

Bibliometric Analysis of Islamic Education Research Development in Scopus International Database Publications 2018-2022

Miftahul Jannah

UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

Hakiman

UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

Syahrul Ramadhan

UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

Abstract

This research aims as literature or library material that can be used in mapping the writing of further Islamic Education scientific articles. By knowing the main information of the article, the most relevant authors, developments of publication by year, productive countries, co-occurrence network by title, source titles, theme developments, trending topics by title, wordcloud by title, thematic maps, most citations, and institutional network collaborations. the tool used to analyze the data in this study is part of *the r-studio*, namely *the softwarebibliometrix r-package*. the analyzed data were obtained from the scopus database with journal document types. the type of document obtained is in the form of a bibtex file extension that is analyzed using *the biblioshiny webinterface*. the results of a bibliometric analysis of the scientific study of Islamic Education provide an illustration that scientific articles on Islamic Education are quite popular in the world of global academia. Furthermore, the collaboration of institutional networks in scientific studies of Islamic Education is still dominated by universities in Muslim-majority countries. The discussion of the scientific study of Islamic Education raised many themes related to the social field, the concept of Islamic Education in general, and Islamic Education which was integrated with several other concepts such as entrepreneurship, Islamic Education in Indonesia, and others. The development of studies on Islamic Education follows global developments where from 2020 until now researchers have discussed a lot about Islamic Education which is connected to the Covid-19 Pandemic situation.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Education, Islam

Coresponding author

Email: 21204011063@student.uin-suka.ac.id1

hakiman@staff.uinsaid.ac.id2

syahrul.ramadhan@uin-suka.ac.id3

Introduction

Islamic education is a guidance to the physical growth and soul of the individual in accordance with the Qur'an and Sunnah so that it can direct and teach him to apply Islamic values as a consideration in acting or doing something, so as to achieve a perfect human being and soul *Tawakkal* (Rusmin, 2017). The challenges facing Islamic education today is facing a generation with a mindset that is heavily influenced by modern lifestyles, highly dependent on the speed of instant information, innovative, active collaboration and creative thinking framework. And negative things like individuals, being lazy and instant, tend not to pay attention to norms, customs and ethics (Nata, 2018). Because of the importance of the role of Islamic education in the present to be able to adapt to the Times. Efforts of Islamic education in adapting to global challenges is to make strategic education in the present is able to create a generation that *bekompetensi*, independent, productive, and *berakhlaqul karimah*, because global life in the future is very competitive or full of competition.

From the explanation above, it is certainly necessary to examine further the development of Islamic Education Research. Research that is able to develop Islamic education into a solution to the problems of today's generation. The development of Islamic education research from 1928 to 2020 in international academic studies has experienced significant developments. Not only limited to the Islamic world, but also interesting the attention of Western academics. Research conducted by Busro et al, explained that Islamic education research will continue to grow in accordance with the Times. The scientific study of Islamic education is also in the spotlight of international academics. It is known that as of 2021 the most prolific authors in studying Islamic education come from South Asian and Southeast Asian countries. One of the factors that influence it is the dominance of the Muslim community and the development of Islamic education institutions in the country. Not only in the Asian continent, the study of Islamic Education has also attracted the attention of many Western countries (Busro et al., 2021).

Furthermore, the results of bibliometric analysis research with the keywords "Islamic Education" or "Madrasah" or "Islamic School" with data sources from *scopus* written by Imam Machali and Eko Suhendro in 2020 explained an increase in the publication of Scopus-indexed Islamic Education articles in the last 5 years. The author of the article is dominated by academics from Indonesia. However, the shortcoming of the article is that the research material is not specific to the study of Islamic Education or religious studies (Machali & Suhendro, 2022).

The scientific development of Islamic education is characterized by the development of research on the integration-interconnection of Islamic education with other sciences and seeks to adapt to the Times and technology. This is in accordance with research conducted

by Ulpah Andayani explaining that from 2017-2021 the number of International Islamic education publications indexed by scopus has increased. The themes of Islamic education research are very diverse, this is done as an effort to respond to changes in various sectors of community life both social, cultural, political, educational, technological and economic (Andayani, 2021).

Looking at the development of Islamic education research, it is necessary to investigate further how the development of research from year to year with bibliometric methods. Bibliometrics is a study of Science in the field of libraries that have been applied from the 1980s. Along with the development of research this method began to be widely applied and studied in various fields of science (Rohanda & Winoto, 2019). The definition of bibliometric in general is the science that discusses authors using mathematical analysis. The function of this analysis is to determine the productivity of researchers and map further research in the same field (Latief, 2014). Bibliometric analysis in the study of Islamic Education serves to see the direction and trend of research and collaboration networks of Islamic education studies or research conducted by researchers in the field, helping to answer the situation and conditions related to current Islamic education research problems and various materials for planning projects and research in the future.

