

## Research Trends on Islamic Family Parenting: A Bibliometric Literature Review

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### ABSTRACT

This study explores the development, trends, and novelty of scientific article publications on Islamic Parenting in Muslim families from 2019 to 2024, using Systematic Literature Review (SLR) and bibliometric analysis methods. A total of 40 articles out of 220 indexed in Scopus and Sinta 2 were analyzed, both computationally using PRISMA and VOSviewer version 1.6.20, and manually by including data tabulated in Microsoft Excel. The results showed that publication trends have fluctuated over the years. Indonesia is identified as the most active contributor to this field. The journal databases *Al-Ishlah* and *PSIKIS: Journal of Islamic Psychology* are the leading sources for Islamic Parenting research. The majority of studies employ qualitative methods, with commonly recurring keywords such as Parenting, Early Childhood, Islamic Education, and Islamic Parenting. Density Overlay Mapping reveals that the topic of Parenting Models related to Islamic Parenting remains underexplored. This indicates a need for further research to enrich the discourse and development of Islamic Parenting models

## INTRODUCTION

Islamic parenting is a form of caregiving aligned with the Islamic worldview, deeply rooted in the Qur'an and Sunnah, which serve as comprehensive guidance for Muslim families (Erhamwilda et al., 2022; Madyawati et al., 2023). This parenting approach is exemplified in the story of Luqman Al-Hakim in the Qur'an, where parenting begins with instilling faith (aqidah) in children before introducing other aspects of life. This includes teaching daily religious practices such as prayer, fasting, and Qur'anic recitation, along with nurturing virtuous character, an Islamic way of life, and the principle of amar ma'ruf nahi munkar (enjoining good and forbidding evil) (An et al., 2024). The primary goal of parenting in Islam is to raise and educate children according to Islamic values, with a strong emphasis on developing tauhid (faith in Allah SWT) as the foundation of life (Setiawan et al., 2020). Parents play a crucial role in shaping their children's faith and guiding their behavior in both worldly and spiritual matters. Through Islamic parenting, children are expected to grow into righteous individuals who adhere to religious norms and uphold the moral and social values of the community (Ab et al., 2024; Abubakar et al., 2023). Thus, Islamic parenting not only fosters spiritual development but also prepares children to become high-quality individuals who contribute positively to society, as envisioned by the teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith.

The family, as a madrasa al-ula (the first school), contributes significantly to shaping the future of children (Elvina et al., 2021; Ritonga et al., 2021). In the context of Tarbiyat Al-Aulad (child

upbringing), Islamic family parenting emphasizes not only Aqidah (faith) and Adab (manners) but also social aspects. Children raised in an environment that upholds Islamic values tend to have higher self-confidence, better social skills, and more positive behavior (Saimun et al., 2023). Therefore, continuous learning and sacrifice are required to become good parents. Instilling good values in children will shape them into better individuals and responsible citizens in the future (Hamdun, 2022).

Islamic parenting has become a frequently explored topic among academics in Indonesia, reflecting the growing interest in integrating Islamic values into family and child-rearing practices. As a field of study, it continues to gain significant attention, particularly in the context of the millennial era, where rapid globalization, technological advancements, and shifting cultural values pose new challenges for Muslim families. These dynamics have made it increasingly important for scholars, practitioners, and policymakers to understand how Islamic parenting adapts and responds to contemporary issues (An et al., 2024). However, despite the expanding body of literature, most existing studies remain fragmented, dominated by qualitative approaches, and often focus on localized or case-specific contexts without offering a broader synthesis of trends, influential contributors, or thematic patterns. There is a noticeable lack of comprehensive reviews that map the overall development and scholarly landscape of Islamic parenting research, both in Indonesia and globally. This research seeks to fill that gap by employing a combination of Systematic Literature Review (SLR) and bibliometric analysis to provide a structured overview of existing studies, identify prevailing themes, and highlight underexplored areas that require further investigation. Research conducted in Padang found that parenting activities supported by a learning environment can enhance the quality of Islamic parenting for children (Kosim et al., 2022). Consistent with previous studies, research by Saimun et al. (2023) reported a strong relationship between Islamic parenting styles and the social development of children at the Anak Bangsa Indonesia Foundation in West Nusa Tenggara.

While Islamic parenting has been widely studied in Indonesia, where it reflects the integration of religious values into everyday family life, similar practices are also observed among Muslim families in Western contexts, for instance, in New Zealand, Muslim mothers actively seek to deepen their understanding of Islam and spirituality to strengthen their maternal roles and raise righteous children within a globalized Muslim community (Bensaid, 2021). Likewise, in the United States, Rebecca's study explores how Muslim parents define ideal parenting, make educational choices, manage their children's leisure time, and interpret success, all while adapting to contemporary American society (Karam, 2020). These international perspectives reveal that Islamic parenting is not a monolithic concept but is shaped by diverse cultural and social contexts. However, despite the growing interest in this topic, there remains a lack of comprehensive studies that systematically map the development, trends, and thematic patterns of Islamic parenting research across regions. To address this gap, this study employs a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) combined with bibliometric analysis to examine the current state of research on Islamic parenting from both local and global perspectives.

