

INSIGHTS INTO ISLAMIC EDUCATION RESEARCH: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY TO ANALYZING RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT ISLAMIC EDUCATION

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the mapping of the development and direction of Islamic education research in publications indexed by the Scopus database. This study used bibliometric analysis techniques to explore all publications indexed in the Scopus database on Islamic education from 1974 to 2023. The data obtained were analyzed using Excel and R/R-Studio. VOSviewer is used to perform a visual analysis of keyword occurrence and document citations stimulant. The author found 593 publications that fit the subject, function, and criteria set. The results of this study show that publications on Islamic education were the most researched in 2020 with as many as 75 documents. The country that contributes the most publications is Indonesia. The highest affiliation is occupied by the International Islamic University Malaysia. The most relevant author is Nuryana, Z. The limitation of this study is only taking data sets or recording to publications that are Scopus in desks. Other national and international databases were not taken into account in the study. This study presents a brief overview of the literature that can be accessed by researchers working in education and provides recommendations for research.

Keywords: *Islamic Education; Develpoment; Bibliometric*

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pemetakan perkembangan dan arah penelitian Islamic education pada publikasi terindeks database Scopus. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik analisis bibliometrik untuk mengeksplorasi semua publikasi yang terindeks dalam basis data Scopus tentang Islamic education dari tahun 1974 hingga 2023. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan Excel dan R/R-Studio. VOSviewer digunakan untuk melakukan analisis visual tentang kemunculan kata kunci dan kutipan dokumen secara stimulan. Penulis menemukan 593 publikasi yang sesuai dengan subjek, fungsi dan kriteria yang ditetapkan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan publikasi mengenai islamic education paling banyak diteliti pada tahun 2020 dengan sebanyak 75 dokumen. Negara yang memberikan kontribusi publikasi terbanyak adalah Indonesia.

Afiliasi tertinggi ditempati oleh International Islamic university Malaysia. Penulis paling relevan adalah Nuryana, Z. Keterbatasan penelitian ini hanya mengambil data set atau mendata kepada publikasi yang terindeks scopus. Basis data nasional dan internasional lainnya tidak diperhitungkan dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menyajikan gambaran singkat tentang literatur yang dapat diakses para peneliti yang bekerja di bidang pendidikan dan memberikan rekomendasi untuk penelitian.

Kata Kunci: *Pendidikan Agama Islam, Pengembangan, Bibliometrik.*

INTRODUCTION

Education is a process of preparing the younger generation to appreciate and actualize their potential more effectively and efficiently. (Abdulkarim et al., 2018; PGRI, n.d.; Suharyat & Nurdin, 2019; Uhbiyati, 2015). Education as an effort to foster and develop the human person; The physical and spiritual aspects, too, should take place gradually. (Aly, 2022; Baharun et al., 2022; Thohir et al., 2021; Tjabolo & Ota, 2019). Because no creation of God is directly created perfectly without going through a process.

The religion of Islam is a guide and guide for human life in the world until the Hereafter. Islam is not just a religion that we understand so far but covers all aspects of the needs of human life. (Ismail et al., 2016; Isnaniah & Mustofa, 2020; Musthan & Wekke, 2018; Solichin & Muhlis, 2020; Zulkifli et al., 2022). Knowledge in Islam includes all aspects that can be arranged hierarchically ranging from inanimate objects, animals, plants, and humans to supernatural beings. (P. Islam & Revolusi, 2022; Sj et al., 2021). The term education in the scope of Islam is commonly known as tarbiyyah, ta'lim, ta'dib, riyadoh, irshad, and tadrīs.

Understanding Islamic religious education as a preparation process The younger generation to fill the role, transfer knowledge and Islamic values in line with

the human function to do good while on earth and reap the benefits in the Hereafter. Islamic religious education is the education of the whole person, mind and heart, spirit, and physical, moral, and skill. (Das et al., 2022; Efendi, 2022; J. P. Islam & Vol, 2022; P. Islam & Revolusi, 2022; Yuliana et al., 2020). Islamic religious education emphasizes the formal relationship between man and God. Islamic religious education has a meaning, namely an effort to educate Islam or Islamic teachings and their values to become a person's view and attitude toward life. (Amin et al., 2022; Das et al., 2022; Efendi, 2022; J. P. Islam & Vol, 2022; P. Islam & Revolusi, 2022; Kosasih et al., 2022; Rahman et al., 2023; Solihin et al., 2019; Yuliana et al., 2020).

