

Strengthening Social Piety Values through Academic Studies with Bibliometric Analysis of Research Publications 2015-2025

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the idea that social piety values should reflect religious behavior that fosters concern, justice, and social responsibility. However, in practice, reality shows a decline in empathy, increasing individualism, and a decline in public moral role models. **The purpose** of this study is to examine the development of research on social piety during 2015–2025 and provide recommendations for strengthening these values through academic studies based on bibliometric analysis. **The study used a quantitative design** with a research bibliometric method. The primary data consisted of 744 article publications (clean data) from Crossref, while the secondary data consisted of books, proceedings, research reports, papers, and theses. Data analysis was conducted descriptively and qualitatively with the help of the Publish or Perish and VOSviewer applications. The study was conducted in October 2025. **The results showed** a significant increase in publications on the theme of social piety with a peak in 2024. The publication sources were dominated by journals (661 sources), followed by repositories, proceedings, digital books, and final project scientific papers. The nine most productive researchers are Muslim Sabarisman, Suradi, Kadaruddin Aiyub, Dinie Anggraeni Dewi, Habibullah, Nunik Hariyani, Ruaida Murni, Heri Harjanto Setiawan, and Muhammad Yasin. Developed issues include action, social interaction, Pancasila, schools, methods, and technology, while potential issues for development include communication, public, tradition, and teaching. **The limitations** of this research lie in the data source, which only uses Crossref and limited analytical tools, so it is recommended that further research combine the Scopus or WoS databases with advanced bibliometric tools.

Keywords: *Bibliometric Research, Academic Studies, Social Piety.*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh kondisi ideal bahwa nilai kesalehan sosial semestinya menjadi cerminan perilaku beragama yang menumbuhkan kepedulian, keadilan, dan tanggung jawab sosial. Namun di lapangan, realitas menunjukkan mulai terkikisnya empati, meningkatnya individualisme, serta menurunnya keteladanan moral publik. **Tujuan penelitian** ini adalah menelaah perkembangan riset mengenai kesalehan sosial selama 2015–2025 dan memberikan rekomendasi penguatan nilai tersebut melalui kajian akademik berbasis analisis bibliometrik. **Penelitian menggunakan desain kuantitatif** dengan metode bibliometrik riset. Data primer terdiri atas 744 publikasi artikel (data bersih) dari Crossref, sedangkan data sekundernya berupa buku, prosiding, laporan penelitian, makalah, dan tesis. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif kualitatif dengan bantuan aplikasi Publish or Perish dan VOSviewer. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Oktober 2025. **Hasil penelitian** menunjukkan adanya peningkatan signifikan publikasi bertema kesalehan sosial dengan puncak tahun 2024. Sumber publikasi didominasi oleh jurnal (661 sumber), diikuti repositori, prosiding, buku digital, dan karya ilmiah tugas akhir. Sembilan peneliti paling produktif ialah Muslim Sabarisman, Suradi, Kadaruddin Aiyub, Dinie Anggraeni Dewi, Habibullah, Nunik Hariyani, Ruaida Murni, Heri Harjanto Setiawan, dan Muhammad Yasin. Isu-isu yang berkembang meliputi action, social interaction, pancasila, sekolah, metode, dan teknologi, sementara isu yang berpotensi dikembangkan antara lain communication, public, tradition, dan teaching. **Keterbatasan penelitian** ini terletak pada sumber data yang hanya menggunakan Crossref serta alat analisis yang terbatas, sehingga disarankan penelitian lanjutan menggabungkan basis data Scopus atau WoS dengan perangkat bibliometrik lanjutan

Kata Kunci: Bibliometrik Riset, Kajian Akademik, Kesalehan Sosial.

INTRODUCTION

Earth, as a dwelling place for various creatures, has been created and provided by Him for the reproduction and continuation of civilization and life. Naturally, whatever entities inhabit this great house cannot stand and live alone but rather need other creatures to coexist with them. This is the reality of what sociological theory proposes. (Afolabi, 2025; Larsson et al., 2013; Wiegink, 2025). One of the many creatures inhabiting the earth is humankind, and it is certain that it cannot live alone and therefore needs others to maintain civilization. From a spiritual perspective, especially in Islam, this dependence on others can be described as social piety intertwined with the dimension of *Hablum min Al-Anas*. (Dhona, 2024; Lengauer, 2018; Maktar et al., 2025).

