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Islamic Education for Disabilities: Exploring Psychological Approaches through Bibliometric Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the mapping of the development and direction of research on Islamic Education for disability, reviewing on Psychological through bibliometric analysis taken from several articles indexed by the Scopus database, the results of data found in tiers from 2020 to 2024 to find relevant gaps. The data obtained is then analyzed using software in the form of R/R-Studio, VosViewer, Microsoft Excel to find keywords, stimulant document citations. 431 papers were located by researchers that satisfied the predetermined criteria for subject, function, and size. This study's findings indicate a yearly increase rate. The collected articles are examined based on the number of research published annually and the science field. The scope of the bibliometric analysis was restricted to data from Scopus. This study's shortcoming is that it only uses data sets or meta data for publications that Scopus has indexed. This study offers suggestions for further research as well as a concise summary of the material available to scholars studying Islamic Education for Disabilities Psychological Review.

ARTICLE HISTORY

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KEYWORDS

Islamic Education; Disabilities; Pedagogies; Psychological; Bibliometric Analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Islamic education has a significant impact on how Muslims worldwide define their spiritual identity, values, and worldview [1], [2]. But one thing that is frequently disregarded is the ways in which Islamic education can be modified and made accessible for people with all kinds of disabilities. Examining the psychological philosophies that underpin Islamic education for people with disabilities is crucial in the spirit of inclusion and equity in education [3], [4], [5], [6].

This study intends to examine the trends, patterns, and areas of interest in the field of Islamic education for disability through a bibliometric approach [7]. We can find important works, important ideas, and recent advancements in the effort to offer inclusive and empowering Islamic education for people with disabilities by utilizing bibliometric analytic techniques.

In the framework of Islamic education, the psychological approach offers a solid basis for comprehending the requirements, difficulties, and potential of people with disabilities. We can determine which psychological pedagogies are most useful for fostering the growth and learning of people with disabilities within the framework of Islamic education by reviewing the body of current research [8], [9], [10]. It is intended that this research will deepen our understanding of these psychological techniques and offer insightful guidance to policy makers, researchers, and educational practitioners in the creation and execution of Islamic education initiatives.

Previous research has not thoroughly examined how Islamic education for people with psychological disabilities through bibliometric analysis can be used, so it tends to lack focus. The main objective of researching this article is to map out the development and direction of research on Islamic Education for Persons with Disabilities through bibliometric analysis. As a result, it is expected to improve the understanding

and practice of Islamic education and provide psychological knowledge that is in accordance with the backgrounds of people with disabilities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Aisyiyah Orphanage in Ponorogo takes care of and educates children with disabilities based on Islamic Religious Education by applying regulations, honest guidance, and adjusting to children's developmental needs. It is done so that children are able to grow and develop properly so that there is justice in parenting and education for normal children and other blind children, Choriul Mahfud found in 2023 on his research [11]. People with disabilities have the same rights as other normal children in getting an education, especially in Islam. According to Muhammad Aidil Rachman, 2023, in his research, the role of teachers in providing learning to students who experience disabilities must apply a learning model that suits the needs of students so that they are able to touch up to the child's psychology so that their interest in learning increases [12].

Noer Yasin asserts that because it is enshrined in human life guidelines, the realization of accessibility rights for people with disabilities to worship at the Malang City Mosque is among the goals of sharia law, particularly the main ones related to maintaining religion [13]. The existence of accessibility services makes some students agree to the development of materials for students with disabilities by providing media or learning materials that are in accordance with the needs of students with disabilities, as researched by Suci Indriani, 2020 by using a quantitative approach [14]. Leveling up in providing education to people with disabilities is able to help the community and students inclusion so that the form of care and enthusiasm is very high in increasing self-confidence in people with disabilities so that the students' psych ology is well formed to take Islamic religious education, Nuraini, 2023 [15].

METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted using a comprehensive bibliometric analysis containing document analysis and Scopus-based article networks. Researchers found data from 2019 to 2024 through the Boolean search engine to comb the Scopus database. This data search was carried out on February 25, 2024, at 4:45 p.m. To strengthen the writing of this article, research was carried out using R/R-Studio, VOSViewer, and Microsoft Excel tools to analyze documents, citations, and networks. This article takes three stages to obtain appropriate data, namely the first stage of reviewing the literature with a continuous theme to ensure relevant research so that gaps occur in bibliometric topics. In addition, a literature review is useful for determining appropriate keywords and can represent the scope of research.

The second stage is the Boolean operator. The Boolean results obtained through the Scopus database are (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("islamic education") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("for disability")) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR, 2020) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR, 2021) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR, 2022) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR, 2023) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR, 2024), resulting in 1,944 documents. Then filtaration was carried out with Boolean operators obtained by Scopus with the results of document 431, namely (LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD, "Disability") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD, "Islamic Education") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD, "Psychology") AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English")). Map analysis is carried out in the third stage with the intention of knowing the number of documents per year based on journals, authors, affiliations, countries, and subjects or fields. This bibliometric analysis is carried out using a scopus analyzer and R/R-Studio, then reads visualizations on VOSViewer and processes the data through Microosoft Excel at the document network level, as can be explained in Figure 1.

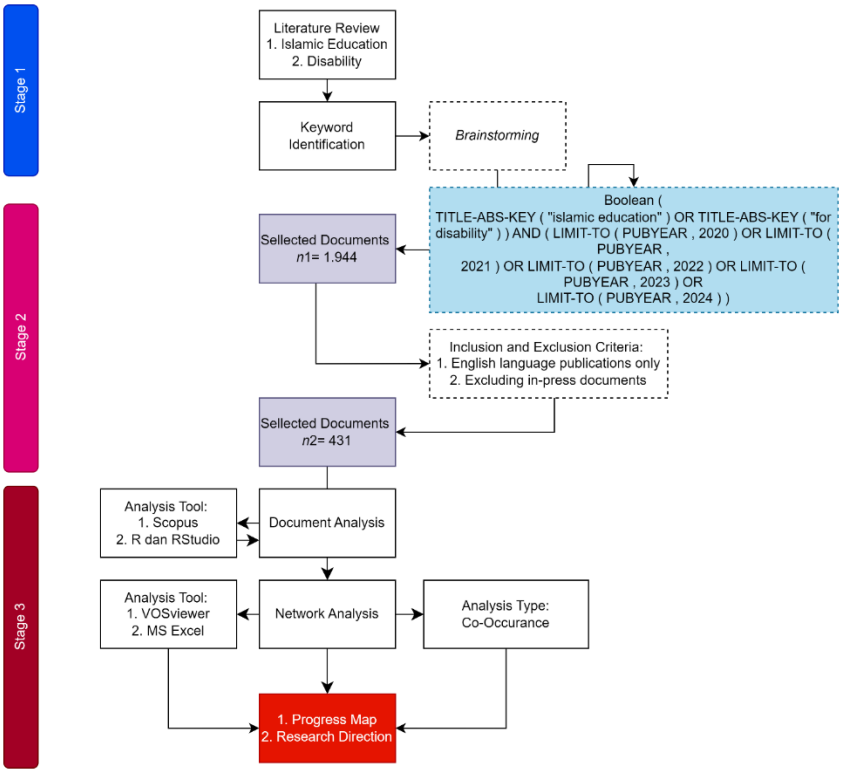

Figure 1. Image Flow

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Document Analysis

The researcher explained the results of documents obtained for 5 years in Table 2 so that the total number of authors was found to be 8,447 with 323 single authors, then international writing collaborations as much as 19.86%, and there were 84,102 references with an average per document of 6,205.