Islamic religious education is essentially the effort of pious Muslim adults to consciously direct and guide the growth, as well as the development of individual fitrah (basic abilities) through Islamic teachings towards the maximum point of growth and development. (Ainissyifa & Nurseha, 2022; Isnaniah & Mustofa, 2020; Lestari, 2019; Santoso & Khisbiyah, 2021). Islamic religious education is the formation of changes in student behavior which includes changes in cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects by moving and deepening the learning experience

Students about beliefs, Islamic values and ethics. (Affandi et al., 2022; Sj et al., 2021)

The protege has fully understood the purpose of Islamic education and can apply the teachings of Islam and make Islam a guide to his life. (Amin et al., 2022; Das et al., 2022; Hakiman et al., 2021; Suking et al., 2020). The purpose of Islamic religious education is to grow and increase human faith in God through the provision of knowledge, comprehensive understanding, and application of Islamic teachings to become a Muslim and be able to take education at a higher level of education. (J. P. Islam & Vol, 2022; P. Islam & Revolusi, 2022; Suharyat & Nurdin, 2019)

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In Islamic religious learning programs refers to the learning system. (Bandu et al., 2021; Santoso & Khisbiyah, 2021; Sj et al., 2021; Tanzeh et al., 2020). In planning a learning system using an approach, this approach consists of determining what students should know after learning, efforts to establishing a relationship between the two components, namely educators and learners, and carrying out empirical processes that can be repeated again. (Lestari, 2019; Noraizan & Syuhaida Idha, 2019; Santoso & Khisbiyah, 2021; Sj et al., 2021).

Previous research entitled The Urgency of learning innovation in Islamic

religious education aims to explore the urgency of learning innovation in religious education in islamic. Innovation Learning is a strategy that is arranged in such a way as to answer various kinds of learning problems. Advances in science and technology are increasingly dynamic and sustainable as a result of modernization and globalization. In this study, Islamic religious education learning requires innovation to answer various kinds of problems that occur in society. (Amin et al., 2022; Bandu et al., 2021; Das et al., 2022)

Learning that utilizes information technology in formal education is called E-learning. One of the advantages is that students can learn about teaching materials at any time and anywhere if needed considering that teaching materials are stored on computers. One of the drawbacks is the lack of interaction between teachers and students or even between students themselves. Thus, the expected outcome of learning Islamic religious education is that it must have competencies that are in accordance with the needs of stakeholders. This study uses *library research*. (Isnaniah & Mustofa, 2020; Lestari, 2019; Zakaria & Nawi, 2020)

Previous research entitled Strategy for the Development of Islamic Religious Education Learning Programs aims to describe the process of planning, implementing, and controlling the development of Islamic religious education learning programs. This research uses a case study approach. Data collection techniques use interviews, observations, and documentation. Informants who are sources of information are principals, vice principals, waka curricula, religious teachers, and extracurricular coaches.

(Isnaniah & Mustofa, 2020; Lestari, 2019; Marzuki et al., 2020; Sj et al., 2021)

The results of the study are: 1) Planning the development of Islamic religious education learning programs can be seen in the form of learning tools or programs which include the development of syllabi, annual plans, semester programs and teaching preparation in the form of learning implementation plans. 2) Implementation of learning program development, namely carrying out learning program development activities, following the procedures applicable in schools. This study also found that controlling the implementation of learning programs is carried out by evaluating student learning outcomes and monitoring classes in intracurricular and extracurricular learning. (Bandu et al., 2021; Marzuki et al., 2020; Sj et al., 2021)

Bibliometric analysis is one of the tools that plays a role in evaluating the results of scientific research, examining the interaction between science and technology, producing mapping of fields of science, tracking and tracing the development of new knowledge in certain fields, and being an indicator for making strategic plans for the future. (Abd. Wahab et al., 2023; Bayram, 2020, 2020).

This study aims to determine the development and direction of education program and Islamic education research in publications indexed by the Scopus database from 1974-2023. The year 1974 was chosen as the starting year based on the findings in the Scopus database that in that year found 1 document of the first publication on Islamic education programs. It is imperative to conduct a critical analysis of existing research findings to pave the

way for future research and provide projections for policymakers about Areas of research that need to get a larger share of development speed. This evaluation procedure is highly dependent on the availability of credible data.

