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Spring 5-1-2021

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Rusmulyadi Rusmulyadi

*Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, rusmulyadi73@gmail.com*

Susanne Dida

*Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, susanne.dida@unpad.ac.id*

Hanny Hafiar

*Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, hanny.hafiar@unpad.ac.id*

Soleh Soemirat

*Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung*

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Rusmulyadi, Rusmulyadi; Dida, Susanne; Hafiar, Hanny; and Soemirat, Soleh, "Information Mapping of Religious Conflict Research in Indonesia: Bibliometric Analysis" (2021). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 5185.

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## **Information Mapping of Religious Conflict Research in Indonesia: Bibliometric Analysis**

Rusmulyadi

Faculty of Da'wah and Communication, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati  
Bandung, Indonesia  
rusmulyadi73@gmail.com

Susanne Dida

Faculty of Communication Science, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia  
susanne.dida@unpad.ac.id

Hanny Hafiar

Faculty of Communication Science, Universitas Padjadjaran , Bandung, Indonesia  
hanny.hafiar@unpad.ac.id

Soleh Soemirat

Faculty of Communication Science, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

**Abstract:** Research on religious conflict is mostly carried out by researchers in Indonesia, but it has not been mapped integratively. Several studies on religious conflict have been published and indexed on the *Portal Garuda*. The *Portal Garuda* is a national indexer for scientific publications in Indonesia. This study aims to determine a map of the development of religious conflict research in Indonesia. In this study, several scientific articles on the theme of religious conflict were reviewed. This study uses a quantitative approach with the bibliometric method. The results of the study show that the trend of religious conflict research in Indonesia tends to fluctuate. The largest increase in the number of articles was recorded in 2018. Based on the research data, it is also shown that the author of religious conflict scientific articles affiliated with Islamic Higher Education institutions in Indonesia is more dominant. Meanwhile, the research subjects that appear in many scientific articles on religious conflict are clusters of communal conflicts or conflicts between religions.

**Keywords:** Information, Information Mapping, Religious Conflict, Research, and Bibliometric Analysis

### **Introduction**

As a pluralistic nation, Indonesia faces many conflicts with religious, ethnic, and regional backgrounds. The most conflicts that occurred in Indonesia were religious conflicts. This conflict was marked by attacks on other religious groups, destruction of houses of worship, and others (Tajuddin, Sani, & Tenri, 2016). Based on the research of Fauzi, Alam, and Panggabean, it is stated that between 1990 and 2008, there were many incidents of religious conflict in several regions. This study found 832 incidents of religious conflict that occurred in Indonesia in the period January 1990 to August 2008. The forms of religious conflict that arose were various, ranging from religious riots, religious-based mobilization of paramilitary troops, terrorism in the name of religion to sectarian conflicts (Fauzi, Alam, & Panggabean, 2009).

From in perspective of human rights, socio-religious relations in Indonesia are marked by incidents of violence and violations of religious freedom. Based on the Setara Institute data from 2010 to 2018 shows that, there have been many incidents of violations of religious freedom (Adam, 2017; Dwiana, 2014; Gabrillin, 2016; Nadlir, 2018; Rachman, 2019). The Setara Institute noted that during the period November 2014 to October 2019, there were 846 incidents of violations of freedom of religion and belief (Chusna, 2020).

Various incidents of religious conflict have occurred in Indonesia. This is the concern of researchers in Indonesia. Various incidents and issues of religious conflict have been studied with various scientific approaches. Several research results on religious conflict have been published in various journals in Indonesia. One of the sources of information for scientific publications on religious conflicts in Indonesia is documentation conducted by the Ministry of Research and Higher Education through the *Portal Garuda*. The *Portal Garuda* is a national indexer for scientific publications in Indonesia.

Various scientific publications on religious conflicts in Indonesia on the *Portal Garuda* electronic service contain various themes and perspectives. Several scientific articles analyze incidents of religious conflicts that have occurred, for example; Ambon conflict (Boedi H, 2009; Makkulawu, 2008), Poso conflict (Khairil, 2012; Cinu, 2016), Tolikara incident (Rosyid, 2017), and sectarian conflicts involving Ahmadiyya community (Zuldin, 2013; M. Rosyid, 2013). The perspectives used in religious conflict research also vary, from perspective of sociology, anthropology, communication to religious studies.

