



Trend in the Learning Model of Islamic Education Over a Decade: A Bibliometric Review

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze publication trends related to learning models in Islamic Religious Education over the past decade using bibliometric analysis. The analysis was conducted using Scopus, Excel, and the VOSviewer application. The study covers the period from 2014 to 2024, identifying a total of 233 relevant articles. The results indicate a significant increase in publications on learning models each year, with 2022 having the highest number. Indonesia remains the most active country in publishing research on this topic until 2024. The three leading journals in this field are Jurnal Pendidikan Islam, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung; Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam, Department of Islamic Religious Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta; and Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI) in third place. The most productive affiliations are Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia and UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. In addition, five authors, i.e. Kistoro, H.C.A; Rahmat, M; Supriyadi; Syafii; and Tambak, S, have each published at least three articles on the topic. These findings imply that research on learning models in Islamic Religious Education is expected to remain popular in the coming decades.

Keywords: Learning Models, Islamic Religious Education, Bibliometric Analysis.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menelusuri tren publikasi terkait model pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam dalam satu dekade dengan menggunakan analisis bibliometrik. Analisis dilakukan dengan bantuan Scopus, Excel dan aplikasi VOS Viewer. Periode penelitian mencakup tahun 2014 sampai dengan 2024 dengan jumlah artikel relevan sebanyak 233 artikel. Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya peningkatan jumlah publikasi model pembelajaran yang signifikan dari tahun ke tahun, dengan tahun 2022 menjadi tahun dengan jumlah publikasi terbanyak. Indonesia akan menjadi negara dengan jumlah publikasi terbanyak hingga tahun 2024. Tiga jurnal unggulan diperingkatkan, pertama Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan dan Keguruan UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, kedua Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam Jurusan Pendidikan Agama Islam Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, dan ketiga Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI). Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia dan UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung merupakan afiliasi yang paling produktif. Kemudian, Kistoro, H.C.A, Rahmat, M, Supriyadi, Syafii, dan Tambak S adalah 5 penulis yang telah menerbitkan setidaknya 3 artikel. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, model pembelajaran ini akan tetap populer dalam beberapa dekade mendatang.

Kata Kunci: Model Pembelajaran, Pendidikan Agama Islam, Analisis Bibliometrik.

Introduction

Along with the increasing demands of industry 4.0, teachers are required to create learning that is more relevant to the needs of the times¹. In order to accomplish learning objectives, teachers and students engage in learning activities. The teacher determines whether or not the learning objectives are successful, because in addition to imparting knowledge, a teacher must be able to mentor students in order to help them develop their attitudes, physical attributes, and psychological makeup as they progress through the learning process². Objectives, materials, methods, models, media,

¹ Sulastri Harun, "Pembelajaran Di Era 5.0.", *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Dasar*, 2022.

² Hiskia Ndraha dan Agnes Renostini Harefa, "Pentingnya Media Pembelajaran Dalam Meningkatkan Minat Dan Motivasi Belajar Siswa Di SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara", *Journal on Education*, Vol. 6 No. 1(2023), 5328–39.

and evaluation are some of the interconnected elements that make up the learning process and help achieve learning objectives³.

Significant developments have occurred in learning innovation during the past ten years⁴. In order to increase student engagement and enhance a variety of cognitive skills, one strategy is to employ learning models^{5, 6, 7, 8}. An educator can use a learning model that focuses on developing students' competence or career life skills, constant learning and innovation, mastery of information media technology, critical thinking in problem solving, communication skills, creative and innovative spirit, and ability to collaborate in a group—all of which are highly important and creatively developed by educators⁹. This illustrates initiatives to modify instruction to meet the demands of modern students and technology advancements.

The use of technology in Islamic education not only changes the way teaching is carried out but also enriches teaching materials and evaluation methods. For example, project-based and collaborative learning models are also starting to be implemented in Islamic education, which aims to develop students' critical thinking and creativity skills, which are very necessary in

³ Subria Mamis, "Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi Sebagai Media Baru Dalam Komponen Pembelajaran", *Al-MUNZIR*, Vol. 13 No. 2 (2020), 253. <https://doi.org/10.31332/am.v13i2.2049>.

