



Modernization of Islamic Education in Bibliometric Review

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Abstract

In recent years, calls for the modernization of Islamic education have expanded their focus beyond the levels of basic and secondary education to include Islamic university institutions. Studies on Islamic education are particularly noteworthy when presented in the form of bibliometric analysis. The purpose of this study is to create a map of research trends in bibliometrics that pertain to the process of modernizing Islamic education. This research, which relies on data, examines the number of articles on modernizing Islamic education that have been published in various countries throughout the world. The Dimensions database was used in the study dataset, which was then analyzed using Bibliometrix utilizing R-Tool and displayed with Vosviewer. The findings of the bibliometric mapping of research on modernizing Islamic education using Biblioshiny and VOSviewer yielded 197 relevant articles in 160 journals between 1965 and 2022. Mukhibat, Hidayatulla Azra, and La Hadisi were the top three authors on this topic. The majority of research trends, as illustrated by the visualization of data from VOSviewer, are associated with Islamic Education. The phrases "Indonesia," "Turkey," and "Egypt" are included in this picture, which gives the impression that the majority of research on topics linked with the modernization of Islamic Education is carried out in these three nations.

Keywords: *islamic education; modernization; bibliometric*

A. INTRODUCTION

Globalization cannot be relativized in any way through education because of the close connection between the two. In this age of globalization, each country has to revise its educational process to establish a comprehensive and adaptable educational system. This would allow graduates to successfully contribute to democratic societies worldwide (Tolchah & Arfan Mu'ammam, 2019).

As a result, education should be structured in a way that enables students to develop their potential in a way that is both natural and creative within an environment rich in freedom, unity, and responsibility. In addition, education must result in graduates having the ability to comprehend their community, including all the aspects that can promote success and all the hurdles that can result in failure in community life. Developing education that incorporates a global perspective is a possible solution that might be taken (Rusniati, 2015).

The process of globalization results in swift currents that cannot be stopped and a variety of information flows. This flow has an effect not only on the knowledge taught in Islamic education, but also on the values taught. Habits in life, such as fashion costumes, eating habits, and leisure activities, grow increasingly similar, especially among younger people, as a result of globalization's expanding influence. This has repercussions for society, the economy, and religion.

However, moral and ethical standards are losing favor as people give up on them because they are seen as outdated. On the other hand, those who adhere to the trend are seen as contemporary and smart, despite the fact that they have given up on moral and ethical standards (Tolchah & Arfan Mu'ammam, 2019).

Due to globalization, it is necessary to train for the global life battle. It is vital to make a considerable effort to rescue the young generation as successors of the nation to avoid falling into a far gap and to be ready to tackle global competition. This is because young people are a part of the nation's future. Education, and more specifically Islamic education, is one of the initiatives being made as part of the endeavor to counteract the impacts of globalization.

Globalization has had a number of positive effects on the values that are taught in Islamic education, such as the technological advancements that have occurred as a direct result of the rapid flow of globalization and the shifting pattern of teaching that is prevalent in the world of education. The traditional methods of education are being replaced by more modern methods that make use of technology, such as the Internet and computers (Tolchah & Arfan Mu'ammam, 2019).

At least three decades ago, experts were concerned about how Islamic education might be brought up to date in the modern world. Over the past three decades, there has been no significant shift in the expansion of Islamic educational institutions. In recent years, calls for the modernization of Islamic education have expanded their focus beyond the levels of basic and secondary education to include Islamic university institutions (Azra, 2014).

It is possible to understand modernization as a process that involves changing people's mentalities and attitudes as members of society in order for them to live in line with the requirements of the present. Therefore, the modernization of Islamic higher education can

be understood as a process of change that takes place within the Islamic higher education environment. This change has been accomplished through the utilization of new approaches, methods, techniques, and ideas that are more in line with the requirements of today's society (Nurdin, 2021).