This study seeks to determine the map research on religious conflict in Indonesia, as well as being the basis of information for further research on religious conflict. The information mapping of religious conflict research was carried out using an information analysis approach. Information analysis is an analysis that seeks to determine and separate the information provided by information sources by categorizing them based on predetermined criteria. Information analysis can be used for the purposes of abstracting, indexing, and categorizing information (Saracevic & Wood, 1981). Information Analysis can be used to analyze documents and information along with open access to digital libraries. Access to this information allows researchers to search and find online bibliographic data collections that are connected to an electronic journal licensed by the institution (Harrison, 2013).

In this research, analysis and identification of scientific publications on religious conflicts in Indonesia will be carried out on the *Portal Garuda*. Religious conflict scientific publications will be identified and categorized based on the year of publication, author's institutional affiliation, and religious conflict research subjects. The results of this study are expected to become a map of information in reading trends in research on religious conflict in Indonesia. In practical terms, the results of this study can become the basis of information for further research on religious conflict, as well as a source of information that can be used for comprehensive handling of religious conflict.

## **Research Method**

This study uses a quantitative approach with the bibliometric method. The bibliometric method is an analysis used to evaluate research or scientific publications with a quantitative approach (Ole & Wallin, 2015). This method is seen as effective in identifying research clusters, researchers, and institutional affiliations with their characteristics (Fahimnia, Sarkis,

& Davarzani, 2015). In other words, the bibliometric method is a quantitative mapping of bibliographic data to present scientific knowledge visually based on the categorization of research clusters (Fellnhofer, 2019). The bibliometric method will be used in this study to map the results of research on religious conflict in Indonesia from 2000 to 2020. The results of this study are expected to become an information map for further religious conflict research.

Bibliometric methods have been widely used to analyze bibliographic data in various research fields. Several studies have used the bibliometric method to analyze various topics including bibliometric analysis in economic research (Wang, Xu, & Škare, 2020), management research (Fahimnia et al., 2015), medicine (Kokol, Blazun, & Završnik, 2020), educational administration (Hallinger & Kovačević, 2019), social entrepreneurship (Rey-martí, Ribeiro-soriano, & Palacios-marqués, 2015), social impact (Baraibar-diez, Luna, Odriozola, & Llorente, 2020), and social media (Gan & Wang, 2014).

The analysis in this study was carried out by reviewing the scientific publications on religious conflict on the website <https://garuda.ristekbrin.go.id/>. In the data collection process, the researcher uses a search engine by typing the word “konflik agama” (religious conflict) in it. The use of keywords in the bibliometric method to analyze research topics or subjects has been widely used (Gan & Wang, 2014; Ole & Wallin, 2015; Wang et al., 2020; Endyana, Hafiar, & Mahameruaji, 2021).

The article data that has been collected is then analyzed using the Excel 2013 application. Furthermore, the articles are analyzed by reviewing the research title, researcher, researcher affiliation, abstract, and methodology used. This analysis is carried out to map the research results based on the year of publication, the author's institutional affiliation, and the religious conflict research cluster.

Based on the results of data processing, The researcher found 152 research titles from 2000 to 2020. After that, the researcher selected the research articles and issued research articles written in duplicate and not related. In this selection process, 127 articles were reviewed and analyzed using the bibliometric method.

Clustering the theme of religious conflict in this study refers to the definition of religious conflict Lindberg (2008) and the categorization of Fauzi, Alam, and Panggabean (2009) about the types of conflict religious. Linderg defines religious conflict as a conflict involving different religious traditions and conflicts that occur due to religious issues (Lindberg, 2008). Meanwhile, Fauzi, Alam, and Panggabean divided religious conflicts into six types of categories, namely, moral conflicts, sectarian conflicts, communal conflicts, issues of radicalism and terrorism, the politicization of religion, and issues of religious subculture (Fauzi et al., 2009). The description of the types of religious conflict is described in the following table 1.

**Table 1**

No.	Types of Religious Conflict	Description
1	Moral conflict	Conflicts involving religious groups and related to the issue of gambling, liquor (alcohol), drugs, immoral acts, prostitution, pornography, or porno-action.