Examining the root of the word, *saleh* means good, obedient, and behavior that conforms to religious teachings. (Bisri, 2016; Najib, 2020; Saepudin, 2020), and social meaning is the relationship between individuals in a community (Fuhse, 2015; Gauna & Sánchez Dávila, 2025). Then, in terms of terminology, social piety is the embodiment of a person's beliefs, which is manifested through real actions in life, such as caring, helping, being fair, and being responsible towards others (GÜRBÜZEL, 2018; Hayati et al., 2019; Hidayat et al., 2024; Mahmood, 2012; Sa'dullah et al., 2024). Several figures also expressed their opinions, according to Nurcholish Madjid, that social piety is a real form of faith that has implications for the benefit of many people. (Iqbal & Fauzi, 2025; Muhammedi, 2017; Sulbi, 2021). Another view, according to Prof. Dr. M. Quraish Shihab, is that social piety does not focus

only on Allah but also horizontally, namely with humans.(Alkampani et al., 2021; Rido, 2023), According to Ahmad Syafii Maarif, he is of the opinion that social piety is the core of human morals in national life. (Fauzy et al., 2024; Rahmadi, 2019; Rahman, 2020). Social piety as a value inherent in humans in their existence is based on a divine foundation through the Quran, namely as stated in Surah Al-Baqarah verse 177(Abror, 2019)as follows:

لَيْسَ الْبِرَّ أَنْ تُوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ قِبَلَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَنْ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ
وَالْكِتَابِ وَالنَّبِيِّينَ وَآتَى الْمَالَ عَلَى حُبِّهِ ذَوِي الْقُرْبَى وَالْيَتَامَى وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَابْنَ السَّبِيلِ وَالسَّائِلِينَ وَفِي
الرِّقَابِ وَأَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ وَآتَى الزَّكَاةَ وَالْمُوفُونَ بِعَهْدِهِمْ إِذَا عَاهَدُوا وَالصَّابِرِينَ فِي الْبَأْسَاءِ وَالضَّرَّاءِ وَحِينَ
الْبَأْسِ أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ صَدَقُوا وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُتَّقُونَ

Translation: "Virtue is not turning your face towards the east and west, but virtue is (the virtue) of those who believe in Allah, the Last Day, the angels, the holy books, and the prophets; giving the wealth he loves to relatives, orphans, the poor, travelers, beggars, and (freeing) his servants; performing prayers; paying zakat; keeping promises when promised; being patient in need, suffering, and in times of war. They are the righteous, and they are the pious."

More specifically, Islam views that social piety emphasizes the stability between devotion to Allah Azza wa Jalla (ḥablum minallāh) and concern for others (ḥablum minannās).(Badruzaman, 2017; Riadi, 2014; Wasisto, 2015). Relationship with Allah SWT. is the status of a servant(Abdul Rohman et al., 2022; Musdalifah, 2025), horizontal relationships with others are a manifestation of status with Him by loving others as stated in the Arbain hadith by Imam Nawawi Number 13(Fabriar & Muhajarah, 2020)who reported:

عَنْ أَبِي حَمْزَةَ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - خَادِمِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى
اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ: " لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّى يُحِبَّ لِأَخِيهِ مَا يُحِبُّ لِنَفْسِهِ " رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ وَمُسْلِمٌ

Translation: "From Abu Hamzah Anas bin Malik radhiyallahu 'anhu, the servant of the Messenger of Allah sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam, from the Prophet sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam said, 'None of you is a believer (with perfect faith) until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself'." (Narrated by Bukhari and Muslim).

Viewed from the aspect of urgency, social piety is an important part of oneself, which can be said to be the adornment of the soul as a means of forming a character of faith, a reflection of morals, and concern for others. (Aulia & Mubarak, 2024; Lailatus Sibyan & Latipah, 2022; Rahmah & Sunhaji, 2025). In another narration, it is described that:

خَيْرُ النَّاسِ أَنْفَعُهُمْ لِلنَّاسِ

Translation: *"The best of people are those who are most beneficial to others."* (Narrated by Ahmad, ath-Thabrani, ad-Daruqutni).

This hadith was classified as authentic by al-Albani in Shahihul Jami' No. 3289). From this narration, it can be understood that social piety fosters a sense of empathy, justice, and social responsibility so that individuals not only orient themselves towards their own worship but also actively play a role in realizing the benefits of many people. (Hidayati, 2016).

Becoming a socially pious person is the fruit of cultivation and habituation to cultivate self-worth in order to have that character; also, a person's social piety is the goal of the religious teachings themselves. (Huda et al., 2024). In more detail, there are several characteristics of a socially pious person, including: (1) strong faith characterized by honesty, responsibility, and compassion; (2) helping others without asking for anything in return, maintaining justice, and respecting differences; (3) being active in various roles in all areas and being a role model for others; and (4) upholding moral values and avoiding reprehensible behavior and making the value of worship the driving force behind his/her good deeds in society. (Nuriman et al., 2023; Soleh, 2023). Tips for making yourself a socially pious person can be done in various ways, including (1) intensifying your relationship with Allah Azza wa Jalla as a destination for hope, (2) growing social sensitivity by helping others such as giving alms, working together, or helping people in need, (3) arranging your speech and behavior so that it is adorned with praiseworthy morals, (4) strengthening moral awareness and social responsibility, and (5) strengthening spiritual knowledge and insight. (Muwafiqi & Soleh, 2024; Widodo et al., 2020).

