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PARENTING TRENDS IN THE DIGITAL ERA:
A Bibliometric Analysis from an Islamic Perspective in Muslim-Majority Societies

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Abstract: *This study analyzes global parenting trends from an Islamic perspective using a bibliometric approach to explore digital parenting, emotion regulation, and parental stress in the modern technological era. Data were collected from the Scopus database, including peer-reviewed articles published between 2010 and 2023. Bibliometric analysis was conducted using VOSviewer to map citation patterns, keyword relationships, and geographic distribution of publications. The results indicate that parenting research is still predominantly dominated by Western countries, focusing mainly on psychological and social aspects without considering the spiritual dimension. In the Islamic context, parenting not only addresses the emotional and physical needs of children but also aims to instill the values of monotheism and noble morals. Islamic digital parenting emphasizes the importance of parental supervision and guidance to ensure technology use aligns with Islamic values. Emotion regulation teaches patience, compassion, and effective communication based on the Qur'an and Hadith, while parental stress can be managed through the concepts of tawakal (trust in God), dhikr (remembrance), and support from religious communities. This bibliometric study reveals a significant gap in research on Islamic parenting, particularly concerning the integration of Islamic teachings with the challenges of parenting in the digital age. Therefore, this study recommends developing a structured framework for Islamic digital parenting and identifying priority areas for future empirical research. Furthermore, the findings can inform the development of policies and parenting education curricula grounded in Islamic values to support Muslim families in navigating contemporary challenges.*

Keywords: *Islamic Parenting; Digital Parenting; Emotional Regulation; Parental Stress; Bibliometric Analysis.*

INTRODUCTION

"Child upbringing (parenting) is a fundamental aspect in shaping a child's development, both in terms of mental health, emotional regulation, and academic achievement (Azizoğlu et al., 2024; Crismono et al., 2021; Tullah et al., 2023; Yanuardianto et al., 2024). In the last decade, parenting has become a major focus of various disciplines, such as psychology, education, and public health (Stertz, 2017). Longitudinal studies indicate that adaptive parenting patterns play a significant role in shaping children's well-being in family and social environments. However, in the context of Islam, parenting is not only oriented towards psychological and social aspects but also emphasizes the formation of morals, spirituality, and Islamic values within the child in accordance with the teachings of the Al-Qur'an and Hadith."

Technological developments and social changes have brought new challenges to parenting practices, especially in terms of digital parenting. The increasing use of digital devices in family life requires parents to be more active in managing their children's digital activities and guiding them to stay within the corridor of Islamic values. In Islam, parenting is not just about providing physical and emotional needs, but also guiding children to grow into faithful and pious people (QS. At-Tahrim: 6). Therefore, it is important for Muslim parents to understand how technology can be used positively in children's religious education, while preventing them from negative impacts such as cyberbullying, un-Islamic content, and gadget addiction (Ndibalema, 2024).

In addition to the challenges of digital parenting, emotion regulation is also a crucial aspect of Islamic parenting. Islam teaches the importance of patience, compassion, and communication in raising children (QS. Luqman: 13-19). However, the pressures of modern life often increase parental stress, which affects family interactions. Studies indicate that high levels of parental stress can impact children's psychological and spiritual well-being (Moscardino, 2021). In Islam, the concept of tarbiyah (education) emphasizes that parenting should be carried out with wisdom, without violence, and by prioritizing prayer and exemplary behavior in guiding children.

Globally, research on parenting is still dominated by Western countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom, which focus more on psychological and social aspects without considering the dimension of spirituality. A bibliometric study by (Azizoğlu et al., 2024; Fatimah et al., 2024; Muhammad, 2021; Tullah et al., 2023) indicates that over 70% of parenting-related publications originate from these countries. Meanwhile, research on parenting from an Islamic perspective remains limited and requires further exploration, particularly in understanding how Islamic values can be integrated into modern parenting in the digital era (Fatimah et al., 2024; Rasit et al., 2024; Siregar, 2024).

In the digital era, parenting faces unprecedented challenges such as increased screen time, cyberbullying, and digital addiction, which have reshaped family dynamics worldwide (Livingstone et al., 2017; Vittrup, 2016). Despite the growing volume of global parenting research, the field remains predominantly influenced by Western paradigms that emphasize psychological and social dimensions, often overlooking spiritual and cultural values,

especially those rooted in Islam (Azizoğlu et al., 2024; Fatimah et al., 2024). This gap is critical given the large Muslim population and the unique challenges Muslim families encounter in integrating faith-based principles like tawakal, dzikir, and ethical guidance into contemporary parenting practices (Ikasari & Kristiana, 2018; Nasution & Jazuli, 2022). Islamic parenting offers potential strengths in fostering resilience, ethical digital engagement, and cross-generational communication areas where existing models may fall short (Muhammad, 2021; Nasution & Jazuli, 2022). However, these values are underrepresented in current research, which tends to focus heavily on psychological development, digital monitoring, and parental burnout (Moreira, 2019; Prikhidko, 2020). Employing bibliometric analysis using tools such as VOSviewer on Scopus-indexed literature provides an effective method to map global trends, identify research gaps, and highlight opportunities for integrating Islamic perspectives (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Donthu et al., 2021). This study thus aims to fill the gap by systematically mapping parenting research trends with an emphasis on Islamic values, contributing to a more holistic understanding of parenting in modern contexts.

