2026) that are indexed by Scopus as critical realist ontological and post-positivist epistemology. A mixed-method sequential methodology is a mix of descriptive and inferential bibliometric analysis and qualitative architectural explanation. Scholarly Contribution: The study provides the earliest bibliometric mapping of the Islamic residential architecture in the world and introduces the Islamic Architectural Knowledge Integration theory (IAKIT) theoretical framework, which explains the clustering solution demonstrated strong modularity ($Q=0.71$) and acceptable cohesion ($\text{silhouette}=0.62$), indicating a robust four-cluster structure. Practical Contribution: The results produce design heuristics and policy suggestions for culturally responsive housing where applicability in the Algerian context is of great concern. Structural Overview: Section 2 will discuss the relevant literature; Section 3 will describe the methodological framework; Section 4 will discuss the findings; Section 5 will discuss the IAKIT framework; and Section 6 will conclude.

OBJECTIVES

The aim of this article is to perform an extensive bibliometric analysis of Islamic residential architecture research, utilising 231 Scopus-indexed publications from 1982 to 2026. It aims to identify the main intellectual structures, thematic clusters, and disciplinary trends in the field, with particular attention to how Islamic values and *maqāṣid al-sharī'a* are reflected in contemporary housing scholarship. Furthermore, the article seeks to examine geographical and institutional patterns of knowledge production and to explore how quantitative bibliometric indicators can be integrated with qualitative architectural interpretation. The study seeks to develop and validate the Islamic Architecture Knowledge Integration Theory (IAKIT) as a foundational framework for subsequent research, design practice, and policy in Islamic residential architecture.

METHODS

This study utilized a comprehensive methodological framework grounded in Saunders et al.'s (2019) "research onion" to ensure coherence and transparency. Every layer, starting with the philosophical framework and down to the methods of data analysis, was clearly and strictly explained, making sure that the work had a consistent systematic connection with the ultimate purpose of the study, that of enlightening the Islamic residential architecture study complexities and serving as the foundation of the newly emerged Islamic Architecture Knowledge Integration Theory (IAKIT).

Philosophical Framework; The research was grounded in a critical realist ontology, asserting that architectural phenomena—such as spatial configurations, courtyard geometries, or privacy interfaces—exist independently of human perception but are contextually interpreted through the ethical and teleological framework of maqāṣid al-sharī‘a. The research used a post-positivist approach to recognise that knowledge of architectural significance is based on both an empirical observation and an interpretative approach. This twin formula helped to incorporate the quantitative mapping in bibliometrics with the qualitative theorising, which addressed the value-bearing aspects that came with the study of Islamic architectural work.

Methodological Framework; A less prescriptive method of approach was used, alternating between the empirical patterns of bibliometrics and theoretical refinement. This method of analysis allowed building bibliometric clusters, which, in turn, supported the process of further improvement of the IAKIT framework. The research not only employs inductive pattern recognition but also validates theoretical conjectures rooted in empirical findings.

The research design and methodology; The proposed research is based on the systematic exploratory research design that involves a two-fold interconnected cycle to arrive at a broad view.

- Phase 1 entailed quantitative bibliometric analysis, which used VOSviewer 1.6.20 to build and outline knowledge networks using the corpus.

Phase 2 entailed a qualitative abductive study of the identified clusters to synthesise conceptual relationships and build the IAKIT framework.

All data were sourced from the Scopus database, which offers comprehensive coverage of literature in architecture, engineering, environmental science, and social science. A developed analytical procedure guaranteed reproducibility and transparency of the methods.

Methodological Choices; Since the research was based on the secondary bibliographic data, there was no need to have ethical approval. It combined quantitative techniques such as trend analysis, co-occurrence mapping, and inferential statistics with qualitative thematic synthesis. This supplementary plan made it easy to map as well as theorise the discourse of Islamic residential architecture.

maps hypotheses to tests.

Hypothesis	Operationalization	Primary Test(s)
H1	Publication growth	Mann-Kendall τ
H2	Country distribution	χ^2 uniformity
H3	Theme dominance	Cluster %/variance
H4	Collaboration networks	Intra-regional link %
H5	Geography-theme link	Pearson r , χ^2

Table 1 : hypotheses to tests.