⁴ Lusi Romadanti, "Evolusi Metode Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam", *GUAU: Jurnal Pendidikan Profesi Guru Agama Islam*, Vol. 3 No. 5, (2023): 231–42.

⁵ Aini Yatul Hajro dan Muhammad Rifa'i Subhi, "Pengembangan Kreativitas Peserta Didik Melalui Pembelajaran Berbasis Game Pada Mata Pelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam", *Muaddib: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, Vol. 1 No. 02 (2023), 96–100.

⁶ Daeng Lufti Azizan, Rico Mahendra, Shintia Dinda Pitaloka, Muthia Syahrena Zein, Halimah Syafira Irwanmay, dan Dini Nur Hidayah, "Upaya Guru PAI Dalam Mengembangkan Kreativitas Siswa Pada Mata Pelajaran PAI", *Education & Learning*, Vol. 1 No. 2, (2021), 36–38.

⁷ Imam Subarkah dan Deta Muntaha, "Upaya Peningkatan Kemampuan Berpikir Tingkat Tinggi Pada Pembelajaran PAI Melalui Model Problem Based Learning (PBL) Materi Munaqahat", *KASTA: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Hukum, Agama, Budaya Dan Terapan*, Vol. 1 No. 1, (2021), 75–82.

⁸ Surawan dan Arzakiah, "Efforts to Improve PAI Learning Through The Critical Thinking Model", *Journal of Contemporary Islamic Education*, Vol. 2 No. 1, (2022), 15–28.

⁹ Sulastri Harun, "Pembelajaran Di Era 5.0.", *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Dasar*, 2022.

the digital era^{10, 11}. Although various innovations have been introduced, challenges in their implementation remain. One of the main challenges is evaluating the extent to which these innovations have been adopted and what impact they have on the overall quality of Islamic education. An in-depth and structured study is needed, one of which is through a bibliometric approach.

Scholars can gain a comprehensive understanding, identify knowledge gaps, generate new research ideas, and position planned contributions to the field with the help of a well-conducted bibliometric study, which can also provide a framework for developing a topic in a novel and significant way¹². A publication's impact is measured by the number of citations it receives; quantity indicators measure productivity in relation to the number of publications; and structural indicators measure the relationships between publications. These are the three types of bibliometric indicators. Several studies have been carried out using bibliometric analysis, namely the application of the Project Based Learning (PjBL) model in PAI learning using bibliometric analysis. The aim is to computationally map bibliometric data from research articles related to PjBL¹³. Bibliometric analysis regarding the development of the use of game based learning models in PAI learning¹⁴, research by Pebrina et al.¹⁵ related to Bibliometric analysis: The Role of AI in PAI Learning Activities in the Modern Education Era.

¹⁰ Hendri Saputra, "Me Metode Pembelajaran Berbasis Proyek Dalam Pendidikan Agama Islam", *JURNAL ABSHAR: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam, Pendidikan, Kajian Islam Dan Humaniora*, Vol. 2 No. 1, (2023), 17–26.

¹¹ Citra Sari, "Model Pembelajaran Berbasis Proyek Untuk Mendorong Kreativitas Dan Inovasi Dalam Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam Merdeka Belajar", *GUAU: Jurnal Pendidikan Profesi Guru Agama Islam*, Vol. 3 No. 5, (2023), 59–71.

¹² Naveen Donthu, Satish Kumar, Debmalya Mukherjee, Nitesh Pandey, and Weng Marc Lim, "How to Conduct a Bibliometric Analysis: An Overview and Guideline", *Journal of Business Research*, Vol. 133, (2021), 285–96.

¹³ Riski Nugroho Efendi dan Santiani Santiani, "Analisis Bibliometrik Penerapan Model Project Base Learning Pada Pembelajaran PAI", *Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin*, Vol. 3 No. 03, (2024), 123–29.

