

TRENDS IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION RESEARCH: A BIBLIOMETRIC PERSPECTIVE ON THE GLOBAL LITERATURE 2014 -2024

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Abstract: Study This aiming For identify global trends in study Islamic education during period 2014–2024, with focus on pattern publication, theme main, and collaboration writer. Using approach quantitative based on analysis bibliometrics, data obtained from the Scopus database via keyword search such as "Islamic Education" and "Islamic Studies AND Education." With PRISMA method, 291 articles met the criteria criteria inclusion analyzed use device soft VOSviewer And Biblioshiny For map trend publication, distribution geographic, collaboration between author, and keyword theme. Results show improvement significant in publication with level growth annual average of 10.79 %, with theme main such as "Islamic Education," and "Education" which dominate. However, only 7.216% of the documents involve collaboration international, reflecting domination study local. New study This located on visualization of co-occurrence keywords and thematic mapping that reveals potential development theme like gender in Islamic education, nationalism, and diaspora. Study This give outlook for academics For explore theme new And increase collaboration cross country, and help identify gap study For development more Continue. Results study expected enrich related global literature Islamic education.

INTRODUCTION

Islamic education has long been recognized as a key pillar in the cultural, social, and spiritual development of Muslim societies. Rooted in the principles of the Qur'an and Sunnah, Islamic education aims to shape individuals who are not only knowledgeable but also have moral and spiritual integrity. In the last decade, the global education landscape has undergone significant transformations influenced by technological advances, globalization, and increasing attention to sustainable development. This transformation presents new challenges and opportunities for Islamic education. Studies show that the implementation of context-based learning, such as contextual learning models, can improve students' understanding of Islamic material as well as the relevance of Islamic values in modern life (Taufiqulbiri & Muqowim, 2022). In addition, the concept of education based on religious traditions integrated with sustainable development values has also been identified as a solution to creating a generation of Muslims who are globally competitive but still rooted in local traditions (Ramadhan et al., 2023). Furthermore, Islamic education that emphasizes transformative character by integrating the values of the Qur'an can serve as a tool to

promote social justice and inclusive development (Adnan & Siregar, 2023). Through these approaches, Islamic education is not only relevant but also strategic in responding to the challenges of the times.

In the period from 2014 to 2024, research related to Islamic education showed a significant increase, both in terms of quantity and diversity. Various dimensions of Islamic education have been studied, including curriculum development, pedagogy, integration with modern science, gender inclusivity, and its role in building social harmony and global citizenship. Modern research reveals that bibliometric approaches can provide valuable insights into publication trends, key research themes, and significant contributions to Islamic education discourse. For example, bibliometric analysis shows the development of modernization of Islamic education, with a focus on the integration of traditional Islamic values with modern pedagogy in countries such as Indonesia, Turkey, and Egypt (Asari et al., 2024). Other research maps the development of Islamic education and Islamic finance through co-citation and co-word analysis, which identifies key themes such as zakat, banking education, and Islamic financial technology (Wahyudi et al., 2023). In addition, a bibliometric study of Islamic education in the Scopus database highlights the dominance of publications from Muslim-majority countries, such as Indonesia, as well as the development of the theme of Islamic education in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic (Hakiman & Ramadhan, 2022). The gender perspective is also a major concern, with an analysis of the trend of women's roles in Islamic education showing fluctuations but remaining a relevant topic to date (Nadhiroh et al., 2023). These findings underline the need for further exploration of the dynamics of Islamic education research to provide deeper insights into the contributions and developments of its discourse.