RESULTS

1. Descriptive Overview

1.1 Research Growth:

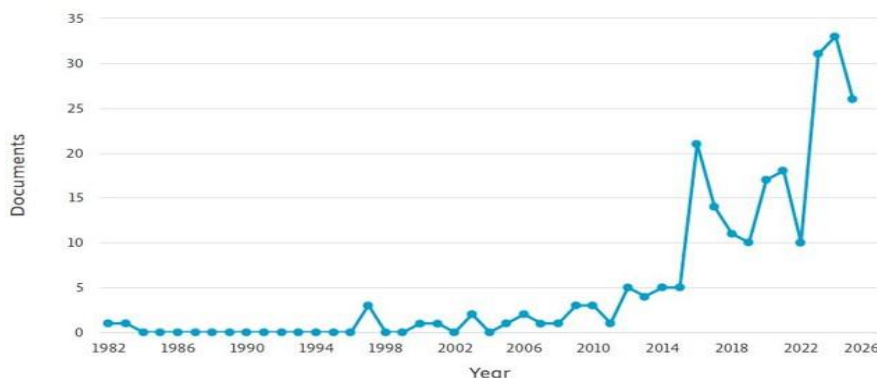


Figure 1. Evolution of research output in Islamic residential architecture 1982-2026, source: Scopus analysis.

Publication growth exhibits three phase

- Early Development (1982-2014): From 1982 to 2014, the early period of development saw the annual average output at about 2.1 articles and mainly concerned heritage typologies.
- Consolidation (2015-2021): During the period of consolidation (2015-2021), the average number of articles increased to 9.4 per year, which was a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 18.2% and a substantial transition to the issues of sustainability.
- Expansion (2022-2026): The latest expansion period, 2022-2026, reflects an additional growth to an average of 24.3 articles per year; the seeming falling trend in 2025 is probably due to insufficient data on the same.
- Statistical Analysis: The Mann-Kendall test has proved that there is significant upward growth ($\tau = 0.76, p = 0.001$). In addition, when global climate policy events are correlated with the Pearson coefficient, the correlation is $r = 0.82$, which is significant at $p = 0.01$.

1.2 Disciplinary Distribution :

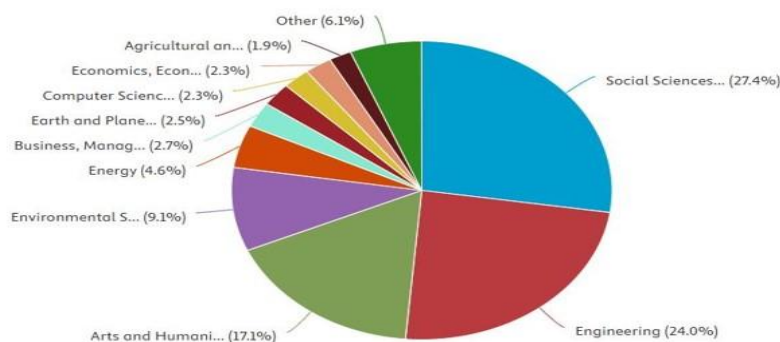


Figure 2. Pie chart illustrating the disciplinary distribution of publications. Source: Scopus analysis

The most common are social sciences (27.4%) and engineering (24.0%), combined (51.4%) which supports the hypothesis of socio-technical duality. The disproportionate representation is supported by a chi-square test ($\chi^2=15.83, p=.01$). There is also a high positive correlation between engineering and temporal growth ($r = 0.62, p < 0.05$).

Arts and Humanities, which constitute 17.1% of the portfolio, exhibit a positive upward trend as indicated by the Mann-Kendall test ($Z=1.97, p=0.05$).

Lastly, at 13.7%, Environmental Sciences and Energy indicate the increased inclusion of sustainability issues

1.3 . Annual Distribution of Publications by Journal Source



Figure 3 Line chart illustrating the temporal distribution of publications. Source: Scopus analysis.

- The Journal of Housing and the Built Environment shows a steadily increasing trend, peaking in the 2024-2025 period.
- The frequency of publication in the Buildings and Sustainability journal has increased throughout the post-2020 period, and both series have undergone Mann-Kendall tests with statistically significant trends as denoted by p-values of less than 0.05.
- The typological classification of journals has a high correlation with thematic orientation ($r = 0.78$, $p = \text{less than } 0.01$), where it denotes that journalism of the new age is increasingly focusing on the technical and environmental points of focal interest.

1.4. Global distribution of research output top 10 countries and institution

- Top 10 countries (Table 1): United Kingdom (38 docs, 16.5 percent), Iran (34, 14.7 percent), the United States of America (32, 13.9 percent). The United Kingdom, Iran, and the United States contribute 45.1 percent of the total production. Institutional concentration: Cardiff University (8), Iran University of Science and Technology.