This study employs a bibliometric approach to map global parenting research trends using tools such as VOSviewer. Through this approach, the research will identify the relationships between key topics in Islamic parenting, including digital parenting, emotion regulation, and parental stress, while also highlighting emerging subthemes such as the role of Islamic education in parenting and the influence of social media on Islamic values within families. Additionally, this study provides keyword network visualizations to understand how global parenting trends are evolving and how Islamic parenting concepts can offer solutions to these challenges.

Practically, this study contributes to providing insights for academics, Islamic education practitioners, and Muslim parents in understanding adaptive Islamic parenting strategies in the digital era. By utilizing global trend analysis, this research can serve as a foundation for designing intervention programs that integrate Islamic teachings with modern parenting methods, including social media-based education, spiritual guidance for parents, and the development of policies rooted in Islamic values for parenting in Muslim families.

Here are the research problem formulations based on the provided article:

1. How has the growth trend of scientific publications on parenting evolved from 2014 to 2024?

2. Who are the most productive authors in parenting research, and what are the collaboration patterns within this topic?

3. How is the distribution of parenting research contributions across different countries during this period?

4. What are the key contributions of parenting in various fields such as education, technology, and innovation?

5. How does keyword network visualization analysis illustrate the relationships between key concepts such as creativity, problem-solving, and innovation in parenting research?

6. How does the thematic evolution of parenting research reflect a shift in focus from education to practical applications in product innovation and technological solutions?

7. How does parenting contribute to enhancing problem-solving effectiveness across various sectors?

This problem formulation encompasses trend analysis, author contributions, collaboration, and the impact of parenting across different fields based on a bibliometric approach in the article

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a descriptive quantitative approach based on bibliometric analysis to explore trends and central themes in research on the theme of "parenting." This approach aims to describe citation patterns, relationships between keywords, and the geographical distribution of academic publications. The analysis was carried out by processing data from credible scientific databases, such as Scopus. The dataset used includes article metadata, including title, abstract, keywords, year of publication, number of citations, and author affiliations. Recommended bibliometric and science mapping workflow (Crismono, 2024; Donthu et al., 2021; Gao et al., 2022):
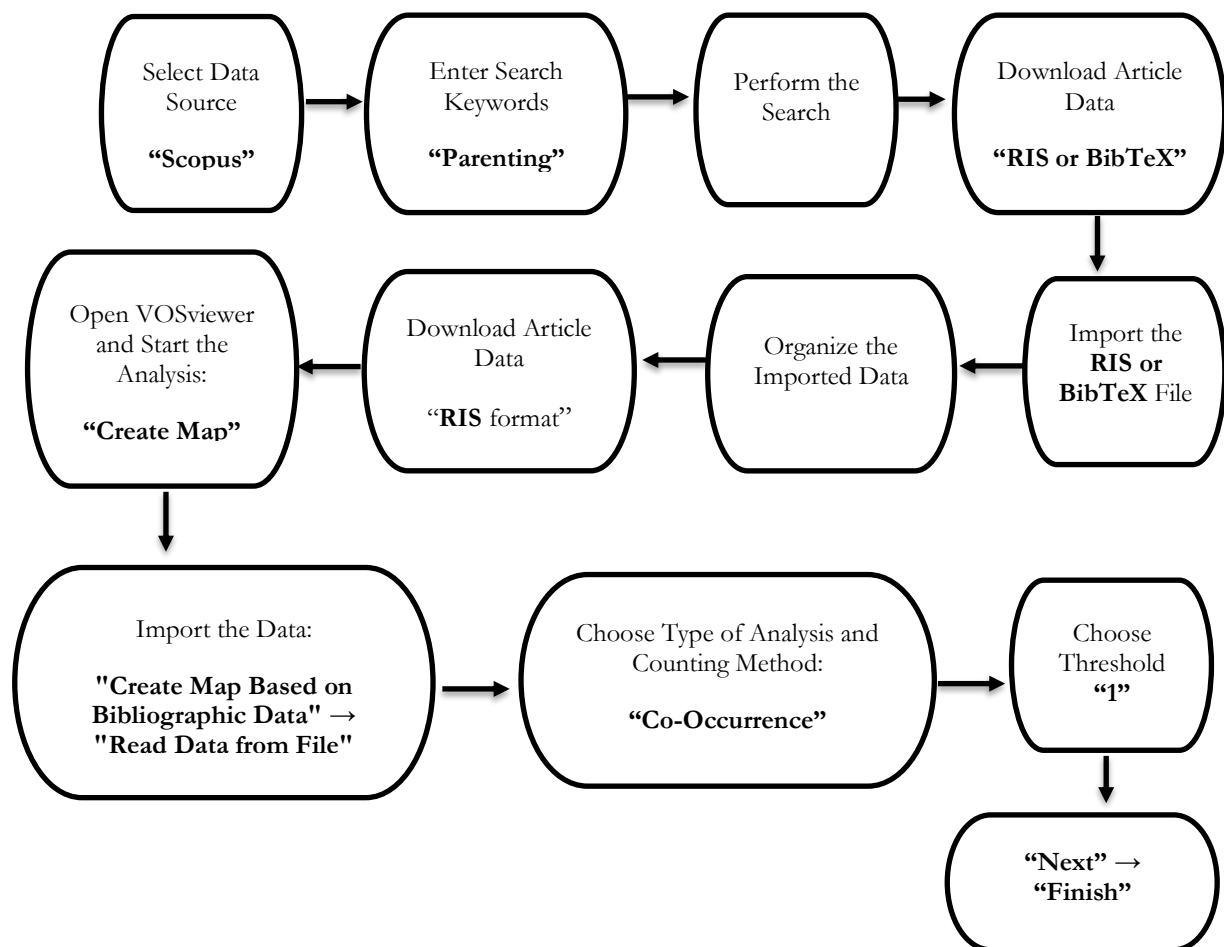
Figure 1. Publish or Perish settings and downloads to import and setup vosviewer data

Data collection is conducted by filtering articles based on inclusion criteria. Relevant articles are those that include the main keyword "parenting," are published in peer-reviewed academic journals, and fall within a specific time frame, such as 2010 to 2023 (Crismono, 2023; Meester, 2014). Articles that do not meet the inclusion criteria or are redundant are excluded from the analysis. Subsequently, the collected data is organized and cleaned to ensure consistency and accuracy in the bibliometric analysis.

