ISLAMIC EDUCATION LANDSCAPE: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PESANTREN INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract
This study aims to describe the development map and research direction of Islamic education and pesantren in Indonesia in publications indexed by the Scopus database. This study uses bibliometric analysis techniques to explore all publications indexed in the Scopus database on Islamic education and pesantren in Indonesia from 1966 to 2023. The data obtained were analyzed using Microsoft Excel and R/R-Studio. Vosviewer is used to visually analyze keyword occurrence and document citation stimulants. The author found 957 publications that fit the function, subject, and criteria set. The results of this study show that research with the theme of Islamic education and pesantren in Indonesia is the most researched in 2021. Indonesia is the country that contributes the most publications followed by Malaysia as the country that publishes the most in second place. The highest affiliation is occupied by the University Kebangsaan Malaysia. While the most relevant author is Hamzah, M.I. The limitation of this study is only taking data sets or metadata in publications indexed by Scopus. Other national and international databases were not taken into account in the study. This study presents a brief overview of the literature accessible to researchers working in education and provides recommendations for future research.

Keywords: Pesantren; Islamic Education; Bibliometrics

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan peta perkembangan dan arah penelitian pendidikan Islam dan pesantren di Indonesia pada publikasi terindeks database scopus. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik analisis bibliometrik untuk mengeksplorasi semua publikasi yang terindeks dalam basis data scopus tentang pendidikan Islam dan pesantren di Indonesia dari tahun 1966 hingga tahun 2023. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan Microsoft Excell dan R/R-Studio. Vosviewer digunakan untuk melakukan analisis visual tentang kemunculan kata kunci dan kutipan dokumen secara

stimulan. Penulis menemukan 957 publikasi yang sesuai dengan fungsi, subjek, dan kriteria yang ditetapkan. Dari hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penelitian dengan tema pendidikan Islam dan pesantren di Indonesia yang paling banyak diteliti pada tahun 2021. Indonesia merupakan negara yang paling banyak memberikan kontribusi publikasi dan disusul oleh negara malaysia sebagai negara paling banyak mempublikasikan diurutan kedua. Afiliasi tertinggi ditempati oleh University Kebangsaan Malaysia. Sedangkan penulis paling relevan yaitu Hamzah, M.I. Keterbatasan penelitian ini hanya mengambil data set atau metadata pada 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 oleh para peneliti yang bekerja di bidang pendidikan dan memberikan rekomendasi untuk penelitian dimasa depan.

Kata Kunci: *Pesantren; Pendidikan Islam; Bibliometrik.*

INTRODUCTION

The development of Islamic education in Indonesia, especially in this era of globalization, has challenges and opportunities that are different in scale, compared to developments in 1990 (Abubakar et al., 2023; Ni'am, 2015; Waghid, 2014). With the era of globalization, especially in various fields such as the fields of culture, morals, and ethics which are then supported by the existence of transportation and technology that has progressed to bring positive impacts and negative impacts to the nation (Kusumaputri et al., 2021; Ratnawati et al., 2023; Shimbo, 2017; Tolchah & Mu'ammar, 2019). This will have a positive impact on a child who is able to use/utilize well the field of technology and vice versa, a child who is unable to use and utilize the technology properly, then the child will fall into deviant behavior or things and lead to a moral crisis for the nation's children(Al-Hawary et al., 2023; Brifkani, 2021; Mohed & Ismail, 2015).

This crisis stems from the weak character of a child. In addition, another factor that causes a problem among adolescents, especially those who have just entered high school, is poor or weak religious education(Osman et al., 2020; Sholehuddin et al., 2023). In addition, the weak cultivation of religious awareness values in behavior so that what is said is not in accordance with what is done (Mahfud et al., 2023; Mujahid, 2021; Nasir & Rijal, 2021).

Some of the problems above can actually be overcome with education. In the end education is a process that takes quite a long time in order to make man a person who is broad in his spiritual and intellectual knowledge(Arifin, 2016; Bahri, 2014; Mujahid, 2021).

This is a challenge for teachers, educators, and all education practitioners not only in curriculum development but also in service institutions. Education is closely related to globalization and cannot relativize the process of globalization. In the era of globalization, Indonesia must reform its education process to create a comprehensive and flexible education system, so that graduates can effectively enter a global democratic society(Ansyah, 2022; Hanafi et al., 2021; Jamilah, 2021).

