

Deradicalization programs in Indonesia: Bibliometric analysis of international publication trends from 1980 to 2022

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Abstract

This study discusses about deradicalization in Indonesia with a bibliometric approach. The data presented in this study used the Scopus database and were visualized using the VOSviewer. The data collected were obtained by searching with the keywords "(TITLE-ABS-KEY (deradicalization) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (deradicalisation) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (counter-terrorism)) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (Indonesia)". This study aims to determine: (1) the number of documents; (2) the number of documents by the author; (3) the number of documents by affiliation; (4) the number of documents by country; (5) documents based on the subject area, (6) documentation based on the type of research, (7) co-occurrence and (8) co-author. The results of this study indicated that there were 262 documents discussing deradicalization in Indonesia from 1980 to 2022. The Islamic University of Indonesia became the most dominating university in writing articles on deradicalization and efforts to prevent the acts of terrorism. This showed that scholars actively study the theorizing and deradicalization issues in Indonesia. The highest publication was found in 2021 with 38 documents. Gunaratna, R became the author who has mostly discussed the deradicalization program in Indonesia with six documents. Most authors published articles; 68.7% of them do so, and 48.4% do so in the study of social science and political science.

Keywords: bibliometrics, deradicalization, documents, Indonesia, terrorism

1. Introduction

Radicalism is a typical symptom that appears in society for various reasons, including social, political, cultural, or religious ones. According to Karell and Freedman's (2019), radicalism is a viewpoint that seeks to implement fundamental changes to social reality or ideology (Sarjito & Mahroza, 2019). Moreover, it has advocated much further or even revolutionary changes without asking for the total overthrow or destruction of the present socio-political order. Radicalism is also not an intellectual position favouring violence as the best way to attain its aims, but some radicals do so. However, radicalism indicates its support for terrorist groups and their ideology (Schuurman & Taylor, 2018).

In Southeast Asia, Indonesia is one of countries that has the most significant number of reported incidences of radicalism and terrorism (Yumitro et al., 2021). From the 1950s until today, numerous violent extremists and acts of terrorism have been committed in the name of religion. It is because Muslims make up the vast majority of Indonesia's population of 255 million people (approximately 87 percent) (Novrita et al., 2021). Since it is the country with the largest Muslim

population in the world, Islamic fundamentalists who advocate for political Islam have a significant interest in Indonesia. In addition, Islamic extremism has a long history in Indonesia, dating back to just after the country's independence in 1945, when the Darul Islam movement emerged in West Java, Aceh, and Sulawesi in 1949-1962 (Ekawati et al., 2019).

It was the start of a lengthy period of Islamic extremism in Indonesia. Various terrorist and radical groups' interests make Indonesia as a target. Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), al-Qaeda, and ISIS are just some of the terrorist organizations that have been linked to a string of bombing incidents in Indonesia. These incidents occurred primarily after the democratic transition from the New Order in 1998 to the current time (Fatoni et al., 2021). Historically, since the reforms of 1998, when Indonesia was in a democratic transition following the fall of the dictatorial government of Suharto, many leaders of extremist movements, such as Afghanistan war alumni and members of Darul Islam, responded to acquire new possibilities. Since 1999, there has been a variety of religious conflicts between Islam and Christianity in Ambon and Poso (Sumarwoto et al., 2020).

In addition, there has been an increasing call for jihad in the world after the tragic events of September 11, 2001. These factors have contributed to re-establishment of new cells of radical movements in Indonesia. These variables enable them to adapt later and form ties with militant movements such as Al-Qaeda, the Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) network, and ISIS to carry

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out terrorist acts in Indonesia (Anindya, 2019). In 1998, Osama bin Laden issued a fatwa encouraging Muslims to jihad against Jews and Crusaders. One of the JI group branches carried out a series of bomb attacks in Indonesia between 1999 and 2004, targeting churches, embassies, and Western symbols such as bars and hotels (Widya, 2020).

