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## **Bibliometric Analysis of Social Support for Children's Mental Health in the Perspective of Islamic Education**

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### **Abstract**

*This study aims to find out about social support for children's mental health in the perspective of Islamic education in publications indexed by the Scopus database. This study uses bibliometric analysis techniques to explore all publications indexed in the scopus database on social support for children's mental health in the perspective of Islamic education from 1976 to 2023. The data obtained by the analysis used excel and R/R studio. VOSviewer is used to perform a visual analysis of the appearance of keywords and document citations in a stimulating manner. The researchers found 569 publications that corresponded to the subject's function and the criteria set. The results of this study show an annual growth rate of 8.2% with the most publications in 2020. Iran is the country that contributes the most publications with the Iranian Ministry of Health and Medical Education affiliated. The bibliometric analysis carried out was limited to scopus data. Other national and international databases were not taken into account in this research. This study presents a brief overview of the literature accessible to researchers working in the fields of education and psychology and provides recommendations for future research.*

**Keywords:** Child; Islamic Education; Health Education; Psychology; Child Health.

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## Introduction

In social life, this psychological problem is still considered a bad stigma. In connection with the existence of bad stigma in society, if a person has mental health, he will feel doubts in him whether to get closer to God or go to a mental health professional [1]. Meanwhile, in the Islamic education environment, providing support for children's mental health cannot be underestimated [1]. As the times develop and the pressures of life become more complex, children face challenges that can affect their mental health [2]. In an effort to support children's mental health, social support plays a very important role [3]. Social support includes positive interactions, attention, empathy and help provided by close people such as family, peers, teachers, and religious communities [4]. A strong Islamic educational environment can be a significant source of social support for children, helping them cope with the pressures and difficulties they face [5]. There are 2 things that are strong points of social support for children, namely the support of parents and peers [6].

Parental support has a great psychological influence on children's learning activities. With the support of parents, children will be more active and more enthusiastic in learning because they know that it is not only themselves who want to progress, but also their parents there is a theory from Sarafino [2] which says that parental support carried out by individuals has the following five main parts:

1. Award support, can be in the form of positive rewards to others
2. Emotional support is support related to emotional things.
3. Instrumental support is the provision of something in the form of real assistance
4. Information support means providing a solution to a problem.
5. Network support, is the feeling of an individual as part of a group [7].

Parents have a very important role as social supporters for their children and in the process of children's education [8]. This requires direct contact that can be realized in the form of parental support for their children.

Peer social support also plays an equally important role, in research [3] stating that social support from peers can be in the form of affection, guidance and material support [9]. Puspitasari stated that peer social support has a negative relationship with the anxiety of students who want to face the national exam [4]. Quoting from the journal [5] According to Sanstrook, peers are children or adolescents who have almost the same age or maturity level [10]. The existence of these peers can provide social support for a child or student [11]. As for

Hurlock's explanation, that peers can provide social support, namely in the form of a sense of solidarity that makes there a sense of mutual understanding and understanding of each other's problems, exchanging advice and sympathy [6]. stated that there are several things that can affect the effectiveness of peer support, among others: the provision of support, the type of support, the receipt of support, the problems faced, the time of providing support and the duration of the support.

## Method

Bibliometric analysis methods were used in this study. The data was obtained by using a Boolean search engine to comb through the Scopus database between 1976 and 2023 [12]. The search was carried out on May 28, 2023 at 18.00. The researcher used the R and Rstudio devices, VOSViewer and Microsoft Excel to analyze citations, document content and networks [13]. The procedure carried out refers to previous studies that used bibliometric analysis.