Education is one of the basic phenomena that has occurred in human

life, so it can be said that wherever there are humans, there is also education, although education is still in a simple form (Alias & Musa, 2014; Amri et al., 2018; Ivermee, 2014; Khaleefa et al., 1997). Therefore, along with the times and human development, education becomes very important and has a special meaning to advance life both from generation to generation that adapts to the demands of the growing times. Education that is supposed to produce superior human beings who are ready to become credible leaders, apparently is not able to answer these expectations quickly and precisely.

According to the opinion developed by John Dewey that what is meant by moral education is a process of giving experience. Because life is a process of growth, therefore, an educational process can be interpreted as the process of helping growth and preparing the human mind without any age limit (Dewey, 2015; Hussain, 2007). What is meant by the growth process is the process of adjusting to each phase and increasing one's skills in one's development through education.

In the social life of humanity, education is not only an effort to provide a learning process intended to bring humans into figures who have intellectual potential oriented through the transfer of knowledge (Crabtree & Baba, 2001; Hasan, 2020; Huda et al., 2020). However, the process also leads to efforts to build religious, social, ethical and aesthetic characters through the process of transferring the values contained therein.

The existence of Islamic education in the future is determined by integrating cultural capabilities with the international system as shown by rational, dynamic and comprehensive relations(Arifin, 2016).

Pesantren is one of the institutions faced with the acceleration of science and technology. They are quickly able to adapt and contribute to modern development. In addition, it must maintain its own character as a spiritual moral foundation and its function in building a religious society(Hamid, 2012; Mukhibat & Ghafar, 2019; Syafiq Humaisi et al., 2019).

Bibliometric indicators are a tool used to evaluate the results of scientific research, study the interaction between science and technology, determine fields of science, track / trace the development of new knowledge in certain fields, and are used as indicators in making strategic plans for the future(Bayram, 2020; Haq & Tanveer, 2020).

The purpose of this study is to map the development and direction of research on Islamic education and pesantren in Indonesia in publications indexed by the Scopus database from 1966-2023. The year 1966 was chosen as the starting year based on the findings in the Scopus database that in that year found the first 2 publications on Islamic education and pesantren in Indonesia.

Critical analysis of research findings is very important to pave the way for further research and provide projections for policymakers about areas of research that need to get a greater share of development speed (Mahfud et al., 2023). This evaluation procedure relies heavily on the availability of accurate data. Bibliometric research is one of the tools that plays a role in mapping data on research research that has been published. The scopus database

was used in this study because it has very high accuracy.

Recently, pesantren has become the initial alternative education program chosen by parents. Pesantren are responsible for being able to equip their students with human values through ethics, morals, and ethics education(Huda et al., 2020; Wargadinata et al., 2019; Yunitasari et al., 2020). The success in instilling educational values in pesantren is evidenced in several articles which state that pesantren are more effective and efficient in producing a generation with noble morals.

Pesantren educates its students to be able to internalize education within 24 hours. These institutions have been trusted to provide religious knowledge and formal education. Because of its exclusive nature, pesantren in Indonesia is a relevant issue to be researched in an education. Indeed, various studies on pesantren in Indonesia have been conducted, including research conducted by Ma'arif entitled education as a faundation of human learning from the pedagogy of pesantren in Indonesia. Explained that according to the history of Indonesian education, concern for pesantren has never stopped because this pessantren institution has always developed even though it is often connoted as a conservative, traditional, and exclusive institution and a "den" of terrorists. However, the existence of this pesantren is unique because it always provides answers to actual problems and crises of human life(Khan et al., 2022; Ma'arif, 2017).

As one of the very old education systems in Indonesia, pesantren have values that are always embedded in every development of the times(Arifin, 2016). This is the fact, because the pesantren education system teaches each generation not only how to be a devout person in embracing religion, but also how to maintain the continuity of the nation's history and ideology for the continuity of civilization, culture, and humanity.

In addition, based on research entitled Pondok Pesantren: Changes and Its Future explains that the tradition in Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia has a long history. In it there are efforts to advance and improve the citizens and residents of a country. Because this educational institution has existed since the Hindu-Buddhist era ruled. Islam came soon after, to continue the existing educational institutions as well as spread the influence of Islam in them. However, that does not mean that Islam only plays a small role in the struggle for education in Indonesia (Zakaria, 2010).