Suicide bombs occurred in two high-profile incidents, including the explosions in Bali in 2002 and the attack on the Hotel JW Marriott in 2003. After separating from JI in 2005, the militant group created al-Qaeda and carried out a string of bomb assaults, including the ones on the Australian Embassy in 2004, the bombings in Bali in 2005, and the bombings at the Ritz Carlton and the Marriot in 2009 (Sirry, 2020). Beyond those examples, more bombing assaults were carried out by other militant movements that developed after 1999, such as the Mujahidin KOMPAK (The Crisis Prevention Committee), Ring Banten, and Jemaah Anshorut Tauhid (JAT) (Suarda, 2020). ISIS's rise to power has also increased the number of followers coming from the jihadist community in Indonesia. ISIS sympathizers started to carry out a number of terrorist attacks in Indonesia in 2016. These attacks have been going on since 2016, one of which was a suicide bombing occurred on May 13 and 14, 2018, in Surabaya, and it targeted three churches and police stations. It was carried out by three family members who were the members of the Jemaah Anshorud Daulah (JAD) group (Supriyanto et al., 2020).

This incident followed the previous bombing attack in January 2018 on a Starbucks located on Tamrin Street in Jakarta and the police station in Solo. Between 2001 and 2017, there were a total of 18 suicide bombings. The string of bombings that have taken place in Indonesia demonstrates Indonesia's significance in the global Islamic terrorist movement (Muhammad & Hiariej, 2021). After conducting several studies, the Indonesian government has implemented many different reactive and preventive policies on deradicalization, anti-terrorism, and counter-terrorism to stop the spread of radicalism and terrorism. Terrorists are apprehended, investigated, brought to trial, and executed by a government agency known as the Badan Nasional Pemberantasan Terorisme/ National Terrorism Eradication Agency (BNPT) (Riyanta et al., 2021).

The government has taken to combat terrorism in the nation. Indonesia is steadfast in upholding anti-terrorism laws. In this country, those responsible for terrorist crimes have been found guilty (Indrawan & Aji, 2019), even a few people received death sentences, for instance, Imam Samudra and Amrozi, the terrorists responsible for the Bali Bombings in 2002. The same goes for other terrorists. Following numerous acts of terrorism, the Indonesian government issued Regulation Number 1 of 2002, which on April 4, 2003 became Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2003 regarding eradicating terrorism-related criminal acts (Subagyo, 2021).

Research and policy studies on deradicalization programs in Indonesia and its relation to the movement network around the world are being conducted by a large number of academics from both Indonesia and other countries around the world. Nevertheless, up until this point, there has not been a general map that describes the findings of studies conducted on deradicalization programs in Indonesia, particularly those studies that have been published in the form of foreign

publications (Patil, 2019). Therefore, mapping the international research on counter-terrorism and deradicalization is deemed highly important; hence, it is necessary to know the authors' distribution, the institution's origin, and the author's country, as well as the themes field of concern for academics (Ekawati et al., 2019). Those are the academics considering participating in this study, and what nation do they come from?. How can scholars go about researching acts of deradicalization programs in Indonesia?. This study answers the questions above with a bibliometrics approach. This piece looks at the number of books, articles, and other publications written about deradicalization programs in Indonesia during the past thirty-four years (Suarda, 2020). Most of the previous deradicalization research were not concerned with the bibliometric approach.

2. Methodology

To determine the growth of deradicalization in Indonesia, the authors of this study conducted a Scopus search utilizing the entire Scopus database. This study was a bibliometric analysis to complete each article on the growth of deradicalization programs in Indonesia based on: (1) the number of documents; (2) the number of documents by the author; (3) the number of documents by affiliation; (4) the number of documents by country; (5) documents based on the subject area, (6) documentation based on the type of research, (8) co-occurrence, and (7) co-author and growing patterns over the previous thirty-four years. This study used bibliometric analysis to identify global trends in the studies of deradicalization initiatives in Indonesia between 1980 and 2022. This study utilized the Scopus search engine with the phrase "(TITLE-ABS-KEY (deradicalization) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (deradicalisation) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("counter-terrorism") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (Indonesia))".

2.1. Extraction

The authors separated the data from the Scopus Engine and visualized the saved results. To produce a progress map based on the gathered data, the extracted data were imported and entered into the VOSviewer software (Fuad, 2020).