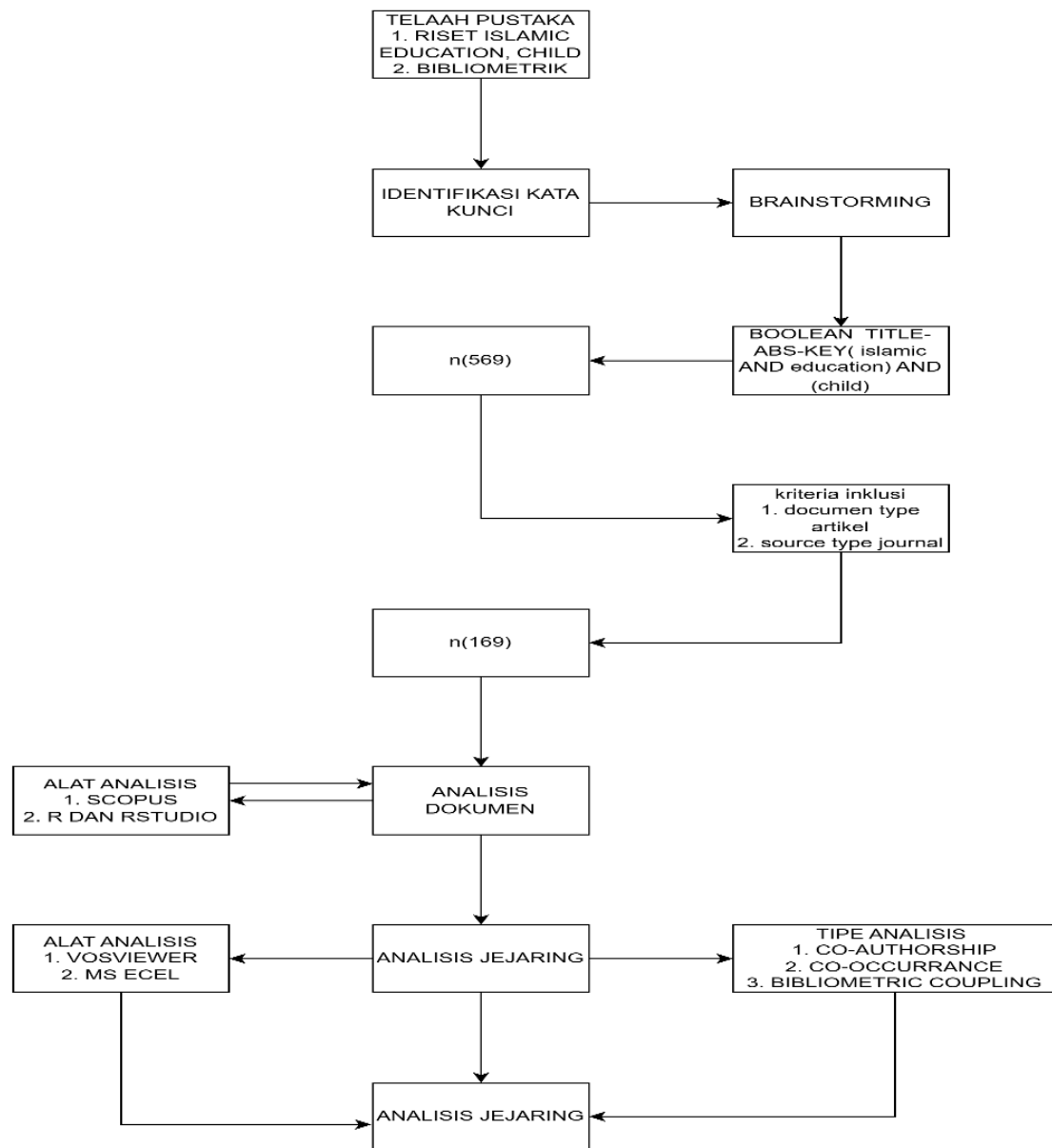
In the first stage, the researcher will conduct a literature review of related themes to ensure that relevant research is carried out with bibliometric topics. In addition, literature review is useful for determining keywords that are appropriate and are considered to be representative of the scope of the research.

In this stage, the researcher used Boolean operators (TITLE-ABS-KEY ( ISLAMIC AND EDUCATION ) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ( CHILD ) to perform a search on Scopus which yielded 569 documents [14]. Further filtration is carried out with Boolean operators

AND ( LIMIT-TO ( SRCTYPE , "j" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( DOCTYPE , "ar" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( LANGUAGE , "English" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( EXACTKEYWORD , "Child" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTKEYWORD , "Islamic Education" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTKEYWORD , "Health Education" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTKEYWORD , "Psychology" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTKEYWORD , "Indonesia" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTKEYWORD , "Child Health" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTKEYWORD , "Mental Health" ) ) to limit only English documents and articles as document types, resulting in 169 final documents.

The third stage, analysis is carried out on the final document of the search using Scopus analyzer and R and Rstudio to find out the number of documents per year, documents based on journal, author, affiliation, country and subject/field [15]. Furthermore, an analysis of the level of the document network was carried out with visualization through VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel data processing.

The procedure of this research can be seen from the following image:



## Results and Discussion

### Document Analysis

#### Key information about data

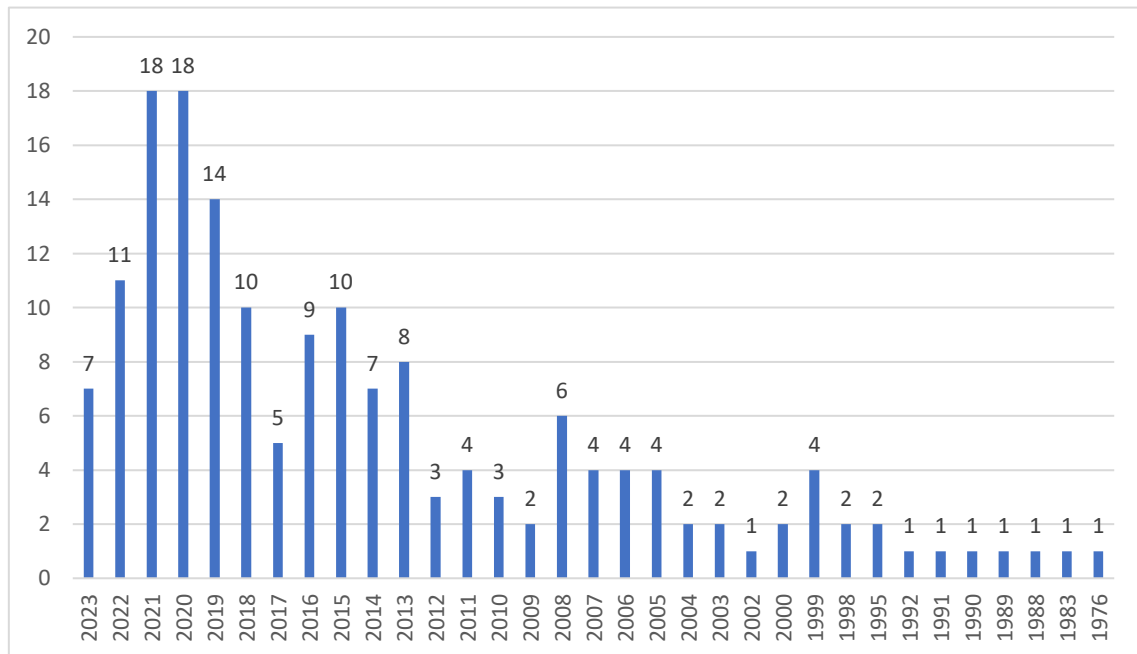
Table 1 provides an overview of the 169 documents collected over 47 years. Includes 616 authors, 33 single authors, 24.26% international authorship collaboration, 5803 references with an average citation per document of 10.08 citations [16].

Table 1. Summary of the review

| Description                        | Results   |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Main information about data</b> |           |
| Timespan                           | 1976:2023 |
| Sources (Journals, Books, etc)     | 124       |
| Documents                          | 169       |
| Annual growth rate %               | 4.23      |
| Document average age               | 9.25      |
| Average citations per doc          | 10.08     |
| References                         | 5803      |
| Document contents                  |           |
| Keywords plus (id)                 | 1523      |
| Author's keywords (de)             | 488       |
| Authors                            |           |
| Authors                            | 616       |
| Authors of single-authored docs    | 33        |
| Authors collaboration              |           |
| Single-authored docs               | 37        |
| Co-Authors per Doc                 | 3.88      |
| International co-authorships %     | 24.26     |
| Document types                     |           |
| Article                            | 169       |

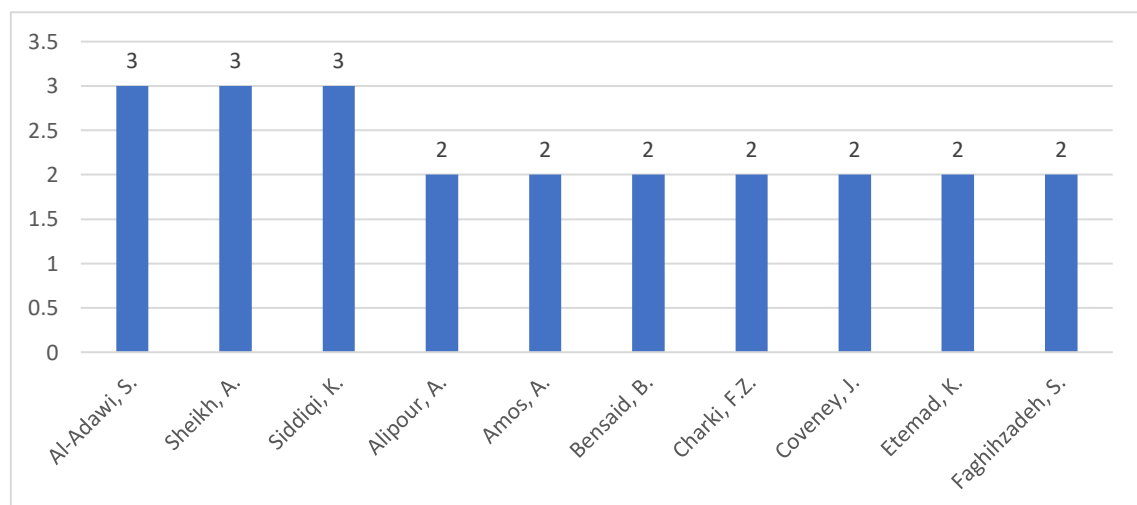
## Documents by year

Figure 2 In 1976, 1 document appeared that discussed social support for children's mental health and experienced a significant increase in 2019 and 2021 as many as 18 documents [17]. And it decreased in 2023 to 7 documents.