Bibliometric analysis of global research in Islamic education over the past ten years is important for several strategic reasons. First, it helps identify key focuses and emerging trends, such as the digitalization of Islamic learning, adaptation to modern contexts, and integration of Islamic values with educational technology (Judijanto et al., 2024). Second, it reveals collaborative networks among researchers, institutions, and countries, with contributions from Muslim-majority countries, especially Indonesia and Malaysia, and the central role of leading universities in guiding global discourse (Wahyudi et al., 2023). Third, it provides a basis for evaluating the impact of Islamic education research in addressing contemporary challenges, including adaptation to distance learning and digital transformation, which are increasingly relevant during the COVID-19 pandemic (Machali & Suhendro, 2022). In addition, bibliometric findings also highlight the contribution of research to the field of Islamic social finance, such as zakat and waqf, which can support sustainable development in the global Muslim community (Akhter et al., 2023). Thus, this analysis not only provides a comprehensive overview of the development of Islamic education discourse, but also becomes a basis for formulating more inclusive and innovative research strategies in the future.

This study aims to fill the existing gap by conducting a bibliometric analysis of Islamic education literature from 2014 to 2024. By analyzing publication trends, authorship patterns, citation metrics, and thematic areas, this study aims to provide a holistic perspective on the development of Islamic education studies globally. The results of this study are expected to not only enrich academic discourse but also provide guidance for

policymakers, educators, and practitioners in strengthening a more resilient and responsive Islamic education system to the needs of the modern era.

METHODE

Study This use approach quantitative based on analysis bibliometrics For identify global trends in study Islamic education during 2014–2024 period. Main data taken from a reputable database such as Scopus, which covers article journal. The data collection process is carried out with enter keywords such as "Islamic Education," "Islamic Studies AND Education," and variation other relevant data. The data obtained Then filtered based on criteria inclusion, namely only articles that focus on Islamic education, published in range the specified time, and available in Language English or Arabic. Article with theme No relevant, duplicate, or simply to mention Islamic education in general at a glance issued from analysis, as explained on image below This:

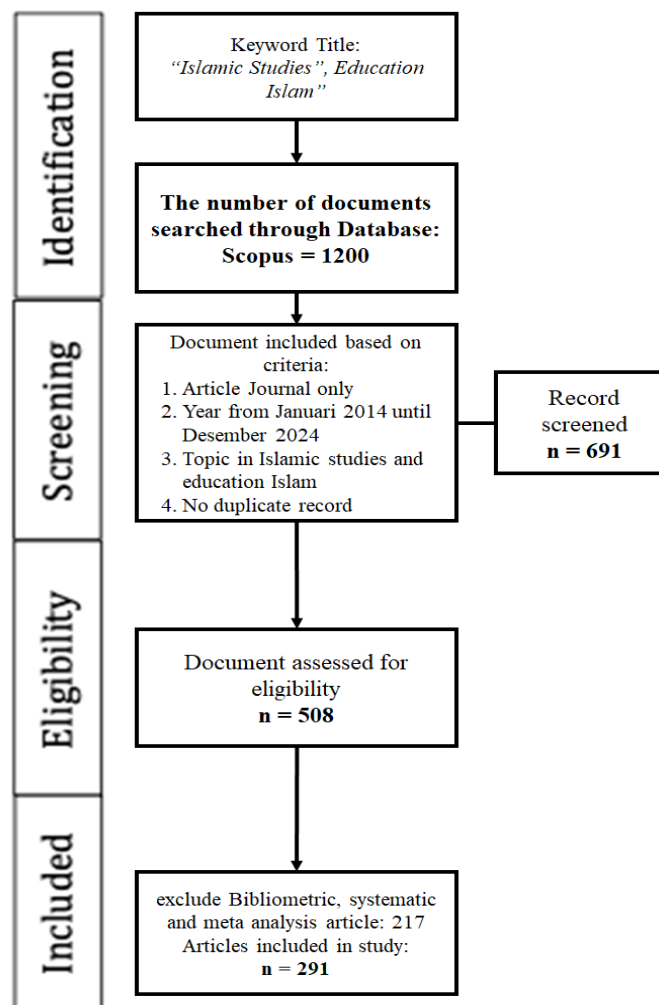


Figure 1. Method Study PRISMA Approach
Source: (Moher et al., 2009)

Chart the is a flowchart The PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) method was used. For explaining the selection process article in A study systematic (Moher et al., 2009). Identification stage (Identification), search done using the keywords “Islamic Studies” and “Education”.

