



Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga dan Hukum Islam
Volume 8. No. 1. March 2024
ISSN: 2549 – 3132; E-ISSN: 2549 – 3167
DOI: 10.22373/sjhk.v8i1.21890

Dynamics of Family Law in Indonesia: Bibliometric Analysis of Past and Future Trends

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Abstract: Family law is a branch of law that regulates relationships and interactions between family members. Underlying family law are a number of factors that reflect the complexity and diversity of societies as well as different cultural values throughout the world. This research aims to carry out an indepth analysis of certain aspects of family law, such as regulations on marriage, divorce, child custody, or family inheritance. This analysis can include a study of legal developments, comparisons with other legal systems, and evaluation of the effectiveness of implementing regulations, then understanding how social changes and changes in values in society affect family law. The method used is bibliometric analysis with a systematic literature review approach, there are 72 documents originating from Scopus metadata. Family law publications have increased from year to year over a period of 20 years, in 2011 there were 39 publications regarding family law, then they fell again in line with little attention to aspects of family law, from 2015 to the peak in 2020 there were 77 publications which has been published. Factors that cause this are due to social change, technological progress, and the evolution of societal values, social change. Increased awareness of individual rights, especially the rights of women and children, has encourage interest in change and reform of family law and Globalization brings new ideas and cultural influences that can influence the way family law is viewed. Research findings may have limitations in terms of applicability or relevance if laws or policies change. Family law is subject to continuous change and adaptation, particularly in response to changes in society and values. Research may not always be able to capture or respond quickly to changes.

Keywords: Family law, Islamic family law, bibliometric analysis, trends

|| Submitted: January 02, 2024

|| Accepted: April 06, 2024

|| Published: April 27, 2024

<http://jurnal.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/samarah>

Abstrak: Hukum keluarga merupakan salah satu cabang hukum yang mengatur hubungan dan interaksi antar anggota keluarga. Sebab hukum keluarga yang mendasari adalah sejumlah faktor yang mencerminkan kompleksitas dan keragaman masyarakat serta nilai-nilai budaya yang berbeda di seluruh dunia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan analisis mendalam terhadap aspek-aspek tertentu dalam hukum keluarga, seperti peraturan mengenai perkawinan, perceraian, hak asuh anak, atau warisan keluarga. Analisis ini dapat mencakup kajian terhadap perkembangan hukum, perbandingan dengan sistem hukum lain, dan evaluasi efektivitas peraturan pelaksanaan, kemudian memahami bagaimana perubahan sosial dan perubahan nilai-nilai dalam masyarakat mempengaruhi hukum keluarga. Metode yang digunakan adalah analisis bibliometrik dengan pendekatan tinjauan literatur sistematis, terdapat 72 dokumen yang berasal dari metadata Scopus. Publikasi hukum keluarga mengalami peningkatan dari tahun ke tahun dalam kurun waktu 20 tahun, pada tahun 2011 terdapat 39 publikasi mengenai hukum keluarga, kemudian turun lagi seiring dengan kurang memperhatikan aspek hukum keluarga, dari tahun 2015 hingga puncaknya pada tahun 2020 terdapat 77 publikasi yang telah diterbitkan. Faktor penyebabnya adalah karena perubahan sosial, kemajuan teknologi, dan evolusi nilai-nilai kemasyarakatan. Meningkatnya kesadaran terhadap hak-hak individu, khususnya hak perempuan dan anak, telah mendorong minat terhadap perubahan dan reformasi hukum keluarga dan Globalisasi membawa ide-ide baru dan pengaruh budaya yang dapat mempengaruhi cara pandang terhadap hukum keluarga. Temuan penelitian mungkin memiliki keterbatasan dalam hal penerapan atau relevansinya jika undang-undang atau kebijakan berubah. Hukum keluarga tunduk pada perubahan dan adaptasi yang berkelanjutan, khususnya sebagai respons terhadap perubahan dalam masyarakat dan nilai-nilai. Penelitian mungkin tidak selalu dapat menangkap atau merespons perubahan dengan cepat.

Kata Kunci: Hukum keluarga, hukum keluarga Islam, analisis bibliometrik, trend

Introduction

Family law is a branch of law that regulates relationships and interactions between family members. Underlying family law are a number of factors that reflect the complexity and diversity of society as well as different cultural values throughout the world. Family law reforms often aim to improve gender equality in the context of marriage, divorce, and family rights. Changes in the rules of marriage, child custody, and the division of community property can create a fairer and more equal environment between the parties involved, setting higher

standards for child custody, protecting children from domestic violence, and changes in the divorce process that consider interests.¹

Statistics on domestic violence cross countries and regions, and it is important to remember that reporting rates of domestic violence can be influenced by factors such as culture, stigma, and legal policies. According to a World Health Organization (WHO) report, a rounding 1 in 3 women worldwide have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner of sexual violence by a non-partner at some point in their lives. Un women notes that around 137 women die every day because of violence and can partner or family member. This reflects a serious level of violence and can even be fatal.