Although research on Islamic parenting has gained increasing attention in recent years, studies that systematically combine the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method with bibliometric analysis remain scarce. This methodological gap underscores the need for integrative approaches that not only synthesize existing knowledge but also map the intellectual landscape of the field. The bibliometric approach is particularly valuable as it goes beyond merely identifying publication trends; it enables the visualization of research networks, the detection of dominant themes, and the identification of influential publications and authors. When combined with SLR, this method offers a more comprehensive and structured overview of the development of Islamic parenting research.

Such integration is essential to ensure the continuity, depth, and direction of future studies in this area (Yigit & Çakmak, 2024).

The primary objective of this study is to explore research trends on the topic of Islamic Parenting within societal contexts over the past five years. In response to the identified research gap, this study aims to achieve the following objectives: (SO1) To analyze publication trends, citations, contributors, and countries contributing to research on Islamic Parenting; (SO2) To visualize research trends in Islamic Parenting; (SO3) To explore research methods in Islamic Parenting studies; (SO4) To identify the top five articles in Islamic Parenting research.

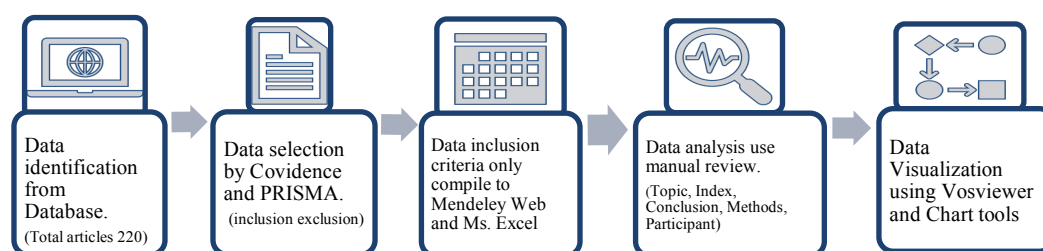
## METHODS

### Search Design

The Systematic Literature Review (SLR) was chosen as the research methodology in this article, utilizing Covidence software to review articles based on publication standards, databases, and inclusion and exclusion criteria throughout the process (Dobrescu et al., 2021). The collected data consist of articles indexed in Scopus and SINTA 2 from 2019 to June 2024, using a Systematic Literature Review combined with bibliometric analysis, to more accurately reflect the research method used. The Analysis process in this context follows the PRISMA guidelines, encompassing three stages: identification, screening, and eligibility assessment (Nasir et al., 2023; Shabira et al., 2024; Titus & Muttungal, 2024).

Bibliometric analysis is used to identify trends, focusing on at least five sub-sections as outcomes of the bibliometric review: analysis of publications based on the number of articles per year, citations, authors, journals, countries, and keywords, which provide an overview of the research (Niñerola et al., 2019). To produce accurate and detailed research, the researcher utilized additional software called VOSViewer 1.6.20 as a tool for generating trends in keywords and authors.

The research process began by identifying 220 articles indexed in Scopus and SINTA 2, sourced from academic databases such as Google Scholar, Elsevier, ERIC, Publish or Perish, Taylor & Francis, and Mendeley Web. Article selection was conducted systematically using Covidence, following the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines to ensure transparency and consistency in the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Selected articles were then organized and managed using Mendeley, which facilitated reference management, citation tracking, and metadata organization. The filtered data were tabulated in Microsoft Excel to support initial descriptive analysis, such as publication trends by year, author frequency, and keyword distribution. Finally, VOSviewer version 1.6.20 was used to perform bibliometric analysis and generate visualizations, including keyword co-occurrence maps and network visualizations, enabling a deeper exploration of research themes and the intellectual structure within the field of Islamic parenting.



**Figure 1.** Research Procedure

## Data Search Strategy

The initial strategy used in the literature review search was based on online databases (Solimun et al., 2023; Shabira et al., 2024). Relevant studies on the research topic were identified using predefined search strings or keywords to gather articles related to the research topic (Farooq et al., 2020). The data consisted entirely of Open Access Articles, with keywords including “Islamic Parenting,” followed by searches using “Role of Parents in Islam,” “Prophetic Parenting,” and “Religious Parenting in Islam.” The researchers identified a total of 220 articles matching the keywords.