Research bibliometric analysis of Islamic education with the Scopus Database in 2018-2022 aims as literature or library materials that can be used in writing scientific articles. By knowing the main information of the article, the productivity level of previous researchers or the most relevant authors, reviewing publications related to the scope of Islamic education by identifying publication developments by year, productive countries, Co-occurrence Network by title, source titles, theme developments, trending topics by title, Wordcloud by Title, Thematic Maps or research theme opportunities in the future, relevant affiliations, most citations, and institutional network collaborations. So that the next researcher is able to map research that can respond to various challenges in the national and international community. Furthermore, this research can be a guideline for the next researcher in contributing with authors from various affiliated institutions, as well as countries so that the science of Islamic education can be more developed.

Data analysis was obtained from the Scopus database. Scopus indexer engine in bibliometric analysis serves to see the results of mapping knowledge disseminated research. And also Scopus is one of the largest publication indexers that is widely used internationally and analyzes a variety of science, especially in easily accessible journals (Solomon et al., 2013). Scopus Database can be trusted by researchers as a source of data in large-scale bibliometric analysis, Research Assessment, International University standards, and evaluation in research policy (Baas et al., 2020).

Methods

Methods in this study using quantitative research descriptive bibliometric approach. Bibliometric approach aims to review the quantity of publications and citations of various scientific references (De Moya-Anegón et al., 2010). Tools used to analyze bibliometric on scientific publications using a database on a network of data that can be taken from the website or create a standalone database. The Software used in analyzing the data in this study is *Bibliometric R-Package* is part of *R-Studio*. This Software will help display the results of bibliometric visualization with statistics and free. Before using R-Studio, R programming language is used to manipulate data, statistical analysis, and data visualization. R-Studio or known as Integrated Development Environment (IDE) which is a platform to accommodate various packages using the R language to analyze text mining and Matrix (Krotov, 2013).

To see the results of mapping Science in the field of research with a particular subject written in scientific publications can use co-words analysis using keywords (keywords). Furthermore, bibliometric mapping also examines and looks at the level of productivity and collaboration in research activities and writing scientific papers called Co-Authorship. Co-Authorship according to Brady Land in bibliometric studies aims to see the level of productivity in authors both as single authors and group authors when conducting research (Lund, 2019). In addition, with the author's analysis, it can be known which institutions or departments and countries often contribute to research and publish the results of scientific work.

Data collection was carried out through the scopus database with the keyword "*Islamic Education*" by searching journals based on keywords, article titles, and abstracts with publication conditions for 2018-2022. Journal is a form of publication that serves as a register of intelligence, write the results of activities related to scientific requirements, and publish it widely and then archive all the findings of the intelligence results (Ristekdikti, 2010). The document type obtained is a BibTex file extension that is analyzed using the Biblioshiny WebInterface. The population of this study is scientific publications on Islamic education in countries around the world indexed by scopus during the period 2018-2022 articles obtained as of 7th November 2022 as many 1479 scientific publication titles.

Research Results and Discussion

Main Information

In Table 1, the authors present data on the development of Islamic education scientific publications in the global world for the period 2018-2022 in general. The main information obtained is the time range of documents analyzed by year, the number of Islamic education

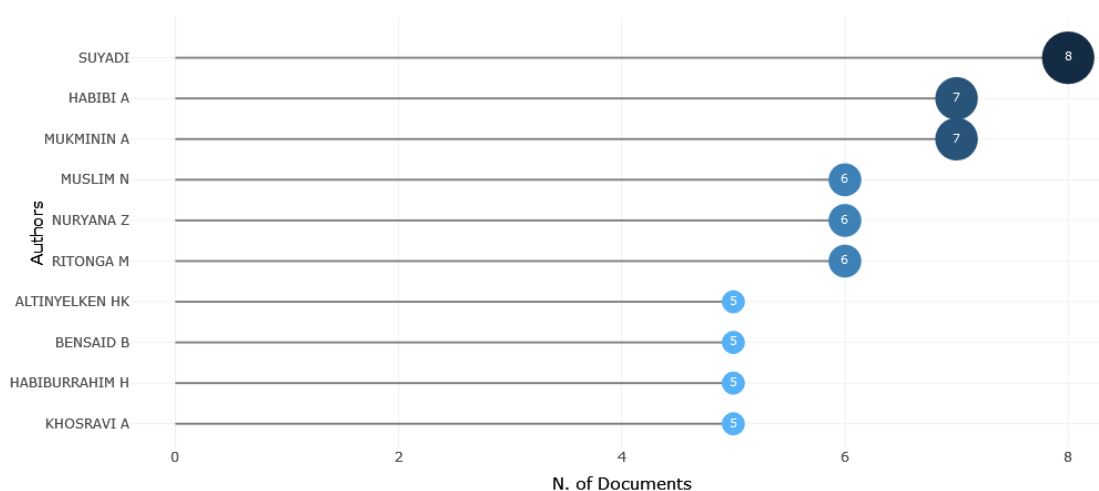
publications by subject and type of document, author, and content of the document. The type of document used to display the data is a journal with the number 1479. The average publication per year is 6%. The number of authors of Islamic education scientific publications in the range of 2018-2022 was 3924 authors. In the bibliometric analysis obtained data on scientific publications of Islamic education in general as follows :

Table 1. Bibliometric Analysis Results Based on the Main Information of Islamic Education Scientific Publications in 2018-2022.