The data analysis process comprising citation trend analysis, keyword clustering, and geographical mapping is methodologically sound and appropriately supported by established tools such as VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel. However, the data collection procedure lacks sufficient transparency regarding article selection criteria beyond the use of the keyword "parenting." It remains unclear whether advanced search techniques such as Boolean operators, thesaurus-based query expansion, or filtering by specific subject categories (e.g., psychology, education, Islamic studies) were employed. This omission undermines the validity, comprehensiveness, and reproducibility of the dataset. Moreover, although the inclusion period of 2010–2023 is stated, no rationale or justification for this temporal range is provided, which weakens the methodological rigor.

To enhance replicability and credibility, the data collection process should explicitly describe the full search query syntax, detailed inclusion and exclusion criteria beyond mere keyword presence, the specific subject categories or indexing fields used for filtering, and the reasoning behind selecting the 2010–2023 timeframe. This detailed description will provide clarity on how the dataset represents the domain under study.

While the methodology clearly adopts a descriptive quantitative design based on bibliometric analysis appropriate for mapping large-scale publication trends and keyword networks the unit of analysis is not explicitly defined. Although journal articles appear to be the primary units, it is not clarified whether the analysis centers on individual articles, author collaborations, institutional contributions, or country-level outputs. This ambiguity hampers the interpretability of the analysis granularity. Furthermore, the absence of information on whether a thematic filter was applied to isolate Islamic parenting-related articles, or if all parenting research was aggregated indiscriminately, limits the applicability of the findings to the stated research objective of identifying Islamic perspectives within the global parenting discourse.

Tools such as VOSviewer, Microsoft Excel, and geographic mapping tools were used to support this analysis. The data were carefully analyzed to maintain validity and reliability, for example through repeating the analysis process to ensure consistent results. This study produced a comprehensive visualization of citation trends, keyword relationships, and geographic distribution of parenting research, (Biswas, 2020) while also identifying dominant themes and opportunities for further research in the future (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Tekdal, 2021; van Eck & Waltman, 2010).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

1. **Citation Trends and the Development of Academic Interest in "Parenting"**
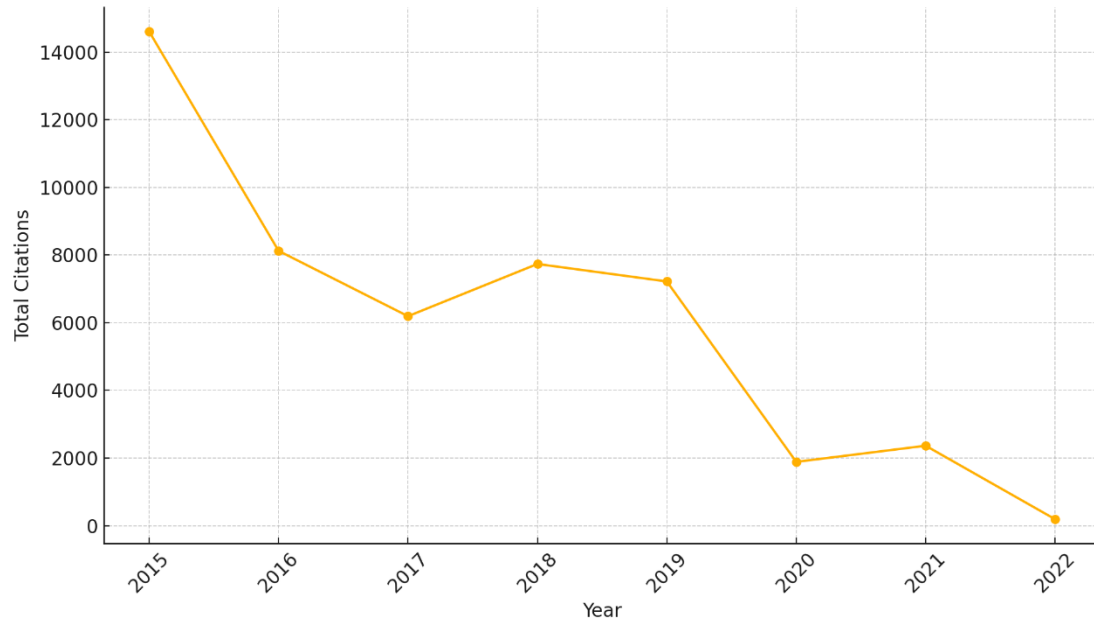

Figure 2. Trend of citations by year

The annual citation trend graph not only illustrates the pattern of changes in the number of citations but can also be linked to research themes that focus on "parenting". The articles in this dataset likely cover topics related to the role of parents, child rearing, parenting challenges, and the influence of parenting styles on child development (Cummings, 2014). Thus, the observed fluctuations in citations can provide insight into how the academic community's attention to this topic has evolved over time.