**Table 1.** Data Search Strategy

Filter	Description
Year	2019-2024
Subject Area	Social Science
Keywords/ Search String	Islamic Parenting, Role of Parents in Islam, Prophetic Parenting, Religious Parenting in Islam
Source Type	Open access article
Language	English
Rank type	Indexed by Scopus and SINTA 2

The search from these databases resulted in 220 related articles. Subsequently, all articles were identified and analyzed for their relevance to the research objectives and questions. This study employed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) and Covidence as guidelines, which included defining selection criteria (inclusion-exclusion), extraction methods, removing duplicate articles across databases, and selecting studies based on titles, abstracts, and keywords to minimize bias and researcher error (Solimun et al., 2023; Shabira et al., 2024).

## Data Selection Criteria

The researchers employed bibliometric analysis, among other methods, as a consideration in selecting and filtering articles to be used as references in the study (Agbo et al., 2021; Almasri et al., 2021; Bellucci et al., 2021; Donthu et al., 2021; Norris, 2019). All articles retrieved from the databases were meticulously screened to ensure relevance to the research questions. The data selection criteria comprised two components: exclusion and inclusion (Kholid et al., 2023). During the initial screening phase, articles were selected based on their titles, and studies unrelated to the research field were excluded (Farooq et al., 2020).

**Table 2.** Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion Criteria	<p>The type of publication is a full-text article with Open open-access type, sourced from reputable databases, including Google Scholar, Elsevier, Taylor &amp; Francis, ERIC, Publish or Perish, and Mendeley Web. The databases must be indexed in Scopus and Sinta 2.</p> <p>The publication period is from 2019 to June 2024.</p> <p>The language used is English.</p> <p>The article's content theme is Islamic Parenting within families or communities, with all types of research worldwide.</p> <p>Publications with similar research will prioritize the most detailed and recent ones.</p>
Exclusion Criteria	<p>Types of publications other than full-text articles sourced from databases such as Google Scholar, Elsevier, Taylor &amp; Francis, ERIC, and Publish or Perish, or databases not indexed in Scopus and Sinta 2.</p> <p>Publications dated outside the period from 2019 to June 2024.</p> <p>Publications written in languages other than English.</p> <p>Articles with content themes other than Islamic Parenting within families or communities.</p>

## Selection Data Process

Data selection in this study was conducted using Covidence, supplemented with manual analysis, and the results were presented in PRISMA. Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) served as a guideline for research publication, designed to enhance the quality and integrity of publications obtained through systematic reviews and meta-analyses. To ensure data integrity, validity, and reliability while minimizing potential bias, the primary focus of this process was identifying topics aligned with the research objectives (Schmitt et al., 2023). This mapping was conducted in June 2024 and followed three stages in the data selection process.

First, after identifying 220 articles from the initial database search, the researchers found entries indexed in non-Scopus and non-SINTA 2 databases, which were excluded. Additionally, eight duplicate articles were identified and removed using Covidence. The researchers then screened the remaining articles based on their abstracts to assess their relevance for independent review (Dobrescu et al., 2021). As shown in Figure 2 below, the screening process resulted in 40 articles deemed eligible for inclusion, selected manually based on abstracts and keywords.

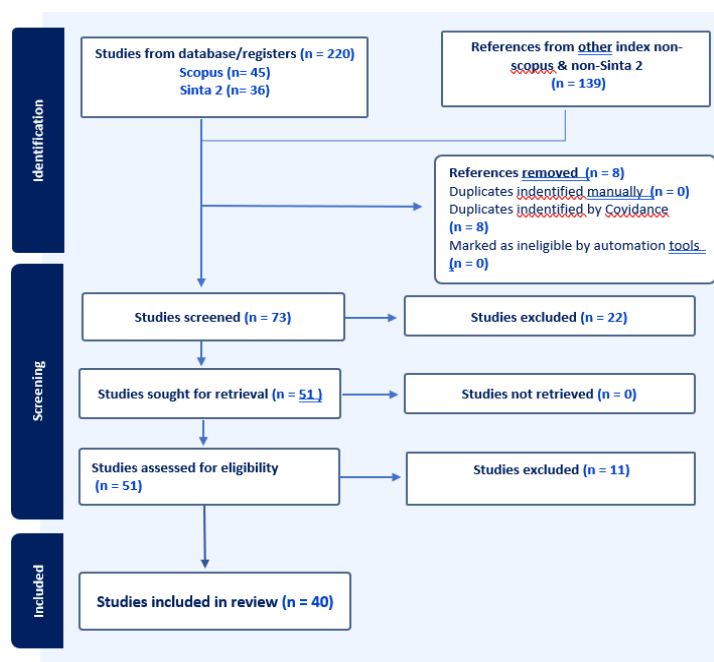


Figure 2. PRISMA Flow diagram

## Data Analysis

The main analytical procedures in bibliometric research consist of two components: in-depth manual analysis and scientific mapping using software (Öztürk et al., 2024). In-depth manual analysis was conducted after identifying the final set of eligible articles following the prior screening process. This manual analysis aimed to evaluate findings related to publications, citations, researchers/authors, sources, countries, and journal identities (Öztürk & DiL, 2022). A total of 40 articles were analyzed, exported in RIS format, and processed using VOSViewer and chart tools to produce results ready for publication.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research on parenting has become a primary focus for many scholars in critical discussions about child development. If we viewed parenting studies from a psychological perspective, both

Western and Islamic perspectives have provided unique and diverse theoretical contributions (Madyawati et al., 2023). The findings of this study reveal that research on Islamic Parenting exhibits a fluctuating trend, with variations observed across different years.