Islam” in the Scopus database, resulting in a total of 1,200 documents. Furthermore, in Screening stage (Filtering), documents selected based on criteria certain, namely only article journal, year publication between January 2014 to December 2024, relevance with topic Islamic Studies and Islamic education, as well as No There is duplication. After the filtering process, the number of articles that passed to 691. On Eligibility stage (Feasibility), documents This rated based on Contents And relevance, resulting in 508 documents that meet the requirements. criteria eligibility. Finally, on Included stage (Included), articles of a nature bibliometric, systematic, and meta- analysis as many as 217 articles issued from research. With Thus, the total number of articles entered in study is 291 articles. Procedure data analysis was performed in three stage main. First, analysis distribution publication annual for identify temporal development of the research. Second, the analysis bibliometrics use device soft like VOSviewer for map distribution geographic, collaboration between the author, and pattern citation in global literature. Third, keyword analysis done for identify frequent themes appear and trend developing themes from time to time. Results study visualized in form chart trend annual , map collaboration, as well as map keyword network for give description comprehensive about evolution and research hotspots Islamic education.

RESULTAND DISCUSSION

1. Documents by year

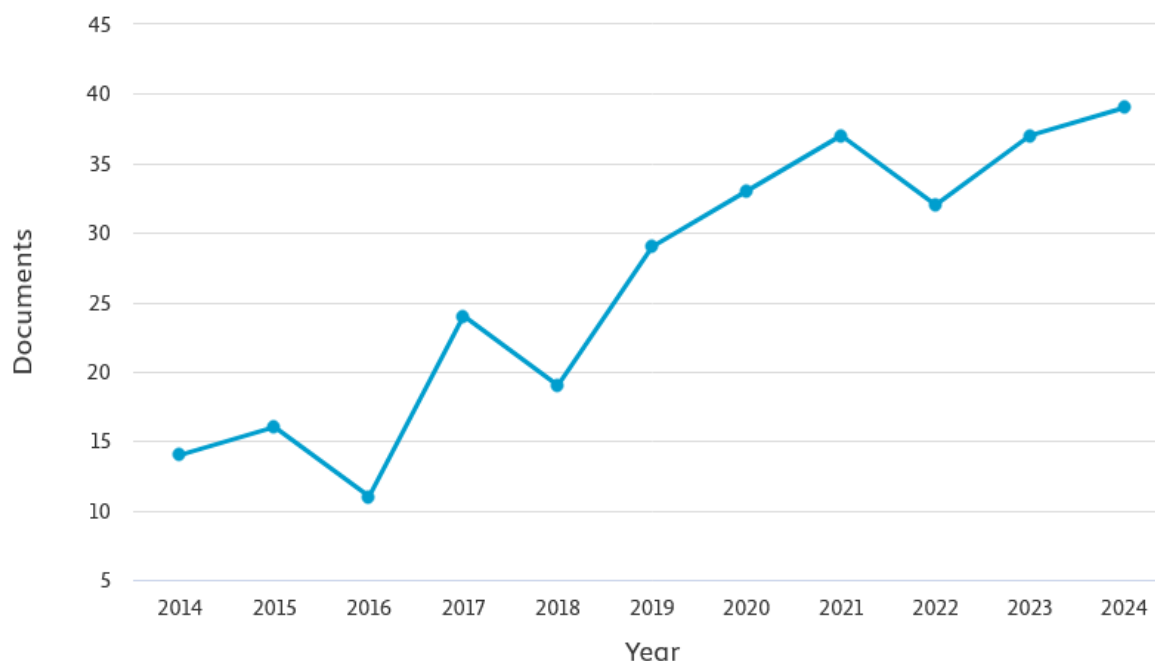


Figure 2. Document 2014-2024

In 2014, the number of documents published was around 15 documents, and continues to grow. experienced a significant increase, especially after 2016, reaching its peak as many as 40 documents in 2024. However, some fluctuations were seen during the period such as a small decrease in 2016 compared to the previous year. After that decrease, the number of documents increased drastically in 2017. In addition, in 2021 there was a temporary decrease compared to 2020, but the number increased again in the following year, from 2022 to 2024.