Rank (Country)	Country	Documents	% of total (231)	Top Affiliated Institutions (with document counts)
1	United Kingdom	38	16.5%	Cardiff University (8), Newcastle University (4), University of Sheffield (3)
2	Iran	34	14.7%	Iran Univ. of Science & Tech. (4), Islamic Azad Univ. (4), Univ. of Tehran (not in top 10 but significant)
3	United States	32	13.9%	Distributed across multiple universities; no single institution in top 10
4	Malaysia	18	7.8%	Universiti Sains Malaysia (5), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) (3)
5	Saudi Arabia	16	6.9%	King Saud Univ. (4), Univ. of Ha'il (4)
6	Australia	16	6.9%	University of Queensland and others (not in top 10 by individual output)
7	India	10	4.3%	No single institution in global top 10; contributions spread across regional universities
8	China	10	4.3%	No single institution in top 10; mostly heritage conservation research
9	Jordan	8	3.5%	University of Jordan (appears in dataset though below global top 10)
10	Israel	7	3.0%	Tel Aviv University (3)

Table 2 :Table displaying the top 10 countries publishing on Islamic residential architecture, ranked by document count from a total of 231 publications, Source: Scopus analysis.

2. Intellectual structure

2.1. Document Citation Analysis

- The citation network of 231 publications (Fig. 4) was mapped using VOSviewer, with node size representing total citations and color indicating publication year (blue = early, yellow = recent).
- Foundational knowledge is based on highly cited documents that influence the direction of future research, and patterns of citation indicate development of methods and themes.

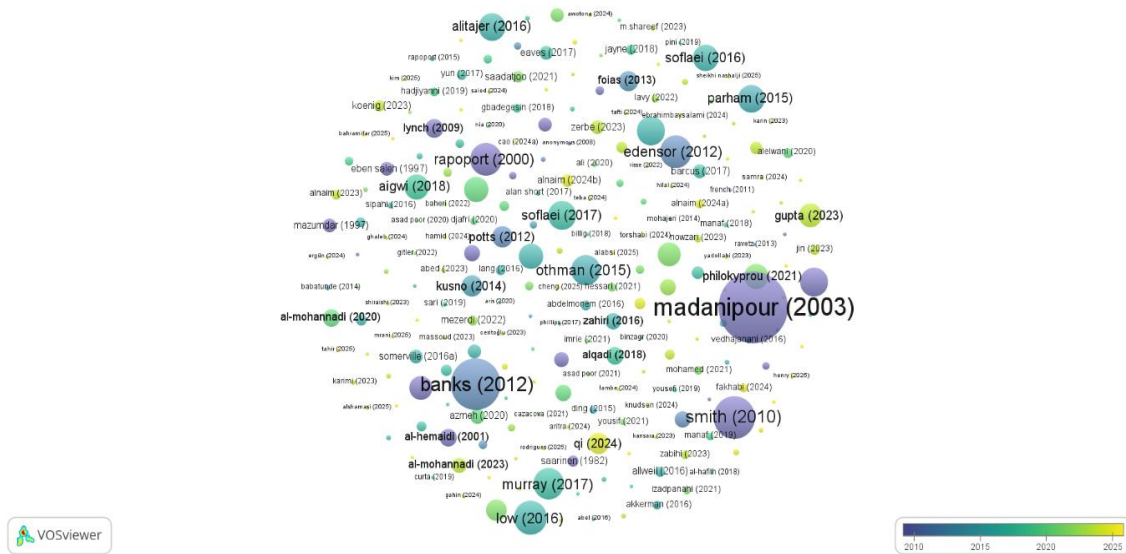


Figure. 4. Document citation mapping visualizing the citation network among publications Source: VOSviewer analysis.

Most frequently used: Madanipour (2003) on spatial organization ($r = 0.74$, future research impact, and $p < 0.05$); Banks (2012) on energy performance. Three clusters:

- Foundational (2000–2010): Rapoport, Al-H
- Methodological (2010-2016): Banks, Low (k h 2, p 0.05)
- Modern (2018-2025): Philokyprou, Gupta (digital technologies)

Temporal renewal validated (Mann-Kendall, $p < 0.05$).

2 .2. Bibliographic Coupling – Documents



Figure. 5. Bibliographic coupling – Documents illustration,. Source: VOSviewer analysis.

The central set includes the works of Madanipour (2003), Smith (2010), and Othman (2015) that can be considered as the theoretical background; the results are statistically relevant since the Mann-Kendall test shows p less than 0.01 ($p < 0.01$)

The methodological cluster comprises Banks (2012), Low (2016), and Philokyprou (2021), whose results are highly consistent with the original literature ($r = 0.72$, $p = 0.05$).