**Table 3.** Publication Trend on Scopus dan SINTA 2

Year	Article in Scopus	Citation of Scopus	Article of SINTA 2
2019	5	43 cites	1
2020	4	43 cites	3
2021	5	33 cites	4
2022	1	0 cites	7
2023	6	13 cites	2
2024	2	0 cites	0

Table 3 illustrates the fluctuating trend in Scopus and SINTA 2 journal publications over the past five years (2019 to June 2024). The observed publication and citation trends reflect how academic interest in Islamic Parenting has evolved in response to societal challenges. The highest number of Scopus-indexed journal publications in 2023 and SINTA 2 publications in 2022 suggests a growing momentum in research on this topic, likely driven by increasing awareness of the role of religious-based parenting in addressing modern issues. Notably, the surge in citations in 2019 and 2020, with 43 citations each year, indicates that earlier foundational studies gained considerable academic attention. This spike can be attributed to heightened concern over parenting in the face of rapid technological advancement, moral decline, and increasing cultural conflicts. As Muslim families confronted these challenges, researchers and educators turned to Islamic Parenting as a framework to instill values, strengthen identity, and guide child development in a rapidly changing world. Consequently, these societal shifts triggered an increase in scholarly discourse, policy interest, and practical exploration of Islamic Parenting models. The studies emphasize the importance of Islamic Parenting as a means to preserve Islamic values in the face of globalization and modernization by integrating these values with their relevance to the global context (Sokip et al., 2019).

Among the 40 articles analyzed, there were 133 authors, with the top 5 authors receiving the highest number of citations in studies on Islamic Parenting within the societal context.

**Table 4.** Trends of Top-Cited Authors

Authors	Scopus Citations
Rebecca A. Karam	21
Sokip, Akhyak, Soim, Ahmad Tanzeh, dan Kojin	13
Amina Nadeem, Maryam Khalid Cheema, Sheharyar Zameer	13
Raden Rachmy Diana, Muhammad Chirzin, Khoiruddin Bashori, Fitriah M. Suud, Nadea Zulfa Khairunnisa	13
Joko Ansari Setiawan, Suparno, Chuduriah Sahabuddin, Tasrif, Syahrul Ramadhan	12

Rebecca A. Karam emerges as the most frequently cited author and is considered a leading figure in the field of Islamic Parenting, with a total of 21 citations. Her work explores parenting strategies among Muslim families in America and addresses broader socio-cultural issues such as xenophobia, racial discrimination, and Islamophobia (Karam, 2020), positioning her as a key scholar who bridges Islamic values with contemporary global challenges. In addition to Karam, other notable authors such as Omar Al-Zaabi, Sokip, Amina Nadeem, and Raden Rachmy have also contributed meaningfully to the discourse, although their work has received less detailed attention. Omar Al-Zaabi often focuses on integrating Islamic values into early childhood education, while Sokip emphasizes the role of religious-based character building in Indonesian families. Amina Nadeem



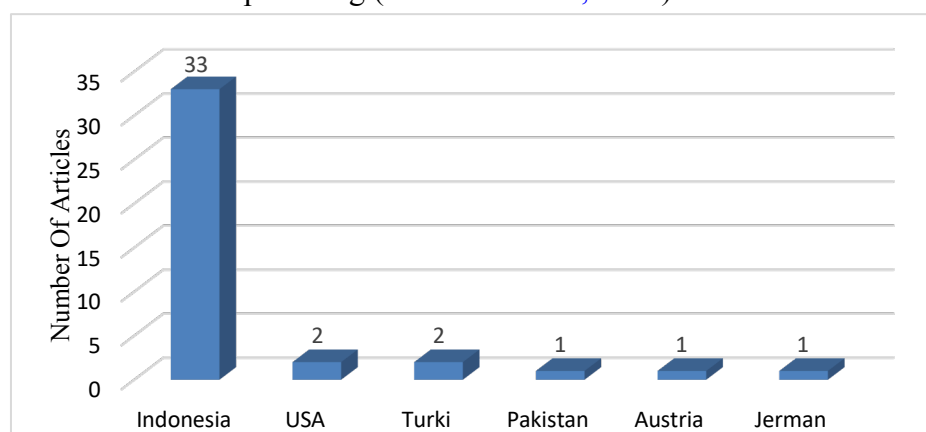
contributes through studies on parenting practices in Muslim diaspora communities, and Raden Rachmy explores the intersection of Islamic parenting and moral development in local cultural contexts. Highlighting these authors' thematic focuses offers a more comprehensive understanding of the diverse contributions shaping Islamic Parenting research across regions.