Table 2. Main Data Information

MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	2020:2024
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	1128
Documents	1944
Annual Growth Rate %	-36.78
Document Average Age	2.37
Average citations per doc	6.205
References	84102
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	6575
Author's Keywords (DE)	5296
AUTHORS	
Authors	8447
Authors of single-authored docs	323
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	340

Co-Authors per Doc	5.01
International co-authorships %	19.86
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	1511
book	19
book chapter	121
conference paper	93
conference review	4
data paper	1
editorial	11
erratum	11
letter	4
note	17
review	151
short survey	1

Researchers take references from the last 5 years so that the data obtained is very relevant. As can be seen in Figure 2, since 2020 there has been a significant increase in publications until 2023, especially at the beginning of 2024.

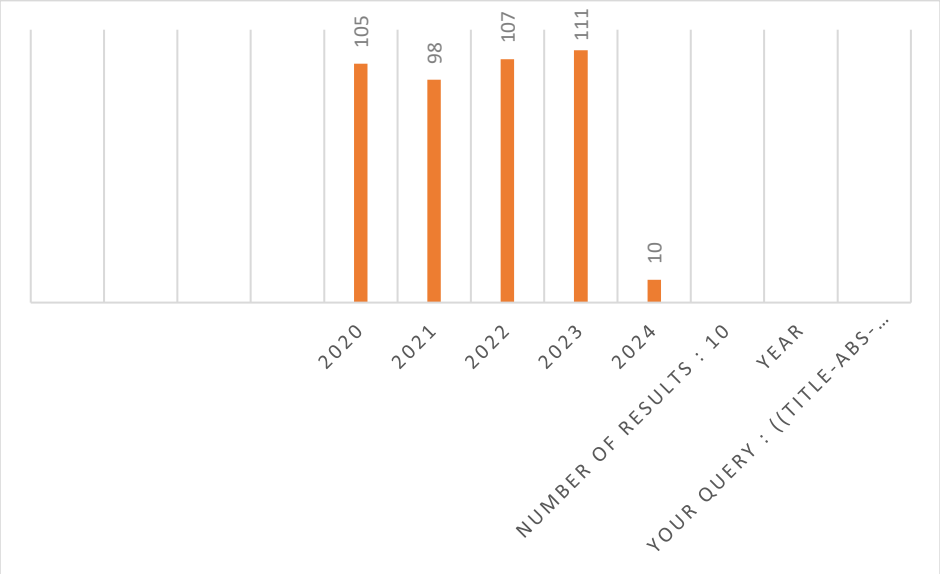

Figure 3. Years Chart

Figure 3 shows the names of authors who often appear and publish articles; the first highest number is Kuper, H, with the number of publications as many as 6 documents, followed by 2 authors with the same publication results of 5 documents, obtained by Nuryana, Z, and Shimada, H [16], [17], [18].