Significant periods were seen in 2017 and 2019, where there was a sharp increase in the number of documents, which indicates greater attention to this topic during period. Meanwhile, a more stable trend with little fluctuation occurred between 2020 to 2024, reflecting consistent growth in research on this field. The increase in the number of documents can be interpreted as an increase researcher's interest in the topic being analyzed. A temporary decline, as occurred in 2016 and 2021, may be due to external factors, such as funding constraints research or change of academic focus to other issues.

2. Subject Area Focus Documents

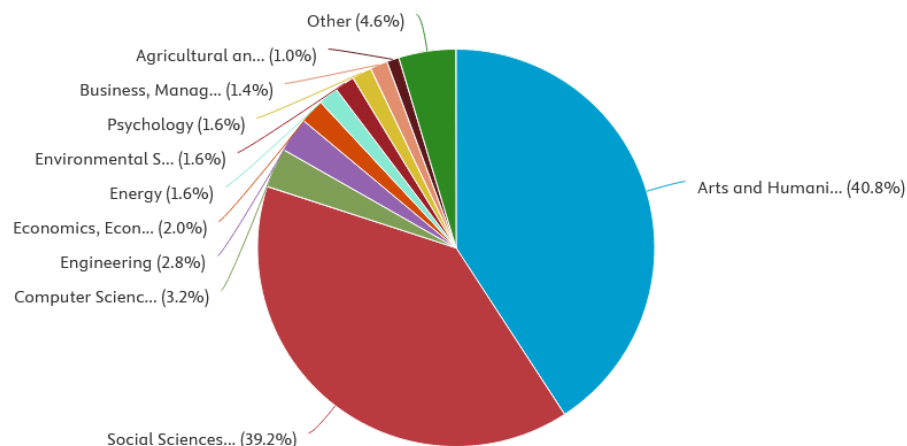


Figure 3. Subject Area Focus Document

Chart the show distribution document based on relevant subject areas, providing description about field research that dominates 2977ocus analyzed . The Arts and Humanities field dominates with contribution by 40.8 %, indicating that focus study this own relatedness strong with studies art And humanities, such as history, culture, or philosophy. Position second occupied by Social Sciences with contribution of 39.2 %, which reflects relevance focus to aspect social, education, and public.

Besides that, field such as computer Science (3.2 %), Engineering (2.8%), and Economics (2.0%) have more contribution small but still show existence approach technology, engineering, and economy in this study. Other fields such as psychology (1.6 %), Environmental Science (1.6%), and Energy (1.6%) provide minimum contribution, which is likely big reflect studies specific related aspects. As much as 4.6 % of the documents including in "Other" category, shows existence other relevant fields.

However No categorized in a way specific. In overall, this graph show that focus study own Main focus on field arts, humanities, and knowledge social, with contribution small from other disciplines that reflect approach interdisciplinary.

3. Main Information



Figure 4. Main Information

The results of the bibliometric analysis show that the analyzed data covers the period from 2014 to 2024, with a total of 291 documents published in 197 unique sources or journals. The average annual growth rate of publications reached 10.79%, indicating a significant increasing trend in the number of documents over the past decade. The analysis also revealed that these documents involved 573 authors, with 151 documents written by a single author. The average number of authors per document was 2.05, indicating moderate collaboration in the writing. However, only 7.216% of the documents involved international collaboration, reflecting that most of the research was conducted at the national or local level. In addition, the analysis noted 1,089 unique keywords used by the authors to describe their research themes. The average age of the documents in this dataset was 3.93 years, with an average of 3,897 citations per document, indicating the visibility and impact of the research in the scientific literature. However, no reference data was included in this analysis, possibly due to limitations of the dataset or the settings of the analysis tool. Overall, these results provide an in-depth look at the characteristics of the publications in the dataset, including growth trends, collaboration rates, and recognition through citations.