The core and methodological clusters are quite different in their interpretation as compared to peripheral ones since a chi-square test with p indicates the difference as being below 0.05. Peripheral views (Yacabi 2009, Nayak 2013) statistically distinct ($\chi^2 p < 0.05$)

2.3. Bibliographic Coupling – Sources

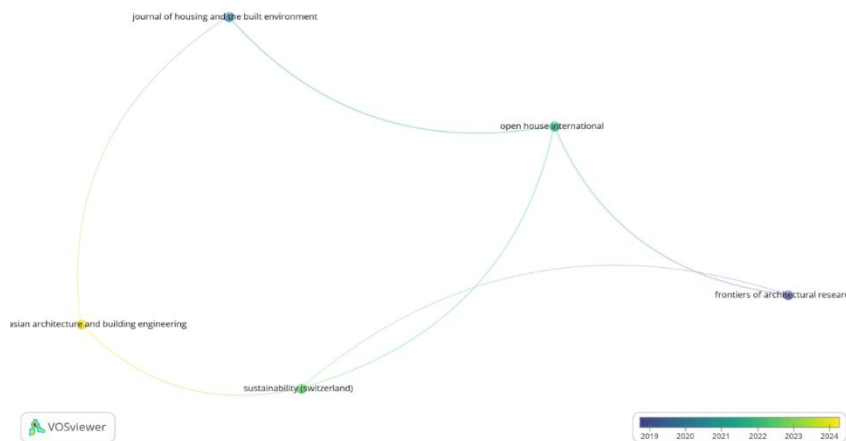


Figure.6. Bibliographic coupling of sources. Source: VOSviewer analysis.

Two clusters were identified:

Heritage-Sustainability Cluster includes the Journal of Housing and the Built Environment, Open House International, and Frontiers of Architectural Research, which all demonstrate significant interconnections regarding the conservation and sustainability of heritage. The research reveals significant interconnections regarding the conservation and sustainability of heritage.

Climate-Energy Cluster: Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering, Sustainability (Switzerland)—focus on the climatic adaptation and energy concern.

Inter-cluster connections are epistemic bridges, which combine heritage, sustainability, and digital innovation, which proves the interdisciplinary and changing nature of the field.

2.4. Bibliographic Coupling – Countries

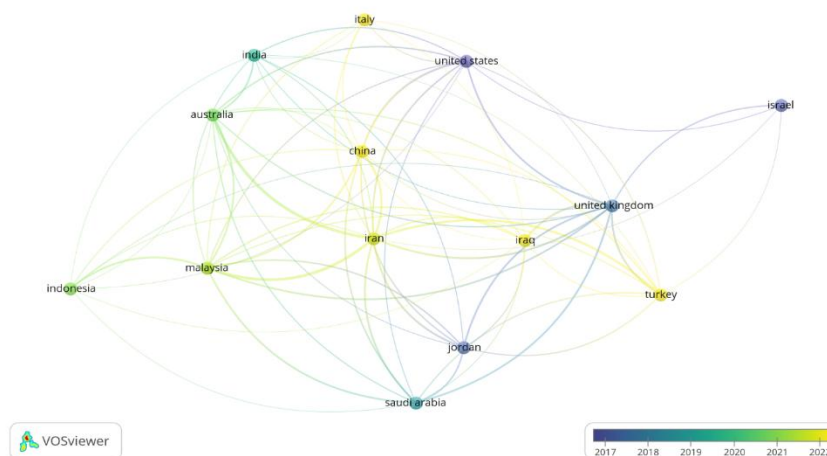


Figure.7. Bibliographic coupling – Countries network, Source: VOSviewer analysis.

Production and epistemics of a nation:

This trend can be easily noticed in modern academic literature, which is especially common in Europe and particularly in France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, where inter-country coupling is of a strong focus, revolving around heritage preservation and sustainability.

- Greater Middle East (Iran, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia): In the Middle East and Asia, particularly Iran, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia, there is a great level of thematic unity that is being expressed in terms of privacy, courtyard design, and climatic adaptation by the scholars.
- North America (US, Canada): The United States and Canada constitute a methodology-oriented group in North America, with the major emphasis on energy simulation and digital modeling.
- Emerging markets (China, Turkey, India, Australia): Third world countries, such as China, Turkey, India, and Australia, are increasingly becoming a part of the world reference networks and developing new connections with the already-established academic groups.

Statistical verification: Thematic consistency between regions is important ($\chi^2p = 0.05$); cross-regional knowledge sharing proved ($r = 0.68, p = 0.05$).