2.2. Analysis

This article's author used some criteria to evaluate the most influential articles, types of publications, journals, nations, research areas to identify data on the dissemination of deradicalization programs in Indonesia. Using bibliometric methodologies, the authors found published material and major network connections by conducting a bibliometric evaluation with the VOSviewer.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Document results

According to the findings of several searches of worldwide publication data on the study of deradicalization programs in Indonesia from 1980 to 2022, the publication rate of academics

tends to increase annually. Since Indonesia is the largest Muslim country in the world as well as the largest democracy among Muslim countries, problems related to deradicalization and the fight against terrorism in Indonesia garner significant attention from research experts worldwide. Thus, Indonesia's political transformation has considerably impacted Southeast Asia's political map and Muslim nations' political landscape worldwide (Ulyana & Riyansyah, 2021).

The number of articles about deradicalization in Indonesia had increased annually from 2018 to 2021. As depicted in figure 1, the highest number of papers published in 2020 was 31 documents, while the lowest number of articles published in 1980 was only one document.

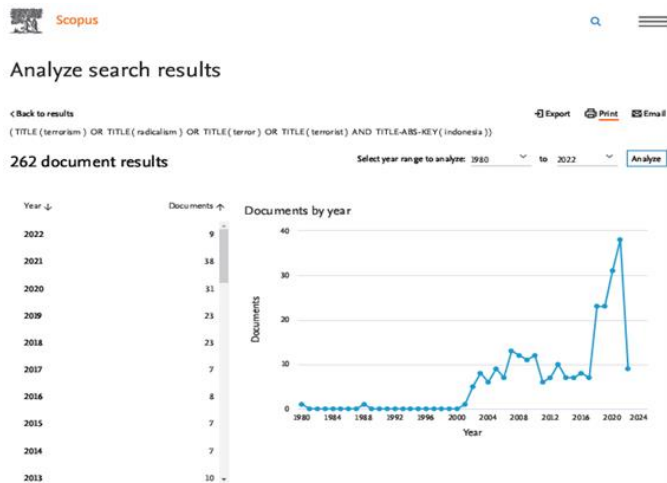


Fig. 1. Development of International Publication by year

3.2. Documents by type

As shown in figure 2, the researchers publish their findings under various research categories regarding deradicalization programs in Indonesia. It could be seen that 67.8 percent of researchers published in the form of articles. At the same time, just 0.4% posted notes, 1.1% wrote editorials, 5% published reviews, 5.3% published books, and 6.5% published conference papers and 13.0 % wrote book chapters.

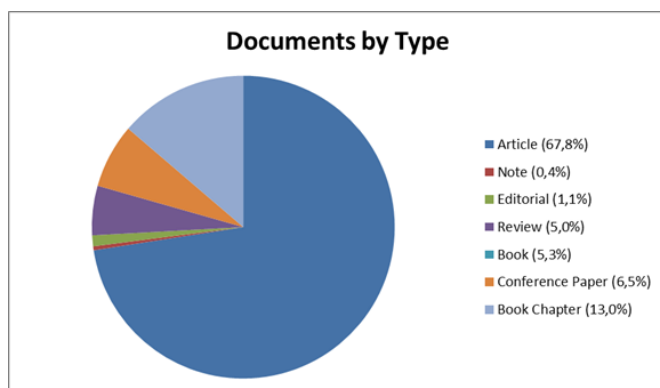


Fig. 2. Documents by Type

Even globally, the Indonesian government encourages academics to publish their findings in respected international journals rather than books, book chapters, reviews, or conference papers. It is because international publications are

seen more credible. The Indonesian government has, particularly after 2014, mandated that researchers at all of the country's universities and other academic institutions must publish articles in Scopus-indexed journals to meet the primary qualification for the professor position (Ahmar et al., 2018).