Increases in citations in certain years may reflect a surge in interest in parenting-related issues, such as parental burnout (Prikhidko, 2020), the impact of parenting styles on children's mental health, or the role of parents in the digital age. For example, in recent years, the emergence of new issues such as the challenges of parenting in an increasingly technologically connected world may have triggered a surge in relevant research, causing articles with this focus to receive more citations (Vittrup, 2016).

Conversely, a decline in citations in a given year may signal a decline in attention to specific parenting topics or a shift in focus to other, more pressing or relevant areas of research at the time. For example, if there is an academic trend toward public health or technology-based education, attention to parenting issues may temporarily decrease (Liao, 2019).

The direct association with the keyword "parenting" also suggests that these topics tend to be sensitive to social and cultural trends. Changing lifestyles, economic challenges, or modern family dynamics can all influence how much parenting research is produced and cited. By analyzing these trends, we can understand when and why

parenting becomes a major issue of interest to researchers, and how this impacts the academic community at large.
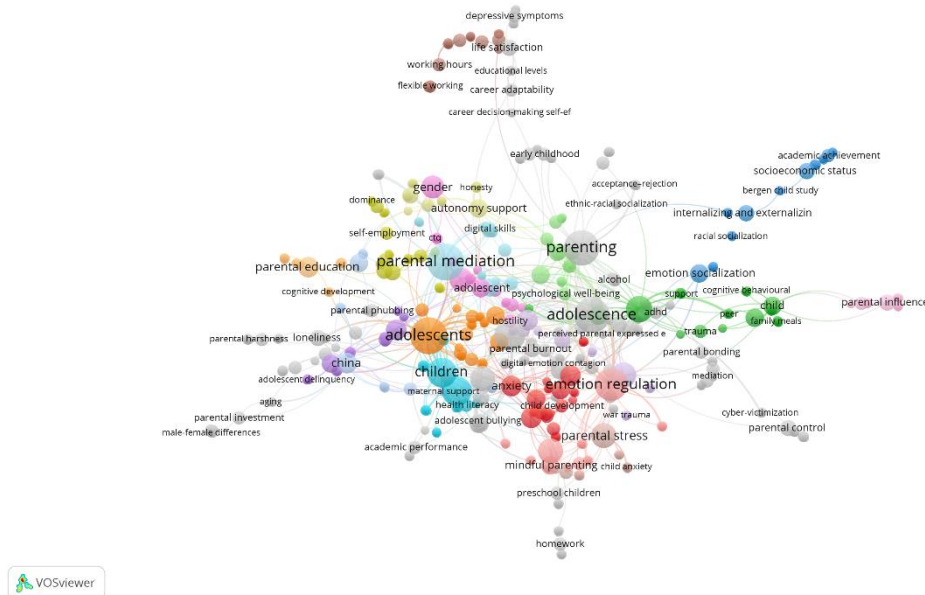
2. Central Themes in Parenting Research

Figure 3. Visualization of Keyword Networks in Parenting Research

The figure above is a visualization of a keyword network that illustrates the relationships between themes in research, generated using a tool such as VOSviewer. Each circle (node) represents a keyword, with the size indicating its frequency or importance in the research. Larger nodes, such as parenting, adolescents, and emotion regulation, indicate that the keyword has a central role and appears frequently in the literature analyzed. The connecting lines between nodes (edges) illustrate the relationship between two themes, with the thickness of the line indicating the strength of the relationship (Calandri, 2019).

This visualization shows the grouping of themes based on color, which represents clusters or groups of interrelated subthemes. The green cluster, for example, includes themes such as parenting, parental influence, and child development, (Witte, 2016) which focus on parenting and its impact on children. The red cluster, on the other hand, focuses on parental stress, emotion regulation, and anxiety, highlighting the influence of parental stress on their ability to support children and its impact on emotion regulation in adolescents. Other clusters, such as blue, relate to academic achievement and socioeconomic status, while the yellow cluster includes parental mediation and parental influence on adolescents' digital adaptation (Livingstone, 2017).

Central themes in this network include parenting, adolescents, emotion regulation, and parental stress. The parenting theme plays a central role, as indicated by its large size and the number of connections to other themes. Research in this network also

highlights the importance of adolescents as a group often affected by family dynamics, both in terms of parenting, parental stress, and emotion regulation. Emotion regulation emerges as another important theme that connects concepts including parental stress and adolescent development (Cui, 2014).

In addition to depicting the relationships between themes, this visualization also shows the multidimensional nature of the research analyzed. Different themes influence each other, such as how parental stress affects emotion regulation, which in turn affects adolescents. This pattern of relationships provides rich insights into the focus of the research, while also opening up opportunities to identify gaps in future research.

Overall, this figure is a strong representation of the relationships between themes in the literature. This visualization is useful for understanding the main focus of the study, the pattern of relationships between concepts, and for designing a comprehensive theoretical framework. By utilizing this visualization, researchers can identify dominant themes, develop new insights, and explore underexplored areas in the field.

3. Keyword Relatedness Analysis Based on Overlay in Visualization

Figure 4. Temporal Analysis of Keyword Networks in Parenting Research (2014–2020)

This visualization network generated by a tool like VOSviewer provides a snapshot of the interconnected keyword network in research on the topic of "parenting." Keywords such as "parenting," "adolescents," "children," "emotion regulation," and "parental stress" occupy central positions in the network, reflecting that this topic is at the core of many related studies and research. With "parenting" at its center, the

visualization shows close connections to a variety of other in-depth themes, including psychology, education, health, and child development.

Themes such as "adolescents" and "adolescence" have many connections with other keywords, such as "parental mediation," "emotion regulation," and "parental burnout." This indicates a significant research focus on adolescence, which is considered a critical period in child development. This period often involves unique parenting challenges, such as emotion management, conflict with parents, and the need for mediation in relationships. On the other hand, "parental stress" emerged as one of the important themes, highlighting the challenges parents face in meeting the demands of parenting, especially in an increasingly complex world.