¹⁴ Nor Aida, "Analisis Bibliometrik Penggunaan Model Game Based Learning (GBL) Pada Pembelajaran PAI Tahun 2022-2024 Menggunakan VOSViewer", *Jurnal Intelek Dan Cendekiawan Nusantara*, Vol. 1 No. 2, (2024), 3014–24.

¹⁵ Rizki Pebrina, Rahayu Eka Putri, Adam Mudinillah, Adripen Adripen, Eliwatis Eliwatis, Gustina Gustina, and T. Idris, *Bibliometric Analysis: The Role of AI In PAI Learning*

The study on bibliometric analysis of research with the theme of online learning in Islamic education was then carried out by Al Etivali and Rusydiyah¹⁶. In order to examine literature trends pertaining to the topic of online learning in Islamic education, this study focuses on a bibliometric method. Citation patterns, geographic distribution, and associated trends are all included in the analysis. The study's findings revealed a notable rise between 2022 and 2023, with journal articles being the most common document type utilized by academics to publish in journals. This analysis sheds light on how the literature has evolved and on potential directions for future research.

The study "Overview of Islamic Religious Education Learning Motivation: Analysis Using Bibliometrics" by Nofmiyati, Miftahuddin, and Darmawati follows¹⁷. This study uses bibliometric analysis by year, keyword, and country to determine the incentive to seek Islamic education. The process of searching Scopus for data using the keywords "Islamic religious education" or "motivation to learn" yielded 878 papers after being narrowed down, and the literature was then saved on Mendeley and sent to the Openrefine and Vosviewer stages. The study's findings revealed that, with 246 papers overall, 2022 was the year with the most documents. Motivation was the most often used term, and the United States was the nation most frequently named, with 143 documents.

Additionally, a study on character education in Pondok Pesantren (a bibliometric analysis based on Google Scholar using Vosviewer) was carried out by Hafidh et al.¹⁸ In this study, scholarly literature pertaining to character

Activity In The Modern Education Era, Atlantis Press SARL. https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-142-5_45.

¹⁶ Adzroil 'Ula Al Etivali & Evi Fatimatur Rusydiyah, "Analisis Bibliometrik Penelitian dengan Tema Pembelajaran Daring dalam Pendidikan Islam", *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Indonesia (JPPI)*, Vol 4 No. 4, (2024), 1810-1822. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.53299/jppi.v4i4.933>

¹⁷ Nofmiyati, Miftahuddin, & Darmawati, "Overview Motivasi Belajar Pendidikan Agama Islam: Analisis Menggunakan Bibliometrik", *Madania: Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Keislaman*, Vol 13 No. 1, (2023), 87-97. <http://dx.doi.org/10.24014/jiik.v13i1.24252>

¹⁸ Zaini Hafidh, Ilham Muhammad Nurjaman, Abdul Baits, & Irfan Goffary, "Pendidikan Karakter Di Pondok Pesantren: Analisis Bibliometrik Berbasis Google Scholar

education research in Islamic boarding schools will be described and analyzed. VosViewer is used in this study's bibliometric analysis, and the publish or perish program is used to get article references from the Google Scholar database. According to the findings of the analysis of the evolution of publications throughout the 2019–2022 timeframe, character education research in Islamic boarding schools is generally well-liked and frequently conducted by scholars. In 2022, there were 370 publications, the most, and 155 publications, the fewest. Using VosViewer, researchers examined articles about character education in Islamic boarding schools and how it relates to issue areas. This study may serve as a springboard for additional research on Islamic boarding school research as well as other advancements in the field of Islamic boarding school research generally¹⁹.