Entering an era that is increasingly dynamic and full of uncertainty, the hope for the growth of social piety values in human individuals faces challenges. (Amrona et al., 2024) There are several problems encountered in the field regarding social piety, including: the erosion of a sense of community and solidarity among others, the strengthening of individualism, the strengthening of the negative impact of digital media, increasingly wide socio-economic disparities, and low public moral role models. (Lee, 2021; Liu & Bai, 2022; Wei, 2023). Efforts are needed to overcome these problems, some efforts that can be done include character guidance through religious education, moral role models from public figures, teachers, and the entire community, strengthening social awareness and sensitivity in each environment, strengthening community-based religious activities, internalizing the values of empathy, justice, and social responsibility, as well as in-depth academic studies to produce several suggestions and recommendations for future development. (Munandar, 2021; Sabri et al., 2024; Shalihin et al., 2020).

Several previous studies have been recorded that have examined, to some extent, the issue of social piety. First, the study conducted by David et al. (2022) With a quantitative bibliometric design approach using Biblioshiny on data of 1,500 articles sourced from Scopus, there are six major components to the study of religious studies over the past 25 years (1997-2025), including education, mental health, attitudes or psychology, gender, religion and family, increasing publication trends, and suggestions for expanding the database with cross-disciplinary studies. Second, Nurul & Annas'

research(2025), which examines the development of the religious education system in schools by examining 723 documents.

The results show a growing number of issues being studied from 1915 to 2024, peaking in 2023, and several dominant themes, including the integration of religious values into the curriculum, multiculturalism, and the role of religious education in the formation of national identity. Third, research by Mostafa et.al.(2025)which examined religious and moral ethics from 2015-2025 on a total of 1,287 articles originating from WoS, where the findings showed a significant increase in publications with several key themes including religion, gender, humanity, moral psychology, an increased focus on health ethics, gender dynamics, and social values and the recommendation given was the integration of a multidisciplinary approach. Fourth, Jemimal et al.,(2025)which examines religious coping and compares it with theocentric and non-theocentric mechanisms of 2,403 published articles from Scopus in 1982-2025, where the findings show that there are significant differences between theocentric (Habluminallah) and non-theocentric (meditation, ethical practices, inner balance) coping, then the findings tend to focus on the Western theistic tradition while the non-theistic tradition is less prominent, while the suggestions given are to expand measurement and cross-cultural research.

From several previous studies, there are similarities and differences conducted by researchers, where the similarities are the study of topics related to aspects of social piety/its dimensions and the use of the same analysis, namely, research bibliometrics. The difference lies in the year of publication studied, including the range of 2015-2025, although there is 1 article that has the same year. In the research conducted, the main data source used is a database originating from Crossref, with a total of 759 articles published as the novelty offered by this research. The research conducted was guided by several problem formulations, including: (1) How is the development of research on social piety in 2015-2025?, (2) What are the sources of research publications on social piety in 2015-2025?, (3) Who are the researchers on social piety in 2015-2025?, (4) What are the developing issues regarding social piety in 2015-2025?, and (5) How will the development of social piety studies in the future strengthen the value of the results of bibliometric analysis?.

Meanwhile, the objectives of the research are (1) In general, to examine the development of research on social piety from 2015-2025 through a review of bibliometric analysis, and (2) to provide recommendations for future studies on issues regarding social piety to be further developed as programs, academic studies, policies, services, and other forms to strengthen the role of its value.

METHODS

The research was conducted in October 2025 using a quantitative design. The quantitative approach emphasizes theory testing through data collection and analysis numerically, statistically, and based on mathematical procedures.(Barnham, 2015; Quick & Hall, 2015), The purpose of using this approach is to identify relationships between variables, test hypotheses, and generalize findings.