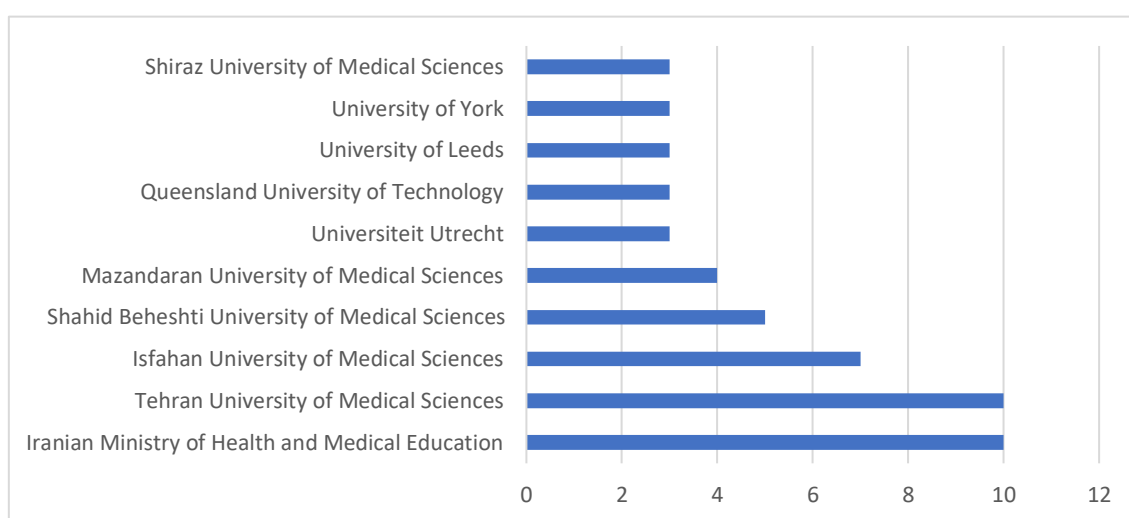
## Most relevant authors

Picture 3 shows that the most authors are Al-Adawi, S., Sheikh, A., Siddiqi, K., as many as 3 publications [18]. Meanwhile, the author who wrote the least 2 publications as many as 7 people.



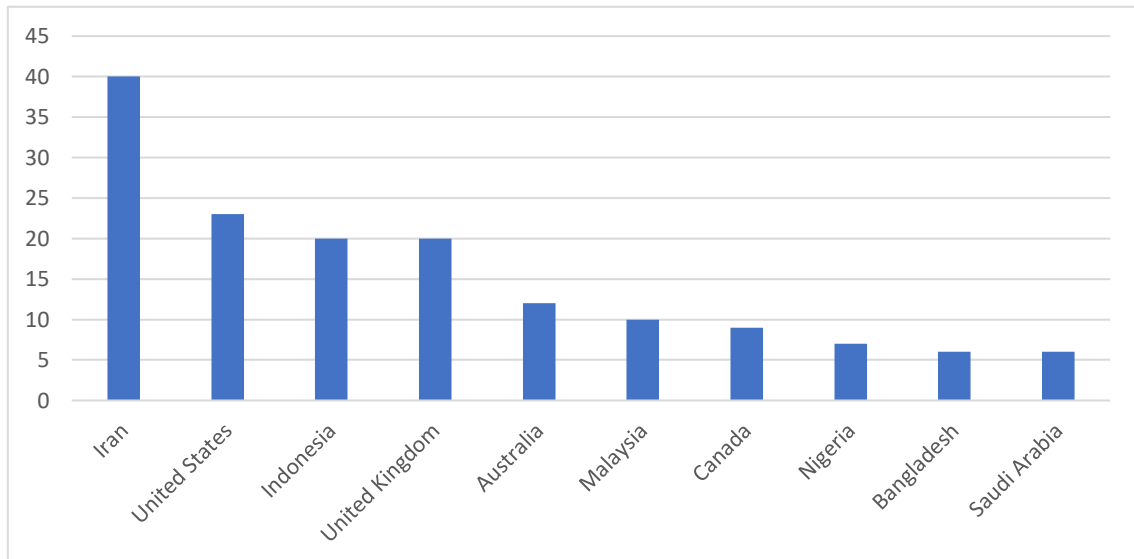
## Documents by affiliation

Picture 3 shows that based on the data below, there are 3 universities with the most publications on social support for children's mental health, namely the Iranian Ministry of Health and Medical Health wrote as many as 10 documents indexed in Scopus, then in second place is Tehran University of Medical Sciences wrote as many as 10 documents indexed in Scopus, and Isfahan University of Medical Sciences wrote 7 documents indexed in Scopus.