According to the findings of a study titled "Modernization of Islamic Education," virtually all of the challenges associated with "modernization" of Islamic education need to be able to make it possible to raise the creative intellectual production of Islam in all domains. The creation of Islamic intellectualism should be prioritized over the acquisition of new physical equipment and instructional materials such as books in order for Islamic education to be considered modernized (Moch, 2019).

Other research indicates that the process of modernizing Islamic education, particularly in higher education, can be accomplished by increasing research and publications, as well as by strengthening institutional capacity, improving the quality of human resources, expanding student activities, and increasing research and publications, particularly in the field of applied science (Nurdin, 2021).

Studies on Islamic education are particularly noteworthy when presented in the form of bibliometric analysis. The purpose of this study is to create a map of research trends in bibliometrics that pertain to the process of modernizing Islamic education. This research, which relies on data, examines the number of articles on modernizing Islamic education that have been published in various countries throughout the world. The study dataset uses the Dimensions database before being processed with Bibliometrix and seen with Vosviewer using R-Tool (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Batubara et al., 2021; Watrianthos, Ambiyar, et al., 2022).

B. METHOD

A dataset taken from the Dimensions database, which is said to have coverage that is 30 percent more than that of other databases, was used in this analysis. A scientific database known as Dimensions was developed by Digital Science in 2018. Dimensions has more than 106 million published works, more than 3.7 million sponsored papers, more than 34 million patents, and more than 9 million citations of scientific literature (Dimensions.ai, 2022). A published search index and linkages to all other organizations were included in the free edition of the software. The terms Modernization AND Islam AND Education are likely to be the focus of attention in the timeframe of 1965-2022.

When processing the results of the crawling of the Dimensions database, Bibliometrix was employed. Bibliometrix is a free and open-source research tool that may be used for quantitative research, including analytical methods to scientometrics and bibliometrics. This program allows you to map the scientific landscape to find research trends and gaps on any subject (Dimensions.ai, 2022).

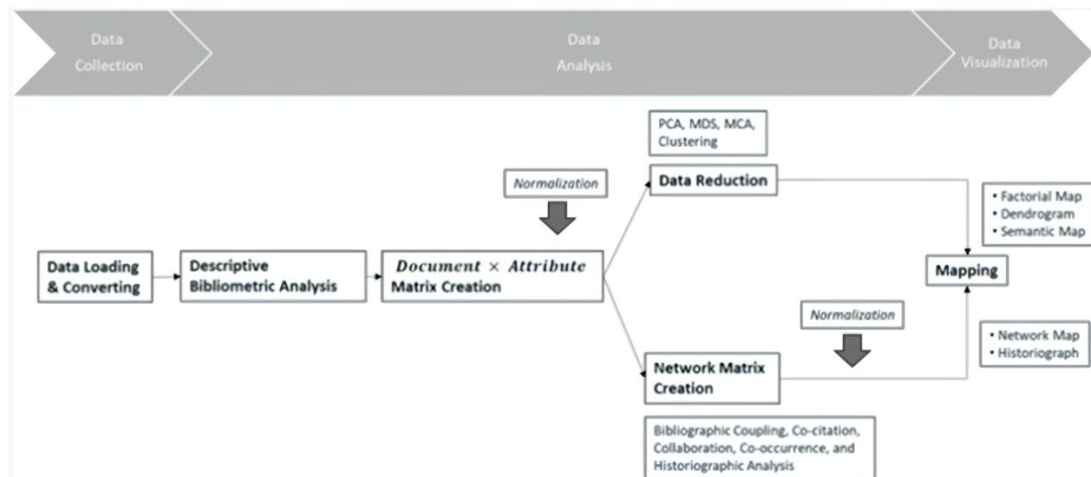


Figure 1. Utilizing Bibliometrix for the Scientific Mapping Procedure

Figure 1 demonstrates how scientific mapping on the bibliometrix makes use of a dataset that was originally derived from the Dimensions dataset. Then, the dataset was translated. Subsequently, the data analysis is crafted in the R programming language so that it may be customized and can serve a diverse array of statistical and graphical applications. In this investigation, the mapping process was made more efficient and straightforward by utilizing biblioshiny for analysis (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017) (Watrianthos, Sagala, et al., 2022).