Additionally, the study Bibliometric Analysis of Islamic Religiosity Studies in Indonesia and Its Relevance to Islamic Religious Education was carried out by Jayanegara et al.²⁰ The purpose of this research is to perform a bibliometric analysis of Indonesian studies on Islamic religiosity and assess how they relate to the advancement of Islamic religious education. Using the phrase "Islamic religiosity" and a database provided from Google Scholar, literature searches were carried out using Harzing's Publish or Perish software version 8. Findings indicate that Islamic banks, Islamic religious education, students, knowledge, purchasing decisions, interest in saving, Islamic boarding schools, teenagers, interests, beliefs, and students are among the phrases that most frequently occur while discussing Islamic religiosity in Indonesia. Consumer choices, Islamic consumption patterns, moral behavior (morality), psychological health, stress management and flexibility, Islamic religious education, and interest in saving at Islamic banks or other Islamic financial institutions are the articles that are frequently cited on this subject. Given that it is one of the primary determinants of an

Menggunakan Vosviewer", *Al-Hasanah: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, Vol 8 No. 1, (2023), 15-30. <https://doi.org/10.51729/81100>

¹⁹ Ibid, 15-30

²⁰ Anuraga Jayanegara, Raihan, Dede Rosyada, "Analisis Bibliometrik Kajian Religiusitas Islam di Indonesia dan Relevansinya dengan Pendidikan Agama Islam", *Edukasi Islami: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, Vol 12 No. 04, (2023). DOI: 10.30868/ei.v12i04.4437

individual's level of religiosity, Islamic religious education is pertinent to religiosity. However, there has been no research related to bibliometric analysis of learning models in Islamic religious education.

So, this research aims to conduct a bibliometric review of trends in learning models in Islamic Religious Education over the last decade, which include: 1) year of publication, 2) Country, 3) affiliation, 4) journal, 5) cited, 6) author, and 7) extract keywords and produce a map illustrating the appearance of terms in academic works. By understanding these patterns and trends, it is hoped that we can provide a more comprehensive insight into the development and contribution of innovation in Islamic Education, as well as potential research directions in the future.

Method

This study uses bibliometric analysis as its design. One technique for statistical analyses of published resources, such books or articles, is bibliometric analysis²¹. Using this approach, researchers can map the academic landscape of a given field or topic by evaluating the number and caliber of publications, as well as their sources, important figures, and connections between them. A thorough examination of scholarly contributions and trends in the discipline is made possible by the use of programs like Microsoft Excel, VosViewer, and Harzing's Publish or Perish program. The bibliometric method's steps are as follows.

The researcher's initial step involved searching the Scopus database for data sources pertaining to "Learning models in Islamic religious education" due to its extensive multidisciplinary scope. As seen in Figure 1, the data was refined through a number of stages. 401 publications were located in this instance.

Finding publications in pertinent languages and document types is the second step, screening. Since the majority of languages in the world are utilized for scientific communication, English is the language that researchers need to use. Journal publications are the only ones that are accepted for this

²¹ Seuk Yen Phoong, Shi Ling Khok, and Seuk Wai Phoong, "The Bibliometric Analysis on Finite Mixture Model." *Sage Open*, Vol. 12 No. 2, (2022), 21582440221101040.

study. Only 233 papers met the criteria after the filtering process, with 168 data being eliminated for not meeting them.