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 1966-2023. The search will be conducted on July 24, 2023. Researchers used R and Rstudio tools, VosViewer and Microsoft Excel to analyze citations, document content 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.

At this stage researchers used boolean operators (TITLE (Islamic AND education) OR KEY (pesantren AND in AND Indonesia) to search Scopus and produce 957 final documents. Furthermore, filtration is carried out with boolean operators (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 636 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.

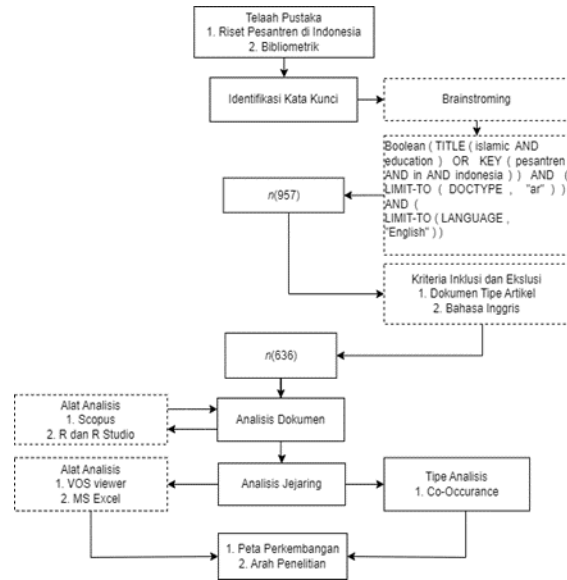The research procedure can be seen in figure 1 below:

Figure 1. Research Steps
Source: Scopus

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Document Analysis
Key Information About Data

Table 1 shows an overview of key information about the data showing that of 636 documents produced over 58 years. The document consists of 1409 authors, 234 single authors, 94.34% international authorship collaborations, 23549 references with an average citation per document of 509 citations.

Table. 1 Main Information

Description	Results
Main Information about Data	
Timespan	1966:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	307
Documents	636
Annual Growth Rate %	5.57
Document Average Age	6.86
Average citations per doc	5.09
References	23549
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	487
Author's Keywords (DE)	1693
AUTHORS	
Authors	1409

Description	Results
Authors of single-authored docs	234
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	249
Co-Authors per Doc	2.53
International co-authorships %	9.434
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	636

Documents by Year

Figure 2 shows that research with the theme of Islamic education and pesantren in Indonesia has begun to be researched since 1966 with a total of 2 studies. The most research was carried out in 2021 with a total of 92 studies, but in 2023 research with this theme decreased by a temporary number of 44 studies.
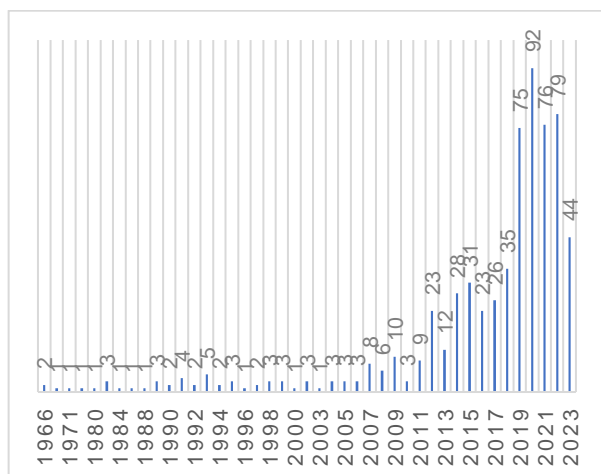