Based on the findings of the bibliometric mapping, topic areas and research trends were identified using the literature that is currently accessible. Bibliometric visualization will be performed with the help of VOSviewer, which will be used in the study process. The purpose of VOSviewer analysis is to determine the path that the present research will take by analyzing the co-occurrence of keywords and the co-occurrence of the author on the topic (van Eck & Waltman, 2010).

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The search terms Modernization AND Islam AND Education and the period of time spanning from 1965 to 2022 were used to construct a dataset from the Dimensions database. The parameters for this dataset are as follows: The most important aspects of these data are broken down in a condensed format and presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Fundamental Facts and Essential Information

Description	Information
Period of Time	1965-2022
Sources (Journal)	160
Documents	197
Average years from publication	6.52
Average citations per documents	2.188
Average citations per year per doc	0.208
Authors	263

Description	Information
Authors of single-authored documents	129
Authors of multi-authored documents	134
Single-authored documents	141
Authors per Document	1.34
Co-Authors per Documents	1.41
Collaboration Index	2.44

1. Analysis of the Author

The most significant component of a scientific work is the authoring of scientific papers. An examination of quantitative data reveals that there are, on average, 1.34 authors associated with each piece. This research uses Price's law to assess the distribution of output efficiency, as investigated by professionals in this field (Luo et al., 2022).

Table 2. Top Five Author

No.	Name	Affiliations	Papers	Citations	Citations Mean
1	Mukhibat	Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ponorogo, Indonesia	3	0	-
2	Hidayatulla Azra	Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, Indonesia	2	3	1.50
3	La Hadisi	Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kendari, Indonesia	2	0	-
4	Muhammad Fahim Tharaba	Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Indonesia	2	0	-
5	Rasimin	Jambi University, Indonesia	2	1	-

The next table (Table 2) presents a list of the five most prolific authors on this subject. This list may be utilized to acquire a better understanding of the high-productivity academics who have worked on this issue throughout this period. The most prolific author in this table is Mukhibat from the Ponorogo State Islamic Institute, Indonesia, who has written three papers. He is followed by Hidayatulla Azra from Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, Indonesia, and La Hadisi from Kendari State Islamic Institute, Indonesia, who have each written two papers.

Because of the keywords that were utilized for this research study, the number of citations associated with each article was identified. The results of the bibliometric analysis showed that the following five publications were cited the most in total, as can be seen in table 3 below. This was also the case across boards.

Table 3. Articles With the Most Citations

No.	Citation	Author	Title	Journal
1	63	(Somer, 2007)	“Moderate Islam and secularist opposition in Turkey: implications for the world, Muslims and secular democracy”	Third World Quarterly
2	63	(Yavuz, 2001)	“Five stages of the construction of Kurdish nationalism in Turkey”	Nationalism and Ethnic Politics
3	48	(Sfeir, 1985)	“The Status of Muslim Women in Sport: Conflict between Cultural Tradition and Modernization”	International Review for the Sociology of Sport
4	42	(Azadarmaki & Bahar, 2006)	“Families in Iran: Changes, Challenges and Future”	Journal Of Comparative Family Studies
5	26	(Gharaibeh & Mater, 2009)	“Young Syrian adults' knowledge, perceptions and attitudes to premarital testing”	International Nursing Review

The interaction that takes place within a social setting between two or more scientists to foster the exchange of meaning and the accomplishment of tasks in connection to a mutually shared goal is referred to as scientific cooperation. The possibility of discovering new information, the increasing specialization of research, the complexity of the infrastructure that is required, and the requirement to integrate many different kinds of knowledge and abilities to deal with complex health issues are all factors that motivate scientists to collaborate. Collaboration in the scientific community allows access to many different fields of study, which may help broaden the scope of research efforts and spark creative thinking (Fonseca et al., 2016).