Bibliometric research becomes a tool that plays a role in breaking down data in published research. The Scopus database was used in this study because it has high credibility. Research methods with bibliometric analysis have not been used in Islamic education research as an effort to reduce scientific publications in various existing fields.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, it uses a comprehensive bibliometric analysis method in the form of document analysis and network analysis. The data obtained was obtained by utilizing the Boolean search engine to comb the Scopus database between 1974-2023, the search was carried out on May 27, 2023. The tools used in this study are R and Rstudi, VosViewer and Microsoft Excell for analyzing documents and networking.

The stages taken by researchers are in the form of the following steps:

In the first stage, researchers will conduct a literature review on related themes to ensure relevant research to be carried out with bibliometric topics. In addition, the literature review is useful for determining appropriate keywords and is considered to represent the scope of research.

In the second stage, at this stage researchers used the boolean operator TITLE-ABS-KEY (islamic AND education) to search data on scopus and produce 5519 documents. Then filtration is done

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through Boolean operators (TITLE-ABS-KEY (islamic AND education) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (education AND program) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar") AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English"))) so that the document is limited to only English documents and articles as document types and produces 593 as the final document.

The third stage, the final document is analyzed through a search using a Scopus analyzer and R and Rstudi to find out the number of documents per year, documents by journal, affiliation, author, country, and subject / field. then analysis is carried out at the document network level with visualization through VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel data processing.

The detailed research procedure can be seen in the following figure.

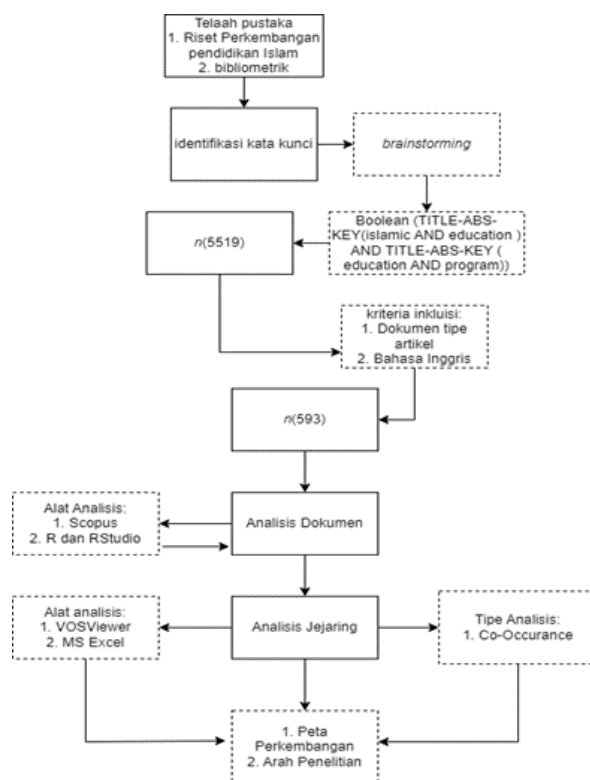


Figure 1. Research Steps
Source: Scopus

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Document Analysis

Key Information About Data

Table 1 shows 593 produced over 49 years. Includes 1624 authors, 178 single authors, 18.21% international authorship collaboration, 20666 references with an average citation per document of 8,171 citations.

Table. 1 Most Local cited Document

Description	Results
Main Information About Data	
Timespan	1974:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, Etc)	380
Documents	593
Annual Growth Rate %	6,3
Document Average Age	8,63
Average Citations Per Doc	8,172
References	20666
Document Contents	
Keywords Plus (Id)	2038
Author's Keywords (De)	1659

Description	Results
Authors	
Authors	1624
Authors Of Single-Authored Docs	168
Authors Collaboration	
Single-Authored Docs	178
Co-Authors Per Doc	3,02
International Co-Authorships %	18,21
Document Types	
Article	593