Description	Results
Main Information Abot Data	
Timespan	2018:2022
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	615
Documents	1479
Annual Growth Rate (%)	6%
Document Average Age	1,91
Average citations per Doc	2,321
References	63170
Document Contens	
Keywords Plus (Id)	2023
Author's Keywords (De)	4426
Authors	
Authors	3924
Authors of single-authored docs	373
Authors Collaboration	
Single-authored docs	401
Co-Authors per Doc	3,04
International co-authorship (%)	15,75%
Document Types	
Article	1479

Most Relevant Authors

The most relevant author analysis can be seen in picture 1, namely authors whose writings have been published and indexed by Scopus. The author's work with the greatest influence is marked in blue in the bar chart image below. In the bar chart, the data shows that the authors who had the most maximum influence were obtained by Suyadi, Habibi A, and Mukminin A. Then followed by other authors with a fairly good impact marked in blue. While the authors with the lowest impact were 4 authors marked in light blue.



Picture 1. Bibliometric Analysis Results Based on Most Relevant Authors

Development of Publication of Islamic Education Scientific Articles by Year

In table 2, it can be seen that the scientific publications of Islamic Education for the 2018-2022 period, the highest amount of documentation on scopus data is in 2020 with a total of 371 articles. Furthermore, it can be seen that the lowest number of Islamic Education journals indexed by Scopus was found in 2018 with a total of 201 articles. The results of the analysis of the development of scientific article publications indexed by Scopus from 2018-2022 obtained up and down (fluctuating) results. So it can be concluded that the number of articles on Islamic Education indexed by Scopus in 2018-2020 has experienced a constant increase but in 2021 and as of November 2022 it has decreased.

Tabel 2. Results of Bibliometric Analysis of the Development of Islamic Education Publications by Year

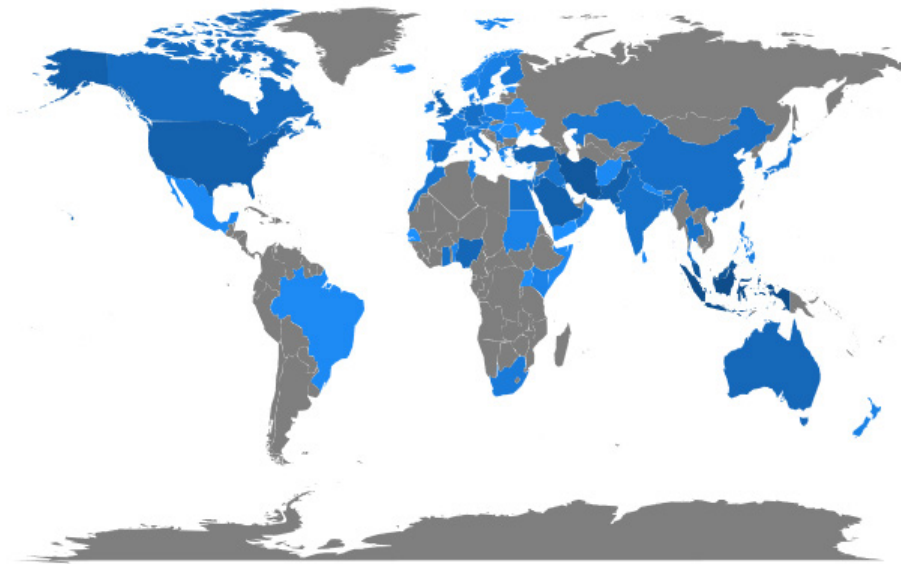
Year	SUM
2018	201
2019	310
2020	371
2021	341
2022	255

Productive Countries

The results of the bibliometric analysis presented in picture 2 and table 3 can be seen from the countries that contribute to the international scientific journal Islamic Education as many as 59 countries. Where these countries come from different continents. The country

is calculated based on the author's affiliation. For example, if the article is co-authored by 2 authors from Malaysia and 2 others from Australia, then it will count one Malaysian and one Australian. Based on the results of bibliometric analysis, it can be seen that Indonesia is the country that produces the most scientific publications on Islamic Education with a total of 244 documents, followed by Malaysia, Iran, the United States, Pakistan, and Turkey.

This data is also supported by the results of research conducted by Ismail, where Indonesia as a country with a Muslim-majority society has a high concentration related to research in the field of Islamic Religious Education learning (Ismail, 2022). From this data, it can be concluded that scientific articles on Islamic Education are quite popular in the world of global academia.



Picture 2. Results of Bibliometric Analysis of Production of State Scientific Papers

Table 3. Results of Bibliometric Analysis of Production of State Scientific Papers