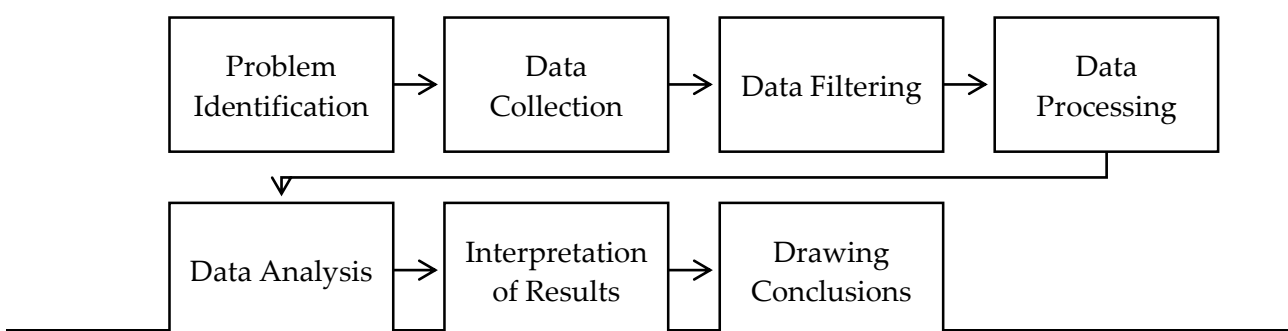
(Fadele & Rocha, 2025; Springer, 2025). By using this approach, the research aims to analyze 759 published articles regarding social piety sourced from the Crossref database objectively and in depth.

The method used in this research specifically is bibliometric research. Bibliometric research is a quantitative analysis technique that uses publication databases such as journals, authors, and citations to map and measure trends, structures, and developments in a scientific field. (Aleskerov et al., 2025; Moed, 2017) In this case, it is used to analyze the development of research on the topic of social piety during the 2015-2025 period and its future development. The data sources contained in the study are divided into two categories: primary data, which is 759 published articles from the Crossref database through the Publish or Perish (PoP) application, and secondary data, including books, journal articles, and relevant proceedings, papers, theses, dissertations, research reports, and valid internet sources as supporting data. (Nurhuda, 2023).

The data analysis used in the research consists of two types: qualitative descriptive data analysis and the researcher's own. Qualitative descriptive data analysis is the process of describing, summarizing, and interpreting data in a non-numerical manner. (Hoda, 2024; Huda et al., 2025) This aims to understand patterns, themes, categories, and the search for meaning in depth, which is described narratively (Hassankhani et al., 2023). Meanwhile, according to Prof. Sugiyono, researchers can be categorized as part of the research instrument so that they can be used (Ramadan, 2021) based on research ethics.

In addition, the research implementation was also supported by the elaborate use of research tools, namely the Vos Viewer application version 1.6.20 and Publish or Perish version 8.18. The Vos Viewer application is free access software that is commonly used to map and visualize research data to search for keywords, countries, and publication sources. (Pandey & Ghosh, 2023). The Publications or Perish (PoP) application is software designed to help academics and researchers analyze citation metrics from various sources to facilitate citation data collection, calculate metrics such as the h-index, i-index, and number of citations. (Cuschieri, 2022). After the data is collected from the PoP application, the next stage is to visualize it using the Vos Viewer application. More clearly, the implementation of the research can be seen through the following flow:

Figure 1. Bibliometric Research Research Flow (Aman, 2025; Aman & Gläser, 2025)



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Research Developments on Social Piety 2015-2025

The first research finding is to trace the development of research on the issue of "Social Piety" as a topic being studied. The investigation was carried out by analyzing 759 article publications originating from the Crossref database through the Publish or Perish application with a range of 2015-2025 entering them into the search menu in the application, the device will automatically identify them so that the results appear, after being found the next step is to save the search results in 2 formats, namely APA Word and RIS formats. A total of 759 articles can be seen in the following image:

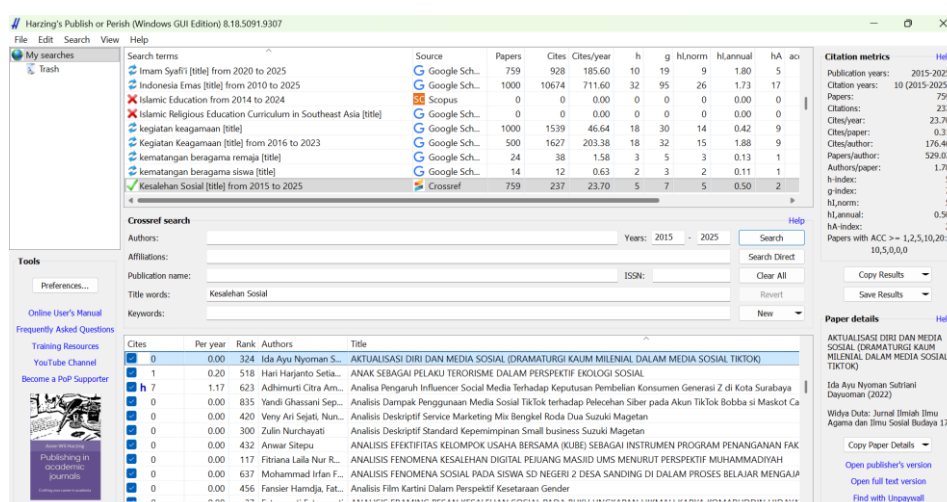


Figure 2.759 Publication Data of Articles on Social Piety from Crossref Database 2015-2025