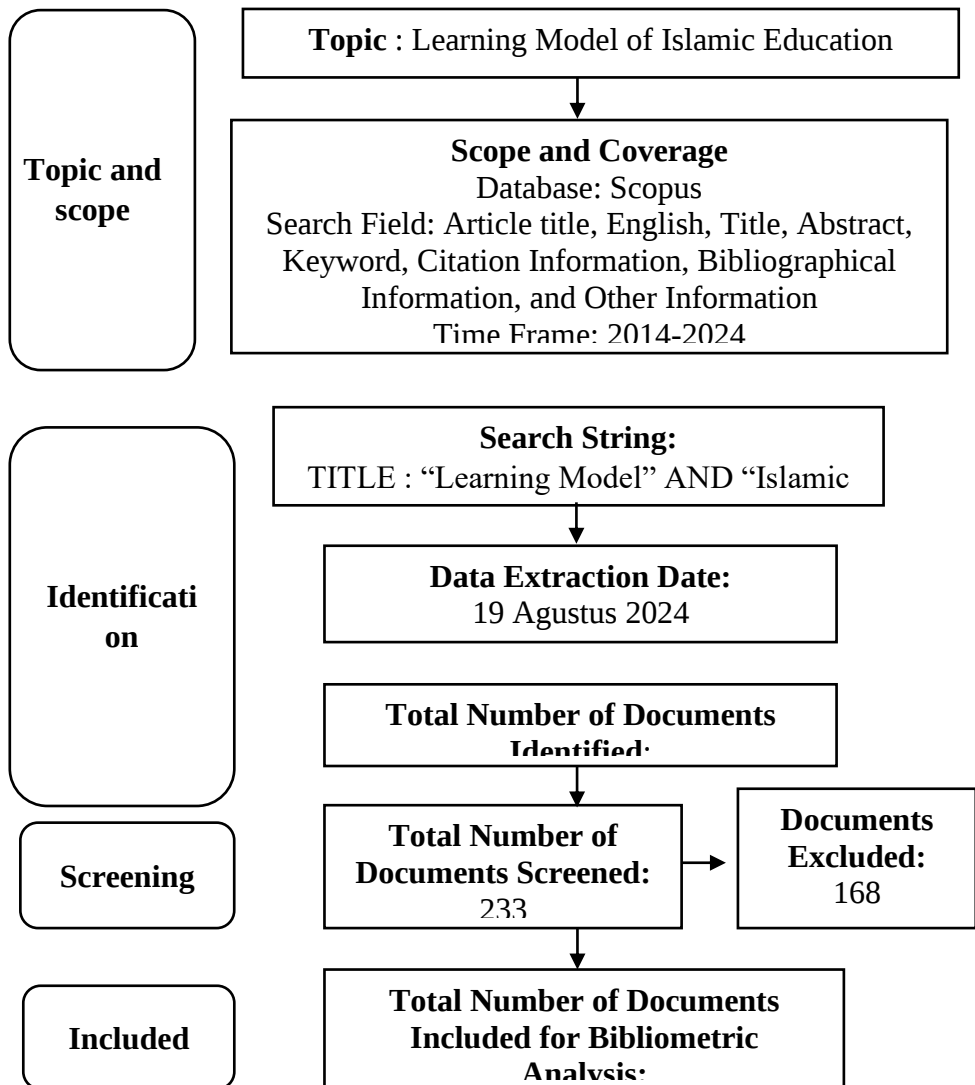


Figure 1. Data Analysis Technic

The third step, after data collection is complete in CSV and RIS format, the data from CSV format is converted to Excel. The goal is to check existing metadata manually. This manual check is intended to see whether there are duplicate files or not, by looking at the article title, author's name, publishing

journal, year of publication, and DOI one by one. Thus, the total metadata analyzed was 233 documents. For further analysis, this evaluation uses data exported from RIS and CSV formats to Microsoft Excel²². VOSviewer converts CSV data into diagrams or clusters using visual elements based on mapping techniques²³. Author name, source document, year of publication, title, country, journal, topic, and publication style are all collected. The researcher's evaluation of related data, including author, location, organization, citations, co-citations, and other elements of refinement, is generally aided by a mapping approach. Researchers use several VOSViewer options, such as co-occurrence analysis, all keywords.

Result And Discussion

A search conducted via Scopus using a series of specific keywords resulted in the discovery of 233 scientific articles. This data selection is then processed by sorting the publications based on chronology, starting from the oldest to the newest. This study examines the last ten years with a focus on learning models in Islamic religious education during that period. The following are trends regarding Islamic religious education learning models with a period of 2014 to 2024.



Figure 2. Year of Publication

²² Khairul Hafezad Abdullah, "Publication Trends of Leadership Excellence: A Bibliometric Review Using VOS Viewer", *Advances in Business Research International Journal*, Vol. 7 No. 1, (2021), 170–80.

²³ Khairul Hafezad Abdullah and Shah Abd Aziz Fadzli, "Mapping of Laboratory Safety Research: A Bibliometric Review", *Malaysian Journal of Public Health Medicine*, Vol. 21 No. 1, (2021), 303–10.