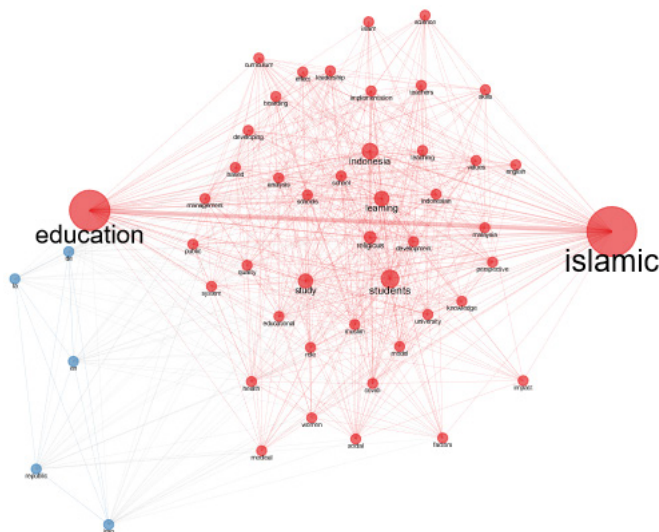
Indonesian	1739	Thailand	22	Ireland	5
Malaysia	629	Iraq	20	Lebanon	5
Iran	486	Marocco	17	New Zealand	5
Usa	184	Kazakhstan	16	Serbia	5
Pakistan	154	Israel	15	Sweden	5
Turkey	96	Japan	15	Kenya	4
United Kingdom	96	Qatar	13	Poland	4
Nigeria	85	Kuwait	12	Singapore	4
Australia	79	Finland	11	Sudan	4
Netherlands	52	Czech Republic	10	Tunisia	4

Canada	48	France	10	Benin	3
China	32	Italy	10		
Bangladesh	30	South Africa	10		
Germany	30	Oman	8		
Jordan	28	Belgium	7		
Ghana	25	South Korea	7		
India	25	Austria	6		
Egypt	24	Denmark	6		
Spain	23	Philippines	6		

Co-Occurance Network by Titled

The first analysis carried out in bibliometric studies is Co-Words analysis. The goal is to find out the content of information on the sources of scientific publications and design a systematic of knowledge. Co-Words analysis as part of the bibliometric method is used to identify concepts, structures, research, and trends in disciplines based on keywords, titles, and abstracts. To help display Co-Words analysis data, researchers can use the Co-Occurance Networks, Trend Topics and Factorial Analysis approach by looking at a number of word frequencies (Fajiriana, 2021)

Picture 3 shows a visualization of the title keyword network where the color, circle size, font size, and connecting line thickness show the strength of the relationship between the keys. The keywords in picture 7 are shown in the same color and the keywords are interconnected. For example, education and Islam have a larger font size than others and have the same color, so it shows that there is a close relationship between them. And the words *students*, *learning* and *samples* that have the same size and color are part of the popular sub-chapters and discussions of the scientific study of Islamic Education. Furthermore, the circle that is blue has a weak association with the words on the red circle.



Picture 3. Bibliometric Co-Occurance Analysis Results Based on Article Title

Source Title

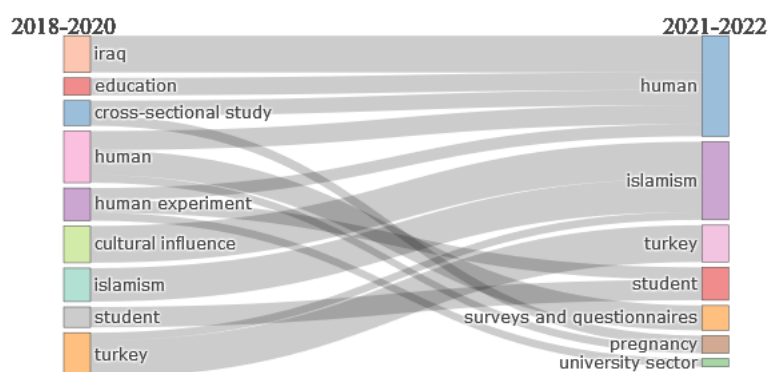
In table 4, it is explained that the number of publications of scientific articles indexed by Scopus is at least 15 articles based on the source title. Furthermore, it can be seen that titles related to the words *Religions*, *International Journal Of Innovation, Creativity And Change*, *Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal*, *Journal Of Social Studies Education Research* became the most dominant titles publishing articles related to Islamic Education during the observation period.

Table 4. Bibliometric Analysis Results Based on Source Title

Source Title	Issued Amount
Religions	53
International Journal Of Innovation, Creativity And Change	41
Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	31
Journal Of Social Studies Education Research	23
International Journal Of Scientific And Technology Research	21
Universal Journal Of Educational Research	21
International Journal Of Advanced Science And Technology	20
Journal Of Islamic Accounting And Business Research	18
British Journal Of Religious Education	15
Humanities And Social Sciences Reviews	15

Theme Development

The themes used in the object of research as the transformation of the Industry continues to develop, there are significant differences in themes from newly published articles to long-published articles.