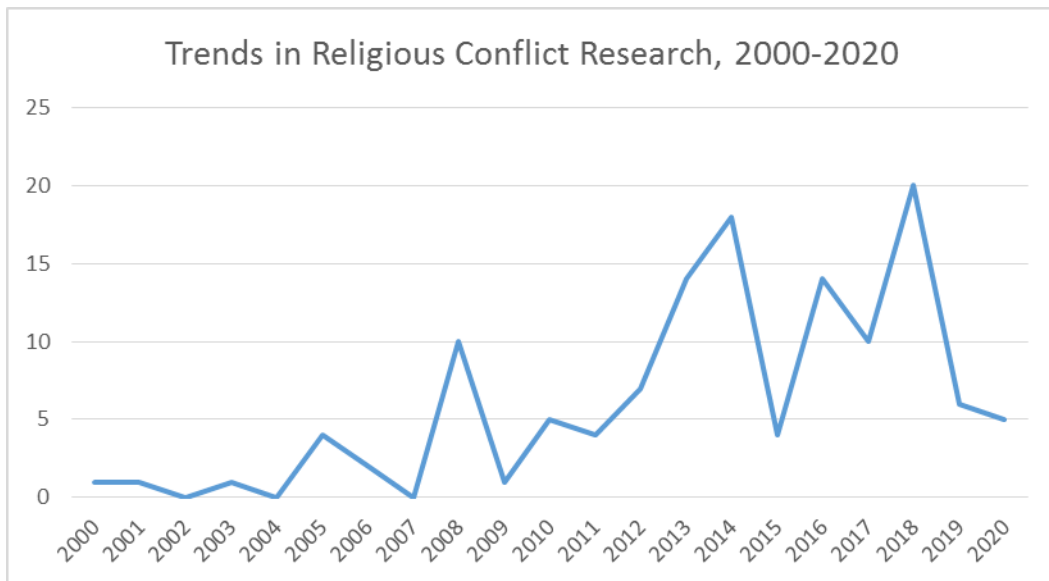
2	Sectarian Conflict	Conflicts involving religious groups within one religion due to different understandings and interpretations
3	Communal conflict	Conflicts that involve groups of different religions, such as Muslim-Christian conflicts, as well as conflicts between religious groups and other community groups that cannot be identified as coming from a particular religious group
4	Radicalism and terrorism	Conflicts related to acts of terror attacks targeting religious groups or the property rights of certain religious groups
5	Politicization of religion	Conflicts involving anti-Western or foreign government policies and counter-ideology/Western or other foreign attitudes
6	Religious subculture conflict	Conflicts that include issues of mystical religious subcultures such as witchcraft, witchcraft, and so on, as well as other issues that are not included in the previous five categories.

## Research Results

### 1. Review of the Development of Religious Conflict Research Based on the Year of Publication

Post-New Order, many incidents of ethnic and religious conflict occurred in Indonesia. The Ambon conflict and the Poso conflict are examples of conflict incidents that are seen as having ethnic, religious, and racial implications. This conflict is also seen as a religious conflict because it involves Muslim and Christian groups. Various incidents of internal religious conflict also occurred in Post-New Order. The conflict involving the Ahmadiyya Community in Indonesia and the Shia is part of a sectarian conflict that has also occurred in various regions in Indonesia. These various incidents of religious conflict have received the attention of researchers in Indonesia.

Based on published data on the *Portal Garuda*, there were 127 published articles related to religious conflicts, from 2000 to 2020. The scientific publication data on religious conflicts can be seen in figure 1 below.