The colors in this visualization indicate the temporal spectrum of research, with blue representing earlier research (Earp, 2020): (Godbout, 2014); (Pieters, 2014) and yellow indicating more recent research (2020: (Chung, 2020). Themes such as "parental mediation" and "emotion regulation" seem to have received more attention in recent years, reflecting a more recent focus on digital and emotional aspects of parenting. Meanwhile, (Niu, 2020) classic themes such as "children" and "academic performance" remain an important part of the discussion, reflecting their long-term relevance in parenting studies.

Research on parenting also shows a cross-disciplinary nature. Themes such as "life satisfaction," "depressive symptoms," and "autonomy support" show that parenting is not only seen from the perspective of the parent-child relationship, but also how parenting affects the mental health, independence, and life satisfaction of parents and children. The presence of themes such as "digital parenting" and "cyber-victimization" underscores how parenting in the modern era now faces new challenges due to technological advances (Parola, 2022).

This visualization provides in-depth insights into parenting-related topics, both in classic and newer, innovative themes. If needed, a more in-depth analysis can be conducted to explore specific relationships, such as the impact of "emotion regulation" on child development or the relationship between "parental burnout" and "adolescents." (El-Khodary, 2019) This visualization is a valuable tool for understanding the research landscape on parenting comprehensively.

The figures and keyword density maps are interpreted well, highlighting the interconnectedness of parenting themes such as emotional regulation and adolescent stress. However, the analysis falls short in addressing the study's stated aim of exploring parenting from an Islamic perspective. Specifically, there is no focused examination of how Islamic parenting is represented within the global research landscape, nor an analysis of Islamic-related keywords (e.g., "religiosity," "Islamic education," "Qur'anic values") within the bibliometric network. This gap creates a disconnect between the research objectives and the results presented.

To address this, a dedicated sub-section or overlay analysis should be incorporated that filters and highlights Islamic-related terms within the keyword network. This would

enable the identification of the frequency and centrality of Islamic parenting concepts and reveal their presence or absence in different countries and over time. Additionally, such analysis could explore whether Islamic parenting themes are underrepresented or emerging, aligning with the study's call to amplify Islamic perspectives in parenting research. This focused examination will strengthen the study's contribution by explicitly linking bibliometric findings to the Islamic parenting discourse and clarifying gaps and opportunities for future research.

4. Keyword Relatedness Analysis Based on Density in Network Visualization

Figure 5. Density Map of Keyword Networks in Parenting Research

The heat map of the research keywords shows the distribution of the density of topics related to "parenting" and relevant themes. At the center of the visualization are keywords such as "parenting," "adolescents," "children," "emotion regulation," and "parental stress," which have the highest density. This density reflects that these topics are frequently discussed and have many connections with other themes. This indicates the importance of these themes in parenting research, especially those related to adolescence, emotion management, and challenges faced by parents.

In addition, there are themes that fall in the medium to low density zone. For example, keywords such as "depressive symptoms," "autonomy support," and "socioeconomic status" have weaker relationships with the network center, but are still relevant as part of parenting research (Moreira, 2019). These themes reflect concerns about the emotional well-being of parents and children, as well as the influence of socioeconomic factors on parenting. These themes, although less prominent, provide a rich dimension to parenting studies.

The relationships between topics in this visualization are also interesting to analyze. For example, "parental burnout" and "mindful parenting" show a strong relationship

with parental stress and their psychological well-being. On the other hand, topics such as "cyber-victimization" and "digital parenting" highlight new challenges in parenting in the technological era. This reflects that parenting is not only influenced by traditional factors, but also by modern developments that change the way parents educate and guide their children (Guan, 2016).

The heat map also highlights the broad spectrum of research, including social, educational, health, and well-being aspects. Themes such as "academic achievement" and "socioeconomic status" are prominent in areas that focus on the role of parenting in supporting academic achievement and the influence of socioeconomic conditions on families. Meanwhile (Jones, 2014), themes such as "health literacy" and "psychological well-being" show attention to the health dimensions of parenting, for both children and parents.

Overall, this visualization reflects the breadth of parenting research, with a primary focus on central themes such as parent-child relationships, emotions, and stress, as well as emerging subtopics such as parenting in the digital age. If needed, more in-depth analysis can be conducted to understand specific relationships between topics, such as "parental stress" and "emotion regulation," or recent research trends in digital parenting.

5. Parenting Research Trends by Country
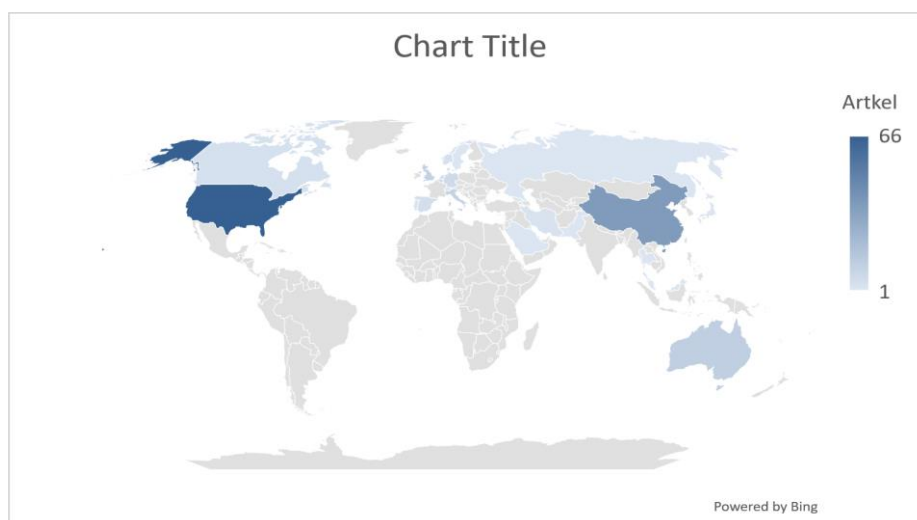
Figure 6. Geographic Distribution of Parenting Research Based on Number of Published Articles