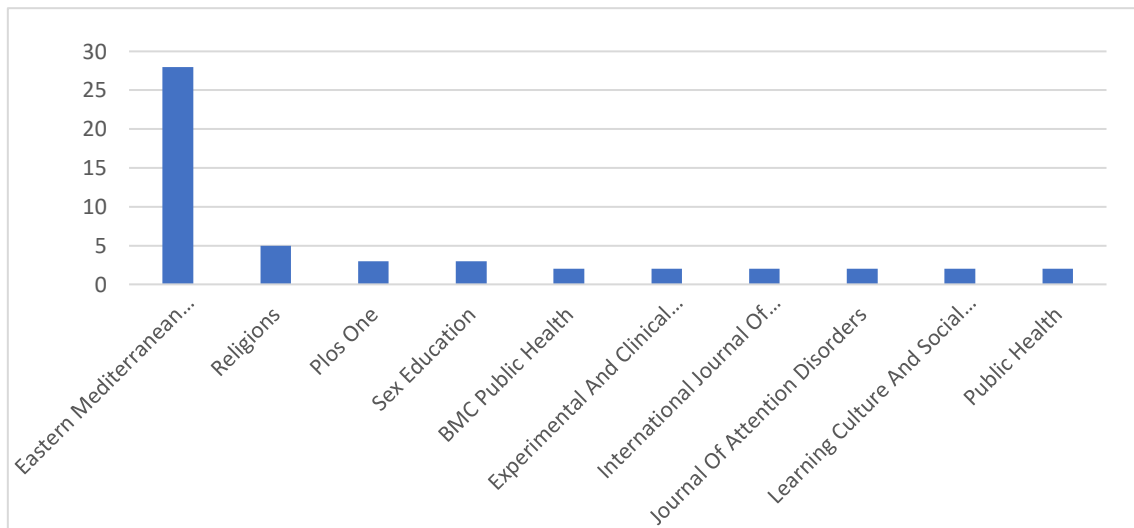
## Documents by country

Picture 4 shows that this data shows that the most countries that publish on social support for children's mental health are 40 countries of Iran dokumen. Meanwhile, the Asian country that publishes the most is Indonesia with 20 documents.



## Source-based documents

The Picture 4 below shows that the 3 major journals that are most often published are Eastern Mediterranean Health with 28 journals[19], then the second is Religions with 5 journals, and the last one is Plos One with 3 journals.





### Three-Field Plot

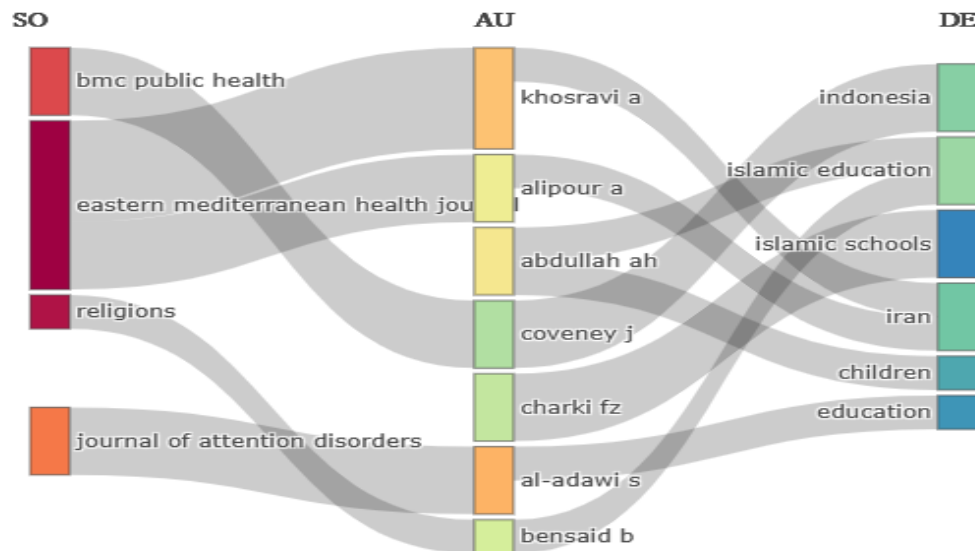


Figure 5 contains 3 elements observed; journal publication name, author name and theme/topic used. The three elements are then connected by gray plot lines that are related to each other [20]. Based on the name of the journal, each journal shows which authors contribute most often to their publications, especially those that raise the theme of social support for children's mental health in the perspective of Islamic education.

The size of the plot shows how many publications relate to the theme. Based on the picture above, there are 4 journals. The journal that publishes the most research on the theme of social support for children's mental health in the perspective of Islamic education is the Eastren Mediterranean Health Journal which is shown in dark purple and connected with several authors such as Khosravi a and Alipur a.

The size of the bar chart shows how many research publications each author has published. Among the 7 authors who wrote the most articles on the theme of Eastren Mediterrean Health Journal were Khosravi a and Alipur a.

In the third element, each research topic is connected to the author who has written a lot about the topic of social support for children's mental health in the perspective of Islamic education. From the results of the analysis, there are 6 keywords, Indonesia and Islamic Education are in the top position [21]. This shows that the word is closely related to research related to social support for children's mental health in the perspective of Islamic education.