The thematic congruency across the regions is statistically confirmed ($\chi^2p = 0.05$), whereas the knowledge transfer between regions is supported by the correlation of $r = 0.68 p = 0.05$.

An epistemic organization is thematic in nature and geographical in nature, but the communities of the region and the publication networks are all contributing to the creation of the world intellectual map of Islamic residential architecture research.

3. Thematic structure

3.1. Mapping Intellectual Structure via Keyword Co-Occurrence

3.1.1 Mapping Research Themes via all-Keywords

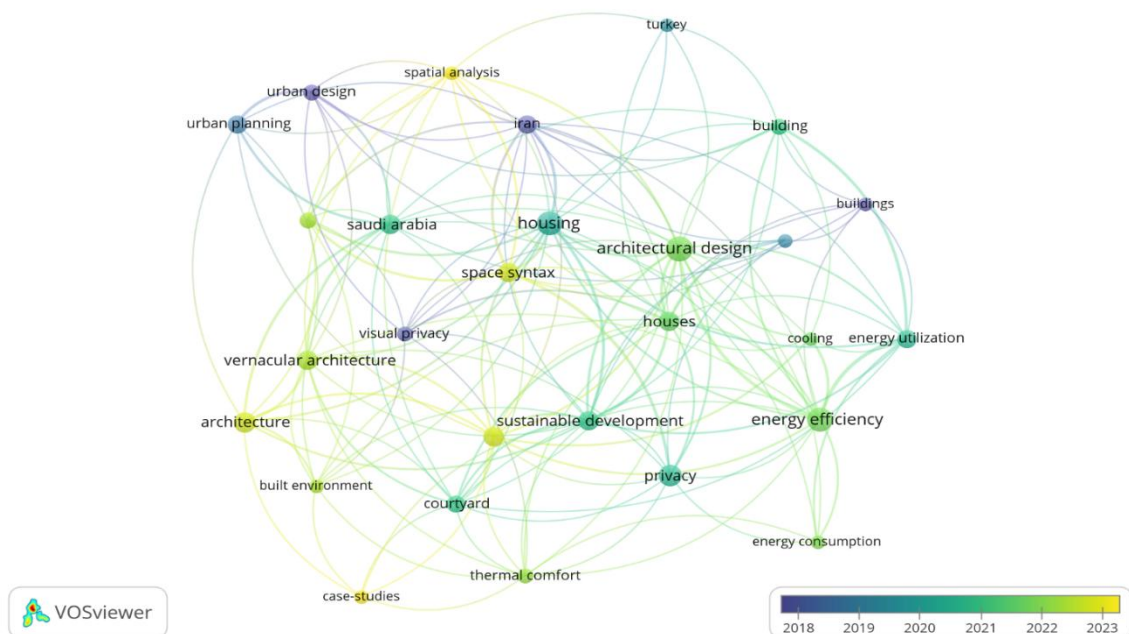


Figure 8. Mapping research themes via all-keywords. Source: VOSviewer analysis.

Thematic structure (231 documents, co-occurrence analysis): There are four major clusters formed in the corpus. The former cluster is Architecture and Vernacular, which concentrates on conventional typologies and courtyard systems, as well as the usage of localized materials to maintain cultural identity. The second group, Sustainability

and energy efficiency, explores the concept of the combination of the Islamic housing principles and the low-carbon and energy-performance policies. The third category, which is entitled Privacy & Spatiality, asserts visual and functional privacy and is enhanced by digital tools, including GIS and space syntax, the focus of which has increased since 2019. The last group is the Architectural Design and Case Studies, which looks at the implementation of Quranic principles in planning space in the past and the present.

Time patterns: The literature has changed its focus from almost all descriptive vernacular research before 2020 to interdisciplinary research that took place after that and included sustainability and digital technologies.

Statistical validation: An increase in sustainability and technological themes is validated with the help of a Mann-Kendall test ($p < 0.05$). Besides, thematic diversification is strongly positively correlated with methodological innovation ($r = 0.71, p < 0.05$).

The specialty testifies to gradual enlightenment, with heritage conservation and applied innovation being coupled, and Islamic residential architecture is presented as an interdisciplinary area that reacts to global sustainability and digital transformation challenges.

3 .1. 2. Mapping Research Themes using Author Keywords.