Figure 2. Year-Based Documents
Source: Scopus

Most Relevant Authors

Figure 3 shows data related to the ten most relevant authors in the field of Islamic education and pesantren in Indonesia. These ten authors whose writings have been successfully published and indexed by Scopus. The author with the highest level of influence is Hamzah, M.I. who has written 8 articles. After that, the second position was followed by writers named Suyadi, and Tamuri, A.H. with the number

of articles written as many as 6 articles. Then in third position there are Nuryana, Z. and Waghid, Y. who wrote 5 articles. While the authors with the lowest impact were the five authors with the lowest bar chart, namely Abdullah, I., Kasan, H., Rahmad, M., Razak, K.A., and Saada, N. who wrote 4 articles.
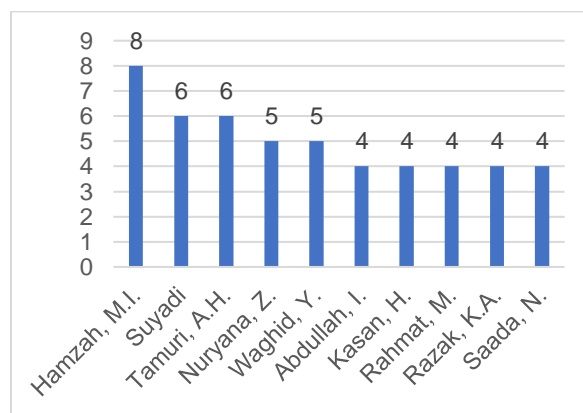

Figure 3. Documents by Author
Source: Scopus

Documents by Affiliation

Figure 4 shows the publication affiliation, where the institution that publishes the most scientific articles on Islamic education and pesantren in Indonesia is occupied by University Kebangsaan Malaysia with a total of 34 articles. Then in second position occupied by University Malaya with a total of 18 articles. In third position is occupied by International Islamic University Malaysia with 16 publications. In fourth position occupied by UIN Sunan Gunung Djati with

27

14 publications. And in the last position there are 2 universities that publish 11 publications, namely Ahmad Dahlan University and Malang State University.
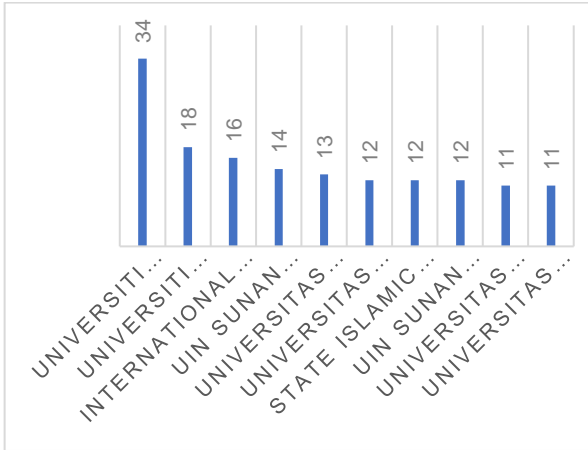
Figure 4. Documents ny Affiliation
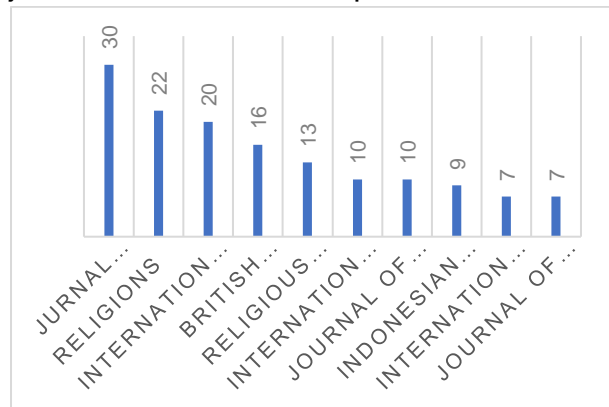**Source: Scopus**

Documents by Country

Figure 5 shows data related to documents by country where the most publications with the theme of Islamic education and pesantren in Indonesia are occupied by the Indonesian state with a total of 274 publications. Then it was second followed by Malaysia with 101 publications. Then followed by several other countries such as the United States with 46 publications, Iran with 27 publications, Canada with 13 publications, and the Netherlands with 10 publications.
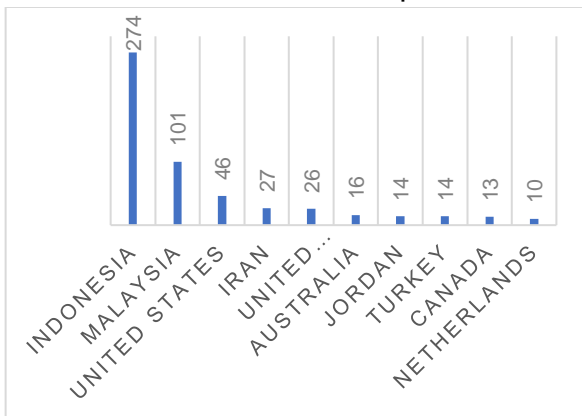
Figure 5. Documents by Country
Source: Scopus