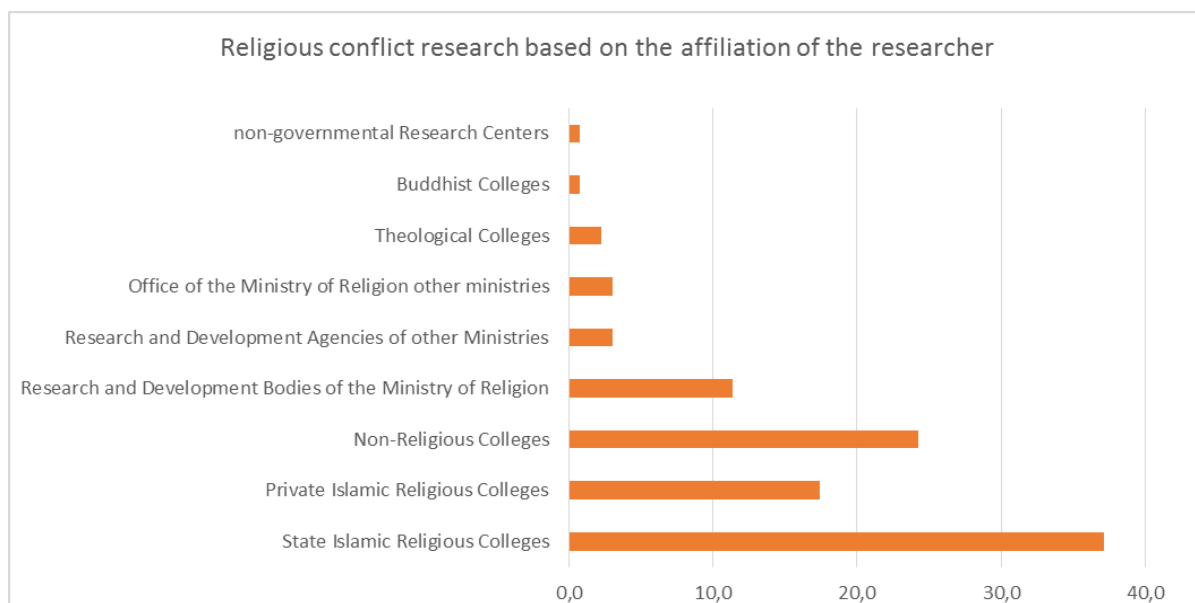
**Figure 1:** Trends in religious conflict research in Indonesia by year of publication

Based on figure 1, scientific publications on religious conflict have increased in 2018. Based on the same data, the lowest point in scientific publications on religious conflict in Indonesia was recorded in 2002 and 2004. The high number of scientific publications on religious conflict in Indonesia in 2018 can be understood. Sociologically, there has been an increase in the escalation of conflicts and violations of religious freedom in 2017 and 2018. According to the Setara Institute survey data, there were 151 conflicts and violations of religious freedom in 2017. Meanwhile, in 2018, there were 160 incidents of conflicts and violations of religious freedom (Nadlir, 2018; Rachman, 2019). Socially and politically, the span of 2017 and 2018 is also seen as a year of strengthening identity politics in Indonesia (Utama, 2018).

Overall, the number of scientific publications on religious conflicts in Indonesia is relatively small compared to the conflict incidents that occurred and the need to seek a comprehensive resolution of religious conflicts. It is important to increase religious conflict research as a database for comprehensive religious conflict resolution. Research activities and studies of religious conflict can be used as a source of information and early warning in preventing religious conflict (Alam et al., 2018).

## **2. Review of the Development of Religious Conflict Research Based on the Institutional Affiliation of the Researcher**

The bibliometric method can be used to map the institutional affiliation of researchers (Tanudjaja & Kow, 2018). This is useful for mapping institutions that are interested in a research theme. Based on the data collected and analyzed, there are 68 institutions affiliated with religious conflict researchers in Indonesia. Based on this data, the researcher categorized the research institute into nine institutional categories, namely State Islamic Religious Colleges, Private Islamic Religious Colleges, Non-Religious Colleges, Theological Colleges, Buddhist Colleges, Research and Development Bodies of the Ministry of Religion, Office of the Ministry of Religion other ministries, Research and Development Agencies of other Ministries and non-governmental Research Centers. The results of the data analysis can be seen in Figure 2 below.



**Figure 2:** Development of religious conflict research based on the institutional affiliation of the researcher

Based on figure 2, the State Islamic Higher Education ranks the highest in terms of scientific publications on the theme of religious conflict. This percentage is even higher when combined with researchers affiliated with private Islamic universities. For the record, State Islamic Colleges and Private Islamic Colleges are higher education institutions under the management of the Ministry of Religion. Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta (5 publications), Sunan Gunung Djati Islamic University Bandung (5 publications), and Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang (4 publications) are Islamic universities that are ranked in the top three in terms of scientific publications on the theme of religious conflict. Meanwhile, Gajah Mada University Yogyakarta (4 publications) is a non-religious university that ranks first for scientific publications on the theme of religious conflict. The high number of publications at this Islamic College is considered logical because there is a link between the scientific tradition and the topic being analyzed.