3.3. Documents by subject area

The following explanation is about the scientific subject area of worldwide publications on deradicalization programs in Indonesia from 1980 until 2022. According to the search findings in Figure 3, the social sciences account for 48.4 percent of all international publications. The arts and humanities come in second with 14 percent, followed by engineering with (6.8 percent), medicine with 3 percent, business, management, and accounting with (6.6 percent), and the others are outside subject areas.

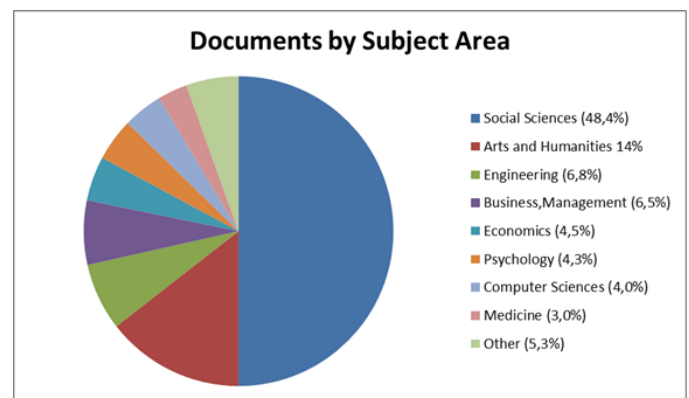


Fig. 3. Documents by Subject Area

This fact demonstrates two things. Before publishing the findings of their investigation on deradicalization and anti-terrorist efforts in Indonesia, the first academics are focusing on the journal's scope. Second, they believe that the qualitative approach, common in social sciences and humanities, is the most effective method in studying deradicalization in the modern world. Only a small number of academics work in fields other than the social sciences and humanities, which means they employ different methodology and approaches. However, it appears that some academics have begun to draw from other subjects, such as the field of informatics science.

These include the fields of engineering (6,8 percent), medicine (3 percent), computer sciences (4 percent), and other areas. It demonstrates that deradicalization research is capable of being examined by using the scientific informatics sector. In the future, academics specializing in science and informatics will also impact the direction of research on deradicalization in Indonesia.

3.4. Documents by author

Over 200 scholars have contributed to the research of radicalization and terrorism in Indonesia in international journals from 1988 to 2022. The top 10 scholars are Gunaratna R, J.C. Hwang, I.E. Putra, Rufaedah, Aryuni, Fernando, Kibtiah, Mashuri, Milla, and Miranda (see figure 4 and figure 5). Rohan Gunaratna is a political analyst focusing on global terrorism who teaches security studies at Nanyang Technology University at Singapore's School of International Studies. Top

author J.C. Hwang has seven publications. He teaches politics and international relations as an associate professor at Goucher College in Baltimore, Maryland (MD), in the United States. I.E. Putra, an academic from Indonesia teaching in Indonesia Persada Jakarta with four documents. A. Rufaedah (UNUSIA/University of Nahdlatul Ulama of Indonesia), who wrote four documents. Aryuni, Fernando, Kibtiah, Mashuri, Milla, and Miranda are a few other Indonesian researchers who fall under the top four, each with three publications.