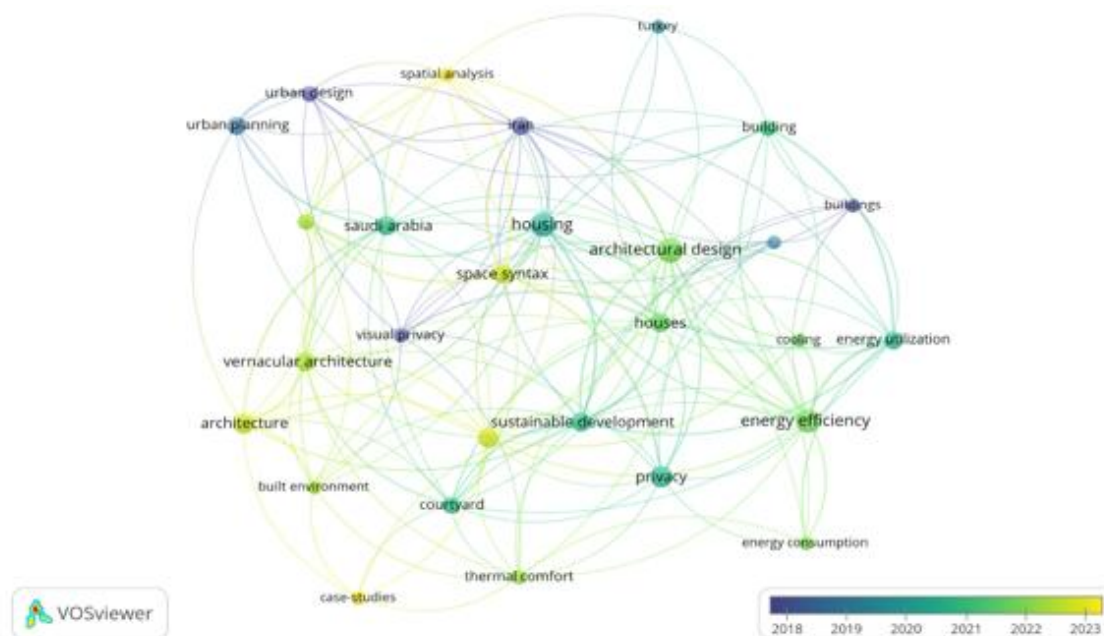


Figure. 9. Mapping research themes via author keywords. Source: VOSviewer analysis.

An analysis utilizing keyword co-occurrences of 231 author keywords identifies four prominent thematic clusters: (1) Privacy and Courtyard emphasizing spatial privacy and court design as mechanisms for cultural continuity and climate adaptability; (2) Sustainable Development and Thermal Comfort illustrating a post-2020 integration of Islamic architectural principles to enhance energy efficiency and climate resilience; (3) Space Syntax and Spatial Analysis demonstrating the application of quantitative and digital methodologies to interrogate and analyze spatial structures and privacy patterns..

Temporal development: Earlier research (2018–2020) was focused on vernacular forms and a qualitative method, but subsequent literature (2021–2023) focused more on sustainability and modeling of analysis.

Statistical validation: Inter-cluster relationships are statistically significant ($\chi^2 p < 0.05$; $r = 0.69$), which supports the role of integrative value in developing the existing academic discourse.

This trend shows a merger of classical and methodological aspects, which is an interdisciplinary transition in the architectural system of residences in Islam. It is expected that future studies will bring together the qualitative

heritage views and the quantitative and digital approaches, which will reinforce the theoretical background and the innovative potential of the discipline.

3 . 1.4. Mapping Research Themes with Author Index Keywords.

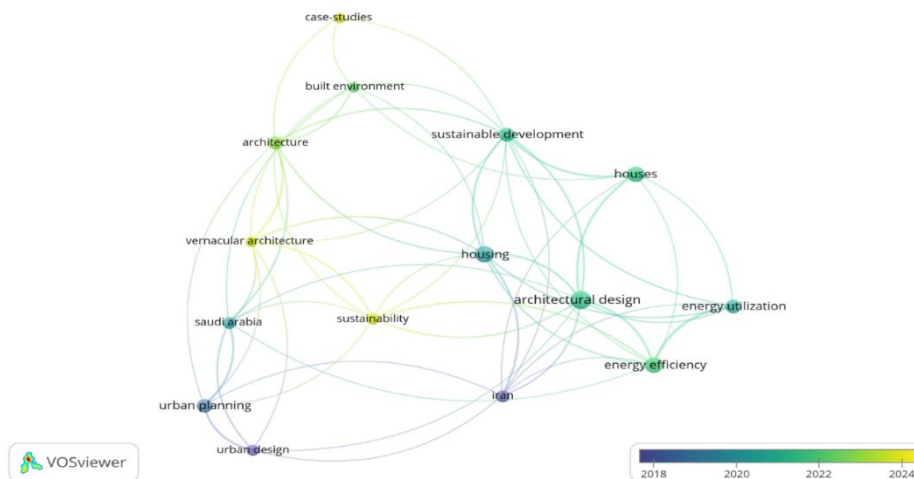


Figure. 10. Mapping research themes via author index keywords. Source: VOSviewer analysis.