The divorce phenomenon that occurs today depends on cultural, social, economic, and legal factors in each country. Several factors that can influence divorce rates include cultural norms regarding marriage, economic conditions, access to education, and the role of religion. The economic conditions of a country or region can influence marital stability. Economic instability, unemployment, or economic inequality can put stress on relationships and increase the risk of divorce. Changes in gender roles in society can influence marital dynamics and may be related to divorce rates. These changes include shifts in expectations regarding the roles of husbands and wives in marriage.²

Family law regulations are not only related to domestic violence or divorce, but are also related to early marriage. The high rate of early marriage is a serious issue because it can have a negative impact on children's education, health and human rights. Efforts to reduce this practice involve a holistic approach involving education, changing social norms, improving the economy, and better child protection. Success in overcoming early marriage requires cooperation between government, society and international institutions.³

In Indonesia, there are various complex and varied family law problems. Some of the main problems involve marriage, divorce, child custody, and protection for victims of domestic violence. Early marriage is still a serious problem in Indonesia. Many marriage cases involve minors, which can have a negative impact on the physical and psychological well-being of children. Divorce

¹Asep Saepudin Jahar, "Bureaucratizing Sharia in Modern Indonesia: The Case of Zakat, Waqf and Family Law," *Studia Islamika* 26, No. 2 (2019). Syufa'at and Muchimah, "The Shifting Meaning of Walimatul 'Urs in the Era of Society 5.0 in Indonesia: Islamic Law Perspective," *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga dan Hukum Islam* 7, no. 3 (2023), p. 1514-1535.

²Ali Trigiyan and Sutrisno Sutrisno, "Dharar as a Reason for Divorce Lawsuit in Fiqh and Legislation of Some Muslim Countries: Study on Indonesia, Bahrain, Sudan, Qatar, and Morocco," *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islamik* 7, No. 1 (2022), p. 205.

³Nasa'y Aziz, et.al., "Child Marriage in Kabang, South Yala, Thailand: Islamic Family Law Perspective," *El-Ussrah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga* 6, No. 2 (2023). Muzakkir Muzakkir, "Dawn of Justice: Evaluating the Alignment of Women and Children in Aceh's Qanun Jinayat," *Ahkam* 32, No. 2 (2022).

is an increasing problem in Indonesia.⁴ The complex and sometimes lengthy divorce process often creates uncertainty and conflict, especially regarding the division of joint property and child custody.

Conflicts regarding child custody often arise in divorce cases. These issues can include determining where children live, visitation rights, and parents' financial responsibilities towards children. Domestic Violence (*Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga/KDRT*) is still a serious problem in Indonesia. Victims often face obstacles in reporting cases or obtaining adequate protection. Handling cases of domestic violence and providing protection for victims are important issues.⁵ Holistic understanding and handling of family law problems requires collaboration between government institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the community. Legal reform and educational efforts can help overcome some of the challenges faced in the context of family law in Indonesia.

Research may aim to conduct an in-depth analysis of certain aspects of family law, such as the rules of marriage, divorce, child custody, or family inheritance. This analysis can include a study of legal developments, comparisons with other legal systems, and evaluation of the effectiveness of implementing regulations, then understanding how social changes and changes in values in society affect family law. This could include an analysis of how changes in society's views on marriage, gender roles, or the concept of family may create pressure on existing family laws.⁶

The novelty in this research is evaluating the extent to which existing family law achieves certain goals, such as supporting family stability, protecting the rights of family members, or reducing divorce rates and the impact of technological developments, such as artificial reproduction, parental rights involving reproductive technology, or the impact of social media on family dynamics and divorce. With the background of this research, the research question is as follows: What are the research trends on family law based on the number of publications in a certain period of time? What are the trends in the main topics that are most dominant in family law research? What is the role of the contribution of publications by certain countries in the development of research on family law? What is the relationship between family law research and related topics such as domestic violence, divorce, early marriage, and recognition of parental rights?

The structure of this article is divided into several parts, the first of which serves to introduce the reader to the subject of the article. This section should

⁴Mies Grijns and Hoko Horii, "Child Marriage in a Village in West Java (Indonesia): Compromises between Legal Obligations and Religious Concerns," *Asian Journal of Law and Society* 5 (2018), p. 1-14.

⁵Ahmad Rajafi, "Criminal Sanctions in Family Law in Indonesia," *Al-Manahij: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam* 13, no. 2 (2019), p. 295–305.

⁶Euis Nuraelawati and Arskal Salim, "Gendering the Islamic Judiciary: Female Judges in the Religious Courts of Indonesia," *Al-Jami'ah* 51, no. 2 (2014), p. 247–278.

include the background of the research, its application, objectives, research questions, and literature review that the author wishes to discuss in this paper. Next, move on to the research techniques section, which explains the methodology used for the research. The population or sample used, the instruments and processes used for data collection, data analysis, and research design are all included in the methodology section. The main conclusions of the study are presented in the results section. Clear and well-organized results should be displayed, often using tables or graphs.