Picture 4. Bibliometric Analysis Results Based on Theme Development

Figure 4 shows the evolution of themes in islamic education studies. The left side section presents some frequently used themes from 2018-2020. There are 3 themes that occupy the highest position, namely *the Iraq theme* occupying the top position, *Education* occupying the second position, followed by the theme of *Cross-Sectional Study*, *Human*, *Human Experiment*, *Cultural Influence*, *Islamism*, *Student* and *Turkey*, The right side section presents themes that are actually used in the period 2021-2022. In figure three there are 7 themes detected and these themes are developments of themes that were popular in the previous period, and are still related to previous themes as shown by the colorful plot. The development of these themes is *Human*, *Islamism*, *Turkey*, *Student*, *Surveys and Questionnaires*, *Pregnancy* *University Sector*. From the analysis of the development of the theme, it can be concluded that the theme that needs to be discussed for further research is the integration of Islamic Education studies with the social life of the community. Research can be motivated by social problems that are currently popular in people's lives, so that research

Trending Topics by Title

Trending topic analysis contains a list of several themes that can be linked by time. Table 5 shows some themes that are popular from 2018 to 2022. From 2018 to 2021, Islamic Education research discusses a lot about Islamic Education which is connected to several concepts in general such as *insight*, *participation*, *systema*, and others. The most trending topic of discussion is the article which has elements of Islamic titles numbering 680 and

Education numbering 535. Furthermore, still in the range of that year, Islamic Education researchers raised a lot of the title of Islamic Education which was integrated with several other concepts such as entrepreneurship, Islamic Education in Indonesia, and others.

The development of studies on Islamic Education follows global developments where from 2020 to November 2022 which is a pandemic period, researchers discuss a lot about Islamic Education which is connected to the *Covid-19 Pandemic situation*. Based on Table 5, it can be seen that trending topics with elements of the Covid title there are 43 publication articles indexed by Scopus, then for *the* Pandemic there are 28 publication articles indexed by Scopus. It can be concluded that the results of bibliometric analysis of trending topics based on the title follow the development of popular discussions in the global world.

Table 5. Bibliometric Analysis Results of Trending Topics by Title

Item	Freq	Year_Q1	Year_Med	Year_Q3
Entrepreneurship	10	2018	2018	2019
Insights	6	2018	2018	2021
Participation	6	2018	2018	2020
En	54	2019	2019	2020
La	49	2019	2019	2020
System	31	2019	2019	2020
Islamic	680	2019	2020	2021
Education	535	2019	2020	2021
Students	185	2019	2020	2021
Religious	131	2019	2021	2022
Indonesian	61	2020	2021	2021
Analysis	54	2020	2021	2022
Covid-	43	2021	2022	2022
Pandemic	28	2021	2022	2022
Colonial	9	2021	2022	2022

WordCloudBy Title

Picture 5 shows the top 75 words based on a data search on the titles used from publication articles related to Islamic Education during the observation period as of November 2022. The size of each word represents the total number of occurrences of the article title. The words that appear in this picture are trending title words in Islamic Education research. So for the next research theme of Islamic Education can refer to these words. The biggest ones are the most popular, and the same colors have a connection. Seen in picture 5 the *World Cloud* looks irregular, but the word that dominates in scientific publications is placed in the middle to make it more visible with its maximum size. Related keywords are as shown in the same color, and they are interconnected. For example, *students*, *study* and *knowledge* have the same color with different sizes, so it shows that there is a close relationship between them.



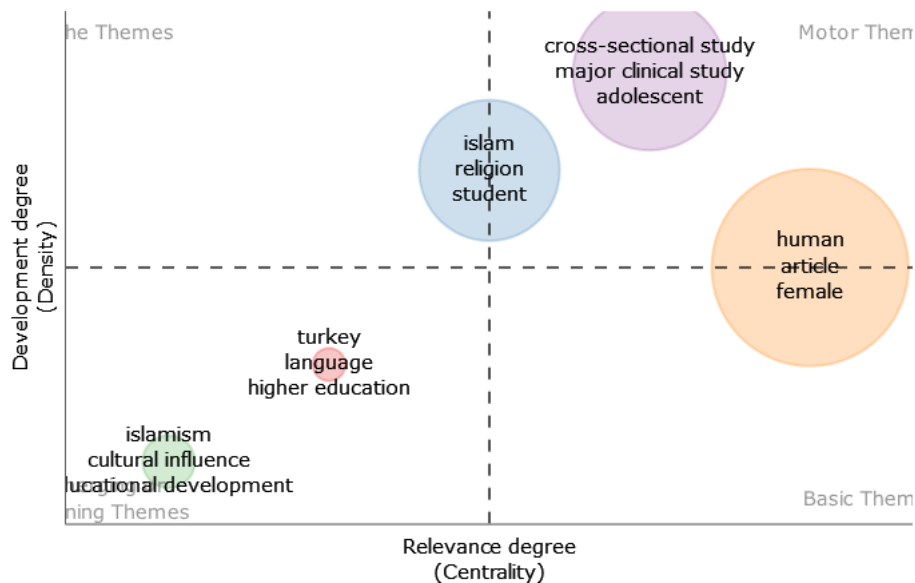
Picture 5. 75 WorldCloud Bibliometric Analysis Results by Title

Thematic Maps or Research Theme Opportunities

Thematic Maps analysis is performed to analyze certain groups of themes based on *density* and *centrality*. It can be understood that *density*, the more upward means more research (trend issues and many topic-related manuscripts) while the centrality is related to how relevant the theme is to the big topic being studied. The more to the right, the theme is considered relevant and influential. Thematic maps or research theme opportunities are very intuitive and can be analyzed based on the quadrant in which the theme is placed.