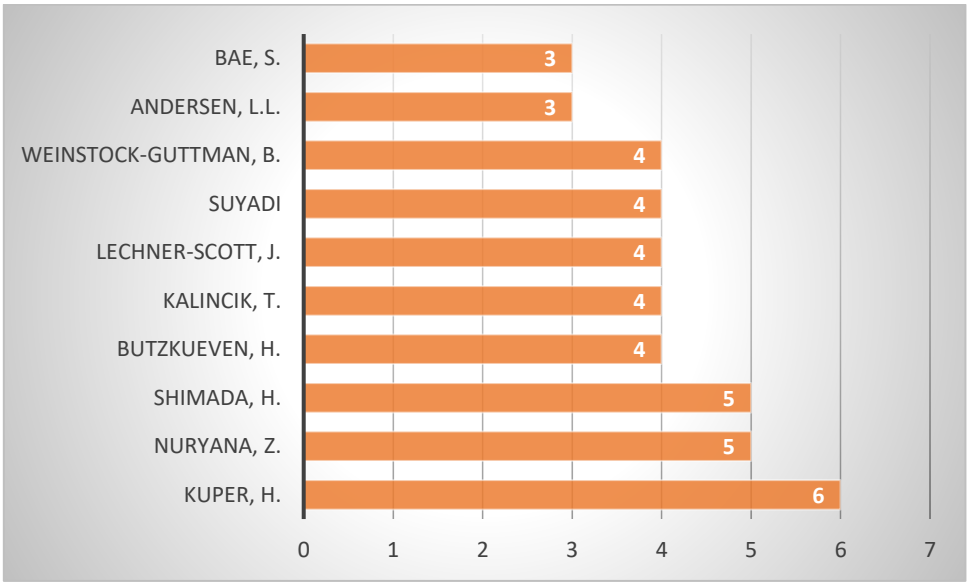

Figure 4. Authors Name Charts

The University of Sydney was ranked first in the publication of the most articles, with a total of 14 documents, followed by Karolinska Institute with many documents (12), and 11 documents obtained from Harvard Medical School. The results of the data are listed in Figure 5 [19], [20], [21], [22], [23].

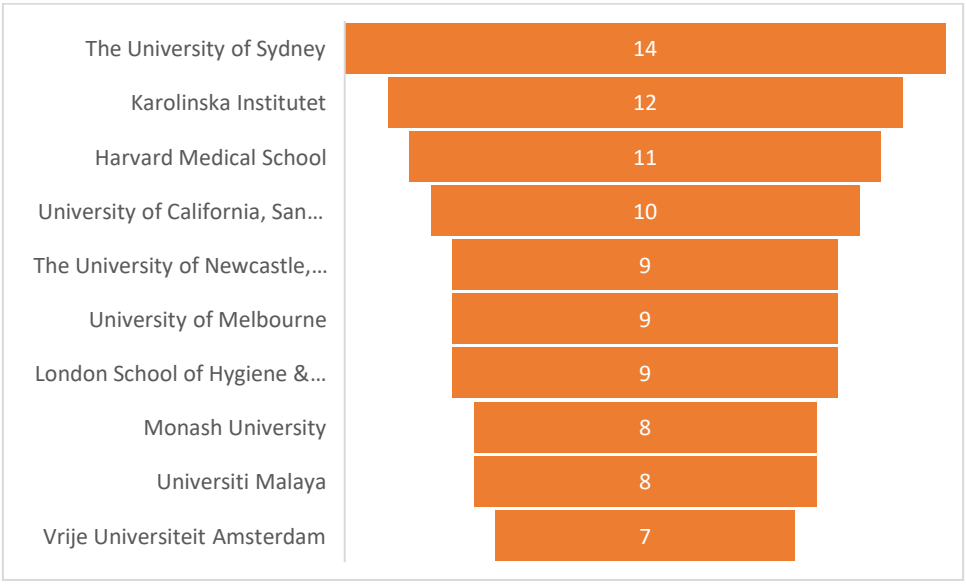

Figure 5. Affiliation Charts

The round diagram in Figure 6 shows data on many publications obtained from various countries. The United States was ranked first with a result of 26%, equivalent to 95 documents; the second rank was Indonesia with a percentage result of 19%, with a total of 70 documents; and the last rank was the United Kingdom with 13%, with 47 documents.