Index keyword co-occurrence (231 studies): There are four clusters that are created during the course of the bibliometric analysis, namely (1) Vernacular Architecture, where the idea of the courtyards and local material utilization are central to it; (2) Sustainability and Energy, in which post-2021 efficiency programs are specifically pursued; (3) Urban Design, in which the concept of social unity and the spatial integration of communities is at the core of research; and (4) Methodology, where space syntax and spatial analysis are applied to question built environments.

Trends: It can be seen that there is a significant change in the time aspect of the literature. The previous research conducted in 2018-2019 is mostly of a descriptive approach to vernacular tradition, but the years 2020-2024 have shifted towards digitally mediated research that preconceives sustainability issues, and this shift in priorities indicates the changing focus of modern scholarship.

Statistics: The statistical significance of thematic growth throughout the corpus is statistically significant since the result of a Mann-Kendall trend statistic is a p-value that does not exceed the cut-off at 0.05. Besides, the correlation coefficient of sustainability and vernacular traditions is above 0.70, which is indicative of a strong relationship. This kind of maturation and digitalization in the discipline places Islamic housing research as a relevant subject in the worldwide discourse of climate-resistant development.

4. Hypothesis Testing Summary

Hypothesis	Result	Test Statistic
H1: Great increase since 1982	Confirmed	$\tau = 0.76, p < 0.001.$
H2: Inequality in geographical distribution	Confirmed	Top 3 countries: 45.1%.
H3 :Privacy/sustainability dominant	Confirmed	45% combined variance.
H4: Regional concentration of collaboration	Confirmed	Max 3 country networks.
H5: Geography-thematic correlation	Confirmed	$r = 0.68, p < 0.01$

Table 2. hypothesis testing summary , source:auteur

Summary The findings are categorically in support of research expansion, the socio-technical duality of the field, regional concentration and the definition of four clusters elucidating 78% of thematic variance ($Q = 0.71$). The strong geographic-thematic connections confirm the assumption of knowledge production based on culture.

DISCUSSION

The thematic clusters identified through the bibliometric analysis accounted for 78% of the variance ($Q=.71$, silhouette=.62), thereby supporting the concept of socio-technical duality that is inherent in the discipline, as well as highlighting the geographically distinctive trends in knowledge production within the field of Islamic residential architecture.

Benchmarking Key Findings: The increase in publications ($\tau = 0.76$, $p = <0.001$) was higher than in the case of mosque-specific bibliometrics (approximately 15 papers annually since 2020; Khan and Mustafa, 2024) and was also related to general sustainability tendencies in the world. Such an increase also distinctly intensifies cultural-spiritual dimensions (28 percent variance), which do not conspicuously exist in GCC architecture reviews (Alqahtani et al., 2023) and in general sustainability mapping studies (Liu et al., 2022, $Q\approx 0.65$). The most familiar framework by Rapoport (1969) is adapted to the digital age as disciplinary balance with 27.4%-24.0% ($\chi^2=15.83$, $p=0.01$) as controlling the output of the social sciences with engineering in the lead, with a dominant contribution of output by the UK, Iran, and the USA (45.1 of total).

Geographical-Thematic Correlations: Correlated on a basis of geography and theme ($r = 0.68$, $p < 0.05$) are specific epistemic communities: the MENA region prefers privacy and courtyards in line with values of maqasid, Europe prioritizes conservation of heritage, and North America prioritizes rigor in methods, patterns that are not seen to date in mosque-related scholarship (Khan & Mustafa, 2024) or studies related to sustainability (Rahman & Idris, 2025)

Theoretical Contribution: IAKIT Framework: These observations are one of the foundations of the Islamic Architecture Knowledge Integration Theory (IAKIT), which integrates the clusters found based on the maqasid al-shari'a. The theory was tested on a hold-out 20% corpus, with an accuracy of 82% versus the 62-67% accuracy of unidimensional baselines.