Source: R/ R-Studio

Documents by Year

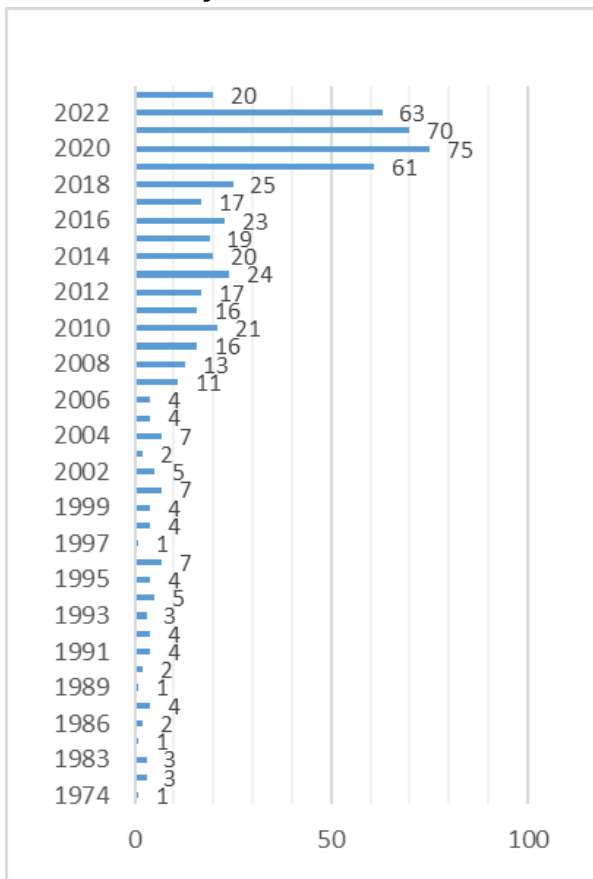


Figure 2. Year-Based Documents
 Source: Scopus

Figure 2 shows the first publication related to Islamic education programs, namely in 1974 with a total of 1 document. Then in 1980 to 1995 publications went up and down between 1 and 5. From 1996 to 2006 publications also experienced a

drastic increase and decrease from numbers 1 to 7.

In 2007 publications rose and in 2011 and 2018 publications fell, but in the following years it reached a peak of 75 publications in 2020 and decreased again in 2021 to 70 and in 2022 to 63. Meanwhile, in 2023, publications related to Islamic education programs will only number 20.

Most Relevant Authors

Figure 3 shows the ten most relevant authors in the field of Islamic education programs. Most publications related to the theme were written by Nuryana, Z who wrote 6 articles. After that, followed by Mukminin, A who wrote 5 articles then there were Astrid, Erlina, Habibi, Marzulina, Sheikh, Siddiqi, Shudai, Tahlil with the same number of publications which was 4.

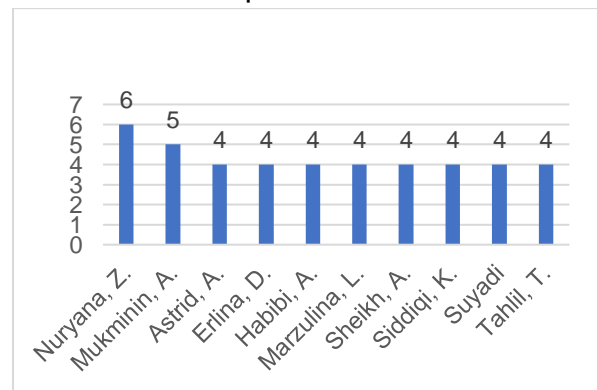


Figure 3. Most Relevant Authors
 Source: Scopus

Documents by Affiliation

Figure 4 shows publication affiliation, where the 2 most publications related to Islamic education programs are occupied by universities from Malaysia. In the first position there is the International Islamic university Malaysia with a total of 18, followed by Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia in second place with a total of 14 publications. In addition, followed by the University of Medical Sciences and the University of Malaya with the same number of publications at 13.

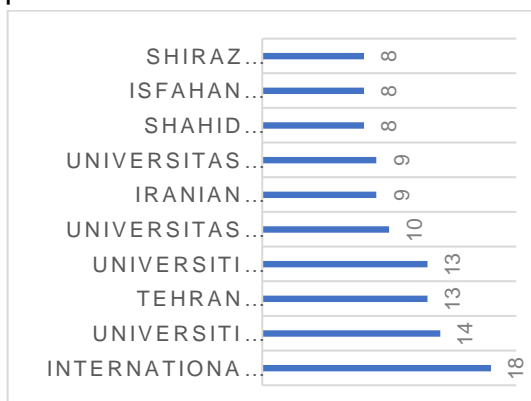


Figure 4. Documents ny Affiliation
Source: Scopus

Documents by Country

Figure 5 shows that the most publications with the theme of Islamic education and Islamic education programs are occupied by Indonesia with a total of 164 publications. In second place is Iran with 100 publications. It was followed by Malaysia, United Staes, United Kingdom, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Jordan and United Arab Emirates.