4. Thematic Map

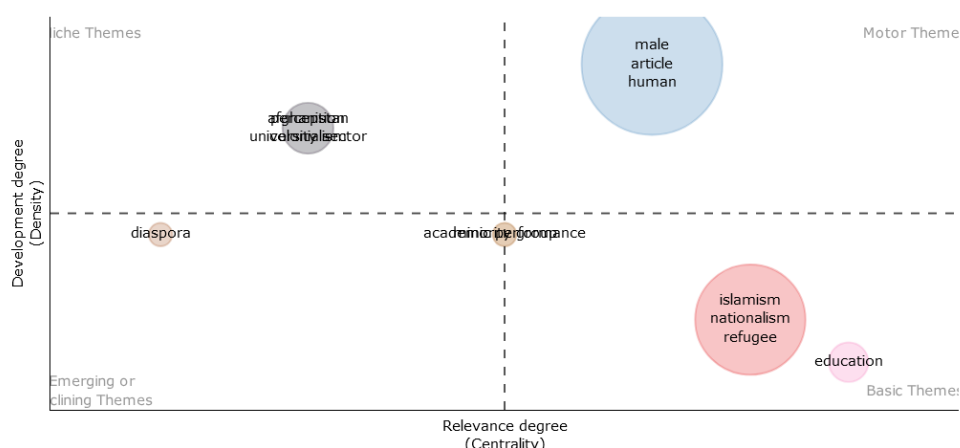


Figure 5. Thematic Map

The thematic map provides an overview of the research themes analyzed, divided into four quadrants based on two dimensions: Relevance Degree (Centrality) and Development Degree (Density). Themes in the Motor Themes quadrant (top right), such as *male*, *article*, *human*, are highly relevant and well-developed, indicating that they are central to the field of study and have strong internal structures. In the Basic Themes quadrant (bottom right), themes like *Islamism*, *nationalism*, *refugees*, and *education* are identified as foundational and relevant but require further exploration and internal development. The Niche Themes quadrant (top left), represented by *diaspora*, consists of themes that are well-developed within their niche but have limited connections to broader research areas. Notably, there are no significant themes in the Emerging or Declining Themes quadrant (bottom left), suggesting that the dataset does not include many underdeveloped or declining research topics.

The size of each circle reflects the volume of research or publication density for each theme, with larger circles indicating a higher number of related documents. For example, *male*, *article*, *human* appears to have the most substantial publication volume. This map helps identify central and emerging areas of focus while highlighting gaps and opportunities for further research, particularly in themes such as *education* and *Islamism*, *nationalism*, *refugees*, which are relevant but require more internal structuring.