**Table 5.** Top Contributors to the source of articles

Source of Articles	Rank Type	Total of articles
AL-ISHLAH	SINTA 2	3 articles
PSIKIS: Jurnal Psikologi Islam	SINTA 2	3 articles
Indonesian Journal of Islam & Muslim Societies	Scopus	2 articles
Islamic Guidance and Counselling Journal	Scopus	2 articles
SAMARAH	Scopus	2 articles

Based on Table 5, the data highlights the top five journal platforms that have published the most articles on Islamic parenting from 2019 to June 2024. The leading journals are *Al-Ishlah* and *Psikis*, both indexed in Sinta 2, with three articles each. Most of these articles focus on Islamic Parenting research utilizing qualitative methods. Among the topics discussed are the cultivation of children's character through effective communication, storytelling of Islamic narratives, and the presentation of educational films (Rosi et al., 2022). Another article explores the internalization of Islamic values through technology, such as optimizing YouTube applications with animated videos that teach prayer and other educational content (Dasopang et al., 2022). Additionally, Scopus-indexed journals, including the *Indonesian Journal of Islam & Muslim Societies*, the *Islamic Guidance and Counselling Journal*, and *SAMARAH*, each contributed two articles.

Data obtained from the Journal of PSIKIS reveals that Muslim parenting has a positive impact on children, manifesting in positive personality traits. This is demonstrated through the meticulousness, agreeableness, and openness of Muslim students' personalities, as well as significant and progressive academic achievements (Warsah et al., 2023). Additional data collected during the COVID-19 pandemic indicate that Islamic Religious Coping and Partner Support must be combined to prevent mental exhaustion in parenting (Fitri & Nashori, 2021).



**Figure 3.** Countries and Number of Article Publications

Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of Islamic Parenting article publications focused on societal contexts across various countries, based on data from Scopus and SINTA 2 databases. A total of 9 countries contributed to these scholarly articles, including Indonesia, the United States of America, Turkey, Pakistan, Austria, and Germany. Among these countries, Indonesia contributed the most, with 33 articles. As the world's largest Muslim-majority country, with approximately 87% of

its population identifying as Muslim (Hidayat & Darmadi, 2019), Indonesia possesses a strong foundation for conducting research on Islamic topics, particularly due to its status as the country with the largest Muslim population in the world. This demographic advantage is complemented by the presence of numerous Islamic educational institutions, such as pesantren, Islamic universities, and faculties of Islamic studies, which actively contribute to the production of scholarly work. In the context of Islamic parenting, most studies conducted in Indonesia predominantly employ qualitative research methods. These methods are often used to explore values, behaviors, and parenting practices through interviews, observations, and case studies. Researchers tend to focus on understanding the lived experiences of Muslim families, the transmission of religious values from parents to children, and the integration of Islamic teachings into everyday parenting practices. The preference for qualitative approaches reflects the complex, contextual, and culturally embedded nature of Islamic parenting, making it more suitable for in-depth exploration rather than broad generalization. However, the dominance of qualitative studies also indicates a potential gap in the use of quantitative or mixed-methods approaches, which could provide complementary insights and broader generalizability.

One notable qualitative study in Indonesia employed a case study method on single-parent families in Karaban Jaya, West Kalimantan. The findings reveal that single-parent families face challenges in fulfilling dual roles but succeed in providing Islamic parenting. In the broader Indonesian context, Islamic parenting is often characterized by the integration of religious teachings into daily parenting practices. These include efforts to strengthen children's faith (tauhid), instill regular worship habits, develop moral character, and enforce discipline. Many studies highlight how parents, especially in predominantly Muslim communities, view parenting not just as a social responsibility but also as a religious obligation rooted in Islamic values (Ubabuddin et al., 2020).

At the micro level, a case study in Karaban Jaya provides a more focused look at how Islamic parenting is implemented by single parents. The parenting strategies implemented in this community include serving as role models, giving advice and motivation, offering attention and emotional support, and monitoring children's behavior. These efforts are grounded in Islamic educational values, particularly the emphasis on building spiritual awareness, nurturing mental and moral development, and maintaining consistent discipline. This localized example illustrates how Islamic principles are adapted to meet the specific challenges faced by single-parent households.



**Figure 4.** Visualization of Authors



From the 40 articles analyzed, involving 133 authors, 9 interconnected networks of authors were identified. The figure above depicts the collaborative networks among authors, represented by different colored clusters. Each cluster signifies groups of authors frequently collaborating on specific research topics. For instance, Kustati-Martin in the red cluster and Arifin-Zainul in the green cluster hold central positions within their groups, reflecting their pivotal roles in collaboration. This pattern highlights the academic trend where authors with similar research interests form focused research groups (Alka et al., 2023; Shabira et al., 2024). Other authors, such as Hasan, Noorhadi, and Nuraeni, appear unconnected, indicating more independent research. Each group within the visualization works on specific sub-themes, with minimal cross-group collaboration. This suggests a high degree of internal collaboration within individual research groups, while the focus of research varies significantly between clusters.