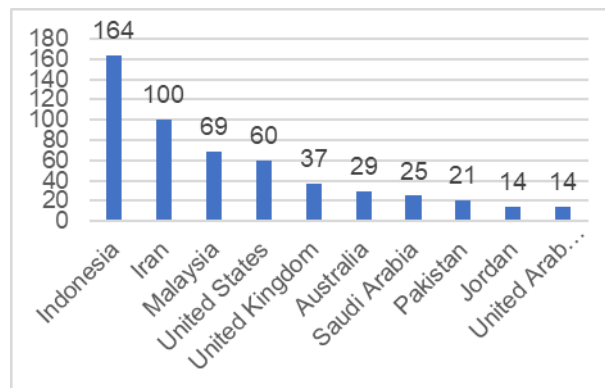


Figure 5. Documents by Country
Source: Scopus

Documents Based on Journals

Figure 6 shows that the most publications published in the Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal are 35 publications. Followed by Religions with 13 publications and universal Journal of Education Research with 11 publications. In the last position published in Advances In Natural And Applied Sciences with a total of 4 publications.

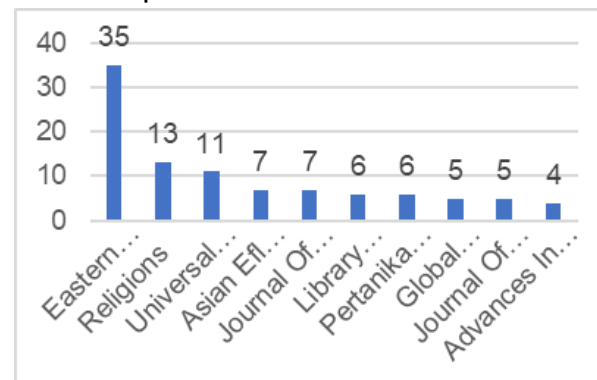


Figure 6. Documents Based on Journals
Source: Scopus

Three Field Plot

Figure 7 shows that there are three observable elements, namely the name of the journal, the name of the author and the theme / topic used. Grey plot lines connect the three elements related to each other. Based on the name of the journal, each

journal displays which authors or authors often contribute to their publications, one of which raises the theme of Islamic education programs.

Manypublications connected to the theme of Islamic education are shown by the suggestion of the plot. Based on the picture below, there are 2 journals. The journal that publishes the most research on Islamic education programs is the Universal Journal of Education Research which is shown in red and connected with several authors such as Habibi, Astrid, Marzulina, Mukminin, Erlina.

Based on the picture, there are 7 authors. The size of the bar chart shows the number of publication results research from each author. Among the 7 authors who write the most articles with the theme of the Islamic Education program is Nuryana.

The third element shows that each research topic is connected to the author who successfully published the results of research with the theme of Islamic education programs. Based on the results of the analysis, there are 2 keywords, namely Islam, education and Indonesia. This shows if the keywords are related to research topics in the field of Islamic education programs.

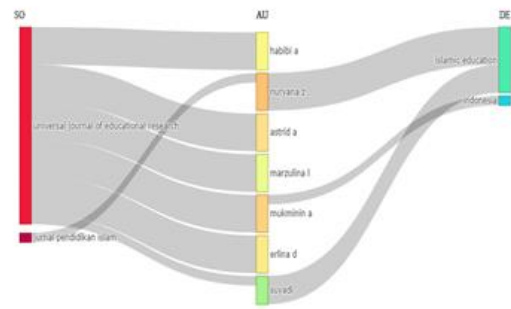


Figure 7. Three Field Plot
Source: R/ R-Studio

Coresponding Author’s Countries

Figure 8 shows that Multiple County Publications are mostly from Malaysia, USA, Iran and Indonesia. Meanwhile, the most country publication singles come from Iran, Indonesia and Malaysia. Corresponding author countries of this study are Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia, USA, United Kingdom.