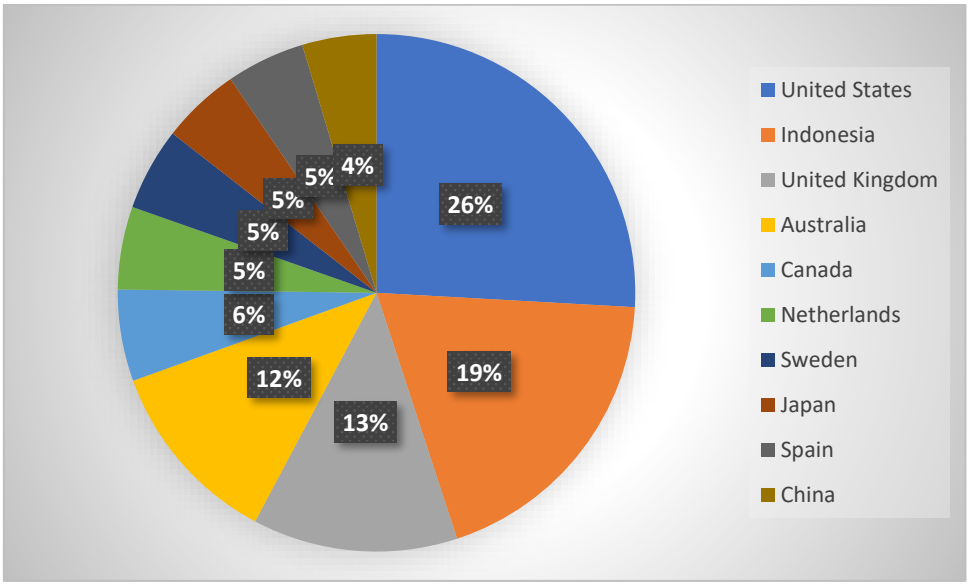

Figure 6. Country Charts

The name of the journal that most often publishes first is Religions, which has as many as 18 documents, followed by the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, which has as many as 16 documents, and 12 documents obtained by the journal Plos One. Based on these data, see Figure 7 [24], [25], [26], [27], [28].

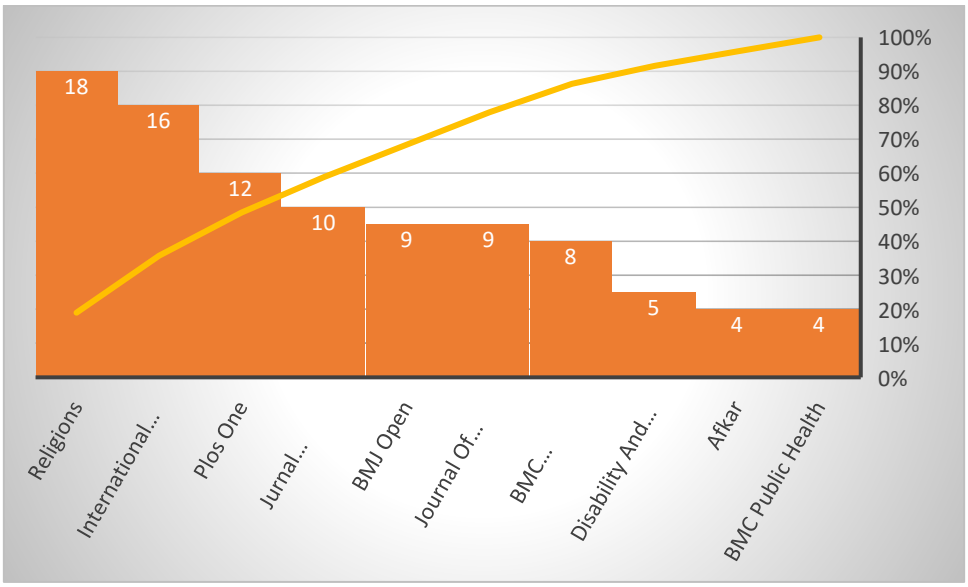

Figure 7. Source Charts

International Journal of Environmental Research and Journal of Clinical Medicine orange have similar results on the output obtained; it is interconnected with gray plot lines that are interrelated. The results obtained connect to 3 authors with the same keyword, namely Shimada, H., Harada, K., and Lee, S., with the topic disability [29], [30], [31]. The software used by this researcher, R/R-Studio, is able to provide data results consisting of three elements: the name of the journal publication, a list of names and authors, and the theme or topic used. This is as stated in Figure 8. Three field plots present two themes: the largest theme is disability, and the other smallest is COVID-19. It is also given that the author who has the most publications is Shimada, H, by publishing through three different journals, namely, the International Journal of Environmental Research and, Journal of Clinical Medicine, and BMJ Open [32], [33], [34], [35], [36], [37], [38].