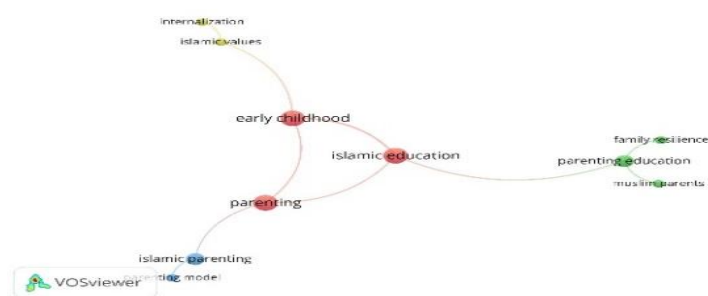
From the 139 keywords extracted from the 40 articles, 18 interconnected keywords emerged as the most frequent and closely related. The keyword "Parenting" appeared 4 times with 4 links to other articles, followed by "Early Childhood," which also appeared 4 times with 4 connections to other articles. This highlights a significant relationship between "Parenting" and "Early Childhood" topics. Research on parenting remains a central focus for many scholars in the critical discourse of child development (Handayani, 2024). Other keywords such as "Islamic Education" and "Parenting Education" appeared 4 times with similar connections, indicating that topics related to "Islamic Parenting" are often associated with general parenting, Islamic education, early childhood, Islamic values, and even family resilience.

**Table 6.** Frequently Occurring Keywords

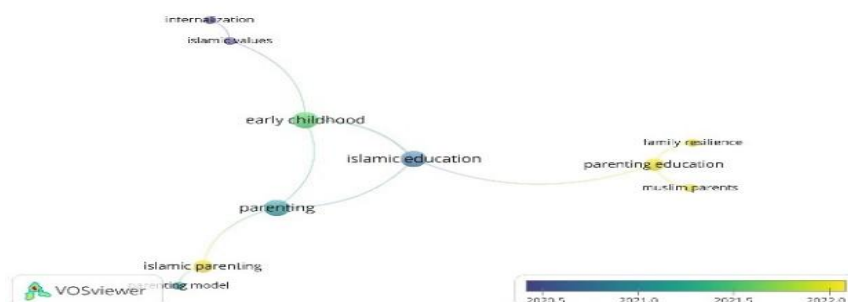
Keyword	Occurrences	Total link strength
Parenting	4	4
Early Childhood	4	4
Islamic Education	4	4
Parenting Education	3	3
Islamic Parenting	3	2
Islamic Values	2	2
Parents	2	2
Adolescence	2	1
Attitudes	2	1
Character Building	2	1
Character Education	2	1
Education	2	1
Family Resilience	2	1
Internalization	2	1
Muslim Parents	2	1
Parenting Model	2	1
Religion	3	1
Children	2	0

Additional keywords like "Islamic Values," "Attitudes," "Character Building," and "Character Education" emphasize the outcomes and objectives of implementing Islamic Parenting within families. Parents play a crucial role in teaching their children to develop strong and positive character traits (Setiawan et al., 2020). Other keywords, "Family Resilience", "Internalization", "Muslim Parents", and "Children" each appeared 2 times. These findings underline the importance of Islamic Parenting in fostering values, attitudes, and resilience in family life.

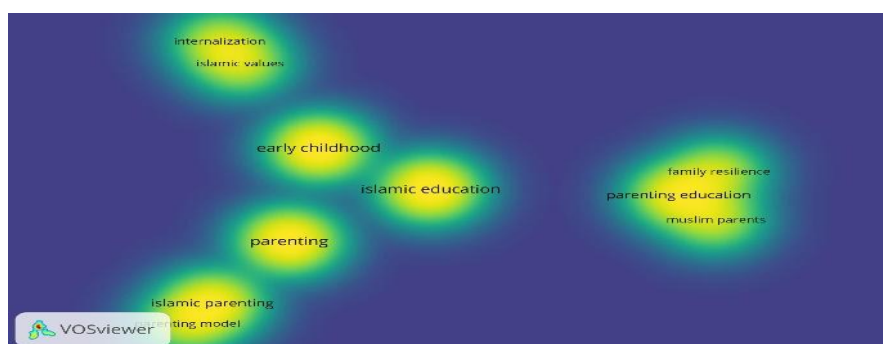
(a)



(b)



(c)



