

Address : Tuesday Block No. 76 Rt/Rw 01/003
Jatitengah Village, Jatituh District, Majalengka
Regency, West Java


Email : arjjournal@gmail.com


Contact : 08998894014


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 Risa Nalwi Fatimah^{1*}, Baharudin², Wan Jamaluddin Z³,
Imam Syafe'i⁴, Umi Hijriyah⁵, Zahra Rahmatika⁶, Mohamad
Fauzan Adima⁷



1,2,3,4,5,6,7 Raden Intan Islamic State University Lampung.



Correspondence email: Risafatimah22@gmail.com¹

Kata Kunci:

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Abstrak: Dari banyaknya penelitian mengenai Pola Asuh Islami, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perkembangan, tren, dan menemukan keterbaharuan publikasi dan penelitian ilmiah mengenai Islamic Parenting dalam keluarga Muslim di Indonesia dalam rentang waktu 2019-2024 di Indonesia. Metode penelitian pada karya ini menggunakan Systematic Literature Review dengan teknik olah data Analisis Bibliometrik, didapatkan data inklusi sebanyak 33 artikel dari 220 artikel yang terindeks di Sinta 1 dan Sinta 2 yang kemudian divisualisasikan menggunakan VOSViewer 1.6.20. Hasil menunjukkan tren penulisan terbanyak di tahun 2022 dengan jumlah sitasi terbanyak pada 2019. Dari total 25 rumah jurnal yang berpartisipasi dalam penulisan artikel terkait tema Pola Asuh Islami, 64% diantaranya menggunakan metode Kualitatif. Berdasarkan overlay visualization co-occurrence, penelitian dengan topik tambahan “Sandwich Generation” dan “Digital era” menjadi keterbaharuan hingga saat ini. Berdasarkan analisis visualization co-occurrence dalam penelitian ini, diperlukan diperlukan studi lanjutan tentang Pola Asuh Islami yang disesuaikan dengan topik global yang relevan dan sejalan dengan perkembangan zaman

Keywords:

Abstract: From the numerous studies on Islamic Parenting Patterns, this study aims to analyze the development, trends, and identify the

Islamic Parenting, Trend, Bibliometric Analysis, Literature Review

novelty of scholarly publications and research on Islamic Parenting in Muslim families in Indonesia from 2019 to 2024. The research method of this paper was used a Systematic Literature Review with Bibliometric Analysis data processing technique. A total of 33 articles from 220 indexed in Sinta 1 and Sinta 2 were included and visualized using VOSViewer 1.6.20. The results show that the highest number of publications occurred in 2022, with the most citations recorded in 2019. Of the 25 journals contributing to articles on Islamic Parenting, 64% employed qualitative methods. Based on the overlay visualization co-occurrence, research topics related to the "Sandwich Generation" and the "Digital Era" emerged as the most recent developments in the field. Based on the co-occurrence visualization analysis in this study, further research on Islamic Parenting Patterns is needed, aligned with relevant global topics and contemporary developments.

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INTRODUCTION

Islamic parenting has long been a guiding principle for parents in educating and nurturing their children. Through this approach, Muslim families can help develop their children's potential in accordance with Islamic values, while also understanding the boundaries in educating them. Children are taught about religious practices such as prayer (*salat*), fasting (*sawm*), and Quran recitation (*tajwid*), and are encouraged to embody values such as honesty, patience, and tolerance in their daily lives. This approach fosters individuals who are moral, responsible, and empathetic towards others (Hyangsewu & Parhan, 2020). The family, as the primary educator, plays a significant role in shaping the prospects of future generations (Elvina et al., 2021; Ritonga, 2021).

Studies have shown that children raised in environments that support Islamic values tend to have better self-confidence, more developed social skills, and more positive behaviors (Saimun et al., 2023). Through understanding, internalizing, and applying this parenting model, parents can educate their children in line with Islamic character, which includes faith (*Aqidah*), morals (*Akhlak*), mentality, and the practice of worship and positive daily behaviors (Hamdun, 2022).