## Corresponding Author's Countries

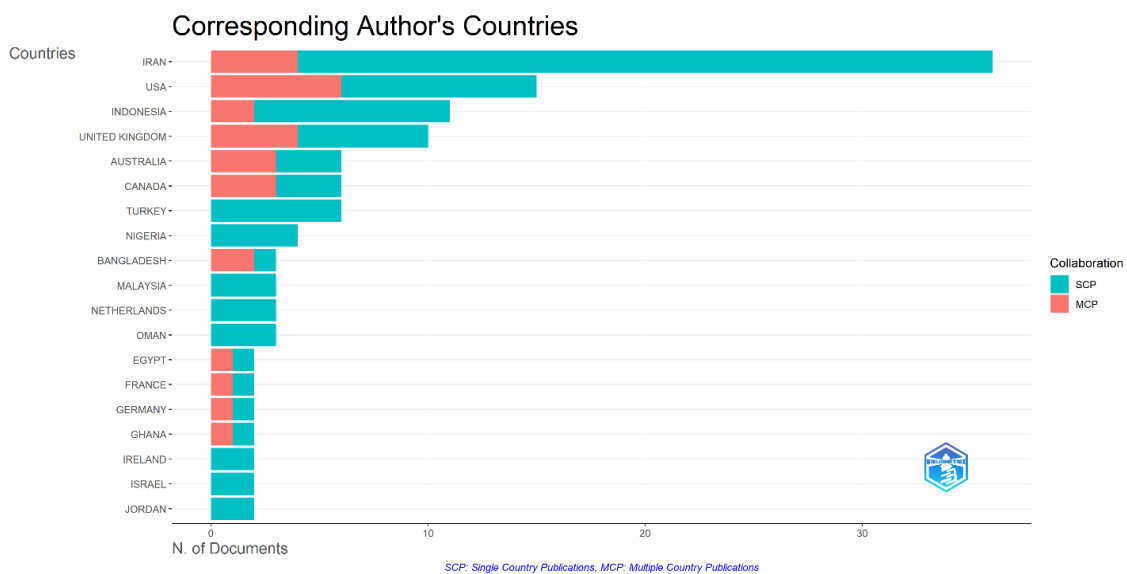
The image below is the largest SCP is Iran while the largest MCP is 1 country, namely the USA while the highest corresponding author continent or the continent that dominates it is the Asian continent consisting of several countries such as Iran, Indonesia, Turkey, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Oman. If we look at the top 3 countries, namely Iran, USA, Indonesia, the differences between SCP and MCP from the 3 countries:

Iran SCP: 32 & MCP: 4

USA SCP: 9 & MCP: 6

Indonesia SCP: 9 & MCP: 2

We know that Iran is the country with the highest SCP and the lowest MCP of the top 3 countries is Indonesia.



## Most Global Cited Documents

| Paper  | Total Citations | TC per Year |
|--|-----------------|-------------|
| WALL LL, 1998, STUD FAMILY PLANN                     | 178             | 6.85        |
| NOORBALA AA, 2017, ARCH IRAN MED                     | 110             | 15.71       |
| AL-GAHTANI YM, 1995, EPIDEMIOL INFECT                | 80              | 2.76        |
| ESTEGHAMATI A, 2007, PEDIATR INFECT DIS J            | 47              | 2.76        |
| FROOZANI MD, 1999, BULL WHO                          | 45              | 1.80        |
| AL-DAMEGH SA, 2004, SAUDI MED J                      | 44              | 2.20        |
| MITCHELL S, 2018, LANCET GLOBAL HEALTH               | 33              | 5.50        |
| YAYA S, 2017, PLOS ONE                               | 32              | 4.57        |
| ELGAALI M, 2005, EUR J CONTRACEPT REPROD HEALTH CARE | 32              | 1.68        |
| GHODS AJ, 2015, EXP CLIN TRANSPLANT                  | 28              | 3.11        |

This data paper with the highest citations is Wall LL with 178 citations, followed by Noorbala AA with 110 citations in second place and 3rd place with Al-Gahtani with 80 citations. The paper with the highest Tc Per Year is Noorbala AA as much as 15.71, if we look at the table above, Tc has no effect on Tc per Year because the highest Tc is 178 has a Tc Per Year of 6.85 and Tc is 110 has a high Tc

per Year of 15.71 [22]. From this we understand that the year of rising has an influence on Tc.