5. Network Collaboration Between Writer

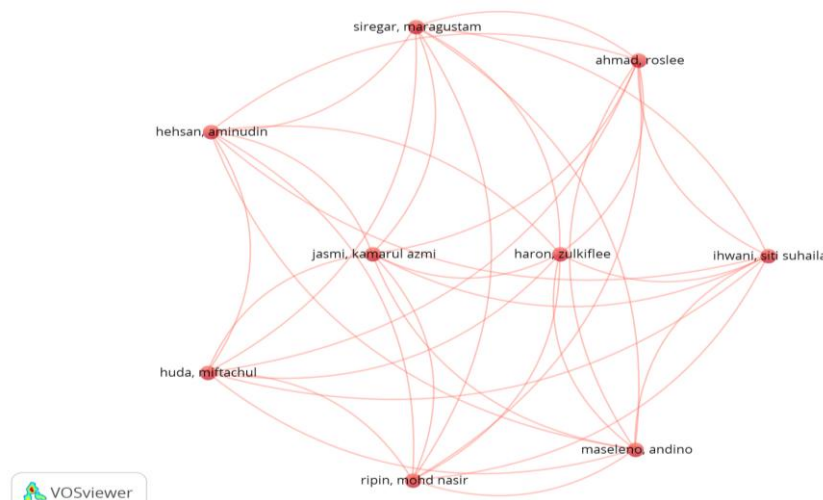


Figure 6. Network Collaboration Between Writer

The image of the analysis results using VOSviewer shows the collaboration network between authors in a research field. Each circle (node) represents an author, with the size of the circle indicating the author's contribution, such as the number of publications or their influence in the network. The lines connecting the nodes (edges) represent collaboration between two authors in one or more publications. The thickness of the line indicates the intensity of the collaboration; the thicker the line, the more often the two authors collaborate. Authors such as *siregar*, *maragustam*, *hehsan*, *aminudin*, and *jasmi*, *kamarul azmi* appear to have more connections, indicating that they are central figures in this network.

Overall, the network reflects a pattern of close collaboration, with most authors connected to each other, indicating good cooperation among researchers. These connections suggest that collaboration plays a significant role in advancing research. Authors with more connections are likely to be key drivers in the network, while authors with fewer connections may be involved in smaller projects or more specific research. This analysis helps identify key authors and provides insight into the dynamics of collaboration within the research community.

6. Heat Map

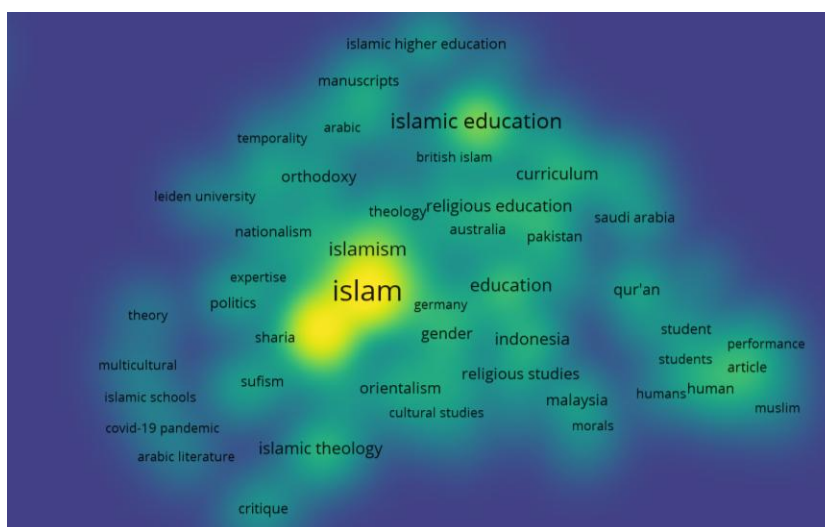


Figure 7. Heat Map

This heatmap visualizes the intensity of keyword occurrences in research related to Islam and Islamic education. The bright yellow color in the center of the map, as in the keywords *Islam*, *Islamic education*, and *education*, indicates a very high level of occurrence, making it a major theme in the literature analyzed. The green color reflects moderate intensity, with keywords such as *Islamism*, *religious education*, and *gender* appearing frequently but not as intensely as the main keyword. On the other hand, the dark blue color indicates low intensity, as seen in the keywords *madrasah* and *Islamic thought*, indicating that these topics are discussed less frequently or are of lesser focus.

This distribution reflects the thematic structure of the research, where core themes such as *Islam* and *education* are at the center as the main focus, while supporting themes such as *curriculum*, *gender*, and *Indonesia* are located around them, indicating their complementary role. More specific themes such as *the COVID-19 pandemic* and *Arabic literature* are located at the periphery with lower intensity, reflecting a more specialized focus. This heatmap provides insight into how topics in Islam-related research are distributed, with a strong focus on core themes and opportunities to further explore specific themes that have received less attention. This visualization helps understand trends, theme dominance, and potential for further research.