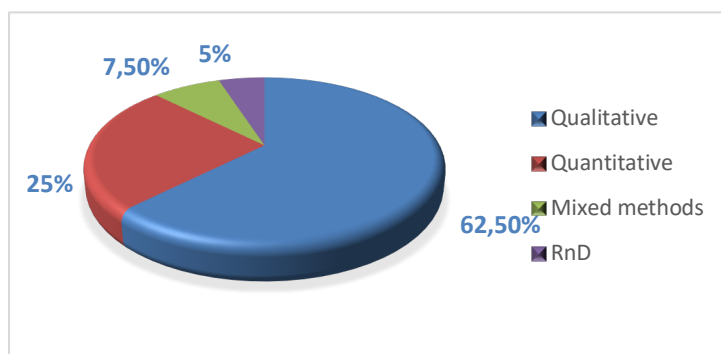
**Figure 5.** (a) Network visualization co-occurrence, (b) Overlay visualization co-occurrence, (c) Density visualization co-occurrence

Figure (a) illustrates Islamic Education as the central topic connected to subtopics such as Early Childhood and Parenting. This connection underscores the significance of parenting as foundational education for young children. The topic of Islamic Parenting is situated slightly apart from the central theme, linked to parenting models. This indicates the existence of specific Islamic parenting models applied by parents in raising their children. Parenting approaches based on Qur'anic values include sincerity, love and compassion, trust and responsibility, patience and honesty, and fairness (Rubini & Setyawan, 2021). The topics of Internalization and Islamic Values are connected to Islamic education, indicating that one of the goals of Islamic education is to instill Islamic values in children. This internalization process is regarded as a critical part of education that shapes children's character and morality in accordance with Islamic teachings. Parenting must consider aspects such as religious morality, motor skills, cognitive development, linguistic abilities, and social development, while also providing opportunities for children to express themselves (Madyawati et al., 2023). The topics of Muslim Parents and Family Resilience demonstrate that Islamic parenting not only involves parents but also focuses on fostering family resilience. Effective parenting is one that helps families build resilience against challenges. Family resilience and parenting quality in a social system are influenced by both internal and external factors, such as a positive worldview, strong

spirituality, harmonious family members, flexibility, communicative family dynamics, sound financial management, family recreation time, positive routines and rituals, and social empathy (Sholeh et al., 2021).

Figure (b) depicts a timeline-based topic map using a color gradient. The year 2020, marked in blue, focuses on Internalization and Islamic Values as foundational elements of Islamic education, emphasizing the importance of instilling Islamic values in children. The year 2021, marked in green, highlights the role of Early Childhood and Parenting in children's early development. From 2022 onwards, marked in yellow, the focus shifts to parenting education aimed at building family resilience within Muslim families. Overall, the map transitions from foundational values to parenting and, eventually, to family resilience or value internalization. From 2020 to 2022, the progression reflects increasingly critical goals for Islamic parenting and education. This shift can be attributed to the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era, where technology heavily influences education (Sholehuddin et al., 2023). In the digital age, authoritative parenting is more effective in addressing global challenges (Astuti et al., 2022). Parents must therefore internalize Islamic values and strengthen family resilience. A robust foundation of parenting is essential to adapt to changing environmental dynamics in child-rearing (An et al., 2024).

Figure (c) showcases a heatmap highlighting research density on the topic of Islamic Parenting. Bright yellow areas represent the highest density, centering on Islamic Education connected to Early Childhood, Parenting, and Internalization of Islamic Values, reflecting a focus on early childhood education and the inculcation of Islamic values from a young age. Yellow-green areas indicate moderate density, focusing on Parenting Education, Family Resilience, and Muslim Parents, underscoring the importance of Islamic parenting education in strengthening family resilience. Green areas represent lower density, centering on Islamic Parenting and Parenting Models, which indicate more specialized research areas on Islamic parenting models for Muslim families. The darker areas on the map reflect lower-density topics that have been less extensively studied. A total of 58 journal articles published between 2013 and 2023 were identified as suitable data samples for this research, focusing on parenting models and early childhood parenting (Madyawati et al., 2023). This indicates that over the span of a decade, only 58 articles addressed these two research focus areas. In studies related to Islamic Parenting, various research methods have been employed for data collection and analysis. The choice of research method is crucial as it directly impacts the validity and credibility of the research (Shabira et al., 2024). Among the 40 selected articles from 2019 to June 2024, multiple methods were identified, including qualitative, quantitative, research and development (R&D), and mixed methods.



**Figure 6.** Proportion of Islamic Parenting Research Methods

Figure 6 illustrates the distribution of research methods from the total of 40 articles. Qualitative methods dominate with 62.5% (25 articles), followed by quantitative methods at 25% (10

articles), mixed methods at 7.5% (3 articles), and R&D methods at 5% (2 articles). Qualitative research, particularly descriptive and case study approaches, is the most frequently used. Case studies focus on in-depth problems within articles to thoroughly examine specific cases (Rosi et al., 2022).

Quantitative methods also contribute to the diversity and validity of Islamic Parenting studies. Many quantitative studies involve parents and children as active participants to further understand their relationships and parenting models. For instance, a quantitative study with 100 participants investigated parenting techniques and approaches in providing Islamic parenting. In this case, focusing on teaching children to recite the Qur'an, the results revealed a strong combination of parental motivation and parenting techniques, contributing 79.5% significance to child development (Elvina et al., 2021).

