

TRENDS IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION RESEARCH IN MILLAH: JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES

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Abstract

Trends in Islamic Education Research in Millah: Journal of Religious Studies. This study aims to analyze published articles in the field of Islamic education in Millah from the last twenty years. The type of this research is a descriptive qualitative with literature study. Data collection techniques are carried out using document analysis techniques, and data analysis technique is conducted by qualitative content analysis through data coding with the help of the Nvivo 12 Plus software and Ms. Excel. The frequency and percentage of each category are calculated. The findings of the research show that the total number of collected Millah articles in the field of Islamic education is 98 articles. In general, the majority of the authors of this journal comes from internal writers of Islamic University of Indonesia, although several authors from Malaysia are also participated. Most of the collected articles were written by single authors. The type of conducted research is mostly qualitative research, and the use of research methods is mostly a literature study. The findings also show that the most articles with Islamic education themes were published in 2010. The contribution of this research includes providing information regarding research trends in Islamic education, evaluation material for journal organizers as well as a form of equitable distribution of the scope of scientific research studies.

Key words: Millah, Research Trends, Field Of Education, Educational Research, Content Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Along with the development of science and technology, there are significant changes and advances take place in various fields. In Indonesia, research in the field of education is developed gradually by improving the quality of research and empowering human resources. Importantly, the government also provides policies and facilities through the regulations contained in the Law issued by the Director General of Higher Education No. 152/E/T/2012 concerning the publication of scientific papers (*Publication of Scientific Works*, 2012). To improve the quality of human resources, the government demands university students from undergraduate, master and doctoral degree to write scientific journals. In order to catch up with the number of scientific works, this research also tries to disseminate research results and ideas that have been compiled.

The results of scientific research are crucial on policy-making and the development of science in certain fields (Arliman, 2018; Arwildayanto et al., 2018). The concrete data from scientific research has a huge role such as guidelines, references, solutions and data/information which are crucial for further research and policy-making's foundation (Bachtiar, 2018; Kementerian PPn/Bappenas, 2018; F. Rahman, 2017).

Overlapping publications and lack of equity cannot be denied occurring in the field of education. It is due to a large number of conducted research on similar topics and the authors' avoidance to unfamiliar or less interested topics. On the other hand, there are different views on overlapping research which tend to see it not as a problematic issue (Zulkarnain, 2015), because they consider every researcher and institution having a distinctive style so that the result of the researches still offer new findings and differences. Most notably, the results provide continuous solutions and wide-ranging impact on users such as school, industry, community, and certain institutions through research dissemination (Gusti, 2009; Majelis Diktilitbang PP Muhammadiyah, 2016).

Hence, researchers have to conduct a literature review beforehand because this step helps them to ensure the novelty of their future research (Deputy for Strengthening Research and Development, 2019). In-depth research develops from relevant data of preliminary research like continuing, developing, updating the application of further research, and making research generalized (Afiyanti, 2005; Karuru, 2013; Surahman et al., 2020). Also, the study of research trends can be one of many ways to avoid overlapping research.

The study of research trends demonstrates the distribution of research based on research area that

have been widely or narrowly researched. Specifically, research institutions can utilize the trend to evaluate the implementation of journal publications and other scientific works so that the field of research is more evenly distributed (Dwiyanoro, 2020). Reviewing scientific works both in academic journals and other publishing institutions play an important role in increasing the awareness and sensitivity of academicians to the real conditions in the field (Egmir et al., 2017). Furthermore, reviewing the research trends are also useful to monitor scientific developments and the continuity of research findings (Grahito Wicaksono et al., 2021).

Studies on recent research trends have been carried out including research trends on education (Egmir et al., 2017; G. Rahman et al., 2020), Islamic studies (Hariyah, 2016), Islamic education (Khojir & Wahid H, 2017), Indonesian religious science education (Mujahidin & Martanegara, 2020), ICT (Hernández et al., 2017), scientific literacy (Ni'mah, 2019), discovery learning (Grahito Wicaksono et al., 2021), science learning (Aguilera-Morales et al., 2021), and library and information science (Dwiyanoro, 2020). Compared to previous research, this research generally examines the trend of Islamic education research in Millah, and therefore all published articles from Millah as a national journal from Islamic University of Indonesia are object of this research, specifically published articles of Islamic education over the last twenty years (2001 to 2021). The articles are analyzed using NVivo 12 plus software and Microsoft Excel. While Nvivo 12 plus analyzes qualitatively in coding the data, Ms. Excel analyzes the frequency and percentage of data. The analysis of the articles is carried out by means of content analysis becoming the research question.