Islamic parenting has been practiced by Indonesian society for a long time, considering that Indonesia is the country with the most and largest Muslim population in the world (Sultan, 2023). The majority of Indonesians integrate Islamic values into their daily lives. The concept of *Tarbiyatul Abna* serves as a reference for Muslim families in Indonesia in educating their children. This practice is reflected in various traditions, such as the performance of *aqiqah* for children, the giving of meaningful names containing prayers as parents' hopes for their children, and the recitation of the *adhan* in the baby's ear after birth, which is a form of parents' attention to the child's spiritual aspect from an early age.

Various Islamic-based parenting activities have been conducted in schools across Indonesia, such as in West Sumatra, to increase parental involvement in educating their children according to Islamic teachings (Kosim et al., 2022). Additionally, there has been a growing body of research and studies on Islamic Parenting, ranging from case studies, descriptive studies, literature reviews to Systematic Literature Reviews (SLR). Islamic Parenting is considered effective in minimizing the negative influences of the current disruption era (Kosim et al., 2022). It is also seen as making a significant contribution in addressing the issues within children through various educational methods that are grounded in, and inseparable from, the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad on child-rearing in every aspect of life (Badria & Marlina, 2022).

Furthermore, studies on Islamic Parenting for Generation Alpha show that Islamic Parenting can serve as a strategy for educating Generation Alpha by instilling Islamic character through religious values, creating fostering a cooperative family atmosphere, establishing guidelines and limits for technology use, engaging children in decision-making processes, and instilling character values suited to their developmental stage

(Ayunina & Zakiyah, 2022). Research indicates that children raised in environments that support Islamic values tend to have higher self-esteem, better social skills, and more positive behaviors (Hamdun, 2022). These findings suggest that Islamic Parenting has successfully shaped children in families to become individuals who are firm in their faith, both in worship, good morals, and stable mental, social, and emotional well-being.

Although Islamic Parenting has shown success in family practices and in research, this literature review identifies several gaps that need to be addressed to maximize the implementation of Islamic Parenting within families. One major gap is the limited empirical research, particularly the lack of quantitative studies with accurate numerical data, which are needed for the research outcomes. Previous research revealed Qur'anic Parenting through bibliometric analysis from 2004-2023 using additional software, RnR Studio. It focuses on Qur'anic Parenting, highlighting scientific knowledge and social psychology issues that have been widely published in journals in America (An et al., 2024). The study employs a Systematic Literature Review with Bibliometric Analysis techniques of Islamic Parenting research in Indonesian families is still limited, necessitating further similar studies to ensure the continuity and development of subsequent studies. The primary objective of this study is to examine the trends in Islamic Parenting in Indonesia from 2019 to 2024. Based on this, the specific objectives are as follows:

1. To analyze the annual publication trends, top authors, and journal contributors.
2. To explore the research methods used in Islamic Parenting studies in Indonesia.
3. To visualize the research trends in Islamic Parenting in Indonesia.

METHOD

Systematic Literature Review (SLR) is a research method or technique used to assess, identify, and interpret a specific research question or topic within a study being investigated. More specifically, it is used to explore and discuss related topics and find interesting data for further study. This method is suitable for literature reviews and provides clarity through outlining the benefits and problem formulation (Casino et al., 2019). The approach taken in this study uses bibliometric analysis, an essential tool for mapping data from published studies. In this research, the selected databases are chosen for their high credibility. The bibliometric analysis applied is comprehensive, including both documents and network analysis (An et al., 2024; Apriantoro et al., 2023). Data collection began on May 10, 2024, with a period limitation from 2019 to 2024, and restricted to journals as the inclusion criteria. The data sources were obtained from the Publish or Perish database, chosen for its high quality and extensive digital library capabilities in providing relevant information (Shabira et al., 2024).