7. Network Inter Keywords

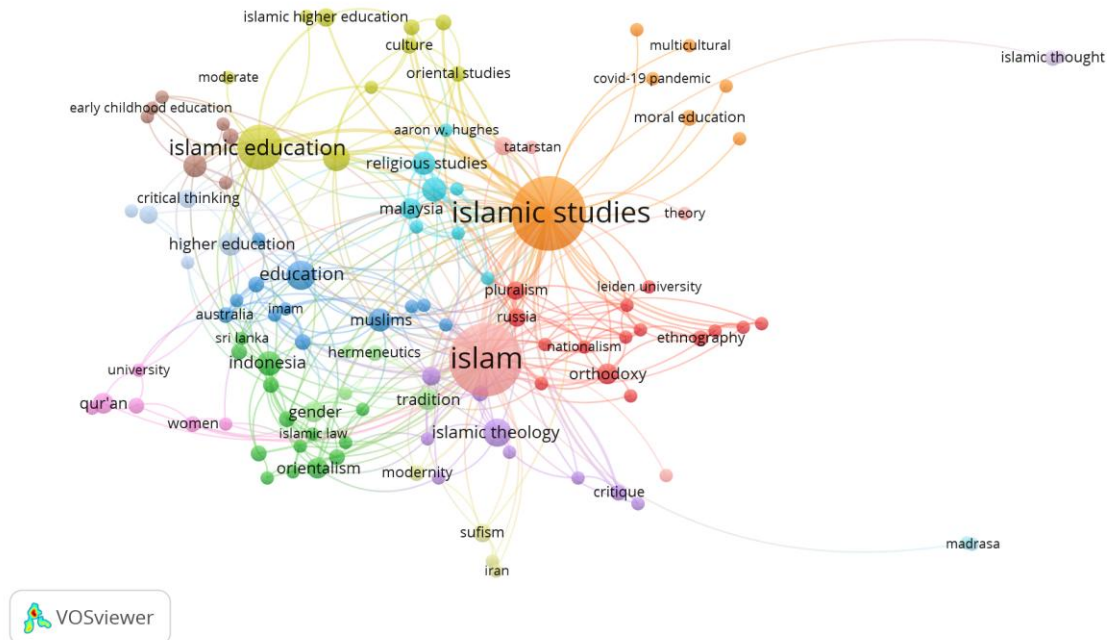


Figure 8. Network Inter Keywords

This figure is a visualization of the co-occurrence keyword network using VOSviewer, which depicts the relationships between keywords in research related to Islam, Islamic education, and Islamic studies. Keywords such as *Islam*, *Islamic studies*, and *Islamic education* are in the center with large circles, indicating their high frequency and importance in the research network. The connecting lines between the circles reflect the relationship or co-occurrence of the keywords in the research, with the thickness of the lines indicating the strength of the relationship.

The colors of the circles and lines indicate thematic clusters formed in the study. The orange cluster centered on *Islamic studies* includes themes such as *pluralism*, *moral education*, and *multicultural*, indicating a focus on social aspects and moral education. The red cluster with keywords such as *Islam*, *orthodoxy*, and *ethnography* focuses on traditional issues, theology, and cultural approaches in Islam. The green cluster includes themes such as *gender*, *Islamic law*, and *orientalism*, indicating attention to gender issues and oriental studies. Meanwhile, the blue cluster focuses on education, with keywords such as *education*, *higher education*, and *critical thinking* indicating a close connection to the modern Islamic education system.

In addition, keywords such as *COVID-19 pandemic* and *Islamic thought* are located on the periphery of the network, indicating more specific topics and less connected to the main core. This visualization reflects the research focus on core themes such as Islam, education, and social studies, and shows the presence of supporting themes such as gender, pluralism, and moral education developing in the research network. This figure helps understand the relationships between themes in the literature and identifies research trends and gaps for further exploration.