This study attempts to analyze published articles in the field of Islamic education from Millah: journal of religious studies (Millah, 2021). Millah is a journal of religious studies published by the Postgraduate Program of the Faculty of Islamic Studies, Islamic University of Indonesia. The focus and scope of this journal are religious studies, Islamic law, Islamic jurisprudence, Islamic economics, Islamic education, Islamic finance, Islamic accounting, Islamic human resource management, and other related issues on Islamic studies. Published for the first time in 2001, Millah has consistently developed since then and recently accredited to Sinta 2 based on the Decree of the Minister of Research and Technology/Head of the National Research and Innovation Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 200/M/KPT/2020 concerning the Academic Journal Accreditation Ranking Period III Year 2020 (Millah, 2021).

Based on published articles in Millah, they provide data with various research topics. Hence, this study tries to find out trends in Islamic education research published in Millah from the last twenty years using the Vivo 12 plus software and Ms. Excel. The output of this research is to provide

information regarding the distribution of Islamic education articles in Millah. Thus, this research is a recommendation for more evenly distributed topics on future research.

Research questions

- 1: How is the distribution of articles in Millah according to the region of the authors affiliation?
- 2: What is the distribution of articles in Millah based on the number of the authors?
- 3: How is the distribution of the widely discussed keywords in Millah's articles in the field of Islamic Education?
- 4: How are articles divided according to the type of research?
- 5: How is the article divided according to the research method?
- 6: How is the distribution of published articles in Millah over the last 20 years?

METHOD

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research using literature studies. Data collection techniques are carried out through document analysis while the data analysis technique is carried out by content analysis, namely examining in-depth contents of published Islamic education journal articles in Millah: journal of religious studies. Millah provides open access with Open Journal System, and therefore every research result can be reviewed in its entirety.

The object of this research comes from journal articles in the field of Islamic education from the last twenty years (2001-2021). Specifically, the object includes published articles at Millah's journal website from volume I, number 1, August 2001 to volume 21, number 1, August 2021. All collected articles are analyzed qualitatively (abrupt data), then data coding (coding) is carried out using software Nvivo 12 Plus and Ms. Excel. The frequency and percentage of each category are also calculated.

FINDINGS

Millah is managed and published by the Postgraduate of Islamic Studies Program, Faculty of Islamic Studies, Islamic University of Indonesia. Broadly speaking, this journal accommodates three main fields of study, namely Islamic education, Islamic law, and Islamic economics, and this research focuses on articles in the field of Islamic education.

The number of Millah journal articles in the field of Islamic education that are successfully collected and analyzed in this study is 98 articles distributed in volume I, number 1, August 2001 to volume 21, number 1, August 2021. Collected articles occur to be gradually tabulated, analyzed and grouped by research rubrics that have been compiled. The obtained findings based on the content analysis can be described as follows.

An overview of the distribution of articles in Millah by region of research affiliation

The early findings of this research relate to the first research question about the distribution of published articles Millah based on the region of the author affiliation. The percentage of the author regions' distribution is spread out, namely in Yogyakarta which comes from the internal of the Islamic University of Indonesia (32%) and the external institution of UII is up to 27%. As for the international authors, Malaysia reaches to 4% while the distribution of other authors apart from Java Island is from Kalimantan Island (3%) and Sumatra (12%). The full distribution of articles by region can be mapped as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1 below.

Table 1. Frequency distribution and percentage of research affiliation region

Affiliation			F	%
Jakarta			2	2.04
Java	West Java	Bandung	1	1.02
		Magelang	2	2.04
		Pekalongan	1	1.02
	Central Java	Purworejo	2	2.04
		Salatiga	3	3.06
		Semarang	2	2.04
	East Java	Surakarta	3	3.06
		Bojonegoro	1	1.02
		Mojokerto	1	1.02
		Ponorogo	2	2.04
		Surabaya	1	1.02
		Tulungagung	1	1.02
Yogyakarta	External of UII	26	26.53	
	Internal of UII	31	31,63	
Kalimantan	Banjarmasin	2	2.04	
	Samarinda	1	1.02	
Sumatera	Aceh	5	5.10	
	Bangka Belitung	1	1.02	
	Kepulauan Riau	1	1.02	
	Lampung	2	2.04	
	Palembang	2	2.04	
	South Sumatera	1	1.02	
Malaysia			4	4,08
Total			98	100%