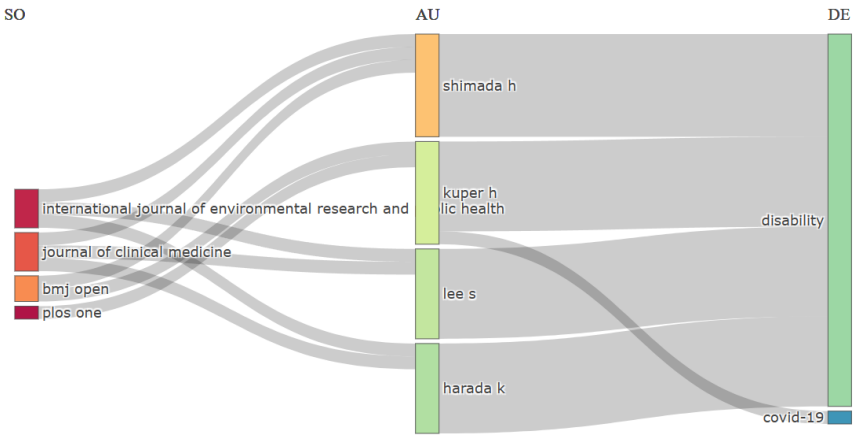

Figure 8. Three Field Plot

Corresponding Author's Countries in Figure 9 explain the existence of the origin of single and group authors through SCP and MCP; recorded USA countries have 47 MCPs and 242 SCPs, followed by Neagara Indonesia with 22 MCPs and 166 SCPs. Data for MCP 30 and SCP 63 were obtained by Australia, so it can be concluded from the data that research on this matter is dominated by the Asian continent.

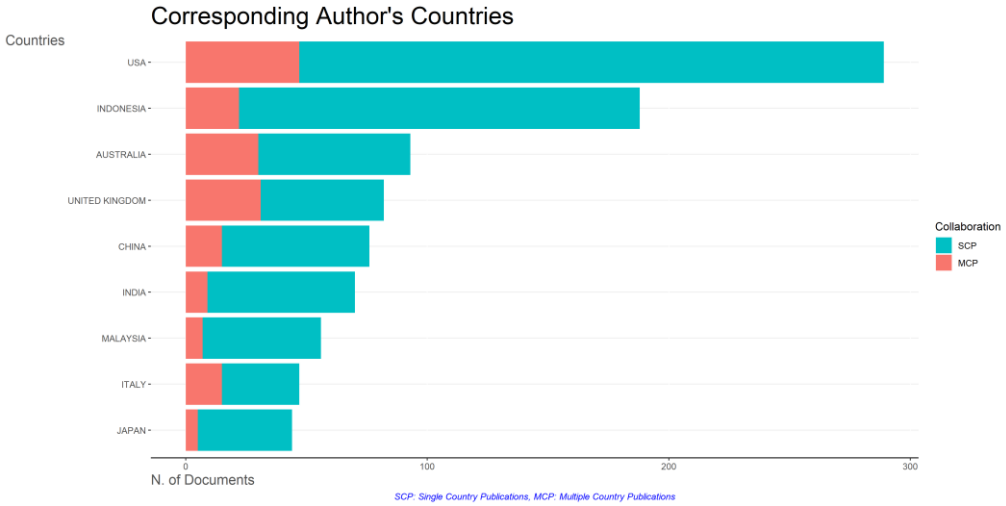

Figure 9. Corresponding Author's Countries

R/R-Studio software provides data in the form of the most globally cited document, as shown in table 2, which shows the 3 most cited articles, first obtained by Roth Ga, 2020, J Am Cool Cardioal with 3,904 citations, then continued by Williams Acdc, 2020, Cochrane Database Syst Rev, total citations amounted to 300, and 141 citations obtained by Pega F, 2021, Environ Int [39], [40], [41].