Picture 6 presents the results of the thematic map analysis consisting of four quadrants based on density and centralization: *first*, the theme in the upper right quadrant is interpreted as a relevant and widely researched theme, because it is on the right (*centrality*) and the upper part (*density*), then the theme must be developed and studied. *Second*, the theme in the lower right quadrant is a centrality theme but the density is still low, so the theme in this quadrant can still be used as a research topic theme. *Third*, themes in the upper left quadrant or highly specialized themes are specific, rare, high-density but not very central themes. *Fourth*, there are 2 possibilities if a theme is in this quadrant, i.e. the theme starts to decline or the theme starts to rise. If the theme begins to decline it is recommended that subsequent researchers do not discuss further. But if the theme starts to rise, then it could be a good opportunity for researchers to raise the theme. The procedure for knowing a theme is rising or falling can be done by reviewing the article (Pramono Sari et al., 2022).

The thematic map in picture 6 shows the relationship between *human*, *article* and *female*. Articles about *humans* located in the upper right quadrant need to be studied further, such as regarding the issue of women or *women* located in the lower right quadrant, because the theme is the most popular but has not been discussed much. Therefore, from this analysis for the next Islamic Education research, it is necessary to discuss a lot of themes about women's issues.



Picture 6. Bibliometric Thematic Maps Analysis Results

Relevant Affiliation

The institution that is most active in publishing scientific articles as of November 2022 on Islamic Education is the International Islamic University of Malaysia with 66 articles, followed by the University of Medical Sciences Tehran and the University of Malaysia with a total of 57 Article. The affiliation of authors of scientific papers of Islamic Education is still dominated by institutions from the Asian continent. The purpose of the analysis of author affiliation is to find out institutions that produce a lot of scientific paper publications about Islamic Education, so that for subsequent researchers it can be a source of reference, a reference for collaboration between authors, the target institution of journal publications, and others.

Table 6. Bibliometric Analysis Results Based on Author Affiliation along with Number of Article Publications.

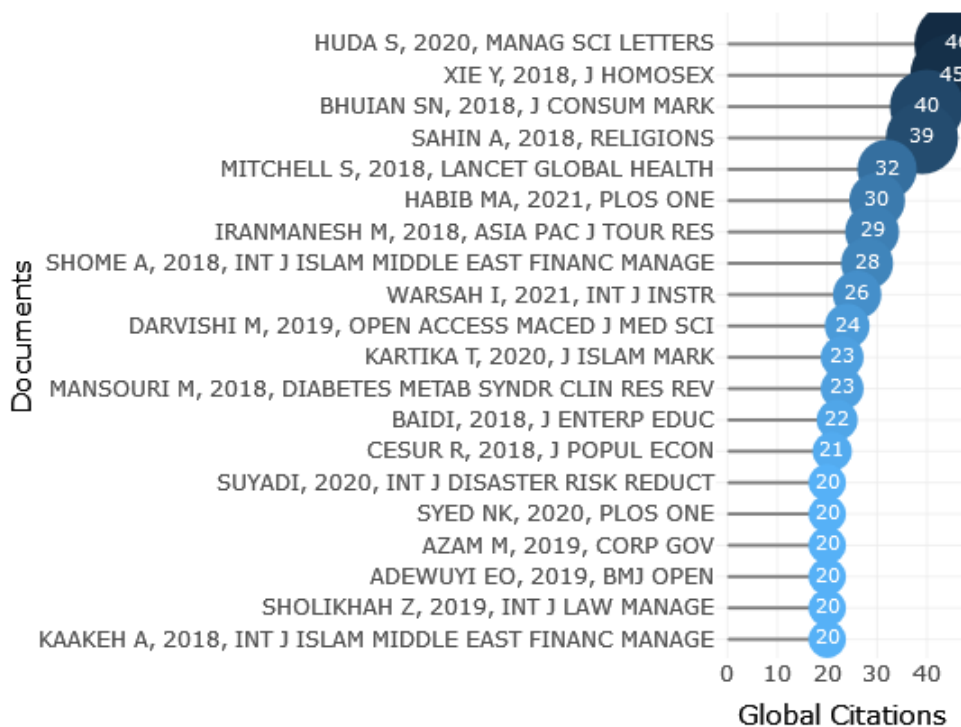
Affiliation	Articles
International Islamic University Malaysia	66
Tehran University of Medical Sciences	57
University of Malaya	57
Universitas Negeri Malang	46
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	41
Islamic Azad University	37
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	37
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	35
Universiti Teknologi Mara	35
Universiti Utara Malaysia	28
Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University (IMSIU)	24
Universitas Ahmad Dahlan	24
Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol Padang	24
Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry	23
Universitas Negeri Semarang	23
Isfahan University of Medical Sciences	20
King Saud University	19
Universitas Airlangga	19
Iran University of Medical Sciences	18
Universitas Islam Indonesia	18
Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin	17
Universitas Jambi	16
Universiti Sains Malaysia	16
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	15
Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences	14

Most Citations

The analysis of the number of citations of a scientific work is part of the main character of the scientific work. This analysis aims to analyze various scientific works and cited phenomena in order to determine the characteristics of bibliometric analysis methods. Around 1920 citation analysis began to emerge. Gross and his friends in 1927 first began to do citations in the history of literary science. The scientific articles analyzed are several magazines in the field of chemical engineering and chemical education magazines. This method of citation analysis is effectively applied in bibliometric research methods (Qiu et al., 2017). Efforts to evaluate the quality of scientific publications can be done by calculating the number of citations made by other researchers. This means that the citation of a scientific work has the meaning of usefulness in a field of science (Erwina et al., 2010; Sitze, 2011, Herawati, 2022). Often a scientific work is cited shows the popularity of the work as a subject

of discussion among academics(Herawati. 2022).