Documents Based on Journals

Figure 6 shows document data based on journals where the most publications are published by the Journal of Islamic Education with a total of 30 publications. Followed by journals published by Religions with a total of 22 publications. Meanwhile, in the last position there is the Journal Of Social Studies Education Research which publishes journals with a total of 7 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 and pesantren in Indonesia.

The number of publications is shown through the size of the plot associated with the plot. Based on the picture above, there are 9 journals. There is 1 journal that publishes the most research with the theme of Islamic education and pesantren in

Indonesia, namely the Mediterranean Journal Of social Sciences which is displayed in orange and connected to the author, namely: Tamuri ah, Hamzah mi, Hussin nh, Kasan h.

Based on the picture above, there are 10 Authors. The size of the bar chart shows how much research results each author has published. Among the 10 authors who write the most articles on Islamic education and boarding schools is Muda i.

In the third element, each research topic is connected to the author who publishes research results with that theme. From the results of the analysis, there are 11 keywords including Islamic education, Education, Indonesia, Covid-19, Religious education, Islamic religious education, Islamic higher education, Religion, Islamic, Curriculum. This shows that these keywords are closely related to research topics in the field of Islamic education and pesantren in Indonesia.
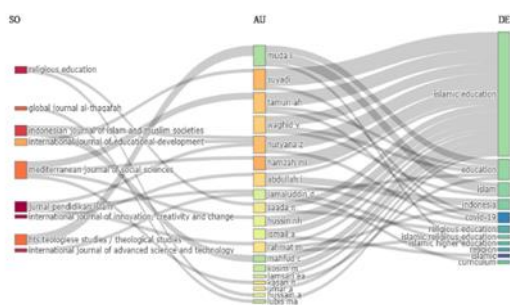
Figure 7. Three Field Plot
Source: R/ R-Studio

Coressponding Author's Countries

Figure 8 shows that the most Multiple Country publications come from Indonesia followed by Malaysia, Canada, Autralia. Meanwhile, the most Single Country Publications come from Indonesia, then followed by Malaysia, USA, Iran, United Kingdom, Australia. Corresponding Author's Countries from this study are dominated by countries from the Asian continent, which is 8 countries consisting of Indonesia, Malaysia, Iran, Turkey, Israel, United Arab Empates, Jordan, China.
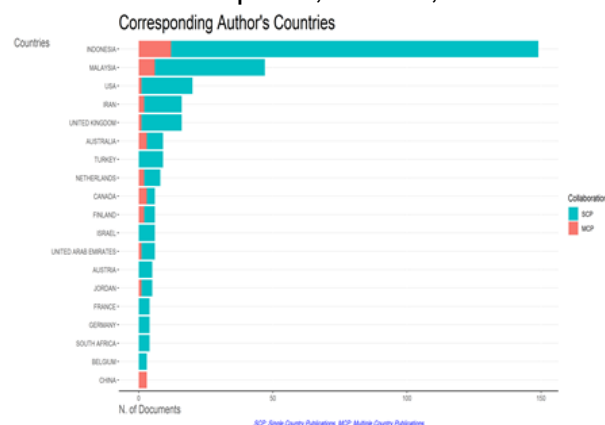
Figure 8. Corresponding Author's Countries
Source: R/ R-Studio

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
EICKELMAN DF, 1978, COMP STUD SOC HIST	176	3.83
HALSTEAD JM, 2004, COMP EDUC	175	8.75
TALBANI A, 1996, COMP EDUC REV	86	3.07
UMAR MS, 2001, AFR TODAY	67	2.91
LUKENS-BULL RA, 2001, ANTHROPOL EDUC Q	64	2.78
RICHARDSON PM, 2004, INT J EDUC DEV	57	2.85

Paper	Total Citations	TC per Year
SAHIN A, 2018, RELIGIONS	52	8.67
KHURSHID A, 2015, GENDER SOC	46	5.11
COOK BJ, 1999, INT REV EDUC	46	1.84
FROOZANI MD, 1999, BULL WHO	46	1.84

Source: R/ R-Studio

The paper that has the largest citations is the paper in 1978 with a total of 176 citations. The paper that has the largest TC per Year is HALSTEAD JM, 2004, COMP EDUC, which is 8.75. From the table above, it can be concluded that the year of publication does not affect TC, because in the earliest year, namely 1978, citations amounted to 176, in this year the highest citations, while in the current year, namely 2018, citations dropped to 52. So from the analysis of the data above, it can be concluded that the year does not affect TC.