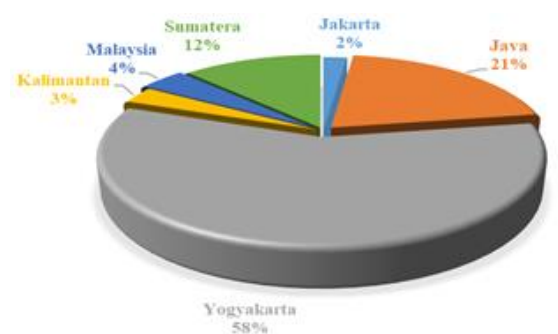


Figure 1. Percentage of Article Distribution by Research Affiliation Region

An overview of the distribution of articles in Millah by number of authors

The second findings of the article distribution based on the number of authors can be grouped into 2, namely single and collaborative authors. The frequency of single authors is 87 authors with the percentage of 89% while collaborative authors reach to 11 authors with the percentage of 11%. The percentage distribution of articles based on the number of authors can be presented in Figure 2 below.

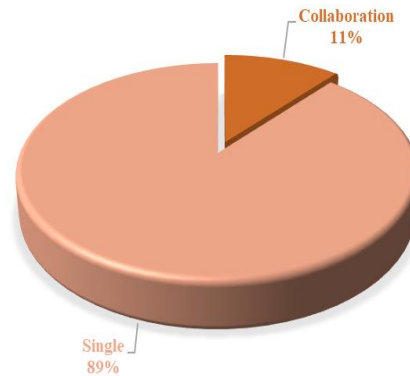


Figure 2. Distribution of Articles by Number of Authors

Relevant findings were also revealed by Egmir et al. (2017) that 70% of articles were published by one or two authors, and such cases were common in literature studies' research. Similarly, the findings of research by Grahito Wicaksono et al. (2021) and also Hernández et al., (2017), showed that most articles were written by single authors.

Distribution of keywords that are widely discussed in Millah's journal articles in the field of Islamic Education

The next findings of the third research question are according to keywords in the field of education. The most talked keywords encompass 'pendidikan' or education (8.05%); Islam (5.73%), 'pesantren' or Islamic boarding school (2.01%); 'nilai' or score (1.70%); 'agama' or religion (1.39%); 'manusia' or human (1.39%); 'pembelajaran' or learning (1.24%); and 'kurikulum' or curriculum (1.08%). The Figure 3 below displays the complete keywords in the word cloud.



Figure 3. Distribution of Articles by Keywords

The division of articles according to the type of research

The findings of the fourth research question are the distribution of articles based on the type of the research. Book reviews relate to articles that review a book. Articles belonging to qualitative research contain social data whose data collection techniques can be in the form of interviews, observations, questionnaires, and documentation. Next, quantitative research articles are grouped based on the use of variables, treatment, and analysis techniques used in inferential statistical tests while mix methods research articles use mixed techniques (quantitative and qualitative) included classroom action research/CAR and development research (Research and Development/R&D).

From the number of analyzed articles, they can be grouped into 4 types of research including book reviews (4 articles), qualitative research (83 articles), quantitative research (7 articles), and mixed-methods research (4 articles). Accurately, the percentage distribution of articles based on the type of the research can be presented in Figure 4 below.

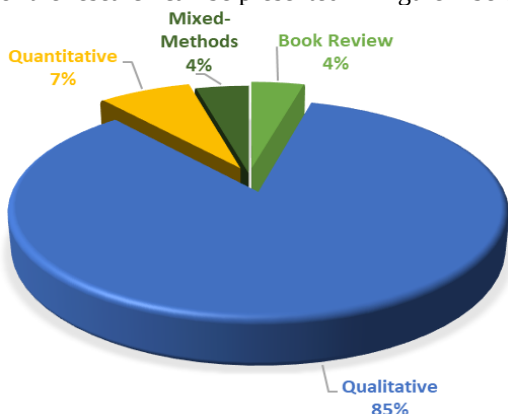


Figure 4. Distribution of Articles by Type of Research

Based on Figure 4, it can be seen that 85% of Islamic education research trends in Millah are predominantly qualitative research. The results of

similar conducted research by Riyadi et al. (2019), described that the research area of Islamic religious education in the Postgraduate program of IAIN Samarinda was mostly in the form of qualitative research by using a qualitative descriptive approach.

Article distribution according to research method

The findings of the fifth research question explain the distribution of the articles based on research method. All collected articles collected are analyzed and then grouped according to the method, except for book review articles. In this study, book review articles are grouped into separate types of research because they do not use data collection techniques and data analysis techniques. Based on the research results, research methods include descriptive research methods (20 articles); evaluation (2 articles); phenomenology (1 article); correlation (4 articles), classroom action research (CAR) (1 article); research development (R&D) (3 articles); case studies (2 articles); critical study of figures (9 articles); literature study (49 articles); and survey research (3 articles). The frequency and percentage distribution of articles based on research methods can be depicted in Figure 5 below.