After the data was obtained, the next step was independent filtering by researchers by looking at publications produced annually from 2015 to 2025, along with checking for duplication, inconsistencies with the topic being studied, anonymous articles, and unidentified publication years. So, from the data of 759 publications after checking and filtering, 744 were included that fit the criteria. The findings are as follows:



Figure 3.Research Developments on Social Piety 2015-2025

Based on Figure 3 above, the development of research on "Social Piety" began in 2015 with 12 articles published, 36 articles in 2016, 47 articles in 2017, 61 articles in 2018, 68 articles in 2019, 88 articles in 2020, 83 articles in 2021, 95 articles in 2022, 87 articles in 2023, 107 articles in 2024, and currently 63 articles have been produced in 2025. Quantitatively, the development of research publications with the theme "Social Piety" from year to year continues to show a significant increase, with the peak being produced in 2024 with 107 publications.

From a scientific aspect, the increase in the number of publications related to the topic of "Social Piety" is due to a change in the global religious paradigm, where religion is not only limited to the scope of individual rituals but is also realized through real actions towards society. (Alam et al., 2023; Arizona Studies in the Middle Ages and Renaissance, 2019; Bedford & Yeh, 2021; Stadler, 2024), The occurrence of social disruption is related to increasingly complex inequality after 2015 and is getting stronger in the current dynamic era, thus demanding the role of religion to take part as a driver of philanthropy, joint charitable activities, and community empowerment.(Setiawati et al., 2025), And the increasing strength of studies on social piety that can be accessed by the wider public digitally, with the production of various research findings that can be found in various media, one of which is journal articles.(Muthohirin, 2025).

Research Publication Sources on Social Piety 2015-2025

The second research finding is an effort to investigate the sources of scientific publications that emerged from the topic of "Social Piety" in the period 2015-2025 by analyzing 744 publication articles (clean data) extracted in APA Reference format from the Publish or Perish (PoP) application, which were then independently researched by the researcher with the following results:

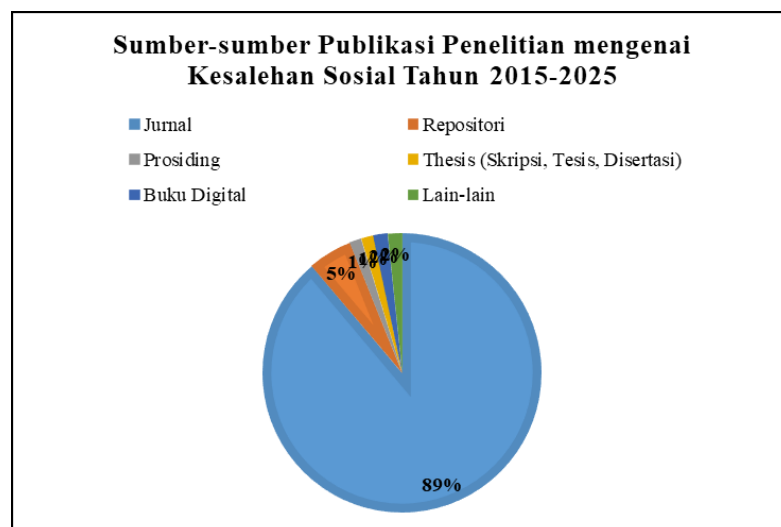


Figure 4.Sources of Scientific Publications of Research on Social Piety 2015-2025

Based on Figure 4 above, it is known that there are several sources of scientific publications from research on "Social Piety", including 661 sources in the form of journals (89%), 38 sources in repositories (5%), 10 sources in proceedings (1%), 11 sources in final assignments (thesis, dissertation) (1%), 12 sources in digital books (2%), and 12 sources in other forms (2%). In terms of quantity, journal articles occupy the first position as the dominant source in publishing research results on "Social Piety", this is because there are reasons including that writings or research findings in journal form have high quality due to peer review, structured metadata that facilitates indexing, academic obligations, flexibility of access, and a forum for disseminating ideas, concepts, research results, and innovations to the general public. (Effendy, 2025; Sahrul et al., 2025; Syafei, 2025).