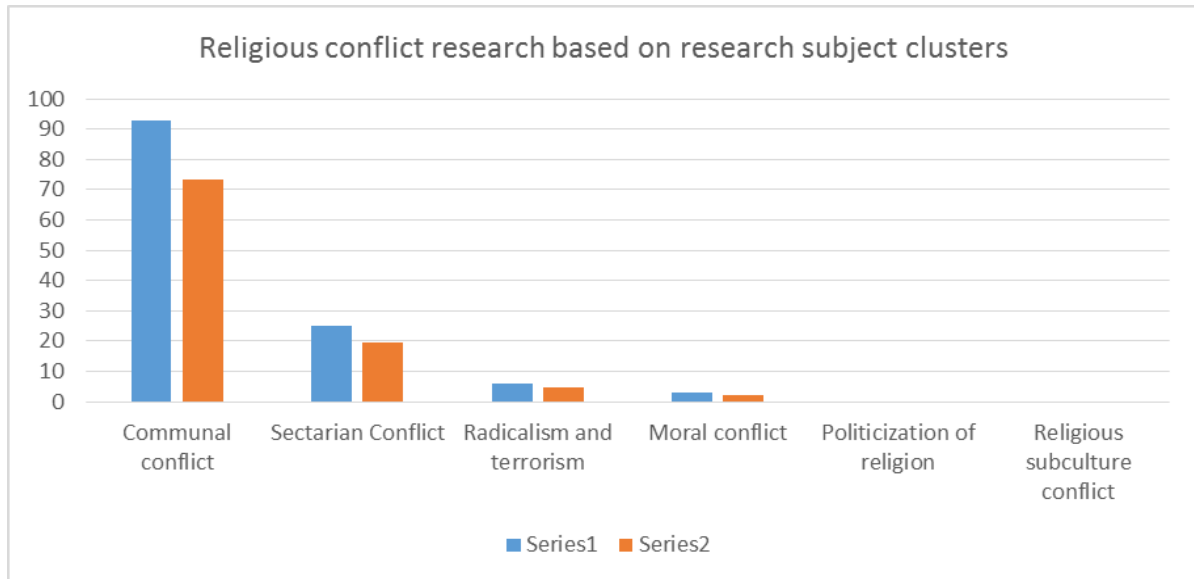
Meanwhile, for non-higher education institutions, the Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of Religion has produced many scientific publications on the theme of religious conflict. This can also be understood because one of the orientations of the Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of Religion is to conduct research and studies on religious harmony, in addition to Islamic education (Hariyah, 2016).

Based on the results of this analysis, the bibliometric method can map the institutional affiliation of the author, as well as describe the relationship between research themes and institutions and institutional goals. In other words, this review of religious conflict research can describe the interests of various institutions in matters of religious conflict. The results of the bibliometric analysis can indeed be used not only by the academic community but also by related stakeholders (Fellnhofer, 2019).

### 3. Review of religious conflict research based on research topic clusters

The bibliometric method can be used to map the subject of research articles. Mapping based on the subject of this research article can describe the research topic clusters (Baraibar-

diez et al., 2020; Fellnhofer, 2019). This study also attempts to map clusters of religious research topics by reviewing and categorizing them based on the type formula of religious conflict. The results of a review of religious conflict research based on the research topic cluster can be seen in figure 3



**Figure 3:** Development of religious conflict research based on research subject clusters

Based on figure 3, it is known that the highest religious conflict research subject is the topic of communal conflict or conflict between groups of different religions (93 publications). This data also shows that the topic of politicization of religion and conflict of religious subcultures did not get the attention of researchers. Based on this data, it can also be concluded that communal conflict research dominates religious conflict research in Indonesia. This is understandable because events or incidents involving different religious groups, especially Muslim and Christian groups, occur more frequently and attract the attention of Indonesian researchers.

Based on the same data, research on the topic of sectarian conflict has received considerable attention. There are 25 research publications on sectarian conflicts. Sectarian conflicts that are widely analyzed are conflicts involving religious minorities, such as the Ahmadiyya community and Shia groups. Various incidents of conflict involving these two religious minority groups have indeed occurred and are of concern to researchers and human rights activists as well.