The geographic map shown provides an overview of the distribution of the number of research articles on "parenting" based on the country of origin of the authors or institutions involved. The intensity of the color on the map indicates the number of publications, where darker colors indicate a higher number of articles. From this visualization, it can be seen that some countries have a much greater contribution than others.

The United States clearly dominates in the number of publications on parenting research. This may be due to a number of factors, including its enormous research capacity, significant financial support for academic research, and a high level of interest in parenting issues in the country. With many leading universities and research institutions, the United States has the ability to lead on this topic. The emphasis on parenting may also be related to emerging societal challenges, such as parenting in the digital age and increased attention to the mental health of children and adolescents.

In addition to the United States, countries such as China, the United Kingdom, and other developed countries also show significant contributions, although with lighter color intensity. These countries may have strong research traditions, especially in themes such as child education, family psychological well-being, and socioeconomic impacts on parenting. East Asian regions, such as China, may have a special focus on parenting in response to social dynamics such as family policies and urbanization.

Countries in lighter shades, indicating medium to low contributions, reflect regions with limited publication numbers. (Määttä, 2017) Possible factors that influence this include a lack of prioritization of parenting research in these countries, limited funding for research projects, or a smaller number of academic institutions. These regions may need more attention and support in developing parenting research to address local challenges.

The distribution patterns shown in this map underscore that parenting research, despite its global appeal, is still concentrated in developed countries with strong academic traditions. For example, contributions from regions such as Africa or parts of South Asia may be relatively small, even though these regions also face significant parenting challenges. This disparity may provide an opportunity for the development of cross-national research or international collaboration to ensure that parenting challenges across cultural contexts are comprehensively addressed.

Overall, this visualization shows the importance of parenting themes in global research, but with uneven distribution. More in-depth analysis could be done to identify specific trends in each country or region, such as how the focus of parenting research is influenced by cultural, social, and economic factors. If needed, I can help compile a more detailed analysis based on the available data.

6. **Global Contributions to Parenting Research by Country**

Table 1. Distribution of the Number of Parenting Research Articles by Country

No	Country	Article
1	USA	66
2	china	37
3	Australia	12
4	UK	11

5	italy	10
6	belgium	9
7	germany	6
8	spain	4
9	singapore	4
10	belanda	4

This table provides an overview of the contribution of countries to parenting research, based on the number of articles published. The United States (USA) is at the top with 66 articles, indicating significant dominance in this field. (Javanbakht, 2018) This reflects the strong research capacity, large financial support, and network of leading universities and research institutions in the United States. Parenting research from this country tends to focus on topics such as digital parenting, parental stress, family well-being, and parenting in the context of modern society.

China came in second with 37 articles, reflecting the strong interest in parenting in the country. Given its unique cultural and social context, research in China is likely to address issues such as the impact of family policies on parenting patterns, parenting challenges in urban society, and children's education. As one of the most populous countries, the attention to parenting research in China is not surprising, given the importance of the family in its social structure.

Countries such as Australia (12 articles), the United Kingdom (UK, 11 articles), and Italy (10 articles) show moderate contributions to parenting research. In Australia and the UK, concerns about child welfare, education, and the impact of parenting on child development are often the focus. Italy, on the other hand, may place more emphasis on cultural aspects of parenting, such as how traditional family values influence parenting patterns.

7. Minor Contributions and Local Perspectives in Parenting Research

ARTIKEL

■ USA ■ china ■ Australia ■ UK ■ italy ■ belgium ■ germany ■ spain ■ singapore ■ belanda
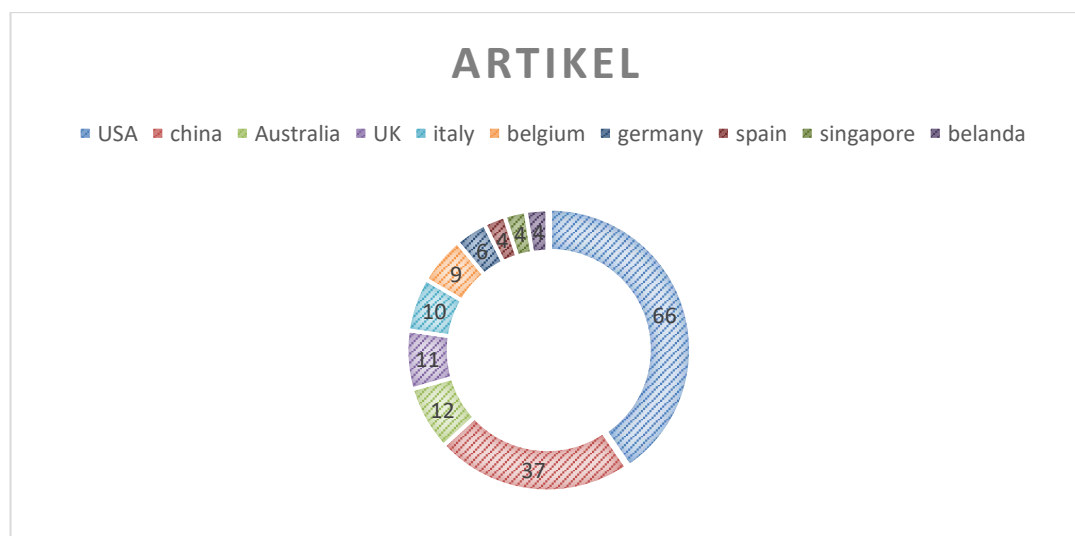
Figure 7. Distribution of the Number of Parenting Research Articles by Country