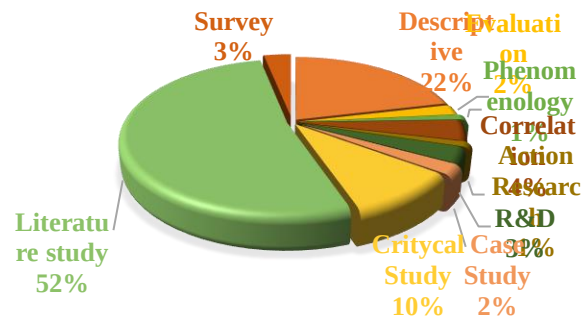


Figure 5. Distribution of Articles Based on Research Methods

Articles are grouped in the category of descriptive research methods following criteria like using qualitative research; using data collection techniques such as interviews, observations questionnaires, and documentation, and the result of the research is a description of the situation in the field. Articles in the category of evaluation method relate to the article content evaluating a program or activity and use evaluation research steps. For articles in the category of phenomenological methods, conducted research reveals data on certain phenomena and requires a certain time such as longitudinal study. In addition, there are also articles that contain the correlation of certain variables, so they belong the category of correlation methods. Next, there are articles that conduct classroom action research (CAR), development research (R&D), case study research in certain cases and places. Character critical studies and literature studies are distinguished based on the content of the article. Critical studies are more about exploring the biographies of Indonesian figures comprehensively and starting from their histories, roles and positions

to the contribution and implementation of their thoughts and ideas in certain fields. Additionally, some researchers categorize it as character research or the study of classical and contemporary figures (Mujahidin & Martanegara, 2020). On the other hand, the literature study is more like a documentation study by analyzing certain topics or policies and not as specific as the study of critical figures. For the last category, the survey research is grouped based on the category of data collection and analysis techniques manifested in questionnaires, especially data analysis techniques in the form of exposure to field data.

The trend type of Islamic education research in Millah is qualitative research because Islamic education is predominantly social research, although there are other types of conducted research such as phenomenology, action research, and developmental research. The results of related study found by Mujahidin & Martanegara (2020) showed that the research trend of scientific and religious education was dominated by qualitative rather than quantitative approaches, and G. Rahman et al. (2020) research results explained that qualitative approach continued to be the most interested type of research to researchers. On the contrary to previous results, the trend of conducted educational research by Egmir et al. (2017) showed that the majority of published articles in International Journal of Instruction (IJI) were (61.4%)) using quantitative methods. In addition, the research trend of scientific literacy studied by Ni'mah (2019) showed the dominant use of quasi-experimental.

Distribution of articles published in Milla over the last 20 years (2001-2021)

The last findings will be the research on the distribution of articles based on the year of research publication. The results demonstrated that articles on Islamic education were widely published in 2010 by 18%, and then 11% for each year from 2005, 2011, and 2012. As mentioned before, Millah is a journal of 3 fields of science including Islamic education, Islamic law, and Islamic economics, and therefore research on the field of Islamic education is not published every period. Sometimes, special issues on the major themes of Islamic economics or Islamic law are published at certain periods. Moreover, the journal publication, from historical perspective, change the theme alternately for each period and causing a large number of the distribution of Islamic education articles at a certain period. The details of the article distribution by year of publication can be presented in Figure 6 below.

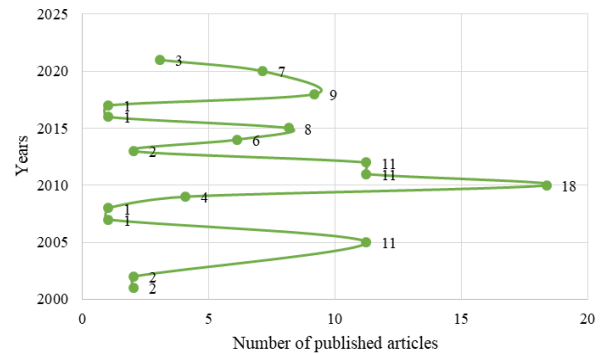


Figure 6. Distribution of Articles by Year of Publication

Broadly speaking, Millah journal is rapidly developing on progress and quality improvement. It can be traced from Millah journal's track record listed in the database of nationally accredited journals (SINTA) (Ministry of Research and Technology/National Research and Innovation Agency, 2021) which shows that this journal has been indexed sinta 3 (S3) from 2017 to 2020 and increased to sinta 2 (S2) in 2021. Besides, the last H-index in October 2021 is 13 with 812 citations and 725 citations per year (Ministry of Research and Technology/National Research and Innovation Agency, 2021). In the beginning of the publication year (2001), this journal was simple along with the provided template. In 2014 and 2016, several typos were still found, and the published manuscript in the link for each title was still a revised file in the form of Ms. Words, and the scripts were not yet camera ready with layouts and numbering sequences in a volume (Astanti, 2016; Lukman & Wijaya, 2016; Nursalim, 2016). Even though published in the same volume, another full manuscript was uploaded in one volume published at that time (Nudin, 2016). However, it shows the inaccuracy of the journal in managing. Examples of the inaccuracies can be seen in figures 7 and 8 below.