The final section is the discussion and conclusion, which includes analysis and interpretation of the previously mentioned study findings. Apart from providing a logical justification for the research results, the discussion should also discuss the implications and significance of the findings and relate them to related literature. Limitations of the study as well as recommendations for additional studies should be included in the discussion. Although the conclusion is the section that provides a brief summary of the article's main findings and answers the research questions posed previously, it should also highlight the significance of the research and offer clear information.

Bibliometric analysis is an analytical technique that utilizes bibliographic data, or information about academic publications such as books, articles, and journals, to measure and examine patterns, trends, and relationships among these publications. To extract information from bibliographic sources, data analysis and statistical techniques are used.⁷

Analyzing data from scientific publications, including books, journals, articles, and the like, is the focus of bibliometric analysis. Publication title, author, journal or publisher, year of publication, and relevant keywords are some of the details included in this bibliographic data. Scientific publication attributes are measured and examined using bibliometric indicators. The number of publications, number of citations a publication received, journal impact factor, h-index (Hirsch Index), and other metrics are some of the most commonly used indicators. These metrics help in determining the level of importance, amount of traction, and caliber of a scientific paper.⁸

A comprehensive picture of trends and patterns in a field of study can be obtained with bibliometric analysis, which uses bibliographic data from hundreds or even millions of scientific publications. This analysis may involve multiple authors or institutions over a long period of time. Trends and patterns in scientific publications over time can be discovered by applying bibliometric analysis. This

⁷Nees Jan Van Eck and Ludo Waltman, "Survey Software: VOSviewer, a Computer Program for Bibliometric Mapping," *Scientometrics* 84, no. 2 (2010), p. 523–538.

⁸Daphne R. Raban and Avishag Gordon, "The Evolution of Data Science and Big Data Research: A Bibliometric Analysis," *Scientometrics* 122, no. 3 (2020), p. 1563–1581.

analysis helps in recognizing popular research subjects, tracking shifts in research priorities, and understanding how a field of study is evolving.

The PICO (Population, Intervention, Comparison, and Outcome) framework was used in this study to formulate research questions. Despite the limitations of this framework, it can ignore relevant external context factors in SLR consulting. Focusing more on the internal components of the research question helps the researcher in identifying the key components of the research question, namely population, intervention, comparison, and outcome. SLR consulting can be more methodical and focused with clear emphasis, allowing for more precise terms and refined search parameters. As a precise and targeted research topic, this helps maximize search results and ensures the relevance of papers included in the review, thereby helping to reduce bias in the review process.

Family Law in Indonesia

Family law is a branch of law that plays a central role in regulating relationships within the family, including marriage, divorce, and the rights of individual family members. Family law has a significant impact on society and individuals, influencing family dynamics and reflecting the cultural and religious norms that exist in society.⁹

Research in the field of family law often explores various aspects of marriage and divorce.¹⁰ Discusses the paradigm shift in the definition of marriage, illustrating how marriage today is more often understood as an equal partnership between two individuals than the traditional model. On the other hand,¹¹ examines divorce trends in the modern era, highlighting factors such as urbanization and changing social values that contribute to increasing divorce rates.

Research on child protection and family welfare often explores legal aspects related to family life.¹² Analyzing the role of family law in protecting children from domestic violence, whereas¹³ discusses the impact of family regulations on children's welfare and its relationship with social development.

Analysis of women's rights in the context of family law is becoming an increasingly important focus.¹⁴ Examines the implications of family law for

⁹Khoiruddin Nasution and Syamruddin Nasution, "Implementation of Indonesian Islamic Family Law To Guarantee Children'S Rights," *Al-Jami'ah* 59, no. 2 (2021), p. 347–374.

¹⁰Martina Purna Nisa, "Critical Review of Domestic Violence as Reason for Divorce (Comparison of Divorce Laws in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Maldives)," *Al-Ihkam: Jurnal Hukum dan Pranata Sosial* 16, no. 1 (2021), p. 1–23.

¹¹Kholidah, et.al., "Violation of Women's Rights on Divorce: Study on Religious Court Decisions," *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development* 11 (2023), p. e1230.

¹²Adelina Nasution, et.al., "The Disparity of Judge's Verdict on Child Custody Decision in Aceh Sharia Court," *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga dan Hukum Islam* 6, no. 2 (2022), p. 890–913.

¹³Nurlaelawati and Salim, "Gendering the Islamic Judiciary: Female Judges in the Religious Courts of Indonesia."

¹⁴Kholidah, et.al., "Violation of Women's Rights on Divorce: Study on Religious Court Decisions."

women's rights, highlighting the gender inequalities that still exist in many legal systems. This research includes evaluations of legal reforms aimed at improving women's rights, in line with changing social norms. Research comparing family law systems in different countries includes invaluable global analysis.¹⁵ Explores the differences between family laws in Indonesia.