### Most Local Cited Documents

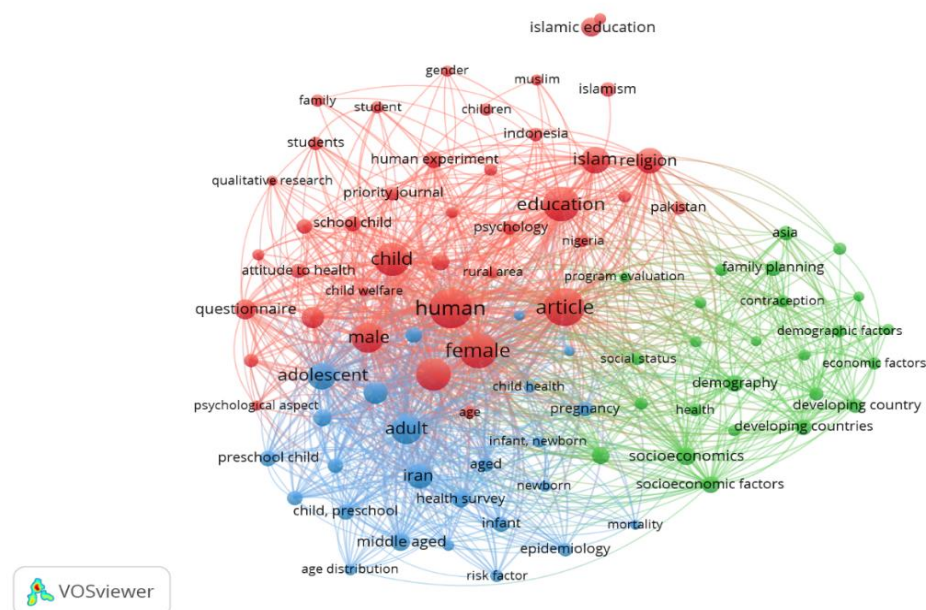
| Document                                   | Year | LC/GC           |                  |           |
|--|------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
|  |      | Local Citations | Global Citations | Ratio (%) |
| TAHLIL T, 2013, BMC PUBLIC HEALTH          | 2013 | 2               | 28               | 7.14      |
| BENSAID B, 2021, J RELIG HEALTH            | 2021 | 1               | 8                | 12.50     |
| HOECHNER H, 2020, GLOBALISATION SOC EDUC   | 2020 | 1               | 8                | 12.50     |
| ALKOUATLI C, 2018, LEARN CULT SOC INTERACT | 2018 | 1               | 8                | 12.50     |
| ASADULLAH MN, 2018, INT J EDUC DEV         | 2018 | 1               | 17               | 5.88      |
| SAI Y, 2018, J BELIEFS VALUES              | 2018 | 1               | 8                | 12.50     |
| KING R, 2017, HEALTH EDUC RES              | 2017 | 1               | 15               | 6.67      |
| BURDE D, 2015, INT J EDUC DEV              | 2015 | 1               | 8                | 12.50     |

|                    |      |   |    |       |
|--------------------|------|---|----|-------|
| ANTONINIS M, 2014, |      |   |    |       |
| WORLD DEV          | 2014 | 1 | 18 | 5.56  |
| AINSWORTH H, 2013, |      |   |    |       |
| TRIALS             | 2013 | 1 | 10 | 10.00 |

This Data shows that the largest LC is Tahlil T with a total of 2 LCs with a GC of 28, while the data shows that the largest LC and GC are owned by Tahlil T with a total of 2 LCs and 28 GCs [23]. From the comparison of the LC/GC ratio, the largest are Bensaid B, Hoechner H, Alkouatli C, Sai Y and Burde D with a ratio of 12.50. In this pet, we can also know that the year of rising has an effect on the LC and the longer the year of the year will not affect the LC.

## Network Analysis

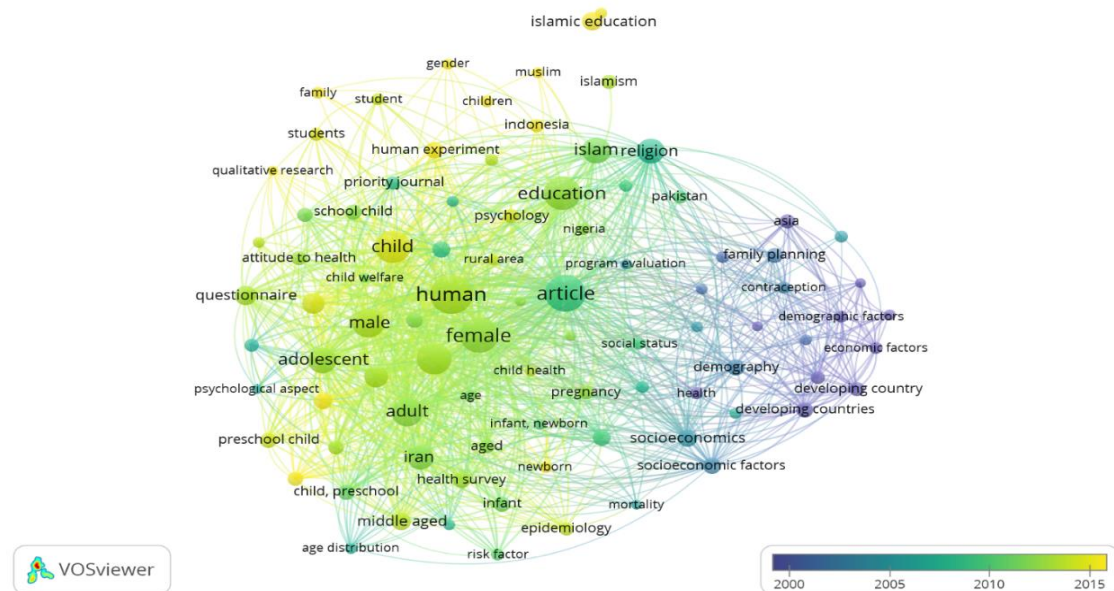
### Co-Occurance Network Analysis



The Picture above is an occurance analysis of Islamic education research in providing social support for children's mental health with a cluster size of 20 in this image formed 3 clusters with 90 items consisting of 40 items, cluster 2 with 25 items, and cluster 3 with 25 items [24]. In cluster 1, the dominant keywords