Based on Figure 2, it is revealed that there are 233 publications related to Islamic religious education learning models, with the annual distribution as follows. 5 publications in 2014, 6 in 2015, 6 publications in 2016, 10 publications in 2017, 16 publications in 2018, 32 publications in 2019, 32 publications in 2020, 31 publications in 2021, 37 publications in in 2022, 32 publications in 2023 and 26 publications in 2024. This research marks an increase over a ten year period, marking significant progress in this field, with a peak in research activity occurring between 2022, followed by a decline in 2023. Apart from publications, researchers also want to know the country's publication trends related to learning models in Islamic religious education in the last decade which can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of Publications by Country

Country	Number of Publications
Indonesia	167
Malaysia	43
Saudi Arabia	9
Iran	6
Pakistan	5
Egypt	4
Turkey	4
United Kingdom	3

Table 1 illustrates how publications are distributed geographically. A total of 29 countries were derived from these figures. In this instance, there may be up to 15 countries with several publications. With 167 publications published, Figure 2 demonstrates that Indonesia is the most prominent nation in this subject. With 43 published publications, Malaysia is the second most influential country in this sector behind Indonesia.

Affiliate and country distribution are ways to visualize the geographic distribution of publications. Image reports the 10 most productive affiliates. The Indonesian University of Education is the most productive affiliate, followed by Gunung Djati University with 11 publications. Apart from that, Malang State University had 9 publications, Malaya University had 8

publications, Yogyakarta State University and Syarif Hidayatullah State University Jakarta had 7 publications, Ar-Raniry State Islamic University and Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University had 6 publications and Sains University Malaysia had 5 article publications.

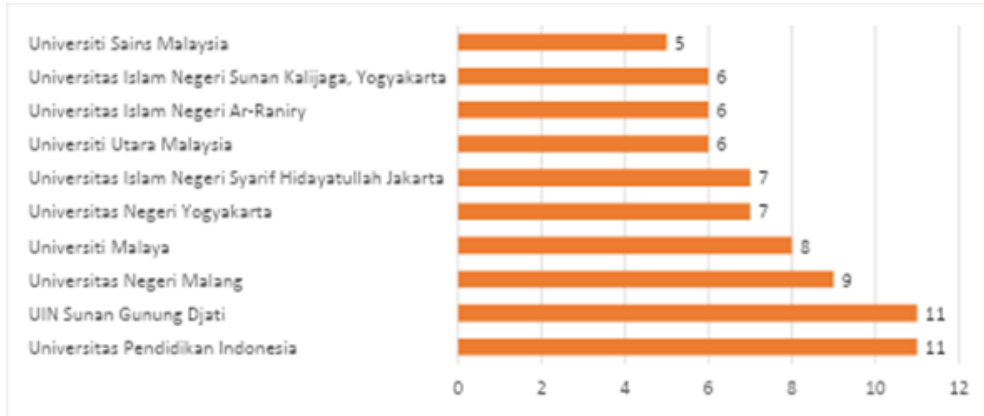


Figure 4. Affiliates

Next, regarding trends in leading scientific journals which are a forum for writers and scholars to submit manuscripts based on research that are useful for readers. Table 1 summarizes the leading scientific sources that are most influential in learning models in Islamic religious education. The following is a list of ten leading scientific journals.

Table 2. Top Ten Journal

Reputable Journal	Publication	%
Jurnal Pendidikan Islam, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung	17	7.30
Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam, Department of Islamic Religious Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta	11	4.72
Religion, Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI)	8	3.43
Primrose Hall Publishing Group	8	3.43
Institute of Advanced Engineering and Science	7	3.00
Routledge	6	2.58

SCAD Independent	4	1.72
Sultan Azlan Shah University	4	1.72
KH Abdul Chalim Islamic Boarding School Institute	4	1.72
Society for Research and Knowledge Management	4	1.72

Jurnal Pendidikan Islam, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung is the most influential journal on the topic of learning models in Islamic religious education, with a total of 17 scientific manuscript publications. Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam, Department of Islamic Religious Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in second place with 11 scientific manuscript publications, and Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI) in third place with 8 scientific manuscript publications.

Meanwhile, the 10 most cited publications in the Scopus database are listed in table 3.