In picture 7, it can be seen that the author whose work is the most cited is Huda S who was published in 2020 with 46 citations, and followed by Xie Y in 2018 with 45 citations. Furthermore, there were at least 20 citations with an author named Kaakeh in 2018.



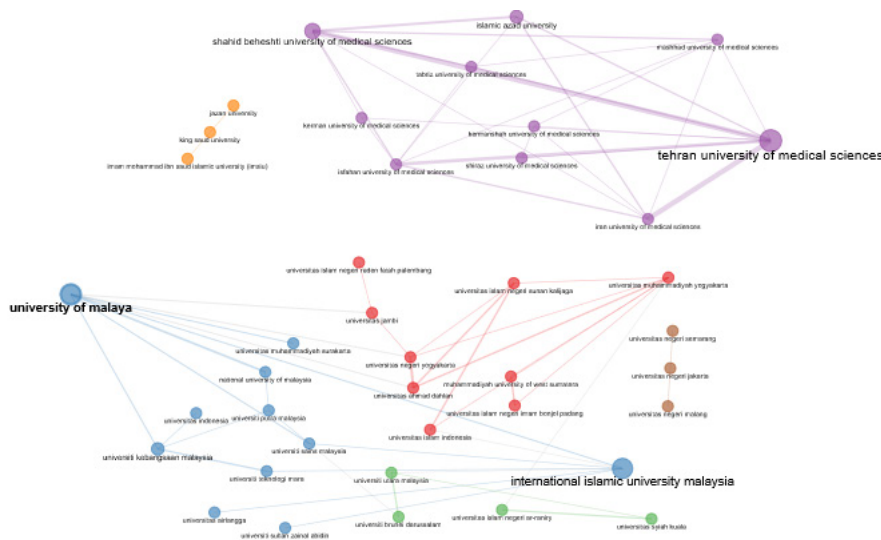
Picture 7. Bibliometric Analysis Results Based on Number of Citations

Institutional Network Collaboration

Techniques in predicting and evaluating the level of scientific collaboration between authors, organizations, and between countries can be done by analyzing collaboration networks or *co-authorship* in bibliometric research methods. When presenting data from collaboration network analysis, there is a node that connects one component with other components such as author, affiliate, and country. From nodes that will later produce matrix visualization and clustering (Fajiriana, 2021)

Institutional network collaboration is a technique used to present data on the level of scientific collaboration between authors based on institutional affiliation. Collaboration between authors based on institutions is most widely carried out by the International Islamic University of Malaysia, the University of Malaysia, and the University of Medical Sciences Tehran. Furthermore, institutions in Indonesia that collaborate a lot with various institutions both nationally and internationally are Ahmad Dahlan University, Muhammadiyah University

Yogyakarta, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, and Yogyakarta State University. The collaboration of a network of institutions in the scientific study of Islamic Education as of November 2022 is still dominated by universities in Muslim-majority countries.



Picture 8. Bibliometric Analysis Results of Institutional Network Collaboration

Table 7. Bibliometric Analysis Results of Institutional Network Collaboration

Node	Cluster	Betweenness	Closeness	Pagerank
Universitas Ahmad Dahlan	1	22,42752394	0,019607843	0,040289591
Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol Padang	1	0	0,013333333	0,019099153
Universitas Islam Indonesia	1	22,57625795	0,018518519	0,022866265
Universitas Jambi	1	22	0,017857143	0,021935795
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	1	25,5470953	0,020408163	0,036959161
Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang	1	0	0,012820513	0,009965142
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta	1	61,58421053	0,018518519	0,042600467
Muhammadiyah University Of West Sumatera	1	0	0,013333333	0,019099153
Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga	1	2,333333333	0,017241379	0,031043898
International Islamic University Malaysia	2	86,63152111	0,022727273	0,047716894

Conclusion

Islamic education today has a role as a solution to the problems of this millennial era. So Islamic Education must be able to adapt to the development of various sectors of people's lives. The rapid development of research on Islam education it is necessary to further examine how the development of research from year to year with bibliometric methods. The type of document used to display data is a journal with a total of 1479 journals and a total of 3924 authors. The results of the analysis of publication trends or publication developments on data taken from 2018-2022 there are non-constant (fluctuating) results. The results of a bibliometric analysis of the scientific study of Islamic Education provide an illustration that scientific articles on Islamic Education are quite popular in the world of global academia. This is also shown by the results of institutional collaborations both nationally and internationally. However, the collaboration of institutional networks in scientific studies of Islamic Education as of November 2022 is still dominated by universities in Muslim-majority countries. The discussion of the scientific study of Islamic Education raised many themes related to the social field, the concept of Islamic Education in general, and Islamic Education which was integrated with several other concepts such as entrepreneurship, Islamic Education in Indonesia, and others. The development of studies on Islamic Education follows global developments where from 2020 to November 2022 which is a pandemic period, researchers discuss a lot about Islamic Education which is connected to the *Covid-19 Pandemic situation*. So for further research, it is necessary to further integrate the study of Islamic Education with social life in accordance with the development of elements of community life. And to further popularize the science of Islamic Education. Researchers can then collaborate with authors from various affiliations in studying the field, so that discussions about Islamic Education can be integrated with various other sciences.