Data yang dihasilkan dalam penelitian ini dianalisis dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif Miles dan Huberman. Data yang dihasilkan direduksi dengan cara dirangkum, kemudian dipilih yang pokok-pokok dan berhubungan dengan masalah penelitian untuk mendapatkan pola yang sesuai. Hasil reduksi data kemudian disajikan dalam bentuk supaya bisa dipakai untuk menarik kesimpulan yang merupakan tahap akhir proses analisis data. Model analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis isi (Krippendorff). Keabsahan data diuji dengan metode *member check*, *peer de briefing*, dan penambahan waktu observasi penelitian.

Figure 7. Example of Inaccuracy in managing publication (Haningsih & Rahayu, 2014)

Kondisi pembelajaran di majelis taklim Nurul Huda putri juga banyak terjadi di majelis taklim yang lain. Sampai saat ini sebagian besar majelis taklim masih disampaikan dengan metode ceramah dengan strategi *one way traffic communication*,

¹ Munawarutal Ardi, "Majlis Taklim Sebagai Lembaga Dakwah Dan Pendidikan Islam Berbasis Masyarakat", dalam , Vol 4, No. 1, Tahun 2012 (*Cek Penerbit dan halaman*)

² Asep Nursobah, *Upaya Meningkatkan Mutu Pendidikan Agama Islam Melalui Kerjasama Antara Sekolah Dengan Pendidikan Keagamaan*. Makalah Seminar Peningkatan Mutu Pendidikan Agama Islam yang diselenggarakan oleh DKM Masjid Raya Ujung Berung Bandung, 24 Maret 2009.

Figure 8. Example of Inaccuracy in managing publication (Astanti, 2016)

DISCUSSION

This study aims to present a data analysis of published articles in Millah: Journal of Religious Studies, especially in the field of Islamic education distributed from volume I, number 1, August 2001 to volume 21, number 1, August 2021, and there are 98 articles that have been successfully collected and analyzed in this study. This research chooses Millah over other journals because it is a national journal managed by the Postgraduate of Islamic Studies at Islamic University of Indonesia and an Open Journal System (OJS) as well as publishing articles in 3 fields from Islamic education, Islamic economics, and Islamic law since 2001. This research is manifested as an evaluation material in improving services and internal management of the journal.

The research findings offer an overview of the articles achieved in the Millah and automatically provide a glimpse of the research trends, particularly in the field of Islamic education. Because this study only covers the scope of Islamic education, it defines the limit of this study. Providing an overview of research trends in the field of Islamic education, it displays the insight of the journal readers. For managers of trend of research journals, it delivers the insight into keywords that can be significant for the readers. Besides, there is a need to control 3 different types of fields in publications so that the journal remains proportional instead of focusing only on one focal point.

It is a matter of time that Millah has gradually begun to show progress in 2017. The progress can be seen from distinctive style of the template, the word count criterion, the plagiarism check, and author guidelines. In 2021, Millah has been nationally accredited and indexed sinta 2 proving the achievement of its journal management system.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this study indicate as follows. First, the number of collected Millah journal articles in the field of Islamic education is 98 articles. Second, even though the majority of the authors comes from internal Islamic University of Indonesia, there are several international authors from Malaysia participating in this journal. Third, most of articles are written by single authors reaching to 89% while collaborative authors are only 11%. Fourth, the type of conducted research is mostly in the form of qualitative research reaching to 85% of all types of articles. Fifth, literature study turns to be the most used research methods reaching to 52% and followed by descriptive research with the percentage of 22%. Sixth, most of published articles of Islamic education were published in 2010 and 18 articles in total. In addition, Millah publishes three fields of study including Islamic education, Islamic economics, and Islamic law so that the distribution of Islamic education articles is not evenly distributed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the authors provide recommendations as follows. First, journal organizers should be able to take advantage of these findings as an evaluation material because it is necessary to develop Millah to be indexed sinta 1 and internationally indexed (Scopus/Elsevier) by following consequences such as the use of international language standards, proofreading, etc. Second, these findings can be a source of reference for researchers.

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