Family Law in Past and Future Bibliometric Trends

a. Documents Profiles

Refers to a summary of information related to the productivity and research impact of a researcher or group of researchers. The function of profile documents in bibliometrics is very important in evaluating the contribution and influence of research on family law. Table 1 shows that the average document type is 58 total publications or 80.56% of articles, 7 (9.72%) total publications for reviews, 6 total publications for book chapters and 1 publication for conference papers, so the document type is the most popular. The most dominant document in this research is the article, because the article mostly discusses the latest regulations and policies that discuss family law.

Table 1: Document Type

Document Type	T.P	%
Articles	58	80.56%
Reviews	7	9.72%
Book Chapters	6	8.33%
Conference Papers	1	1.39%

Source: data processed by researchers, 2023

Referring to table 1 shows the categories or types of information source documents used in bibliometric analysis. Its function is essential in filtering and grouping bibliometric data into specific categories, allowing researchers to focus analysis on specific types of sources.

In this table, the journals that are most searched for and published, there are 66 total publications or 91.67% of information sources published in journal form, the rest are books and book series.

¹⁵Nur Solikin, "The Construction of Family Law in The Compilation of Islamic Law In Indonesia: A Review of John Rawls's Concept of Justice and Jasser Auda's Maqashid Al-Shari'a" *Ulumuna: Journal of Islamic Studies* 23, No. 1 (2023), p. 315–340. Nurul Miqat, et.al., "The Development of Indonesian Marriage Law in Contemporary Era," *De Jure: Jurnal Hukum dan Syariah* 15, No. 1 (2023).

Table 2: Source Type

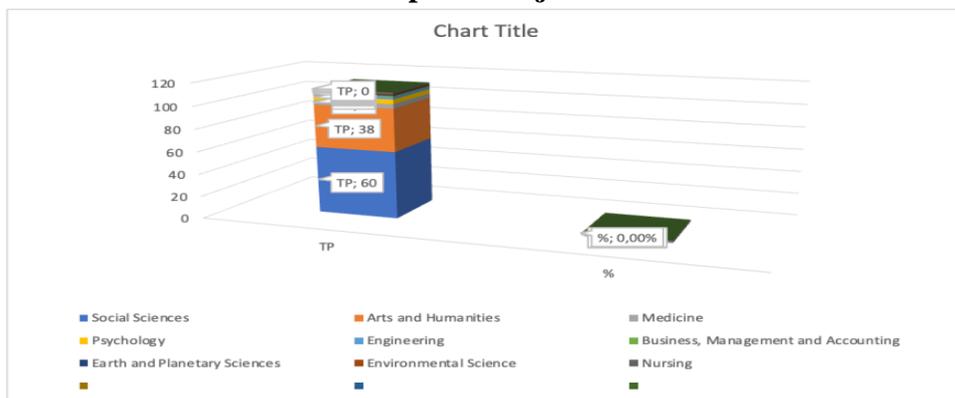
Source Type	T.P	%
Journal	66	91.67%
Book	5	6.94%
Book Series	1	1.39%

Source: data processed by researchers, 2023

Bibliometric analysis refers to a specific category or field of science in which academic research or publications can be classified. The "Subject Area" function is very important in bibliometric analysis because it allows researchers to investigate and understand the contribution of research in the context of scientific disciplines. Based on table 2, the subject areas used in this research are 60 total publications consisting of social science, 38 publications come from art and humanities.

Family law is widely discussed in social science because the family has an important role in forming social structures and regulating relationships between individuals in society. Social science is a field of study that includes an understanding of human behavior, social interactions, social structures, and social institutions, including the family. Through understanding family law within a social science framework, we can understand the complexity of human relationships, address social problems, and design policies. that supports the sustainability of families and society as a whole.