Table 2. Most Global Cited Document

Paper	Total Citations	TC per Year
Roth Ga, 2020, J Am Coll Cardiol	3904	780.80
Williams Acdc, 2020, Cochrane Database Syst Rev	300	60.00
Pega F, 2021, Environ Int	141	35.25
Zenebe Y, 2021, Ann Gen Psychiatry	113	28.25
Bherwani H, 2020, Air Qual Atmos Health	101	20.20

Mattiuzzi C, 2020, Eur J Public Health	100	20.00
Du S, 2020, Int J Nurs Stud	94	18.80
Kamali A, 2020, Theranostics	92	18.40
Carty C, 2021, J Phys Act Health	81	20.25
Von Soest T, 2020, Dev Psychol	74	14.80

Network Analytics

The VosViewer software used by researchers produces data on the results of network visualization analysis by doing a minimum of 20 clusters so as to find 3 color clusters with a total of 99 items. The first cluster in red has 49 items, the second cluster in green has 29 items, and 21 items in the third cluster are blue, as shown in figure 10.

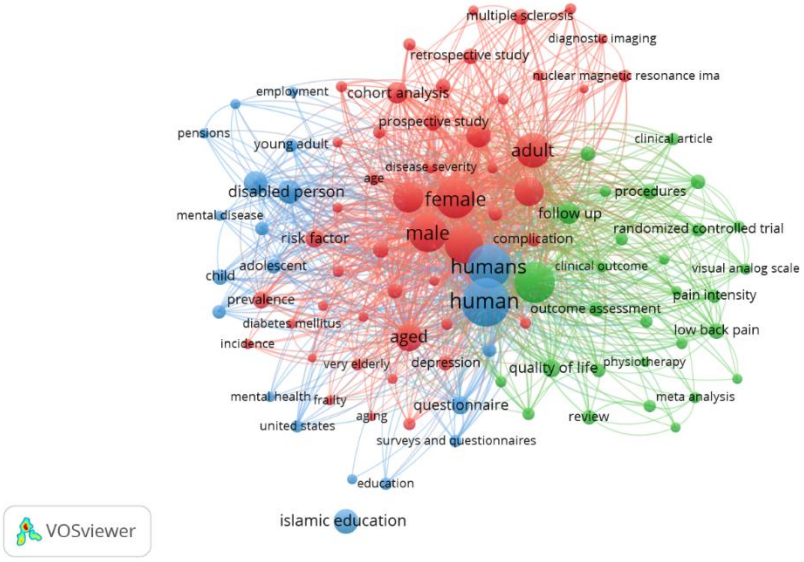

Figure 10. Network Visualisation

Network analysis on co-occurance density has a bright yellow cluster explanation that shows the current topic, while faded yellow to green clusters are a theme that is rarely used in research. Figure 11 has a theme with bright yellow colors, namely Mental Health, United States, and Child, which shows the current topics because they are still often used in research until 2021 month 6, then keywords in the form of adult, disabled person, and risk factor, including themes that are faded yellow to greenish, which are keywords rarely used because they are entered in 2021 month 5.