Co-authorship evaluates not only the papers that have the greatest degree of mutual publishing but also those that have the most efficient gathering of other related documents. A bibliometric network represents the relationships between academics, research institutions, and countries in the context of co-authorship analysis. These links are determined by the number of publications that each party has co-authored (Anjum et al., 2020).

As shown in Figure 1, the bibliometric map of co-authorship created by VOSviewer using authors' names revealed two distinct clusters. A set of nodes that are linked together in a certain manner is referred to as a cluster. A single cluster is responsible for each node of the network. One of the resolution parameters is responsible for determining the total number of clusters. A possible reading of Figure 1 indicates that only four co-authors are dispersed over any given cluster.

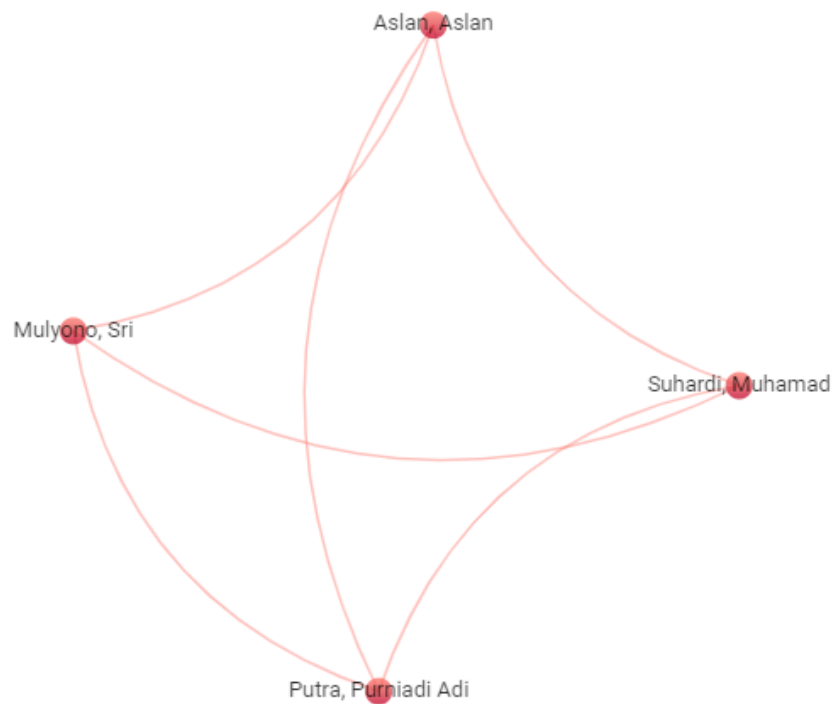


Figure 2. Co-authorship Analysis

Because they are carriers of scientific knowledge and information, periodicals are necessary for the investigation and exploration that we are conducting. The *Didaktika Religia* Journal, the *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, and the *International Handbooks of Religion and Education* journals had the most papers in the field of modernization of Islamic Education, according to the statistics of the journals that were used as library resources. The journal *International Handbooks of Religion and Education* had the most papers in the field.

Table 4. Journal Impact Measure

Ranking	Journal	Publisher	Publications	Citations
1	International Handbooks of Religion and Education	Springer Nature	7	7
2	Didaktika Religia	STAIN Kediri	4	1
3	Journal of Comparative Family Studies	University Of Toronto	3	58
4	Jurnal Pendidikan Islam	UIN Sunan Gunung Djati	3	3
5	Ta'dibuna: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam	Universitas Islam Sultan Agung	3	5

By performing more studies on the citations of works that have been published in journals, we will be able to identify publications in the field that are considered to be

of the greatest quality. Table 4 presents a rating of the top ten publications in this field based on the total number of citations obtained by each article. Ranking was determined using the criteria described in the previous sentence.

One of these is the *International Handbook of Religion and Education*, which has been cited seven times. It is a journal that is well regarded in this area of research, and it is the one that is responsible for publishing a significant amount of academic research.