Graph 1. Subject Area



Source: data processed by researchers, 2023

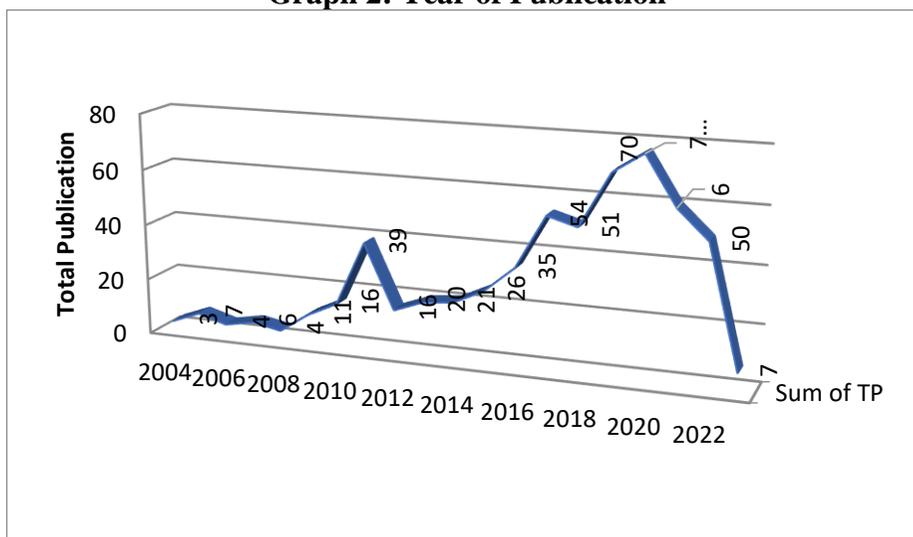
b. Publication Trends

“Publication Trends” in bibliometric analysis refer to patterns or directions of development that can be identified from scientific publication data over time. Analysis of publication trends is an important component in understanding the dynamics of scientific literature and research developments.

Based on graph 1, it shows that family law publications have increased from year to year over a period of 20 years, in 2011 there were 39 publications regarding family law, then it fell again in line with little attention to aspects of family law, from 2015 to its peak in 2020 there are 77 publications that have been published.

The factors that cause this are due to social change, technological progress, and the evolution of societal values, social change, technological progress, and the evolution of societal values, increased awareness of individual rights, especially the rights of women and children, has stimulated interest in change and reform of family law and Globalization brings new ideas and cultural influences that can influence the way family law is viewed.¹⁶Openness to the experiences and views of various cultures can enrich the discussion and analysis of family law.

Graph 2: Year of Publication



Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

c. Publications by Countries

Publications by Country is a component in bibliometric analysis that records the number and impact of scientific publications originating from various countries, helping to map research productivity levels by country. This can provide an overview of countries that actively contribute to the scientific literature

¹⁶Ahmad Zayyadi, et al., “Understanding of Legal Reform on Sociology of Islamic Law: Its Relevance to Islamic Family Law in Indonesia,” *Al-Manahij: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam* 17, No. 2 (2023), p. 249–262. Sri Astuti A. Samad, “Kajian Hukum Keluarga Islam dalam Perspektif Sosiologis di Indonesia,” *El-Usrah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga* 4, No. 1 (2021).

and evaluate the impact of publications from a particular country in the global scientific literature. This includes citation assessments and other impact indicators.

Indonesia has experienced a number of legal reforms, including in the field of family law, this is proven by the total of 53 publications in the last 20 years that research family law, this is because these reforms often trigger research to evaluate their impact, reviewing changes. changes in family law, issues related to women's empowerment, and human rights, especially in the family context, are often the focus of research. This includes research on protecting women's rights, handling cases of domestic violence, and efforts to improve gender equality.¹⁷

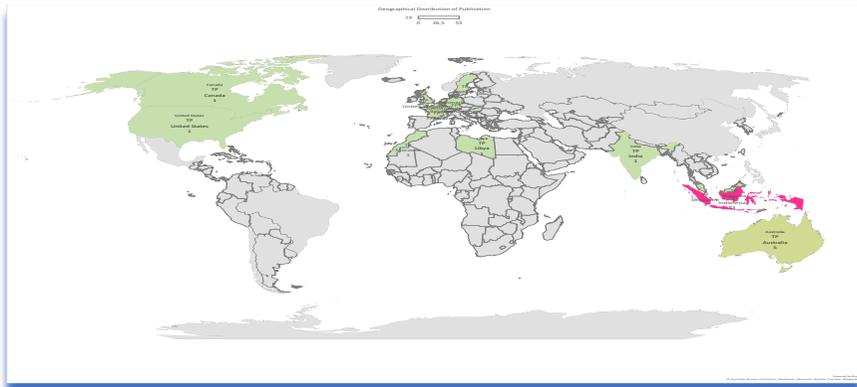


Figure 2. Worldwide scientific production indexed by Scopus on labor relations

d. Publications by Source Title

"Source Titles" in bibliometric analysis refer to the titles of publication sources, such as journals or conferences, from which scientific publications originate. This analysis involves understanding the role and contribution of certain publication sources in scientific literature, mapping and identifying journals that are the center of attention or are a mainstay in a scientific field. This helps in determining journals that are frequently used as platforms for significant publications.

Table 3 shows that there are 115 publications originating from the International Journal of Productivity and Performance and Management with a total of 3,518 citations, however, in the International Journal and Operations Management there are 75 publications with a total of 10,248 citations, meaning

¹⁷ Andang L. Binawan, "Indonesian Catholic Bishops' Attitudes toward Three Controversial Issues during Indonesia's New Order (1966–1998)," *Religions* 14, no. 1 (2023).

that even if the total number of publications is large or small, it will not affect the number of citations that will be obtained.