Researchers on Social Piety 2015-2025

The third finding of this study is an effort to identify researchers who are active and have contributed to producing published works on "Social Piety" during the period 2015-2025. This search effort was carried out by analyzing 744 published articles from the Crossref database originating from the Publish or Perish application, in collaboration with the assistance of the Vos Viewer application version 1.6.20. The researchers' findings adapted the steps outlined by Hamdi, et al.(2024)namely first by opening the Vos Viewer application and selecting the "Create" menu - then selecting the "Create a map based bibliographic data" menu - then selecting the "Read data from reference manager files" menu - then selecting the "Read data from reference manager files" menu - then selecting the "Data Source (read data from type RIS)" menu - then "Counting Method" - and finally continuing by selecting the "Full Counting-Maximum Number of Authors (25)-Minimum Number of Document of an author (2)" menu. After following these steps, the next step is to enter the data that has been saved in the form of RIS previously into the application by following the

guide. The results show that out of 1111 researchers, 9 researchers were identified. The nine researchers are clearly visible in the following image:

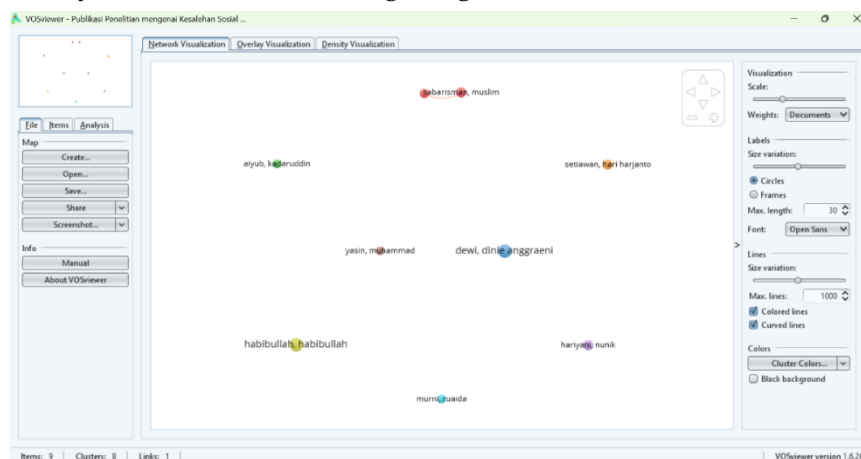
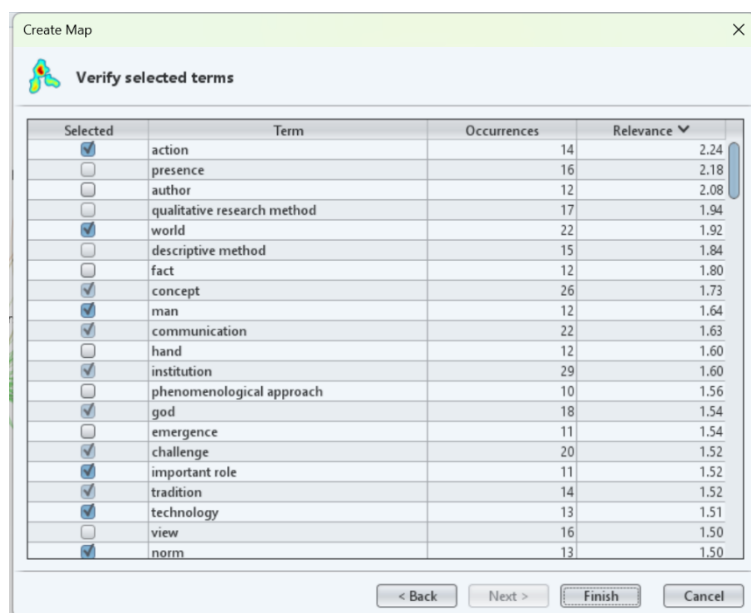


Figure 5. Researchers on Social Piety 2015-2025

Based on Figure 5 with the Network Visualization display mode of the Vos Viewer application above, it was found that there were 9 researchers on the research topic regarding "Social Piety" in 2015-2025, including the first, Muslim Sabarisman, who is a young researcher at the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) with expertise in Social Welfare, Poverty, and Social Protection with a total of 7 publications, the second is Suradi, who is a researcher at the same institution as the first researcher, namely at BRIN with a scientific concentration in Social Policy and Empowerment and Social Protection, who published his work in 6 articles, the third is Kadaruddin Aiyub, who is an academic from the National University of Malaysia with a scientific concentration in the field of Environmental Management, who produced 5 published articles, the fourth is Dinie Anggraeni Dewi, who is an academic from UPI with a total of 12 publications, the fifth is Habibullah, a researcher at the BRIN institution and the Center for Social Welfare Research and Development with expertise in Social Policy, Social Welfare, Poverty, Development Communication, and Social Work, who produced 6 articles. 12 publications, the sixth is Nunik Hariyani who is a lecturer at Merdeka University Madiun with expertise in Communication Science published her research as many as 7 articles, the seventh is Ruaida Murni who is a BRIN researcher in the field of Social Welfare and Social Rehabilitation with a total of 5 publications, the eighth is Heri Harjanto Setiawan who is also a researcher at BRIN with expertise in Social Welfare, Social Work, Child Protection, Social Entrepreneurship, and Climate Change with a total of 7 publications, and the ninth is Muhammad Yasin who is a lecturer at STAI SANGATTA with expertise in Sociology of Education and Islamic Education where he published his research results as many as 5 articles.