The research methodology uses Systematic Literature Review (SLR) to review articles based on publication standards, databases, and inclusion and exclusion criteria (Castaño et al., 2023). The articles analyzed are indexed in Sinta 1 and Sinta 2, from the period 2019-2024 up to June, utilizing Meta-Analysis and Manual Analysis approaches to ensure valid results (Shabira et al., 2024). Bibliometric analysis is employed to determine publication trends by examining the number of articles, citations, authors, journals,

countries, and keywords (Fajri et al., 2024). The software VOSViewer 1.6.20 is used to analyze the research data and generate trends in keywords and authors. The research begins by identifying 33 articles indexed in SINTA 1 and 2 sourced from Publish or Perish as research references. The articles were selected through Mendeley and Excel for analysis. The data results are visualized using VOSViewer software.

Data collection was conducted using an online database based on a predefined search strategy to gather articles related to the research topic (Madyawati et al., 2023). The articles used were Open Access Articles, with keywords such as "Islamic Parenting," "Role of Parents in Islam," "Prophetic Parenting," and "Religious Parenting in Islam." As a result, 33 relevant articles were found from a total of 220 articles retrieved (Farooq et al., 2020). The selection of articles was based on inclusion and exclusion criteria (Kholid et al., 2023). In the first stage, articles were screened based on their titles, and studies that were not relevant to the research topic were excluded (Farooq et al., 2020). Data analysis was performed in two stages: manual analysis and scientific mapping using software (Öztürk et al., 2024). After the screening process, the articles that met the criteria were thoroughly evaluated to examine their publication details, citations, authors, sources, countries, and journals. Data from the 33 articles were exported in RIS format and analyzed using VOSViewer to generate visualizations ready for publication.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research on Islamic Parenting Patterns from 2019 to June 2024 shows significant fluctuations, with annual increases and decreases. As shown in Table 1, over the past five years, 2022 emerged as the year with the highest number of publications and studies on Islamic Parenting Patterns in journals indexed in SINTA 1 and 2 in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the most frequently cited references by authors point to the year 2019. This indicates a growing need to address new challenges in parenting in the modern era, such as the influence of technology, moral decline, and cultural conflicts. These issues are explored through research and writing on Islamic Parenting within families, aimed at preserving Islamic values in the face of globalization and modernization challenges (Sokip et al., 2019).

Table 1. Citation and Publication Trend

Year	Number Of Article	Number of Citation
2019	5	23
2020	5	12
2021	7	15
2022	8	0
2023	7	10
2024-Juni	1	0

Based on Table 1, studies on parenting have emerged as a primary emphasis for many academics in critical studies on child growth's development, resulting in various theories (Madyawati et al., 2023). Of the total inclusion data of 33 articles, which involved 117 authors, the top 5 authors are listed in Table X below. According to Table 2, the leading authors in their research conclude that parents must acquire the skills to guide their children to shape them into individuals with good character, aiming to develop them into pious, responsible individuals in accordance with Islamic teachings (Sokip et al., 2019). Furthermore, the research by (Diana et al., 2021) shows similar findings, indicating a positive influence of parental involvement in parenting on the development of children's character.

Table 2. Five Top Authors

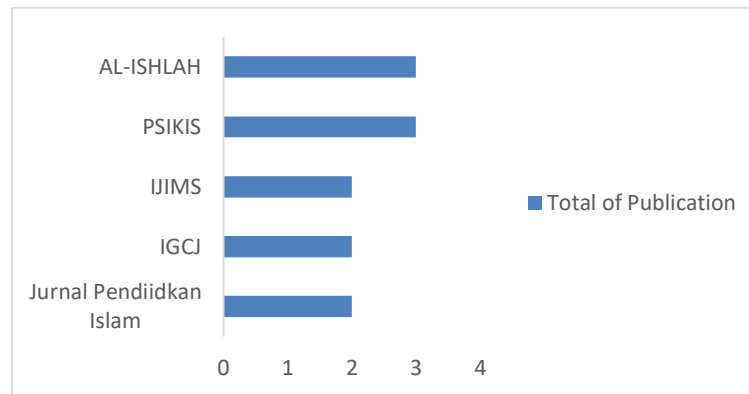
Number	Authors	Number of Citation
1	Sokip, Akhyak, Soim, Ahmad Tanzeh, dan Kojin	13
2	Raden Rachmy Diana, Muhammad Chirzin, Khoiruddin Bashori, Fitriah M. Suud, Nadea Zulfa Khairunnisa	13
3	Joko Ansari Setiawan, Suparno, Chuduriah Sahabuddin, Tasrif, Syahrul Ramadhan	12
4	Saidna Zulfiqar Bin-Tahir, Muhammad Amri, Andi Mukarramah Nagauleng, Amirah Diniaty, Ibnu Hajar	6
5	Choirul Mahfud, Imam Rohani, Zalik Nuryana, M Baihaqi, Munawir	5