Most Local Cite Documents

From table 3 above shows that some of these documents have the same LC of 0, then the paper that has the largest total GC is in 1997 under the name ABU-GHAZZEH TM paper, 1997, INT HABITAT and has a GC of 31%
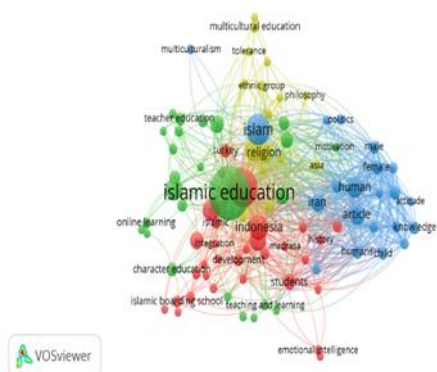
Table 3. Most Local Cited Documents

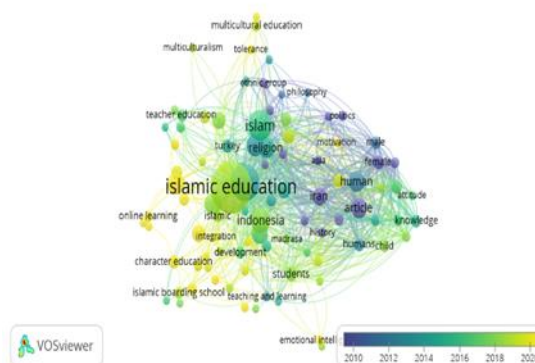| Document	Local Citations	Global Citations
ABADI A, 2015, GLOBAL J PURE APPL MATH	0	0
ABDUH A, 2020, INT J LANG EDUC	0	3
ABDUL FATTAH SANTOSO M, 2019, HUMANIT SOC SCI REV	0	0
ABDULLAH MA, 2017, AL-JAMI'AH	0	13
ABDURRAHMAN, 2021, J SOC STUD EDUC RES	0	1
ABU-GHAZZEH TM, 1997, HABITAT INT	0	31
ABU-NIMER M, 2016, RELIG EDUC	0	9
ABU-NIMER M, 2017, INT REV EDUC	0	14
ABU-RABI IM, 1989, RELIG EDUC	0	1
ABU NAWAS K, 2022, RELIGIONS	0	0

Network Analysis

Figure 9 above shows the occurance analysis of research related to Islamic education and boarding schools with a minimum cluster size of 15. Based on the picture above there are 4 clusters formed. In clusters one there are 20 items, clusters two there are 16 items, clusters three there are 16 items, clusters four there are 16 items. The dominating keyword in clusters 1 is education, in clusters 2 the dominating keyword is Human, in clusters 3 the dominating keyword is the word Islamism, and in cluster 4 the dominating keyword is the word Islamic Education.
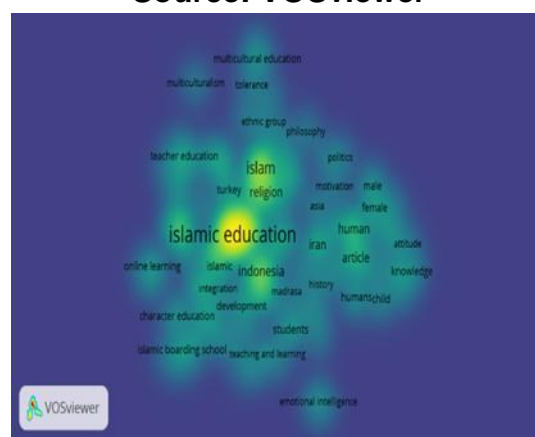
Figure 9. Co Occurance Network Visualization

Figure 10. Co Occurance Overlay Visualization
Source: VOSviewer

Figure 11. Co Occurrents Density Visualization
Source: VOSviewer
Table the Occurrences In Each Cluster

In figure 10 above shows a keyword network analysis based on overlays. It can be seen that the words caracter education, tolerance, emotional intelligent are keywords with usage in the current year. While the keywords human, female, iran, asia, politics are keywords used in the year that has been quite long around 2010. Figure 10 shows keywords, such as Islamic eduation, Islam, Indonesia, religion, and human which have a fairly high density. While some keywords that are still rarely researched include, multiculturalism, attitude, islamic boarding school, students, humans, child and so on.