Apart from communal conflicts and sectarian conflicts, scientific publications on radicalism and moral issues received little attention. There are six scientific publications on radicalism and three research publications on moral issues. Little researchers' attention to the issue of radicalism needs to be further analyzed because the issue of radicalism is a discourse that has received much public attention.

## Discussion

The analysis of information based on this bibliometric method has succeeded in showing a map of research on religious conflict in Indonesia. The results of the analysis show that the number of scientific publications on the theme of religious conflict has increased from



year to year, although it tends to fluctuate. But in general, the number of scientific publications on the theme of religious conflict is relatively small compared to the incidents of conflict that occurred and the level of vulnerability of religious conflict in Indonesia. Research on religious conflict also received more attention from researchers from institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Religion. This turned out to affect on the approach and analysis in religious conflict research. Based on data analysis, the religious approach is widely used to study religious conflict, in addition to the sociological approach.

This study also reviews the research methods used in religious conflict research in Indonesia. The results of the methodological review in the scientific publications of religious conflict found that the pattern of religious research in Indonesia is dominated by library research, compared to field research. Meanwhile, religious conflict research with this type of field study has 54 publications. This composition is understandable because it is not easy to conduct and obtain direct data in religious conflict research. This difficulty can be understood because religious conflict research is seen as a research theme that is not easy in terms of direct data collection, both in the observation and interview processes (Fitriyah & Manar, 2011).

Increasing research on religious conflicts with a multidisciplinary scientific approach needs to be continued. Research on religious conflict using empirical and exploratory approaches is also important. In this review of religious conflict research, it is obtained an overview of the identification of several factors causing religious conflict. The factor of religious differences is not the only factor that causes religious conflict mentioned in scientific publications on the theme of religious conflict. Social, political, economic, legal, and security policies, culture, and communication are causal factors that also appear in the scientific publication of religious conflicts. The information map on the causes of conflict that appears in the analysis of religious conflict research can be used as a database for further studies of religious conflict.

In the data processing process, this study also identifies conflict resolution recommendations that appear in religious conflict research publications. Based on some reviewed religious conflict research publications, several recommendations for conflict resolution were found. Religious conflict resolution through communication, media, and dialogue is the most recommended in the publication of religious conflict research. Other forms of religious conflict resolution that have emerged are law enforcement, multiculturalism education, socio-cultural approaches, and increased understanding of tolerant religion.

Religious conflict research can be placed as a source of information for practical purposes in resolving religious conflicts in Indonesia. Religious conflict research can be a kind of map of religious conflict information, as well as an early warning. According to Alam and friends, research and study of religious conflict can be used as an adequate source of information, a source of ongoing conflict monitoring, and a source of information in making decisions (Alam et al., 2018). Religious conflict research can also be used as a database to create maps of conflict areas. It is hoped that maps of conflict areas and peaceful areas will become part of the conflict prevention system.

## **Conclusions**

Based on the results of research, research and scientific publications on religious conflict in Indonesia, indexed by the Portal Garuda, it was recorded from 2000 to 2020. The

highest increase in the number of scientific publications on religious conflict was recorded in 2018. Meanwhile, in 2002 and 2004, there were no scientific publications recorded in the Garuda portal. The increase in scientific publications on religious conflict in 2018 is understandable. The 2017 to 2018 span is seen as a year for the strengthening of issues of religious-based identity politics.

Based on the research data, it is also shown that the institutional affiliation of the author is mostly from the State Islamic Universities. If it is combined with the Private Islamic Higher Education and the Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of Religion, it can be concluded that the institutions under the Ministry of Religion dominate the number of scientific publications on the theme of religious conflict. In other words, issues of religious conflict received more attention from academics and researchers from the Ministry of Religion, compared to other institutions. This condition ideally needs to be corrected because the issue of religious conflict should be a common concern of all researchers from various scientific backgrounds.

Based on the religious conflict research subject, the communal conflict research cluster received a lot of attention from researchers. This is understandable because several incidents of religious conflict that occurred in Indonesia involve more religious groups. However, other types of religious conflicts should also receive the same attention.

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