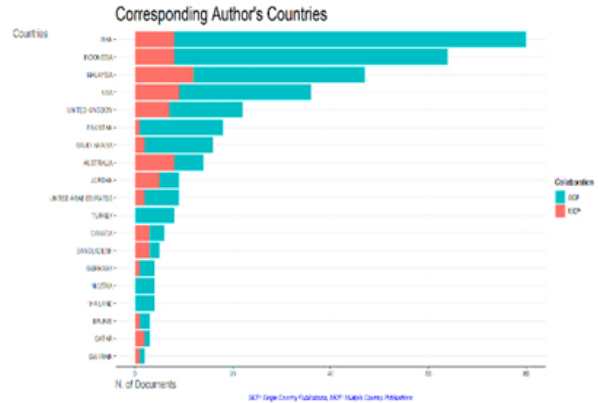


Figure 8. Corresponding Author’s Countries
Source: R/ R-Studio

Most global Cited Documents

The largest total citation was owned by the paper in 2013 with a total of 395 citations. The largest TC per year is owned by Rollinson D, 2013, Acta Trop paper, which is 35.91.

Table 2. Most Global Cited Document

Paper	Total Citations	TC per Year
Rollinson D, 2013, Acta Trop	395	35,91
Fleischmann A, 2008, Bull Who	335	20,94
Wall LI, 1998, Stud Family Plann	177	6,81
Latifnejad Roudsari R, 2013, Iran J Reprod Med	99	9,00
Al-Gahtani Ym, 1995, Epidemiol Infect	80	2,76
Abdul Karim Ns, 2007, Electron Libr	75	4,41
Gangata H, 2010, Anat Sci Educ	74	5,29
Rahmati-Najarkolaei F, 2010, J Int Aids Soc	73	5,21
Kaplan S, 2002, Int J Middle East Stud	70	3,18
Azam Roomi M, 2010, Int J Gender Entrepreneurship	64	4,57

Source: R/ R-Studio

Most Local Cite Documents

The paper that has the largest total LC is in 2022, is 25.00%. Paper the one with the largest ratio is INT J EDUC DEV. According to the table above, the year published is not too influential on LC.

Table 3. Most Local Cited Documents

Document	Year	Local Citations	Global Citations	LC/GC Ratio (%)
Memon N, 2011, Br J Relig Educ	2011	4	24	16,67
Suyadi, 2022, Int J Educ Dev	2022	2	8	25,00
Arvaisis O, 2020, J Curric Stud	2020	2	11	18,18
Aziz Mi, 2016, Cogent Bus Manag	2016	2	39	5,13
Taşkin Ö, 2014, Cult Stud Sci Educ	2014	2	12	16,67
Ainsworth H, 2013, Trials	2013	2	10	20,00
Tahlil T, 2013, BMC Public Health	2013	2	28	7,14
Tehrani Fr, 2008, East Mediterr Health J	2008	2	51	3,92
Tabari Khomeiran R, 2007, Nurse Educ Today	2007	2	44	4,55
Nakhaee Fh, 2002, East Mediterr Health J	2002	2	18	11,11

Network Analysis

Co Occurance Network Visualization

Figure 9 shows the analysis of occurrence from researchers related to Islamic education with a minimum cluster size of 1. Based on the picture above, there are 4 clusters formed. In cluster 1 there are 38 items, cluster 2 there are 32 items, cluster 3 there are 28 items and cluster 4 there are 2 items. The dominating keyword in cluster 1 is education, in cluster 2 the keyword is dominated by the word humans, in cluster 3 the keyword is dominated by the word article, and in cluster 4 the dominating keyword is the word education program.

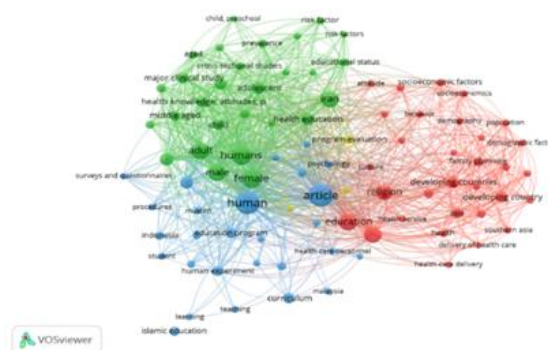


Figure 9. Co Occurance Network Visualization
Source: VOSviewer

Co Occurance Overlay Visualization

Analysis of the keyword network based on overlays is shown in figure 10. It can be seen that the words young adult, major clinical study, cross-sectional study, student are keywords with the use of the current year. While the keywords developing country, developing countries, demographic factors, asia, population are keywords used in a fairly long year, which is around 1995.