**Table 7.** Trend of the Top-Five Articles in Islamic Parenting Research

No	Title	Authors	Result
1	Becoming American by becoming Muslim: strategic assimilation among second-generation Muslim American parents	Rebecca A. Karam.	South Asian and Arab Muslim parents in Michigan, USA, choose Islamic schools for their children despite having access to highly ranked public schools. This reflects one of their parenting strategies, as they aim to teach their children to maintain Islamic identity and values amidst issues of Islamophobia in America.
2	Character Building in Islamic Society: A Case Study of Muslim Families in Tulungagung, East Java, Indonesia	Sokip, Akhyak, Soim, Ahmad Tanzeh, Kojin.	Parents play a crucial role in shaping their children's character according to Islamic values. This study highlights that parents need the skills to educate their children to develop personalities aligned with Islamic teachings and become responsible citizens in the future.
3	Perceptions of Muslim parents and teachers towards sex education in Pakistan. Perceptions of Muslim parents and teachers towards sex	Amina Nadeem, Maryam Khalid Cheema, Sheharyar Zameer.	The majority of respondents in this study believe that parents should take on the role of sexual educators for their children. While 76.1% of parents and 64.4% of teachers support age-appropriate sexual education in schools, many believe it conflicts with Islamic ideology.
4	Parental engagement in children's character education: The influences of positive parenting and agreeableness mediated by religiosity	Raden Rachmy Diana, Muhammad Chirzin, Khoiruddin Bashori, Fitriah M. Suud, Nadea Zulfa Khairunnisa.	Parental involvement in children's character education is influenced by positive parenting and the personality trait of agreeableness, mediated by religious factors. The relationship between agreeableness and parental involvement does not manifest without religion acting as a mediator.
5	The Role of Parents in the Character Education of Kindergarten Children Aged 5-6 Years in Bima	Joko Ansari Setiawan, Suparno, Chuduriah Sahabuddin, Tasrif, Syahrul Ramadhan	The findings show that attention, affection, and a sense of security from parents significantly influence early childhood character education. The study recommends further research, particularly focusing on external Islamic groups and the racialization of Islam.

Based on the table above, the five most cited articles retrieved from the Scopus database among Islamic Parenting research samples share common findings. Three of these five articles highlight the involvement and role of parents in integrating Islamic values, fostering positive parenting, and influencing good character. Parents play the most critical role in their children's lives by imparting life values and teaching positive behaviors (Diana et al., 2021; Sokip et al., 2019). The role of parents is essential in providing foundational education, instilling attitudes and character, and teaching basic skills such as religious education, ethics, etiquette, aesthetics, love, safety, security, adherence to rules, and cultivating good habits and discipline (Setiawan et al., 2020).

One article discusses the strategies employed by Muslim parents to maintain their children's Islamic identity amidst the growing issue of Islamophobia in contemporary America (Karam, 2020). Another article addresses sexual education for children, reflecting parents' seriousness and awareness

regarding issues of childhood sexuality. In this study, parents agreed to support their children's curriculum as aligned with Islamic teachings and strongly opposed bullying and sexual harassment prevention behaviors (Nadeem et al., 2021). Parents play a pivotal role in instilling a strong foundation of faith in their children through Quranic and Sunnah-based parenting. Parents are held accountable for their children, as emphasized in Surah At-Tahrim, verse 6. Ibn Kathir interprets this verse to mean that "protecting oneself and one's family from the fire of hell" involves educating and teaching the family about ways to obey Allah's commands and avoid His prohibitions (Dewi et al., 2022).

## CONCLUSION

The trend of Islamic Parenting research indexed in Scopus and SINTA 2 has experienced fluctuations over the years. The year 2023 stands out as the year with the highest number of publications on the topic of Islamic Parenting within societal contexts. In terms of contributing countries, Indonesia ranks at the top, with journal databases sourced from Al-Ishlah and PSIKIS: Jurnal Psikologi Islam (SINTA 2 indexed). The most-cited article is "Becoming American by Becoming Muslim: Strategic Assimilation Among Second-Generation Muslim American Parents" by the leading author, Rebecca A. Karam. Based on the analysis, the most frequently used research methods are qualitative and quantitative. The main keywords that frequently appear include Parenting, Early Childhood, Islamic Education, and Islamic Parenting. From the density mapping, the topic Islamic Education, which is interconnected with Early Childhood, Parenting, and Internalization of Islamic Values, is the most frequently connected across topics. However, mapping density also shows that research on Islamic Parenting Models remains underexplored in broader society. These findings recommend further in-depth research on Islamic Parenting Models, particularly in Indonesia, to deepen understanding. Researchers also suggest expanding scientific publications on Islamic Parenting Patterns.

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