Emerging Issues Regarding Social Piety 2015-2025

The fourth finding of the study is to identify issues that developed during the 2015-2025 period with the topic "Social Piety". The disclosure of developing issues uses the same steps as the researchers' search, namely, with the Vos Viewer application. The detailed stages are as follows: (1) Selecting the "Create" and "Create a map based on text data" menus, then data of 744 article publications taken from the Crossref database via the PoP application is saved in RIS format and then entered into the application, (2) Continuing with the selection of the "Binary Counting" method where the minimum limit for term occurrences is 10 times which then produces 241 terms, of which, (3) The application automatically filters back to 145 main terms (60%), and (4) Before the visualization stage, the "Verify Selected Terms" menu appears where researchers re-examine to ensure compliance with the topic around Social Piety. After the process of cleaning irrelevant terms such as conjunctions and conjunctions, the final number of terms suitable for analysis was 65 items, as can be seen in Figure 6 below:



| Selected | Term | Occurrences | Relevance |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | action | 14 | 2.24 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | presence | 16 | 2.18 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | author | 12 | 2.08 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | qualitative research method | 17 | 1.94 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | world | 22 | 1.92 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | descriptive method | 15 | 1.84 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | fact | 12 | 1.80 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | concept | 26 | 1.73 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | man | 12 | 1.64 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | communication | 22 | 1.63 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | hand | 12 | 1.60 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | institution | 29 | 1.60 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | phenomenological approach | 10 | 1.56 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | god | 18 | 1.54 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | emergence | 11 | 1.54 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | challenge | 20 | 1.52 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | important role | 11 | 1.52 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | tradition | 14 | 1.52 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | technology | 13 | 1.51 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | view | 16 | 1.50 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | norm | 13 | 1.50 |

Figure 6. 65 Clean data items from Binary Counting results with Minimum Numbers of Occurrences of Term and Number of Terms to be Selected by the Researcher Himself

Based on Figure 6 above, after selecting and sorting several items by considering the suitability of the study topic regarding "Social Piety" during the 2015-2025 period, the next process is to continue to the analysis stage, resulting from the Vos Viewer application, as shown in the following figure:

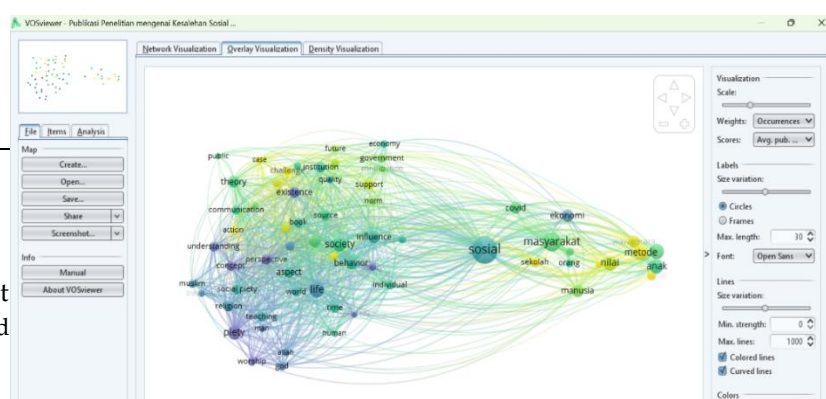


Figure 7. Emerging and Under-Researched Topics on Social Piety Issues 2015-2025

Referring to figure 7 above with the Overlay Visualization display mode of the Vos Viewer application, it is identified that there are small circles and bright yellow networks including: action, social interaction, challenge, case, school, Pancasila, method, interview, and technology which can be understood that these items are topics that are developing and widely studied around "Social Piety" during the 2015-2025 period where in detail publications with various themes began to develop starting from 2022 to 2023.