Referring to Table 3, out of a total of 25 journals contributing to the publication of articles on the theme of Islamic Parenting in Indonesia, at least 5 top contributors have extensively discussed this topic. In Table 3, Al-Ishlah and PSIKIS occupy the top positions, each publishing 3 journals over different publication periods, with an average of case study-based research. In relevant study by (Dewi et al., 2022) it was found that both parents and grandparents have implemented parenting patterns within their families, categorized as the Sandwich Generation, by applying the Al-Mukalatah (socialization) and Al-Ta'allum (learning) patterns in their parenting practices. Another study showed that a strong religious foundation in parenting resulted in lower levels of stress during parenting in the COVID-19 pandemic (Fitri & Nashori, 2021).

Furthermore, in Table 3, the journals *Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Societies*, *Islamic Guidance and Counseling Journal*, and *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* each published 2 articles on the topic of Parenting within Islamic Families. These articles discuss that healthy Muslim parenting behavior leads to harmonious families, enhanced

adaptation, communication, and socialization skills among members, as well as a reduction in child abuse behaviors (Supaat & fatin, 2019).

Table 3. Top Contribution of Journal trends



Based on Figure 1, research on the topic of Islamic Parenting employs various methods for data collection and analysis, where the selection of the appropriate method is crucial to determine the validity of a study (Shabira et al., 2024). Out of the total 33 articles, the methods used include Qualitative, Quantitative, Mixed Methods, and R&D. Figure 1 shows that the Qualitative research method dominates, accounting for 64% of the studies, followed by Quantitative research at 24%, and R&D-Mixed Methods, each representing 6%. The dominance of the Qualitative method enhances the validity of this research, as most qualitative studies use case study approaches.

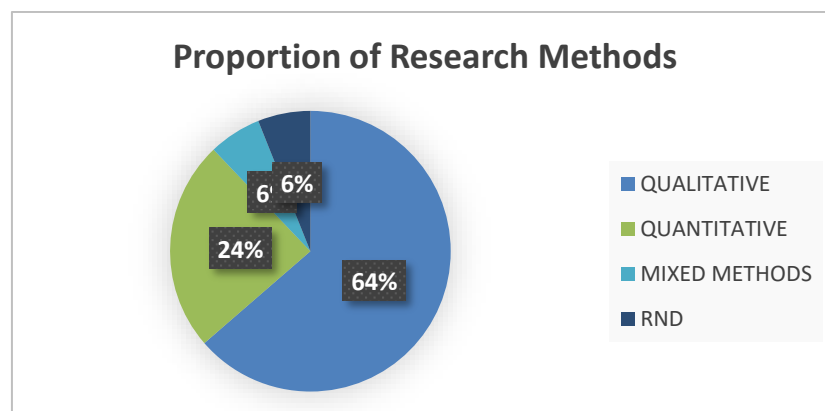


Figure 1. Proportion of Islamic Parenting's Research Methods

Based on Figure 2, out of a total of 117 authors from 33 inclusion articles, 5 authors have connections with one another. It shows a visualization depicting the relationship map between authors in a specific research field, grouped based on thematic relevance or collaboration. Each group is marked with a different color, representing clusters of

researchers with strong ties in terms of references or research topics. Author names that appear larger, such as "Anidar, Jum" and "Kustati, Martin," indicate significant contributions or high frequency as references within the network. The proximity between authors in this visualization reflects the strength of their relationships, whether through direct collaboration or cross-referencing. This collaboration pattern highlights a common trend in the academic world, where researchers with shared interests come together to form research groups focused on specific topics (Shabira et al., 2024).