Discussion

This study reveals significant trends in the field of global Islamic education research during the period 2014–2024, using a bibliometric analysis approach applied to 291 articles that have been screened through the PRISMA method. This study not only identifies publication patterns, but also explores collaboration between authors, geographical distribution, and in-depth thematic analysis. Here are some of the main discussions from the results of this study:

1. Improving Islamic Education Publications

The data shows a significant increase in publications, with an average annual growth rate of 10.79%. Especially after 2016, the number of annual publications has experienced a clear spike, with a peak occurring in 2024. This trend reflects the growing interest in Islamic education research. This increase may be influenced by social changes, the need to adapt to global developments, and interest in the relevance of Islamic education in the digital era. However, the fluctuations that occurred in 2016 and 2021 indicate that external factors such as research funding or changes in topic focus may affect publication patterns.

2. Dominance of Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences

Analysis of the subject areas of the publications shows the dominance of the arts and humanities (40.8%) and social sciences (39.2%). This dominance shows that most Islamic education research focuses on the cultural, historical, and social aspects of Muslim societies. This finding is consistent with theories that state that Islamic education is not only limited to religious teaching, but also plays an important role in the formation of the social and cultural identity of Muslim societies.

Meanwhile, contributions from fields such as computers, engineering, and economics are relatively small. This may indicate that despite efforts to integrate technology-based approaches in Islamic education, the focus of research is still dominated by social and humanitarian studies.

3. Author Collaboration Patterns and Internationalization

The results of the author collaboration analysis revealed that only 7.216% of the articles involved international collaboration, indicating that despite collaboration between authors, most Islamic education research is conducted in a national context. This reflects the dominance of Muslim-majority countries in this study, which tend to produce research with a strong local focus. However, the presence of moderate collaboration with an average of 2.05 authors per document suggests that there is potential for strengthening collaboration between researchers, which could enrich research output with a global perspective.

4. Thematic Mapping and Gaps in Research

Thematic mapping conducted in this study shows that the most relevant and developed themes are topics such as "Islamic Education," "Human," and "Article." These themes are in the motor themes quadrant, indicating that they have high relevance and strong structure in the literature. However, some themes such as "Islamism," "Nationalism," and "Refugee" are in the basic themes quadrant, which still require further development. This indicates that although these topics are relevant, they are not well structured in the study of Islamic education as a whole, and require more exploration in the future.

Meanwhile, themes such as "diaspora" emerged as niche themes indicating that although this is a well-developed topic within a particular subdiscipline, its relevance to the mainstream

field of Islamic education is still limited. This suggests that there is room to expand these niche topics to become an integral part of the global Islamic education discourse.

5. Keyword Network Patterns and Research Trends

Keyword network analysis through VOSviewer shows that keywords such as "Islam," "Islamic education," and "education" are at the center of the network with high frequency. The clusters formed show a close relationship between Islamic education, moral education, gender, and pluralism, as well as the integration of religion and education. Topics such as "COVID-19 pandemic" and "Arabic literature" emerge as more specialized topics, indicating that although this research is important, it is not fully connected to the larger main theme of Islamic education.

This keyword map provides a clear picture of the main research trends in Islamic education, and also highlights existing gaps, such as the importance of deepening the study of gender in Islamic education, as well as the potential of contemporary themes such as cultural diversity, democracy, and the role of Islamic education in building global social awareness.

CONCLUSION

This study provides important insights into trends in Islamic education from a bibliometric perspective, identifying publication patterns, key themes, and gaps and opportunities for further development. Although most research is still conducted at the national level, there is potential to expand international collaboration and strengthen research in emerging areas, such as the role of women in Islamic education, the digitalization of learning, and the integration of Islamic values in a global social and cultural context. In the future, further research is expected to delve deeper into less explored themes, making a broader contribution to the development of Islamic education that is relevant to today's global challenges.

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