Smaller contributions came from countries such as Belgium (9 articles), Germany (6 articles), Spain, Singapore and the Netherlands (4 articles each). Belgium and Germany may have focused on specific topics such as parental burnout or the impact of parenting on children's mental health. Singapore, with its multicultural society, is more likely to highlight parenting in the context of urbanization and high socio-economic stress.

Overall, this table shows that parenting research is largely concentrated in developed countries, which may have more access to research resources and a high level of attention to modern family issues. Although the contributions of other countries are smaller, they are still important in providing local and specific perspectives that contribute to the global understanding of parenting. Further analysis could be conducted to explore the main themes of research in each country and to understand how the socio-cultural context influences the focus of parenting research (Raza, 2020).

8. Parenting research trends based on affiliation
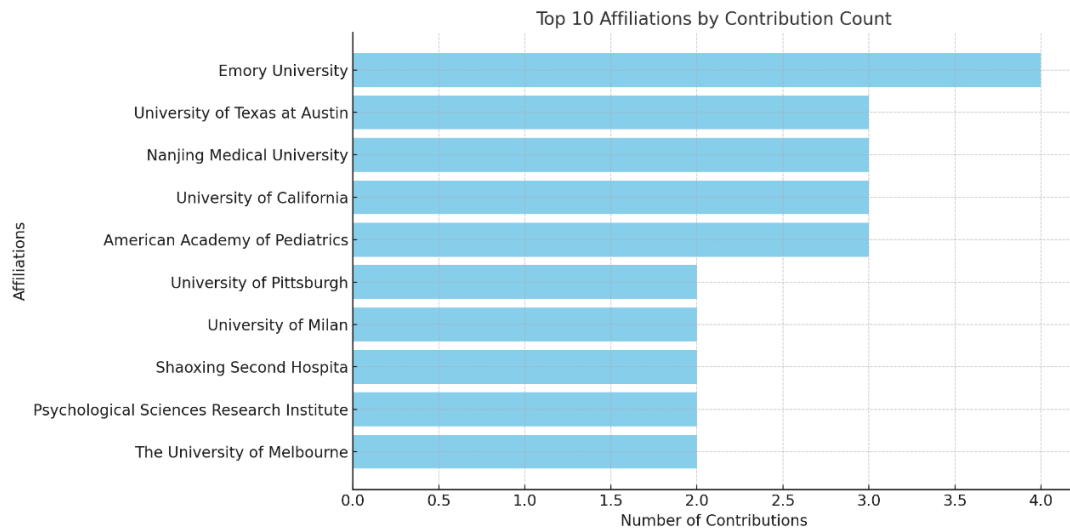
Figure 8. Top 10 Institutions with the Most Contributions to Parenting Research

A visualization of affiliate contributions to articles in the dataset reveals interesting patterns in how academic institutions and researchers play a role in generating scientific publications. Top-ranked institutions, such as Emory University, the University of Texas at Austin, and Nanjing Medical University, play a significant role as productive research centers, often staffed by researchers working across a range of relevant fields.

Emory University leads the contributions with four articles, reflecting its commitment to quality research. Authors such as I. Sanz, M. Numan, and I. Yang, who are affiliated with the university, demonstrate their active role in advancing science. In addition, authors from the University of Texas at Austin, such as S. Font and K. Neff, have contributed significant articles, highlighting how the university supports collaboration and innovation in research.

Institutions such as Nanjing Medical University and the American Academy of Pediatrics show that contributions come not only from developed countries but also

from developing regions. Authors such as J. Liu and C. Shao of Nanjing Medical University highlight the influence of research from Asia in the global domain. This reflects an increasingly inclusive trend in academia, where cross-border collaboration is becoming increasingly important.

It is important to note that institutions with high contributions often have a particular specialty. For example, the American Academy of Pediatrics is prominent in research related to child health. Authors such as M.A. Szilagyi and M. Yogman have produced research that has had a direct impact on health practice. As such, these contributions reflect how a particular institution's focus can strengthen their influence in a specific area.

These contribution rankings reflect not only academic productivity, but also the quality and relevance of the research produced. Institutions that contribute the most tend to have supportive research ecosystems, including funding, facilities, and a collaborative academic culture (González, 2020). Furthermore, these contribution patterns also demonstrate the importance of cross-institutional collaboration, where researchers from different regions and disciplinary backgrounds work together to produce quality publications. Thus, the results of this analysis provide valuable insights into the dynamics of academic research and the role of institutional affiliation in driving scientific progress. If necessary, more in-depth analysis can be conducted to identify other specific patterns in this dataset.

DISCUSSION

The results of the study show that the trend of parenting research on a global scale is still dominated by Western countries, which highlight more psychological, social, and technological aspects in parenting. However, in the context of Islamic parenting, there is a research gap that needs to be explored further, especially regarding how Islamic values can be applied in digital parenting, emotional regulation, and parental stress management in the modern technological era.