Table 3 Top Ten Most-Cited Publications

Authors	Title	Year	Cited by	Cited by Year
"Warsah I.; Morganna R.; Yuyun M.; Hamengkubuwono H.; Afandi M."	"The Impact of Collaborative Learning on Learners' Critical Thinking Skills"	2021	60	20
"Asif T.; Guangming O.; Haider M.A.; Colomer J.; So S.; ul Amin N."	"Moral education for sustainable development: Comparison of university teachers' perceptions in China and Pakistan"	2020	41	10,25
"Yudiawan A.; Sunarso B.; Suharmoko; Sari F.; Ahmadi"	"Successful online learning factors in covid-19 era: Study of islamic higher	2021	35	11,67

	education in west papua, indonesia"			
"Hanafi Y.; Murtadho N.; Ikhsan A.; Diana T.N."	"Reinforcing public university student's worship education by developing and implementing mobile-learning management system in the ADDIE instructional design model"	2020	33	8,25
"Kapi Kahbi A.Y.; Osman N.; Ramli R.Z.; Taib J.M."	"Multimedia education tools for effective teaching and learning"	2017	32	4,57
"Wibowo T.S.; Badi'ati A.Q.; Annisa A.A.; Wahab M.K.A.; Jamaludin M.R.; Rozikan M.; Mufid A.; Fahmi K.; Purwanto A.; Muhaini A."	"Effect of Hard Skills, Soft Skills, Organizational Learning and Innovation Capability on Islamic University Lecturers' Performance"	2020	29	7,25
"Tyastuti D.; Onishi H.; Ekayanti F.; Kitamura K."	"Psychometric item analysis and validation of the Indonesian version of the Readiness for Interprofessional Learning Scale (RIPLS)"	2014	23	2,3
"Tolchah M.; Mu'ammam M.A."	"Islamic education in the globalization era; challenges, opportunities, and contribution of islamic	2019	21	4,2

	education in indonesia”			
“Tahir S.Z.B.	“Multilingual teaching and learning at Pesantren Schools in Indonesia	2017	21	3
Nasir M.”	Curriculum Development and Accreditation Standards in the Traditional Islamic Schools in Indonesia”	2021	20	6,67

Table 4 lists five authors who have at least three publications regarding learning models in Islamic religious education.

Table 4 Top Five Author

Author	Afiliation	Country	Publication
Kistoro, H.C.A.	Ahmad Dahlan University	Indonesia	3
Rahmat, M.	Indonesian education university	Indonesia	3
Supriadi, U.	Indonesian education university	Indonesia	3
Syafii, A.	Yogyakarta State University	Indonesia	3
Tambak, S.	Riau Islamic University	Indonesia	3

Kistoro, H.C.A, Rahmat, M, Supriyadi, Syafii, and Tambak S are 5 authors with 3 publications regarding learning models in Islamic religious education. The five authors come from Indonesia. This shows that professional writers are interested in research regarding learning models in Islamic religious education.

Then researchers also look at keyword trends that represent the main content of existing research as well as the areas being researched within certain domain boundaries. Keywords are an important component that should not be ignored to identify several publications related to the research

topic²⁴. Publication keywords are considered a basic element in bibliometric research that represents the concept of knowledge and have been commonly used to reveal the knowledge structure of research domains²⁵ as has the process of selecting “important” keywords for this analysis²⁶. The author's keywords are often used together, highlighting important areas of study and issues in intercultural education. The VOS viewer has mapped the author's keywords in this analysis. In this analysis, the size of the node is proportional to the frequency of occurrence of the keyword. The following is a keyword network diagram where the relationship between keywords is shown by color, node size, text size, and thickness of connecting lines²⁷.