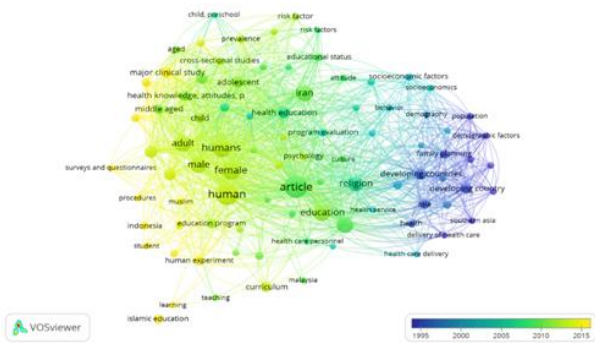


Figure 10. Co Occurance Overlay Visualization
 Source: VOSviewer

Co Occurrences Density Visualization

Figure 11 shows keywords such as article, female, human, humans, education which have a fairly high density. While some keywords that are still rarely studied include reaching, social status, international cooperation, surveys and questionnaires, risk factors and so on.

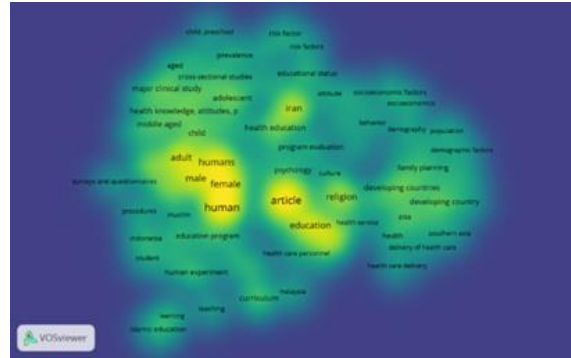


Figure 11. Co Occurrences Density Visualization
 Source: VOSviewer

Table the Occurrences In Each Cluster

Table 4. Table the Occurrences In Each Cluster

Keyword	Occurrences	Cluster
1. Education	94	1
2. Islam	89	1
3. Religion	74	1
4. Developing countries	43	1
5. Developing Country	37	1
6. Organization and management	27	1
7. Asia	29	1
8. Family planning	25	1
9. Health care planning	21	1
10. Socioeconomy factors	19	1
1. Female	117	2
2. Humans	114	2
3. Adult	96	2
4. Male	89	2
5. Iran	85	2
6. Questionnaire	54	2

Keyword	Occurrences	Cluster
7. Adolescent	48	2
8. Child	38	2
9. Attitude to health	36	2
10. Cross-sectional study	27	2
1. Article	171	3
2. Human	163	3
3. Controlled study	49	3
4. Human experiment	29	3
5. Islamic education	28	3
6. Students	24	3
7. Medical education	23	3
8. Indonesia	23	3
9. Psychology	20	3
10. Learning	17	3
1. Program evaluation	22	4
2. Health promotion	14	4

Source: R/ R-Studio

The Occurrences In Each Cluster table shows the *occurrence* in each cluster that represents the main theme of research in the field of Islamic education. The theme in the first cluster is the scope of Islamic education research. The theme in the second cluster is gender. The theme in the third cluster is around Islamic education. The theme in the fourth cluster is about Islamic education.

Bibliometric analysis is a scientific approach that uses data and statistics to understand trends, patterns, and impacts in the scientific literature. With keywords in *cluster 1* with the theme of the scope of Islamic education research based on the results of research on scientific publications that focus on Islamic religious education. Through bibliometric analysis, we can compare the development of Islamic religious education research with other disciplines related to keywords in *cluster 1*. This can be understood the

interaction between Islamic religious education and other fields.

Overall, bibliometric analysis of Islamic religious education through keywords in *cluster 1* can provide broad insight into trends, research focus, major contributors, and the impact of scientific literature in this field. In cluster 1 Islamic education holds a significant place in the context of developing countries in Asia, where the integration of religion, education, and socioeconomic factors strongly influences various aspects of society. The analysis examines the multifaceted impact of Islamic education on factors such as family planning, health care planning, organizational management, and broader socioeconomics.

Bibliometric analysis with *cluster 2* keywords with gender themes can provide insight into how Islamic religious education involves different age groups, genders, as well as the research methods used. With keywords like "child," "adolescent," and

"adult," Islamic religious education adapts to different age groups. Research can reveal effective teaching methods for children, adolescents, and adults in understanding and practicing religious teachings. With the keywords "female" and "male" shows the analysis whether there are differences in participation, approach, and religious education outcomes between men and women.