Table 3. Most Active Source Titles

Row Labels	TP	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h-index	g-index	m-index
International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management	115	107	3518	30,59	32,88	35	55	0,0290
International Journal of Operations and Production Management	75	73	10248	136,64	140,38	43	75	0,0345
Measuring Business Excellence	62	57	1634	26,35	28,67	24	39	0,0281
International Journal of Business Performance Management	47	44	828	17,62	18,82	14	27	0,0171
Production Planning and Control	39	35	1473	37,77	42,09	23	38	0,0465
International Journal of Production Research	39	38	2366	60,67	62,26	25	39	0,0491
Management Accounting Research	35	34	3566	101,89	104,88	27	35	0,0462
Public Money and Management	35	35	835	23,86	23,86	15	28	0,0209
International Journal of Production Economics	35	35	4544	129,83	129,83	27	35	0,0450
Total Quality Management and Business Excellence	24	22	411	17,13	18,68	14	20	0,0428
Benchmarking	23	22	1828	79,48	83,09	14	23	0,0515
Management Decision	21	21	912	43,43	43,43	14	21	0,0420
Studies in Managerial and Financial Accounting	21	15	56	2,67	3,73	4	6	0,0159
Accounting, Organizations and Society	20	19	3332	166,60	175,37	17	20	0,0644
Public Performance and Management Review	19	19	298	15,68	15,68	11	17	0,0588
Financial Accountability and Management	17	16	611	35,94	38,19	13	17	0,0556
Advances in Management Accounting	16	14	81	5,06	5,79	5	8	0,0244
Decision Management: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications	15	1	1	0,07	1,00	1	1	0,0095
Business Process Management Journal	15	15	626	41,73	41,73	11	15	0,0512

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

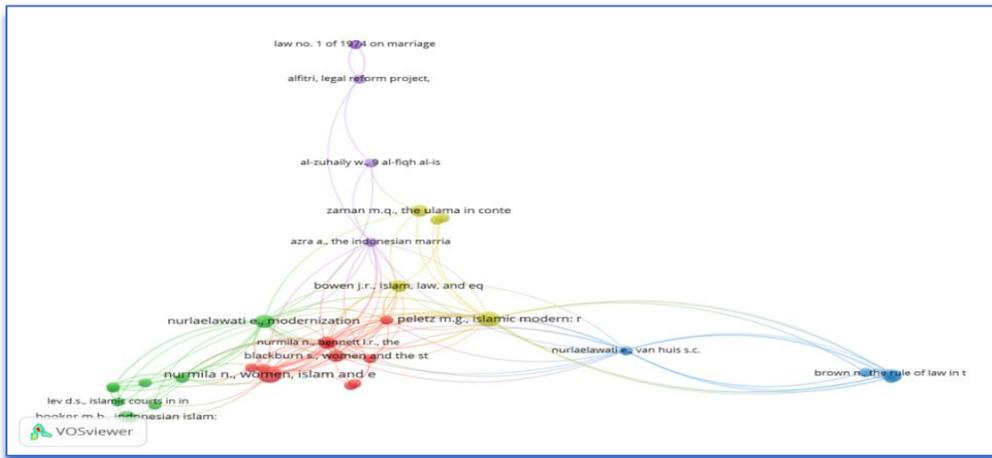


Figure 3. Co-citation on Family Law in Indonesia

Cocitation (co-citation) refers to a situation where two or more documents or references are cited together by another document or reference. Cocitation is often used to evaluate relationships between scientific publications or to identify links between certain topics or concepts in scientific literature. In Figure 3, it can be concluded that the yellow dots in the bibliometric network indicate the authors in the last 5 years whose research has the most recent, namely era mq, ulama, pelletz, mg

Fiqh	3	4.17%	11
Legislation	3	4.17%	10
Malaysia	3	4.17%	7
Religious Court	3	4.17%	4
State Law	3	4.17%	7
Women's Rights	3	4.17%	7
Child Custody	2	2.78%	3
Domestic Violence	2	2.78%	7
Egypt	2	2.78%	8

Source: data processed by researchers, 2023

In the network structure of the co-word analysis in the table above, it shows that there are 20 keywords and they are divided into five clusters, cluster 5 (purple) is connected to other clusters in the network structure. There are five clusters that will be discussed, labeled based on the author's interpretive evaluation:

1. Cluster 1 (Red): Cluster 1 with 9 keywords and will be labeled, namely "Issues in Islamic family law", including the issue of protection of family members from domestic violence or child neglect is an issue that needs attention. Regulations relating to marriage procedures can raise questions about the appropriate terms and procedures, divorce where This problem is related to the divorce process between husband and wife. Talaq laws and procedures for implementing them can be a source of conflict and disagreement. Solving problems in Islamic family law often involves the involvement of ulama, resolution through mediation, or through the Islamic justice system.¹⁸ However, it should be noted that the interpretation and application of Islamic family law may vary across different societies and legal institutions.
2. Cluster 2 (Green): Cluster 2 with 7 keywords that will be given the impact label "Policy on Gender Equality", where gender equality policy is an effort

¹⁸Asman and Resali Bin Muda, "Social Dynamics on the Increasing Divorce of Malay Communities during COVID-19 in Sambas West Kalimantan, Indonesia Perspective of Islamic Family Law," *Al-Manahij: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam* 17, no. 2 (2023), p. 153–166.

to create conditions where all individuals, regardless of gender, have the same rights, responsibilities and opportunities in all aspects of life.¹⁹ Gender equality is not only a matter of women's rights, but also about overcoming the inequalities and discrimination that may be faced, the implementation of gender equality policies requires support and commitment from all parties, including the government, the private sector,²⁰ and society as a whole. These steps can help create an environment that supports gender equality and address inequalities that may arise in various aspects of life.