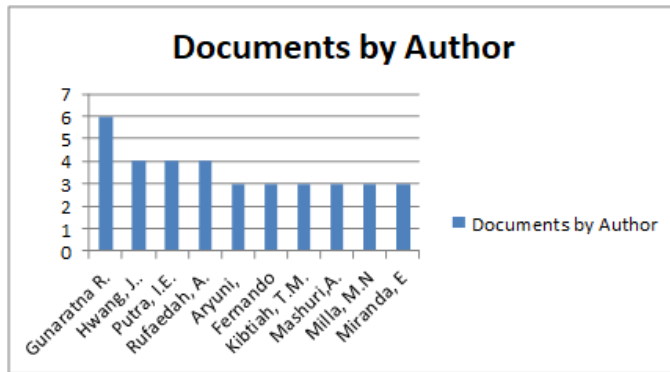


Fig. 4. Documents by Author

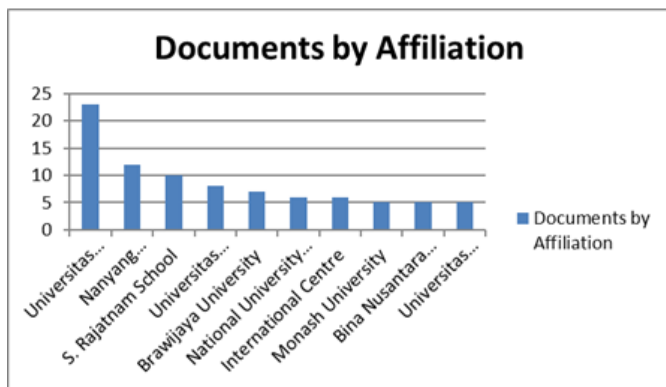


Fig. 5. Documents by Affiliation

3.5. Documents by subject area

Following figure 6, the foreign publications on deradicalization in Indonesia could be reviewed. According to the statistics, Indonesian scholars have published 125 international papers out of 262 international publications on the issue of deradicalization and counter-terrorism in Indonesia. The number of publications in this country is higher than that of other countries, such as the United States (40), Australia (30), the United Kingdom (21), Malaysia (15), and Canada (12). The number of international publications grows yearly and is expected to continue to rise. The research policies of both the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry for Religious Affairs urge scholars and researchers to tackle the problem of deradicalization in Indonesia (Saleh & Yuli Astiana, 2021).

Moreover, radicalism and extremism, exceptionally when they have turned into terrorism, will have consequences for social unrest, if not conflict, both between groups and ethnicities as well as across religions, which will have an impact on the growth and development of society directly or indirectly. It also hinders and delays its acceleration, leading to the destruction of buildings and the loss of lives. These

conditions will impact all facets of people's lives for those living in Southeast Asia (Malaysia), the US, Australia, UK, Canada, Netherlands, Germany, and New Zealand, started from the social and security aspects of harmonization, moving on to the economic and international relations aspects. Additionally, it will bring an impact on the region's reputation abroad and in the tourism industry (Anisa, 2019).

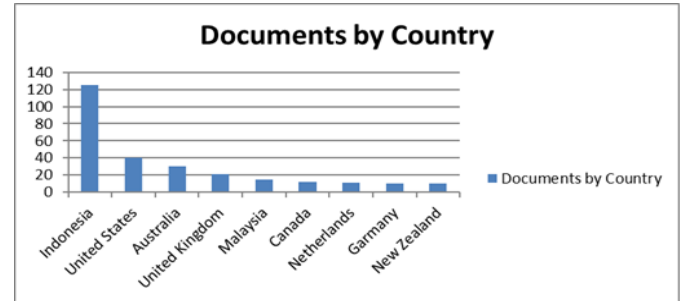


Fig. 6. Documents by Country

3.6. Co-Author

The illustration as shown in figure 7 is a representation of the authors who are connected through the deradicalization writing network. They quoted one another. For instance, Carl J, Sutton S., Tulodleski, Jackson S., Mackey W, and Long J can communicate with and quote one another.

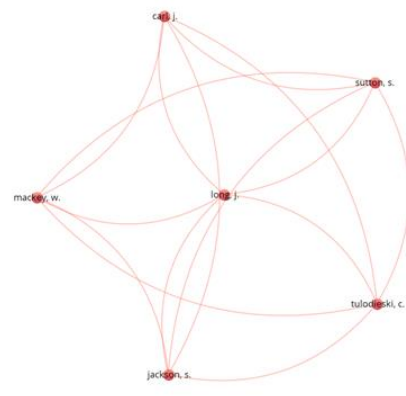


Fig. 7. Co-Author

3.7. Co- Occurrence

In addition to social science and humanities topic areas, figure 8 demonstrates that the issue of deradicalization in worldwide publications tends to cluster around numerous interrelated significant themes. The two primary difficulties include deradicalization. Keywords are divided into 5 clusters with different colours:

- Cluster 1 (Red) : Human, Australia, article, female, security, disaster, planning, emergency, health, emergency, explosion.
- Cluster 2 (Purple) : Terrorism, disasters, international
- Cluster 3 (Blue): Counter-terrorism, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, security, thread, ASEAN, national security, war on terror
- Cluster 4 (Green): Terrorism, radicalism, ideology, Islam, ISIS, deradicalization, Indonesia
- Cluster 5 (Yellow): Malay Archipelago, Asia, Bali, Islamism, violence, Southeast Asia

Many Muslim academics feel compelled to investigate deradicalization issues among Muslims. Based on the VOSviewer tracking tool and density visualization mapping, the two most frequent topics in international publications over the past two decades have been terrorism and Indonesia. These are closely associated with the religious aspect, particularly Islam. Therefore, questions raised by academics in establishing the topic and focus of deradicalization studies in Indonesia would invariably relate to Islam and Muslims (Muluk et al., 2020).

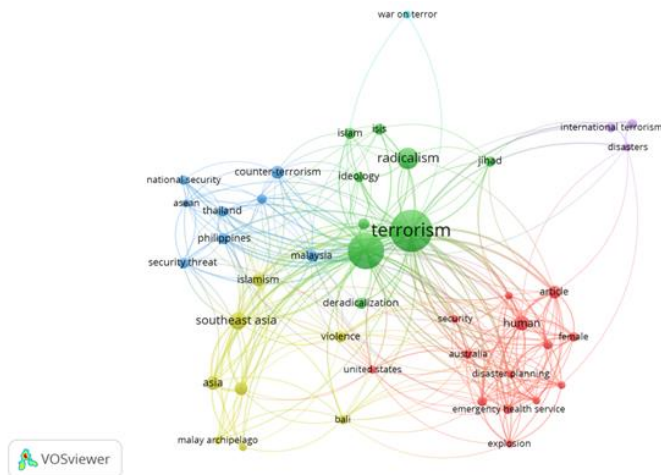


Fig. 8. Co-Occurrence

3.8. Documents funding sponsor

Figure 9 describes the documents by funding sponsors of research publications on deradicalization programs in Indonesia that got as much funding as possible from sponsors, namely BINUS University 4 publications. Then, sponsors from the National University, Nederlandse Organization, and the University of Indonesia had two publications on each. Each of Institute of Anesthesia Quality, Australian Government, Economics and Social Affairs, Indian Institute of Statistics, Institute for Global Conflict and Cooperation, and the International Islamic University of Malaysia had one document.

Documents by funding sponsor

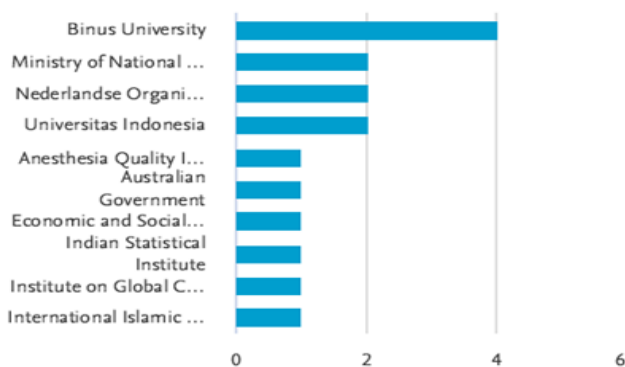


Fig. 9. Documents by Funding Sponsor

4. Conclusion

The results of the data search and the earlier debate indicated

that there has been an increase in the number of international publications associated with the investigation of deradicalization and counter-terrorism in Indonesia over the last twenty years. There were 262 scientific papers on subjects connected to deradicalization initiatives in Indonesia with the highest number of publications occurred in 2020, i.e. 31 scientific articles. Having contributed to 125 worldwide publications, Indonesian authors hold the top spot regarding the overall number of publications produced. It demonstrates that academics in Indonesia are also highly concerned about the possibility of researching radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia. This finding is very beneficial for the development of future research and the resilience of Indonesian people.

Nevertheless, this study excluded much international publishing data on the study of extremism and terrorism in Indonesia from other indexing engines. Examples include international journal articles indexed by the World of Science, international book chapters, international conference papers, and other international published documents. The outcomes of this study may be even more remarkable if they are included in other international published documents.

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