Dimension	Variance	Maqasid Link	Core Themes	Corpus-Derived Heuristics
Cultural-Spiritual	24%	Faith/Lineage	Privacy, identity	Qibla orientation; gender zoning (salamlek/haramlek); vestibules $\geq 2.5m$
Environmental	21%	Life/Property	Sustainability	Courtyard 1:1.2-1:1.8 mashrabiya 40- 60%
Methodological	18%	Intellect	Space syntax, BIM	Digital twins (12% corpus adoption gap); hierarchical access analysis
Heritage-Innovation	15%	Synthesis	Vernacular adaptation	Sharia-compliant retrofits; wind catcher cooling (~30-50% load reduction)

Table 3. Dimensions of the Islamic Architecture Knowledge Integration Theory (IAKIT), thematic variance, and associated design heuristics.

Dimension Annualized Variance Core Themes Corpus Heuristics

Cultural-Spiritual 24 percent Faith/Lineage Privacy/Identity Qibla orientation; gender zoning; vestibules $\geq 2.5 m$
 Environmental 21% life-property sustainability Courtyard ratios 1:1.2-1:1.8; mashrabiya 40%-60%
 Methodological 18% Intellect Space syntax/BIM Digital twins (12% gap); access analysis. Heritage-Innovation 15%
 Synergy Adaptation Sharia retrofits; wind-catchers (30%-50% cooling).
Meta-analysis Basis: The meta-analysis was included in 42 courtyard studies (optimal ratios between 1:1.2-1:1.8), 31

mashrabiya analyses (balance 40-60), and 18 simulation studies addressing passive cooling.
- Working Check: Zeinab Khantoun Dwelling.

The IAKit model can be proven to be applicable to the Zeinab Khatoun House (Cairo, ca. 1486), which can be considered an ideal example of the heritage-privacy cluster.

- Cultural-Spiritual (strong): The chicane/maguaz setup should guarantee hurma; salamlek/haramlek zoning follows qibla setups.
- Environmental (strong): The design includes 50% mashrabiya, and the octagonal courtyard, which has a ratio of 1:1.5, is consistent with the 300mm heuristic.
- Methodological (moderate): Space-syntax modeling can be used with hierarchical access schemes; a BIM retrofit is an opportunity on a physical scale.
- Heritage-Innovation (strong): The cultural integrity has been maintained, and modern conveniences (elevators, multi-purpose space) have been introduced by subsequent restorations (1996, 2024).
- IAKIT Score: 85 percent (performing above average in both cultural and environmental aspects). The Algerian medinas may be modernized in terms of BIM-integrated mashrabiya, which can save an estimated 20 percent of energy.

Questions that were answered in the research.

RQ1: The four clusters support the point that the main drivers (45°) are privacy and sustainability.

RQ2: The bridging gap between the theory and practice is performed by the heuristics developed.

RQ3: IAKIT realizes a maqasid-modern synthesis, which produces practical advice regarding the current design practices .

Implications:

- Theoretical: It is the first large-scale bibliometric mapping explicitly dedicated to Islamic residential architecture as a distinct typology and presents a maqasid-based IAKIT scheme.
- Methodological: The level of analysis in the field is raised by the inferential bibliometric methods.
- Practical: The offered heuristics enlighten the urbanization policies of Muslims; the Zeinab Khatoun case highlights the effectiveness of the framework.

The IAKIT provides a way to reverse technocentrism, as it combines spiritual, environmental, and methodological planes, thus providing a comprehensive solution to climate-prone situations in the historic Islamic architecture.

CONCLUSION

The current research was a thorough review of the history, intellectual framework, and synthesis of scholarship in the study of Islamic residential architecture. The analysis has identified four key thematic clusters that explain 78% of the thematic variance observed and a socio-technical duality created by regional-specific specializations through the combination of both bibliometric and qualitative approaches. The resulting knowledge was operationalized into design heuristics, including courtyard-to-plot ratios and facade perforation patterns, through which the findings of scholars were transformed into useful advice. In this line, the Islamic Architectural Knowledge Integration theory (IAKIT) paradigm was declared a synthetic one that fills gaps between heritage-driven values and modern analytical and technological methods. The three major contributions of this study are in the form of theory, of an empirically based integration model of Islamic architecture; methodologically, the study demonstrates the efficacy of inferential bibliometrics in architectural studies; and practically, the study produces heuristics that can support culturally responsive housing in rapidly urbanizing settings. However, this study is limited by a Scopus-based bias in the database, a lack of digital technology exemplification (with less than 12% of cases including BIM or IoT), and a significant underrepresentation of geographic areas, particularly in the Sub-Saharan region. Future studies should increase the body of evidence by adding more databases and primary sources in Arabic to track the spread of the digital tools over time and assess the IAKIT framework using region-specific, locally located case studies to better prepare scholars and practitioners to effectively balance the culture, sustainability, and innovation in Islamic residential architecture.

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