One of the main issues in modern parenting is digital parenting. Research shows that the increasing use of digital devices in children's lives has changed family interaction patterns, increased screen time, and increased the risk of cyber-victimization and gadget addiction. From an Islamic perspective, technology can be used as a means of education based on religious values, but it must also be supervised so that it does not have a negative impact on children's spiritual and moral development. Islam emphasizes the importance of parental control and supervision in guiding children so that they remain within the corridor of Islamic values as stated in QS. At-Tahrim: 6. In practice, social media and digital devices can be used as tools to instill Islamic values in children, such as through Islamic educational applications, online lectures, and content that teaches morals and worship. However, parents also have a responsibility to ensure that children are not exposed to negative content that is contrary to Islamic teachings (Nasution & Jazuli, 2022).

In addition to digital parenting, emotional regulation is also an important aspect of Islamic parenting. Islam emphasizes the importance of patience, affection, and good communication in educating children as exemplified in QS. Luqman: 13-19. However, in modern reality, high parental stress often leads to ineffective communication patterns and impacts children's emotional well-being. Islamic parenting teaches that parents must guide children with wisdom and without violence, as exemplified by the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Studies show that parents who implement Islamic-based mindful parenting, such as praying, reflecting, and trusting in Allah, tend to be better able to control stress and provide better parenting. Therefore, good emotional regulation not only contributes to children's mental health but also strengthens moral and spiritual values in Muslim families (Ikasari & Kristiana, 2018).

Parenting stress is one of the main issues in global research. Factors such as economic demands, work pressures, and social pressures often increase parents' stress levels, which ultimately affect the quality of their relationships with their children. From an Islamic perspective, parenting stress can be overcome through tawakal or surrender to Allah, which teaches that everything that happens is part of His destiny, so parents do not need to feel overly burdened. In addition, prayer and dhikr can be a method to calm oneself and get closer to Allah in dealing with the pressures of life. Studies show that parents who are active in religious communities and often attend Islamic studies are better able to cope with parenting stress because they have a stronger support system and a more positive perspective on their role as parents (Ikasari & Kristiana, 2018).

Bibliometric analysis shows that most parenting research comes from Western countries, while studies on Islamic parenting are still very limited. Most of the existing studies focus on Islamic religious education in the family, but there are still few that discuss Islamic parenting in the digital context and modern challenges. These findings indicate that there is an urgent need to increase scientific studies that explore how Islamic parenting can be integrated with technological developments, how emotional regulation in parenting can be linked to Islamic teachings, and how Islamic-based solutions can help parents manage parenting stress. By understanding this global trend, academics and practitioners of Islamic education can design parenting strategies that are based on Islamic values but remain relevant to current developments (Fatimah et al., 2024).

Overall, parenting research trends show that issues such as digital parenting, emotion regulation, and parental stress are gaining increasing attention in global studies. However, the Islamic approach to parenting is still under-explored, even though Islamic values can provide holistic and spiritual solutions for parents in facing modern challenges. This study emphasizes that Islamic parenting needs to adapt to technological advances, but must still be based on the teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith. Emotional regulation in Islam, such as patience and good communication, can help shape children's strong character, while parental stress can be managed through tawakal methods, prayer, dhikr, and consultation with the Muslim community. Therefore, this study opens up opportunities for the development of technology-based Islamic parenting studies and encourages more

academic research to explore the concept of parenting in Islam in facing the challenges of the digital era (Nasution & Jazuli, 2022).

To strengthen research in the field of Islamic parenting, several steps that can be taken are developing digital-based Islamic parenting programs, such as Islamic educational applications for parents and children, and encouraging scientific studies on parenting from an Islamic perspective based on data and bibliometric analysis. In addition, forming an Islamic parenting community can also provide psychosocial support for parents in facing the challenges of modern parenting. Thus, parenting from an Islamic perspective can continue to develop and remain relevant amidst changing times, without abandoning the main values in Islamic teachings (Muhammad, 2021).

The discussion should explicitly link the bibliometric findings to the identified research gaps, such as highlighting the absence of Islam-related keywords and the underrepresentation of Muslim-majority countries in the bibliometric network maps, which demonstrate the limited scope of Islamic parenting research. Visualizations and cluster findings should be directly cited in the discussion to strengthen the argument with concrete empirical evidence. Additionally, a critical appraisal of the existing literature on Islamic parenting is essential, emphasizing both the achievements and the remaining methodological or conceptual weaknesses. This study can further advance the discourse by considering alternative or hybrid approaches—such as integrating Islamic spiritual practices with evidence-based psychological strategies—to demonstrate academic openness and innovation in developing more holistic and contextually relevant parenting models.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that global trends in parenting are dominated by issues such as digital parenting, emotional regulation, and parental stress, yet the Islamic approach to parenting remains under-explored academically. Bibliometric findings reveal that Islamic-related keywords are notably absent from top keyword clusters, and only a small percentage of articles originate from Muslim-majority countries, highlighting a significant gap in the literature. Islamic values, however, offer holistic and spiritual solutions for parents facing modern challenges, including guiding children in the technological era. Islamic parenting emphasizes the importance of digital supervision grounded in religious principles, emotional regulation through patience and effective communication, and stress management via tawakal, prayer, and dhikr. Given the identified gaps, it is crucial to prioritize academic research on Islamic parenting before designing targeted interventions. For example, initial efforts should focus on mapping existing educational technologies used within Muslim households to better understand current practices. By developing digital-based Islamic parenting programs, strengthening Muslim parenting communities, and expanding data-driven research, Islamic parenting can continue to evolve and remain relevant while upholding the core teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith.

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