The Development of Social Piety Studies in the Future as a Strengthening of the Value of the Results of Bibliometric Analysis

The fifth finding as the last of this research is an effort to identify future issues that can be developed and become opportunities to be explored further from the topic of "Social Piety" as a result of the study with bibliometric analysis using the Vos Viewer application with the same steps and stages as the researchers' findings and issues that developed regarding 744 article publications as the main data with a slight difference in the "Create" selection stage, namely selecting "Choose type of data" by specifically selecting "Create a map based on text data" where the results of the analysis are as follows:

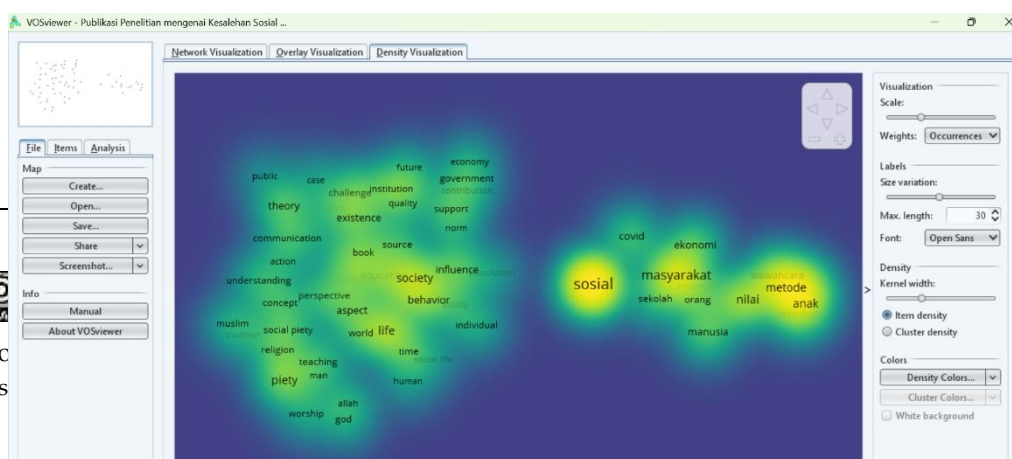


Figure 8. Topics that can be developed in the future from the issue of social piety based on the results of a bibliometric study using Vos Viewer

Based on the display results in Figure 8 above with the Density Visualization mode of the Vos Viewer application, there are several circles with colors that tend to be dark and less bright yellow, including: public, theory, communication, action, Muslim, tradition, concept, religion, teaching, piety, Allah, perspective, human, worship, social life, individual, ability, population, interaction, norm, contribution, support, existence, economy, and government, which means that these terms are still very rarely published or researched and are a valuable opportunity for various parties to develop them further in the future, both as programs, studies, policies, services, and others.

The final finding which successfully identified issues that could be developed from the topic of "Social Piety" in this research is in line with several of the main research findings which specifically examine development trends using research bibliometrics as an analytical tool as firstly by Lindsay et al.(2023)there is harmony between spirituality & religiosity with biological, psychological, and social dimensions; second, Hatice, et al.(2025)which identifies themes such as spiritual recovery and the relationship of religious practices to health outcomes or community alignment for the study of social piety values; third, Lukman & Badar(2025)found themes such as religious literacy in schools, digital literacy & religion have implications for social values and tolerance practices that indirectly correlate with strengthening academic social health; and finally fourth, Nola, et al.(2024)identified that one way that can be done to strengthen the value of social piety, especially in the school environment based on bibliometric analysis, is by integrating IRE curriculum research with a character approach.

CONCLUSIONS

The research conducted concluded several points. Firstly, it has successfully identified the development of publications on the issue of Social Piety during the period of 2015-2025, where the

quantity of research produced on this topic from year to year has increased, with the highest peak occurring in 2024 with 107 article publications. Secondly, several sources of scientific publications have also been found, including journals, proceedings, digital books (e-books), repositories, Theses (Thesis, Dissertations), and in other forms, with the most dominant being journal sources with 661 sources (89%). Thirdly, this research also successfully identified 9 researchers who produced their work and published it; the nine researchers include Muslim Sabarisman (7 articles), Suradi (6 articles), Kadaruddin Aiyub (5 articles), Dinie Anggraeni Dewi (12 articles), Habibullah (12 articles), Nunik Hariyani (7 articles), Ruaida Murni (5 articles), Heri Harjanto Setiawan (7 articles), and Muhammad Yasin (5 articles). Fourth, issues that developed during that year included action, social interaction, challenges, cases, schools, Pancasila, methods, interviews, and technology. Fifth, several topics that could be developed in the future from the issue of "Social Piety" include public, theory, communication, action, Muslim, tradition, concept, religion, teaching, piety, Allah, perspective, human, worship, social life, individual, ability, population, interaction, norm, contribution, support, existence, economy, and government.

In addition to the success achieved, this study also reveals its limitations, including the use of new primary data sources only using Crossref not with other internationally recognized and trusted publication sources such as Scopus and WoS, the use of analysis tools is still very simple only using Vos Viewer has not been combined with other adequate applications, the emergence of countries that publish topics on Social Piety, foreign authors have not yet appeared. Therefore, recommendations for future research and researchers are to elaborate on the use of several capable bibliometric tools, strict data filtering is also needed, interesting processing is also suggested, and real collaboration between researchers by sharing fields of study or science will enrich the findings and strengthen them.

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