3. Cluster 3 (Blue): Cluster 3 with 6 keywords that will be labeled "The role of law in regulating marriage". Laws have a crucial role in regulating marriage, both to protect individual rights, determine legal procedures for marriage, and ensure family welfare.²¹ The role of law in regulating marriage can vary in each country, depending on the legal system adopted, cultural values, and dominant religion. Through this role, law seeks to create a just and balanced legal environment in the context of marriage, protecting individual rights, and supporting the sustainability and well-being of families.²²
4. Cluster 4 (Yellow): Cluster 4 with 6 keywords which will be labeled "Fiqh legal rules in Islamic countries". Islamic countries that apply fiqh law or sharia law usually refer to Islamic law to regulate various aspects of people's lives. Fiqh is the science of Islamic law which regulates the procedures for worship and legal norms originating from the Al-Qur'an and Hadith. There are several differences between countries, such as in Indonesia, this country has a Muslim majority population, but the legal system applied is the national legal system, which is secular.²³ Even so, there are several legal regulations that reflect Islamic values and principles of Islamic law (fiqh) in various fields. Morocco is a country with a majority Muslim population, and

¹⁹Windy Triana and Milah Karmilah, "Gender Awareness in Islamic Legal Education," *Ahkam: Jurnal Ilmu Syariah* 19, no. 1 (2019), p. 199–218.

²⁰Guo Quan Seng, "The Gender Politics of Confucian Family Law: Contracts, Credit, and Creole Chinese Bilateral Kinship in Dutch Colonial Java (1850s-1900)," *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 60, no. 2 (2018), p. 390–414.

²¹Mohamad Abdun Nasir, "Negotiating Muslim Interfaith Marriage in Indonesia: Integration and Conflict in Islamic Law," *Mazahib: Jurnal Pemikiran Hukum Islam* 21, no. 2 (2022), p. 155–186.

²²Umar Sanjaya, "The Implementation of the Principle of Justice in Post-Nuptial Agreement towards Mixed Marriage: Hope or Challenge?," *Novelty Law Journal* 12 (October 5, 2021), p. 282.

²³Nurul Ma'rifah, "Positivization of Islamic Family Law as a Step to Reform Islamic Law in Indonesia: A Historical Study of the Politics of Islamic Law," *USU Department of Chemical Engineering* 3, no. 1 (2019), p. 18–23.

its legal system reflects the strong influence of Islamic law or fiqh. Islamic law in Morocco covers various aspects of life, including marriage, inheritance, crime and finance. Although Morocco has a mixed legal system with elements of civil law and Islamic law, in terms of inheritance law, especially among Muslim families, Islamic inheritance principles are often applied.²⁴ Moroccan law allows inheritance under Islamic law for property not regulated by civil division of property.²⁵

5. Cluster 5 (purple): Cluster 4 with 6 keywords which will be labeled "Legal pluralism against polygamy". That legal pluralism is a concept that recognizes the existence of more than one legal system or legal norm that applies in one region or society. In the context of legal pluralism towards polygamy, this refers to the recognition and coexistence of more than one legal system or view regarding polygamy in one community or country.²⁶ Some countries or societies may recognize polygamy, while others may prohibit it or impose certain restrictions. Some countries may have a legal approach that recognizes and legalizes polygamy based on certain religious laws. Morocco, for example, has a legal system that recognizes polygamy based on Islamic law. On the other hand, countries that adhere to secular principles may prohibit or impose restrictions on polygamy to protect women's rights and social justice. A number of countries, including most western countries, prohibit polygamy by law.

Table 6. Cluster

Clusters	Label clusters	Number of keywords	Representative publications
Cluster 1 (Red)	Islamic Family Law	9 items	Child custody, child marriage, divorce, Islamic court, Islamic family law, Islamic law, religious court, sociology of law, women's rights
Cluster 2 (Green)	Family Law	7 items	Domestic violence, family law, gender, human, legal policy, masalah, Muslim country
Cluster 3 (Blue)	Marriage	6 items	Article, family, law, legislation, marriage, women
Cluster 4 (Yellow)	Indonesia	6 items	Egypt, fiqh, Indonesia, Islamism, Morocco, positive law

²⁴Raban and Gordon, "The Evolution of Data Science and Big Data Research: A Bibliometric Analysis."

²⁵Trigiyatno and Sutrisno, "Dharar as a Reason for Divorce Lawsuit."