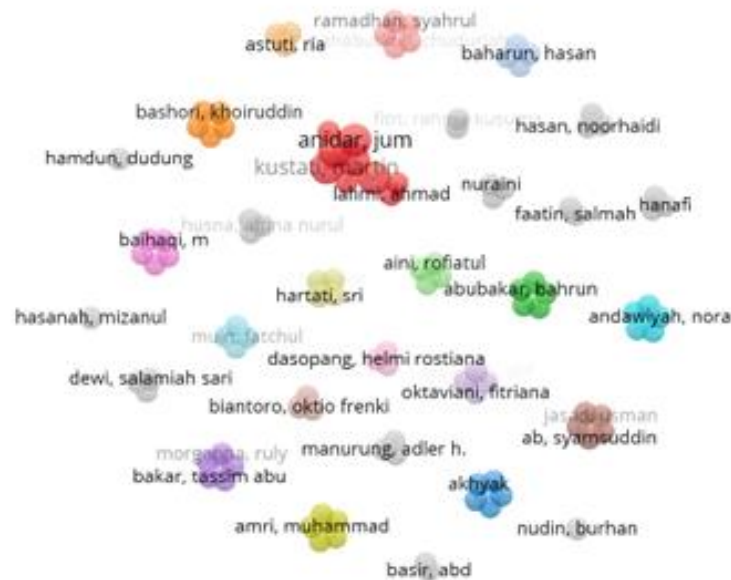


Figure 2. Visualization Authors

Meanwhile, positions that are more separated indicate weaker relationships or different research focuses. Interconnections between clusters are also visible, suggesting cross-theme collaboration. Thus, this visualization becomes an important tool for understanding collaboration patterns and centers of influence within related research. The largest writing cluster (Anidar, Jum, Martin, et al.) is seen in their research, which shows similarities in both the authors and the R&D method they used. Effective communication between parents and children when applying Islamic parenting, whether through developed modules or parenting training, was emphasized (Kosim et al., 2022). Other research also highlights successfully developed modules titled "*Becoming the Great Moslem Parents*" and "*Creating the Virtuous and Civilized Generation*", both of which had a positive and valid impact on the BKB group in West Sumatera (Kosim et al., 2022).