References

- Andayani, U. (2021). Perkembangan Kajian Pendidikan Islam pada Publikasi Internasional Terindeks Scopus Tahun 2017-2021. *Al-Maktabah*, 20.
- Baas, J., Schotten, M., Plume, A., Côté, G., & Karimi, R. (2020). Scopus as a curated, high-quality bibliometric data source for academic research in quantitative science studies. *Quantitative Science Studies*, 1(1), 377–386. https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00019
- Busro, B., Mailana, A., Sarifudin, A., Ushuluddin, F., Sunan, U., Djati Bandung, G., & Al-Hidayah Bogor, S. (2021). Pendidikan Islam dalam Publikasi Internasional ... Pendidikan Islam dalam Publikasi Internasional: Analisis Bibliometrik pada Database Scopus. *Jurnal Edukasi Islami Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 10(01). <https://doi.org/10.30868/ei.v10i01.1591>

- De Moya-Anegón, F., Chinchilla-Rodríguez, Z., Corera-Álvarez, E., González-Molina, A., López-Illescas, C., & Vargas-Quesada, B. (2010). *Fundación Española para la Ciencia y la Tecnología, FECYT, 2013 Dirección del Equipo de Investigación: Equipo de investigación*.
- Erwina, Wina, Kurniasih, N., & Yulianti. (2010). *Analisis Sitasi Karya Dosen Fikom pada Database GDL*. Universitas Padjadjaran.
- Fajiriana Annisa Puspita Ayu. (2021). *Analisis Bibliometrik Publikasi Ilmiah Bidang Studi Penyakit Hepatitis di Indonesia Periode 2009-2019*. Universitas Airlangga.
- Ismail, I. (2022). Teknologi Pembelajaran Dalam Pengembangan Profesional Pendidikan Agama Islam di Indonesia: Analisis Bibliometrik. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mandala Education*, 8(2). <https://doi.org/10.58258/jime.v8i2.3312>
- Krotov, V. (2013). *A Quick Introduction to R Shiny*. Research Gate. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.10401.92009>
- Latief, K. A. (2014). *Bibliometrik dan Hukum-Hukumnya: Sebuah Pengantar*. In Dimensi Metodologis: Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora.
- Lund, B. (2019). 50 Years of ITAL/JLA. *Information Technology and Libraries*, 38(2), 18–36. <https://doi.org/10.6017/ital.v38i2.10875>
- Machali, I., & Suhendro, E. (2022). A Bibliometric Analysis of Quality Research Papers in Islamic Education: Evidence from Scopus. *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 11(1), 21–22.
- Nata, A. (2018). PENDIDIKAN ISLAM DI ERA MILENIAL. *Conciencia*, 18(1), 10–28. <https://doi.org/10.19109/conciencia.v18i1.2436>
- Pisuko Herawati. Sawitri Budi Utami. Nina Karlina. (2022). Analisis Bibliometrik: Perkembangan Penelitian dan Publikasi Mengenai Koordinasi Program Menggunakan Vosviewer. *Pustaka Budaya*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31849/pb.v9i1.8599>
- Pramono Sari, M., Raharja, S., & Nur Afri Yuyetta, E. (2022). BAB I. ANALISIS BIBLIOMETRIK: SUSTAINABILITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (HEIs). In *Eknomi*. UNNES. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ie.v1i1.55>
- Qiu, Junping, Rongying, Zhao, Yang Siluo, & Dong Ke. (2017). *Informetrics: Theory, Methods and Applications*. Springer.
- Ristekdikti. (2010). *Pedoman operasional penilaian angka kredit jabatan fungsional dosen*. Direktorat Jenderal Sumber Daya Iptek dan Dikti Kementerian Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi.
- Rohanda, R., & Winoto, Y. (2019). Analisis Bibliometrika Tingkat Kolaborasi, Produktivitas Penulis, Serta Profil Artikel Jurnal Kajian Informasi & Perpustakaan Tahun 2014-2018. *Pustabiblia: Journal of Library and Information Science*, 3(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.18326/pustabiblia.v3i1.1-16>
- Rusmin, M. (2017). KONSEP DAN TUJUAN PENDIDIKAN ISLAM. *Inspiratif Pendidikan*, 6(1), 72. <https://doi.org/10.24252/ip.v6i1.4390>
- Sitze, A. (2011). What Is a Citation ? *Sage Journal*, 2(3).
- Solomon, D. J., Laakso, M., & Björk, B.-C. (2013). A longitudinal comparison of citation rates and growth among open access journals. *Journal of Informetrics*, 7(3), 642–650. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2013.03.008>