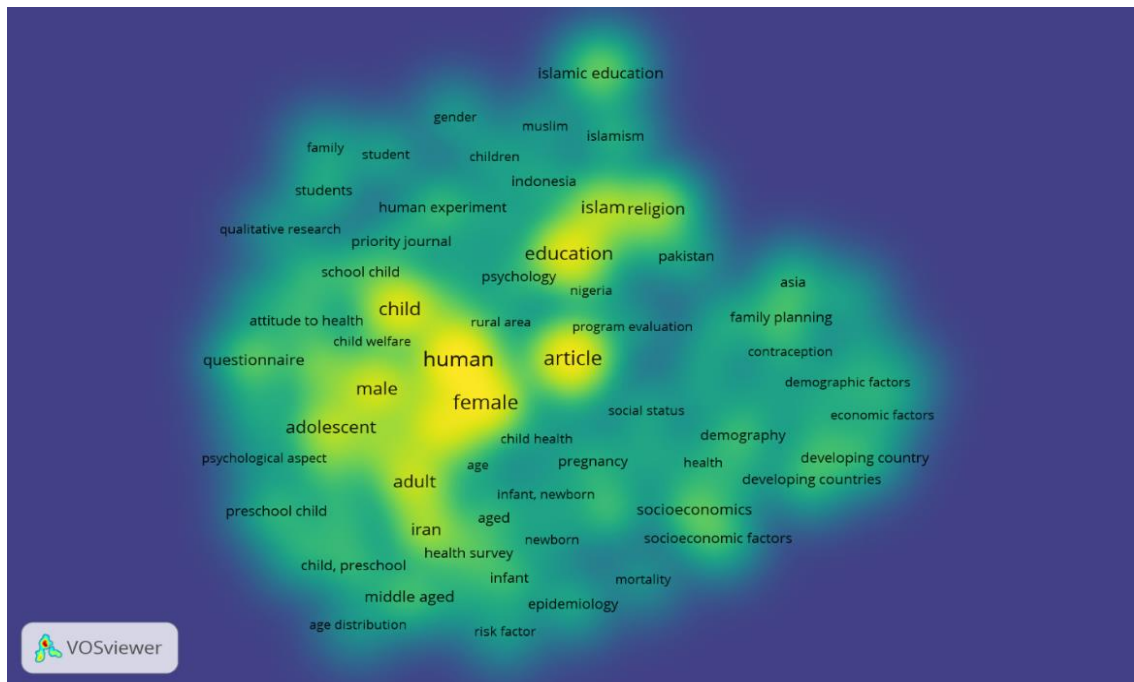
were human, article, education, cluster 2 socioeconomics and socioeconomic factors, and cluster 3 adult, iran and adolescent.

## Co-Occurance Overlay



The Picture above shows the analysis of the keyword network based on the overlay. It can be seen that the keywords child, human experiment, Islamic education are the keywords with the latest usage in the current year [25]. Meanwhile, the keywords economic factors, demography, family planning are keywords with a relatively long use around 2000.

## Co-Occurance Density



The Picture above is a density analysis if we look at the image above, the keywords that have the highest density are Child, Female, Article, Education, and Islamic religion [26]. The keywords that are still rarely researched are educational status, population dynamic, interview, health promotion, marriage, women, and so on.

| Keyword               | Occurrences | cluster |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------|
| 1. Age                | 17          | 1       |
| 2. Article            | 158         |         |
| 3. Attitude of health | 25          |         |
| 4. Bangladesh         | 18          |         |
| 5. Child              | 123         |         |
| 1. Health             | 17          | 2       |
| 2. Population         | 21          |         |

|                    |    |   |
|--------------------|----|---|
| 3. Family Planning | 28 |   |
| 4. Marriage        | 18 |   |
| 5. Social Status   | 18 |   |
| 1. Child Health    | 14 | 3 |
| 2. Public Health   | 13 |   |
| 3. Middle Aged     | 36 |   |
| 4. Adult           | 91 |   |
| 5. Preschool Child | 28 |   |

The Table above shows the occurrence in each cluster which represents the main theme in the research in the field of Islamic education in providing support for children's mental health[27], [28]. The theme in the first cluster is the article, the theme in the second cluster is health, and the theme in the third cluster is child health.

## Conclusion

The findings of this study show that the discussion of Islamic education in providing social support for children's mental health is still very little, we can see from the keyword child through Vosviewer that it is very rarely researched. The university that publishes a lot of publications on social support for children's mental health is the Iranian Ministry of Health and Medical with a total of 10 documents and the continent that dominates the most about social support for children's mental health is the Asian continent. The journals that publish the most about social support for children's mental health increased in 2019 and 2021.

This study has some limitations, for example using only one database, so the results cannot be generalized for all studies. Therefore, it is hoped that a deeper and more comprehensive study will be carried out in the future, using additional data such as Google Scholar, Web of Science and others.

## Author Contributions

**Fahmi Arfan:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing – review & editing, Supervision, Project administration. **Muhammad Raffa:** Methodology, Writing – review & editing, Investigation. **Indra Nurhadi:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing – review & editing, Investigation.



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## Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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