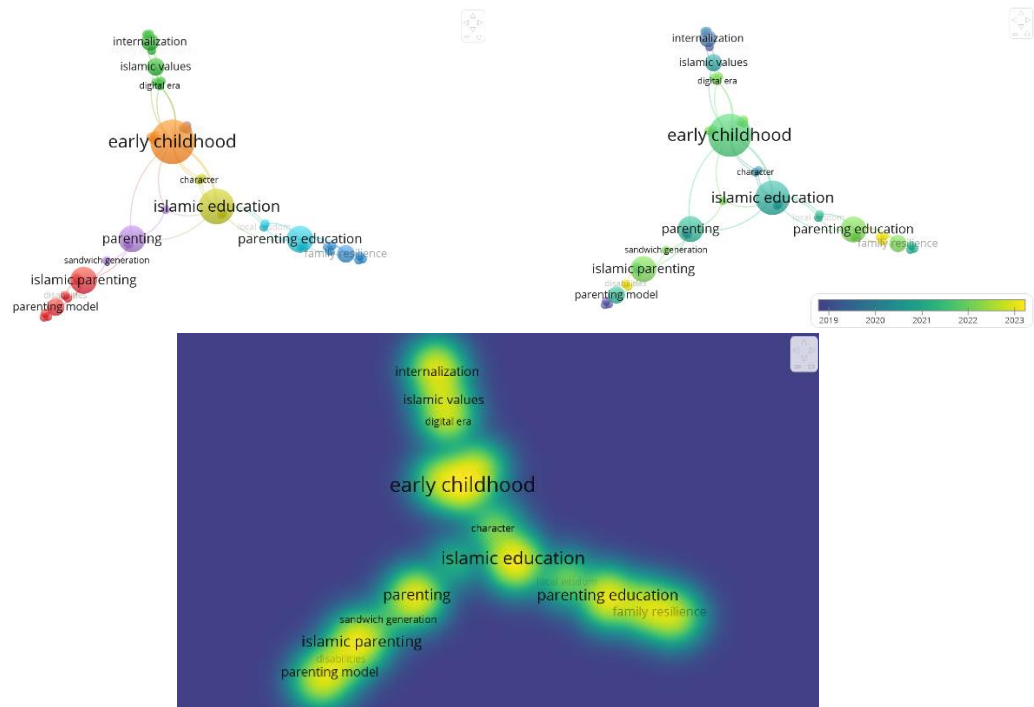


Figure 3. (a) Network visualization co-occurrence, (b) Overlay visualization co-occurrence, (c) Density visualization co-occurrence

The images above display co-occurrence visualizations encompassing Network, Overlay, and Density from studies on Islamic parenting patterns during the 2019-2024 period. These visualizations reveal interconnections that can serve as a foundation for future research by subsequent researchers. Figure 3(a) illustrates the relationships between key concepts frequently appearing in research on Islamic Parenting. The concepts of "early childhood," "Islamic education," and "parenting" form the central focus of the topic map, indicating that these studies predominantly concentrate on the influence of the Islamic values in shaping early childhood educational system. The role of parents in instilling Islamic values in young children is evident in studies of millennial mothers who use digital tools such as animated videos and YouTube apps as educational aids in today's era (Dasopang et al., 2022). Moreover, concepts such as "Islamic values," "internalization," and "parenting model" are closely connected to these core ideas, highlighting the importance of internalizing Islamic values in building a child's character from an early age. Parental experience, understanding, or supplementary teaching assistance (whether private or at school), as well as parenting models, play significant roles in internalizing Islamic values in children (Hamdun, 2022).

Figure 3(b) shows color gradation reflecting temporal trends from 2019 to 2023, as indicated by the legend at the bottom. Lighter colors represent more recent research, while darker colors signify earlier studies. This trend indicates that concepts such as

"family resilience" and "local wisdom" have become more prominent recently, compared to core concepts like "early childhood" and "Islamic education," which have long been central topics of interest. This shift reflects the evolution of research topics to address contemporary issues, such as the role of family in adapting to the globalization era and digital technology. During the COVID-19 pandemic, many articles on Islamic Parenting in Indonesian society were published, with one revealing that family resilience is shaped by factors like the quality of parenting, personal financial management, and the importance of raising awareness about Islamic law (Sholeh et al., 2021).

Figure 3(c) highlights the intensity of connections between topics through a heatmap. Brighter points represent concepts with stronger connections and are more frequently discussed in the research. "Early childhood," "Islamic education," and "parenting" reappear as central themes, reinforcing their position as key topics in Islamic Parenting studies. Meanwhile, connections with concepts such as "digital era" and "sandwich generation" indicate the increasing relevance of modern themes in the context of Islamic parenting, emphasizing the importance of adapting to the challenges of the times. Some parents utilize advanced digital technology to familiarize children with daily religious practices and assist in parenting (Astuti et al., 2022).

CONCLUSION

Based on 33 inclusion data discussing Islamic Parenting in Muslim families in Indonesia, the publication trend shows instability from 2019 to 2024, with the highest publication trend in 2022 and the highest citation trend in 2019. The top authors with the most citations published work on character development in Muslim families, with the leading journals being *AL-ISHLAH* and *PSIKIS*. According to the analysis, the most commonly used research method is qualitative study-case. Among the 117 authors, 5 are interconnected in similar research. Through Vosviewer 1.6.20 visualization, the concepts of "early childhood," "Islamic education," and "parenting" serve as central topics linked to other themes such as "internalization," "parenting models," and "Islamic values." Based on the overlay visualization of co-occurrence, the concepts of "family resilience" and "local wisdom" have emerged as new developments in research on Islamic Parenting in Muslim families in Indonesia with the "Islamic Parenting", "Early Childhood", and "Islamic Education" as the central topic.

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