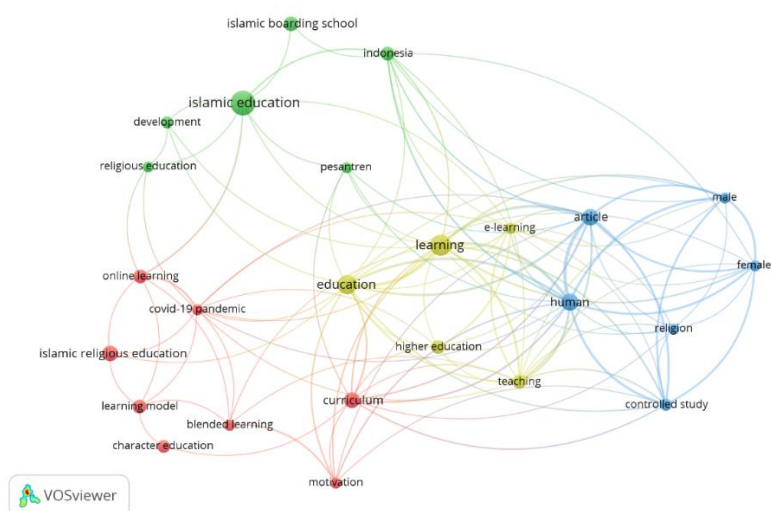


Figure 5 Keywords

²⁴Davi Sofyan and Khairul Hafezad Abdullah, “College Sport Publication Trends over 15 Decades: A Bibliometric Analysis”, *Khizanah Al-Hikmah: Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan, Informasi, dan Kearsipan*, Vol. 10 No. 1, (2022), 69–82.

²⁵Hsin-Ning Su and Pei-Chun Lee, "Mapping knowledge structure by keyword co-occurrence: A first look at journal papers in Technology Foresight" *scientometrics*, Vol. 85 No.1, (2010), 65-79.

²⁶ Guo Chen and Lu Xiao, “Selecting Publication Keywords for Domain Analysis in Bibliometrics: A Comparison of Three Methods”, *Journal of Informetrics*, Vol. 10 No 1, (2016), 212–223.

²⁷ Waleed M Sweileh, Samah W Al-Jabi, Adham S AbuTaha, Sa’ed H Zyoud, Fathi M A Anayah, and Ansam F Sawalha, “Bibliometric Analysis of Worldwide Scientific Literature in Mobile-Health: 2006–2016”, *BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making*, Vol. 17 No. 1, (2017), 1–12.

There are 25 keywords showing the grouping of keywords into 4 clusters, each of which is marked with a different color. Cluster 1 (red) has 8 keywords, namely, blended learning, character education, covid-19 pandemic, curriculum, Islamic religious education, learning model, motivation, and online learning. Cluster 2 (green) has 6 keywords, namely, development, Indonesia, Islamic boarding school, Islamic education, Islamic boarding school, religious education. Cluster 3 (blue) has 6 keywords, namely, article, controlled study, female, male, and religion. Cluster 4 (yellow) has 5 keywords, namely, e-learning, education, higher education, learning and teaching. Cluster analysis shows the relationship between keywords in each cluster. Each keyword is represented by a colored circle, with the size of the circle indicating the frequency with which it occurs. There is a positive correlation between the frequency of appearance of keywords in the title and abstract and the size of the circle. More general keywords have larger circles.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the bibliometric analysis presented above, this study provides valuable insights for readers, researchers, and academics regarding research trends in innovations in Islamic Religious Education learning over the past decade. The number of publications on learning models in Islamic Religious Education has fluctuated over the years, with a consistent upward trend. The most significant increase occurred in 2022, which recorded the highest number of publications. Indonesia has emerged as the most productive country in publishing research on innovations in Islamic Religious Education learning models, contributing a total of 167 documents over the past ten years. Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia and UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung are the leading institutions in this field, each producing 11 publications. Three prominent journals have played a key role in disseminating research in this area: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung (ranked first); Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam, Department of Islamic Religious Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Sunan

Kalijaga Yogyakarta (ranked second); and Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI) (ranked third). Additionally, five researchers—Kistoro, H.C.A; Rahmat, M; Supriyadi; Syafii; and Tambak, S—have each contributed at least three articles on this topic. The findings of this study suggest that research on learning models in Islamic Religious Education is likely to remain relevant and continue to grow in the coming decades. Furthermore, researchers, academics, and educators are encouraged to further evaluate and develop this field, particularly in the context of higher education, to enhance teaching methodologies and learning outcomes.

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