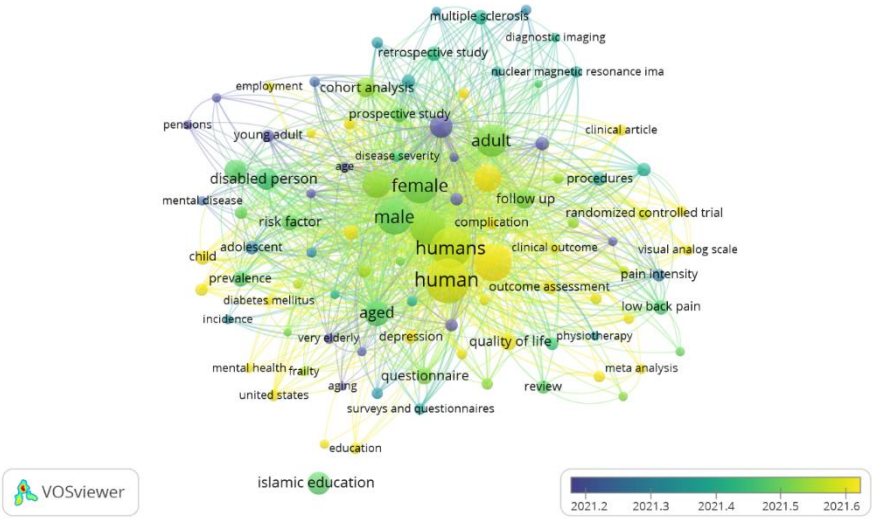

Figure 11. Overlay Visualisation

The results of the analysis obtained in Figure 12, i.e., there is the highest color density with keywords that are bright yellow in example words: Human, Humans, Male. As well as keywords that are starting to be rarely researched on the topic, Clinical Article, Visual Analog Scale, and Child are included in the yellow blur cluster.

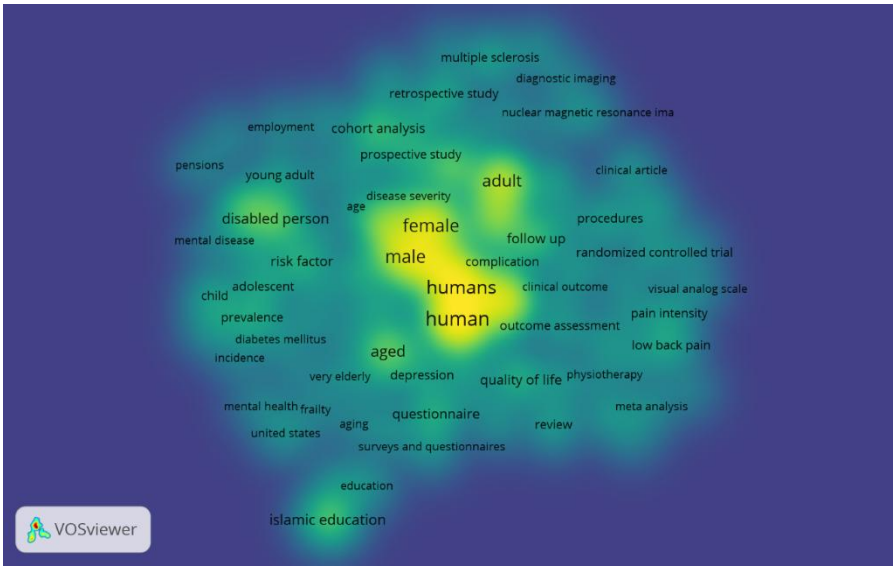

Figure 12. Density Visualisation.

CONCLUSION

Research related to Islamic education for disabilities is conducted in several countries. Countries that have the most case studies are the USA, Indonesia, and Australia, so it can be concluded that the State of Indonesia is very concerned about the condition of disabilities in its Islamic education. This can be seen in the enthusiasm of researchers regarding the theme related to this title. The results of the study obtained from 2020 to 2024 found 431 articles.

The report concludes each issue with important takeaways that stakeholders, particularly researchers and practitioners, may act upon. The purpose is to give stakeholders insight into research findings that have been published in credible international journals and lessons that they may apply. Participants, particularly scholars and professionals who talk about Islamic Education for Disability Exploring Disabilities Approach.

The hope of this research for future research is to be able to examine things that are still lacking from this research, meaning that the research that has been studied still requires further modification and improvement for future research.

Acknowledgements

I would want to express my gratitude to everyone who has supported and assisted me greatly throughout the study process and beyond. Hopefully, our efforts will add to the riches of science.

Author Contribution

In addition to serving as the paper's primary authos, each author also served in the capacities of chairman, member, funder, article translator, and final editor. The final paper was read and approved by all authors.

Conflicts of Interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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