It is important to ensure equitable religious education. Keywords such as "questionnaire" and "cross-sectional study" indicate the research method used to collect the data. Islamic religious education is analyzed in the context of cross-sectional research and through the use of questionnaires. It provides practical insights for teachers, researchers, and policymakers on the best approaches in providing Islamic religious education to different age groups and genders as well as scientific research through methods that berbeda. Such as curriculum development, teaching methods, and this approach inclusive and effective Islamic religious education.

Bibliometric analysis with *cluster 3* keywords with themes around Islamic education. Islamic religious education is applied in the context of learning and how psychology plays a role in the process. With keywords in *cluster 3* such as Articles can discuss Islamic teaching materials integrated in formal, non-formal, or informal learning. The focus may include curriculum development, teaching methods, and assessment. Understanding the psychological approach used in the context of Islamic religious education includes how psychological theories are applied to understand learning motivation, moral

development, or acceptance of religious teachings by students.

Provide practical insights for educators and policymakers in developing better teaching methods and understanding how psychology can support effective Islamic religious learning approaches. Psychological concepts such as motivation, cognitive learning, and morality integrate with religious teaching. Islamic religious education is applied in learning and how the concept of psychology affects this process, namely to improve learning methods, understand student learning dynamics, and optimize Islamic religious education in the context of modern education.

Bibliometric analysis with *cluster 4* keywords with the theme of Islamic education, namely "evaluation program" this analysis focuses on the Islamic religious education program evaluated. It covers the evaluation methods used to measure the success and effectiveness of Islamic religious education programs. Various evaluation methods applied in Islamic religious education programs can be identified. These may include qualitative and quantitative methods, observations, interviews, surveys, and others to measure the impact of programs to the extent to which Islamic religious education programs impact students' understanding of religious teachings, moral development, and spiritual values. The keyword "evaluation program" in *cluster 4* directs analysis to the evaluation results of Islamic religious education programs related to student learning outcomes, both in the context of religious knowledge and character development.

This analysis provides practical insights for education practitioners, curriculum developers, and policy makers in developing more effective and relevant Islamic religious education programs. Bibliometric analysis can identify studies that have had a significant impact in the field of evaluation of Islamic religious education programs. This analysis provides insight into how the evaluation approach of Islamic religious education programs is applied in the scientific literature and how a bibliometric approach can help identify trends and developments in this field. This information is important to improve the effectiveness of Islamic religious education programs and measure their impact on students and society.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the data described above, it can be concluded that there are 593 documents that have been collected over 49 years. In 2020 it reached a peak of 75 publications. The first position is held by Nuryana. Z who wrote 6 articles. 1 of the most publications related to Islamic education programs is occupied by International Islamic University Malaysia with 18. Publikasi terbanyak dengan tema islamic Islamic education and education programs are occupied by Indonesia with a total of 164 publications. The journal that publishes the most research with the theme of Islamic education programs is Universal Journal of Education Research with several authors such as Habibi, Astrid. There are 2 keywords including Islamic education and Indonesia.

Multiple Country Publications mostly come from Malaysia, USA, Iran and Indonesia. Meanwhile, the most country

singles publications come from Iran, Indonesia, and Malaysia. The largest TC per year is Rolinson D, 2013, Acta Trop which is 35.91. The paper that has the largest total LC is in 2022, which is 25.00%, occurrence analysis from researchers related to Islamic education programs, there are 4 clusters. Analysis of the keyword network based on overlays, it can be seen that the words young adult, major and others are keywords with usage in 2023. Analysis of co occurients density visualization data shows that keywords such as article, female, education have a fairly high density. While some keywords that are still rarely researched include reaching, social status, and so on. Each cluster represents a major theme of research in the field of Islamic education. The research is limited to the scopus database in 1974-2023 only English-language publications.

This research is limited to retrieving meta data on publications indexed by Scopus. This study was limited to (DOCTYPE, "ar") and (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE, "j")) and (LIMIT-TO (LANGUANGE, "english")) to limit only English documents and articles as document types and resulted in a final document of 593, so further research is needed not only limited to Scopus. WoS (Web of Science) can be used as an option for researchers to retrieve meta data and the scope of search can be further expanded to not only English documents and articles as document types to gain a more comprehensive and in-depth understanding of Islamic education.

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