²⁶Ma'rifah, "*Positivization of Islamic Family Law as a Step to Reform Islamic Law in Indonesia: Study of the Political History of Islamic Law.*"

Cluster 5 (Purple)	Polygamy	6 items	Islam, legal pluralism, Malaysia, polygamy, South Asia, state law
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Source: data processed by researchers, 2023

Dynamics of Family Law: Past and Future

Family law publications have increased from year to year over a period of 20 years, in 2011 there were 39 publications published regarding family law, then it fell again in line with the little concern for aspects of family law, from 2015 to the peak in 2020 there were 77 publications published published.

The factors that cause this are due to social change, technological progress, and the evolution of societal values, social change, technological progress, and the evolution of societal values, increased awareness of individual rights, especially the rights of women and children, has stimulated interest in change and reform of family law and Globalization brings new ideas and cultural influences that can influence the way family law is viewed. Openness to the experiences and views of various cultures can enrich the discussion and analysis of family law.²⁷

In Indonesia, this country has a Muslim majority population, but the legal system applied is a secular national legal system. Even so, there are several legal regulations that reflect Islamic values and principles of Islamic law (fiqh) in various fields. Morocco is a country with a majority Muslim population, and its legal system reflects the strong influence of Islamic law or fiqh. Islamic law in Morocco covers various aspects of life, including marriage, inheritance, crime and finance. Although Morocco has a mixed legal system with elements of civil law and Islamic law, in terms of inheritance law, especially among Muslim families, Islamic inheritance principles are often applied. Moroccan law allows inheritance under Islamic law for property not regulated by civil division of property.²⁸

Indonesia has experienced a number of legal reforms, including in the field of family law, this is proven by the fact that there have been 53 total publications in the last 20 years that have looked at family law, this is because these reforms often trigger research to evaluate their impact, reviewing changes. changes in family law, issues related to women's empowerment and human rights, especially in the family context, are often the focus of research. This includes research on protecting women's rights, handling cases of domestic violence, and efforts to improve gender equality.

Family law research has a significant contribution to the understanding, improvement and development of legal systems and policies relating to family life, assisting in designing and revising laws to ensure the protection of the rights and welfare of each family member. in-depth analysis of the factors that cause domestic violence, as well as designing laws and policies to prevent, handle and

²⁷Seng, "The Gender Politics of Confucian Family Law: Contracts, Credit, and Creole Chinese Bilateral Kinship in Dutch Colonial Java (1850s-1900)."

²⁸Trigiyatno and Sutrisno, "Dharar as a Reason for Divorce Lawsuit."

reduce violence provides an in-depth understanding of the factors that cause domestic violence, including social, cultural, economic and psychological. This understanding is the basis for designing more effective prevention strategies, which can identify the characteristics of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence. This helps in developing interventions and programs that are more targeted and tailored to the specific needs of the group, empowering victims of domestic violence by providing information and tools to act. This includes increasing knowledge of legal options, their rights, and available resources.

Future research directions in the field of family law involve an in-depth understanding of developments and changes in family dynamics and their impact on law and policy. Future research could explore the impact of technology, such as social media, artificial intelligence, and reproductive technology, on family dynamics and how the law can respond to emerging new challenges expanded to include diverse families, including LGBTQ+ based families, adoptive families, and families with unconventional structures. Further understanding of children's rights and how the law can ensure children's well-being in situations of divorce, custody, and changes in family structure. deepening understanding of the effectiveness of laws protecting against domestic violence and the development of more efficient strategies to prevent and respond to violence

Conclusion

Family law provides an in-depth understanding of the challenges faced by modern families, including issues of divorce, children's rights, domestic violence, and changes in family structures. Changes in social structures and societal values require adjustments to family law to ensure that the law reflects contemporary needs and values. The role of mediation in resolving family disputes. This approach can promote peaceful and fair divorce, prioritize children's interests, and reduce conflict. Technological developments raise new challenges for families, such as privacy issues, digital custody arrangements, and the impact of social media on family dynamics. The researcher's subjectivity can influence the interpretation of data and research findings. This can occur in qualitative research where the researcher's experience and perspective can influence the results. Family law can change over time. Therefore, research findings may have limitations in terms of applicability or relevance if laws or policies change. Family law is subject to continuous change and adaptation, particularly in response to changes in society and values. Research may not always be able to capture or respond quickly to changes. Conduct comparative studies between countries to understand differences in family law, culture, and value systems. This can help identify best practice and recognize the role of cultural context in shaping family regulation, analyzing the impact of changes in family law on family life and society. These studies can clarify whether legal changes are having desirable or undesirable impacts. Examines the impact of technology, such as social media,

artificial intelligence, and reproductive technologies, on family dynamics and legal protections. This involves understanding new challenges and opportunities arising as a result of technological developments. Developing innovative research methods, such as the use of information technology, big data analysis, or simulations to gain deeper insight into the dynamics and challenges in family law.

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