2. Research Trend

The meaning and significance of a text can be summed up using its keywords. Using word co-occurrence analysis, we were able to locate a study sweet spot within a certain scientific field. We use the VOS viewer to generate a keyword co-occurrence map for 197 publications and then select crucial keywords that have a frequency that is either more than or equal to two for the purpose of visualization.

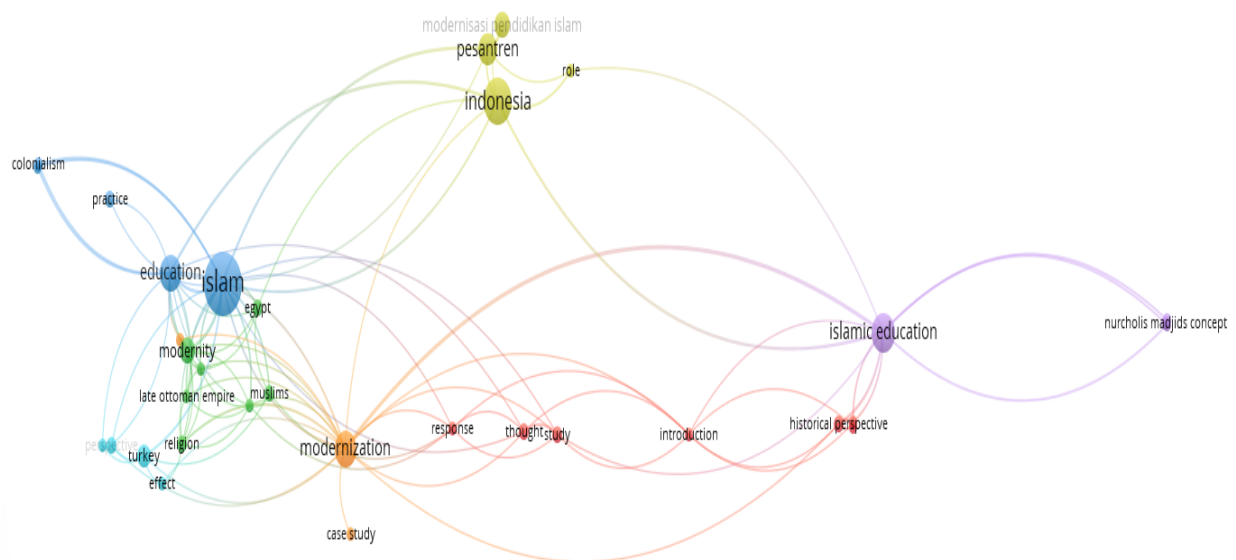


Figure 3. Co-occurrence Term Map Based on Title

This resulted in a total of 48 terms. The results are presented in Figure 2, which illustrates that the strength of the relationship increases in proportion to the frequency at which the terms are found. The greater the significance of the relationship, the greater the frequency with which it is mentioned in the same document.

A visualization of co-occurrence terms organized by title is presented in Figure 5. The word "Islam" occurs the most frequently in the title; it does so 40 times. This graphic feature the words "Indonesia," "Turkey," and "Egypt," which suggests that the majority of research on themes associated with the modernization of Islamic Education is carried out in these three countries.\

D. CONCLUSION

Bibliometric mapping of research on the modernization of Islamic Education themes using Biblioshiny and VOSviewer provided 197 relevant publications in 160 journals between 1965 and 2022, as determined by the outcomes of the study. The three most notable authors on this subject are Mukhibat, Hidayatulla Azra, and La Hadisi. According to the findings of the research conducted, the article written by Murat Somer entitled "Moderate Islam and secularist opposition in Turkey: implications for the world, Muslims, and secular democracy" which was published in *Third World Quarterly*, received a great deal of attention and 63 citations. The majority of research trends, as illustrated by the visualization of data from VOSviewer, are associated with Islamic Education. The phrases "Indonesia," "Turkey," and "Egypt" are included in this picture, which gives the impression that the majority of research on topics linked with the modernisation of Islamic Education is carried out in these three nations.

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