Table 4. Table the Occurrences in Each Cluster

Keyword	Occurance	Cluster
1. Caracter	4	1
2. Cultur	5	
3. Curriculum	24	
4. Education	67	
5. Higher education	21	
6. Indonesia	29	
7. Islamic	7	
8. Morality	4	
9. Multicultural	4	
10. Implementation	4	
1. Adolescent	7	2
2. Child	6	
3. Attitude	4	
4. Female	10	
5. Health education	6	

Keyword	Occurance	Cluster
6. Human	21	
7. Knowledge	8	
8. Student	5	
9. Male	8	
10. Controlled Study	9	
1. Islamism	24	3
2. Curriculum development	4	
3. Multicultural education	7	
4. Egypt	4	
5. Religion	22	
6. Tolerance	4	
7. Educational attainment	5	
8. Educational development	4	
9. Educational policy	8	
10. Cultural influence	4	
1. Caracter education	9	4
2. Covid-19	8	
3. Democracy	4	
4. Islamic education	134	
5. Madrasah	6	
6. Religious education	15	
7. Pesantren	9	
8. Teacher education	8	
9. Learning model	4	
10. Islamic schools	7	

Source: R/ R-Studio

The table above shows the occurance in each cluster that represents the main theme of research in the field of Islamic education and boarding schools. The theme in the first clusters is nlai-value characters. The theme of clusters 2 is content about the subject. The theme of clusters 3 is Education content. Theme clusters 4 is content about School elements.

CONCLUSION

From the research with the theme of Islamic education and pesantren in Indonesia, it can be concluded that there are 636 documents produced for 58 years from 1966 to 2023. It consists of 1409 authors and 234 single authors. It was first published in 1966 with a total of 2 documents, and in 2023 it published 44 documents. Most publications related to this theme were written by Hamzah, M.I. with a total of 8 articles. Where the most publications related to the theme of Islamic education and pesantren in Indonesia are occupied by University Kebangsaan Malaysia with a total of 34 publications. The country that publishes the most related to this theme is Indonesia with a total of 274 publications. There are 9 journals. There is 1 journal that publishes the most research with the theme of Islamic education and pesantren in Indonesia, namely the Mediterranean Journal Of social Sciences which is displayed in orange and connected to the author, namely: Tamuri

ah, Hamzah mi, Hussin nh, Kasan h. there are 11 keywords including Islamic education, Education, Indonesia, Covid-19, Religious education, Islamic religious education, Islamic higher education, Religion, Islaamic, Curriculum. This shows that these keywords are closely related to research topics in the field of Islamic education and pesantren in Indonesia. Multiple Country publications and the most Single Country Publications are from Indonesia. Corresponding Author's Countries from this study are dominated by countries from the Asian continent, which is 8 countries consisting of Indonesia, Malaysia, Iran, Turkey, Israel, United Arab Empates, Jordan, China.

The paper that has the largest citations is the paper in 1978 with a total of 176 citations. The paper that has the largest TC per Year is HALSTEAD JM, 2004, COMP EDUC, which is 8.75. The paper that has the largest total GC was in 1997 under the name ABU-GHAZZEH TM paper, 1997, HABITAT INT and has a GC of 31%. From the data it can be explained that above there are 4 clusters formed. In clusters 1 there are 20 items, clusters 2 there are 16 items, clusters 3 there are 16 items, clusters 4 there are 16 items. The words Caracter Education, Tolerance, Emotional Intelligent are keywords with usage in the recent year.

This research is limited to retrieving meta data on publications indexed by Scopus. This study was limited to (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE , "English")) to limit only English documents and articles as document types and resulted in a final document of 636, 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 and Pesantren in Indonesia.

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