Accusations of Islamophobia and Radicalism Against Muslim Women in Hijab in Indonesia: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract*: This study aims to determine the mapping of the development and direction of research on allegations of Islamophobia and Radicalism against Muslim Women wearing hijab in Indonesia using articles indexed by Google Schoolar, WoS, and Scopus databases. This study uses a quantitative approach of bibliometric analysis method to explore all publications indexed in the Scopus database regarding allegations of Islamophobia and radicalism against Muslim women wearing hijab in Indonesia from 2008 to 2023. Data obtained and analyzed using Excel and R/R-Studio. VOSviewer is used to perform visual analysis of keyword occurrence and document citations in a stimulating manner. Researchers found 74 publications that fit the function, subject, and criteria set. The results of this study show an annual growth rate. The papers are analyzed in terms of publications by field of science, the number of studies published annually. The bibliometric analysis performed was limited to Scopus data. Other national and international databases were not taken into account in the study. The limitation of this study is only taking data sets or meta data in publications indexed by Scopus. This study presents a brief overview of the literature accessible to researchers working in the field of Accusations of Islamophobia and Radicalism against Muslim Women and provides recommendations for future research.*

Keywords*: accusation, islamophobia, radikalism, women muslim, hijab.*

INTRODUCTION

Islamophobia can be explained as an phobia or excessive fear of Islam or Muslims. Islamophobia is the name given to an anti-Islamic phenomenon that is often characterized by prejudice, such as accusations that Islam is a religion that threatens and endangers values in society[1], [2]. Islamophobia is now a subject of great concern as it is increasing at an alarming rate as well as suspicion of Muslims, fear of "radicalisation" within the country. In etymology, the term radical comes from the Latin "radix" or "radici" meaning root, source, or origin[3], [4].

When radicals are interpreted broadly it leads to aggressive values of fundamental things, principles, major problems, or essential things[5], [6]. Radicalization is the biggest problem that is much discussed by global political and civilizational discourse, as a result of which many Western lebels call radical, violent, and terrorism Islamic movements[7]–[9]. The accusations from Lebel swelled and became international rhetoric.

Accusations of radicalization against Muslims include "anti-Muslimism", leading to a cursory understanding that the allegations constitute ethical violations and are part of fraud. More seriously, false accusations include deliberate and malicious attempts to disrupt, harass, and threaten Muslims[10], [11].

Muslim women are a diverse group with a wide range of experiences and perspectives. Muslim women are a diverse group with a wide range of experiences and perspectives[12]–[16]. According to the search results, hijab is a garment worn by some Muslim women to cover their hair[17]. The term "hijab" means "cover" or "barrier" in Arabic. Hijab is often mistaken for a mandatory Islamic convention, but it is not one of the five pillars of Islam[18]. Hijab is a practice practiced by Muslim women who wear conservative clothing. The use of hijab in the United States is a garment and a statement of religious faith[19]. The use of hijab has been positioned as an attribute that represents religious observance or a form of bodily oppression[20].

In Indonesia, hijabi women have faced accusations of Islamophobia and radicalism. These allegations have sparked debate about the role of the hijab in Indonesian society and the treatment of Muslim women who choose to wear it[21], [22]. Some view the hijab as a symbol of oppression and radicalism, while others see it as a personal choice and a symbol of religious devotion[23]–[25] A number of studies have explored the issue of Islamophobia and the experiences of hijabi women in different contexts[26]–[28].

These studies highlight the complex social and cultural factors shaping attitudes towards hijab and Muslim women, and highlight the need for greater understanding and tolerance in diverse societies.

So far there has been no previous research that discusses allegations of Islamophobia and Radicalism against hijabi women in Indonesia, considering that it has not been found by previous researchers, it is necessary to conduct research related to this. The purpose of this study is to find out how the accusations of Islamophobia and Radicalism against Muslim Women wearing hijab in Indonesia in depth in the hope of spreading Islamic da'wah also understand that Islam is not radicalism and does not cause phobia in Muslims themselves.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Abdillah and Putri, in their research stated that Islamophobia has significantly damaged the harmonization of diversity in Indonesia as evidenced by the phenomenon of mutual disbelief between fellow Muslims and bigotry between Islamic groups in Indonesia[29].

Seniwati, stated that terrorism is all forms of harmful actions carried out in structured and group. The way to overcome terrorism according to Muslim women is to change the mindset that starts from oneself and family[30].

Indonesian Muslim expatriates in Portugal are very successful in overcoming Islamophobia, so they feel safe, comfortable, peaceful, relaxed and never experience unpleasant treatment, violence, harsh words, suspicion, accusations, discrimination, and Islam-phobia from the local population[31].

The hijab is the most important marker leading to discrimination; This discrimination takes many forms and affects different spheres of life and profiles of hijabers; Such discrimination leads to the segregation of the social space of hijabers; Many women are unwilling to report discrimination to government services for a variety of reasons. The findings were found by Lindemann, A through semi-structured interviews that interviewed experts about the attitudes of governments and non-governments describing discrimination against Muslim women wearing hijab in Switzerland[32].

Post-truth political practices have indirectly revived Islamophobic narratives in power contestations in contemporary Indonesia, these narratives are seen in at least three ways; First, it comes from the politation of religion and ethnicity which has a negative impact on the health of the process of power rotation, even weakening the reality of diversity as a plural nation in terms of religion and ethnicity. Second, it comes from propaganda, intimidation, lies, and hate speech that has become a sentiment against religious groups, such as the occurrence of Aksi Bela Islam 411 and Aksi Bela Islam 212. Third, the return of Islamophobic narratives due to post-truth politics is shown by the increase in clashes and practices of religious intolerance in Indonesia, where intolerance is carried out by the majority group against minority groups[33].

METHODOLOGY

In this study using a quantitative approach, a comprehensive bibliometric analysis method in the form of document analysis and networking. The information or data is obtained using the Boolean search engine to comb through the Scopus database between 1922 and 2023. The search was conducted on May 28, 2023. Researchers use R/R-Studio tools, VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel to analyze documents, citations, and networks.

The stages taken by researchers are as follows: The first stage, researchers will conduct a literature review on related themes to ensure relevant research is carried out on the topics of Islamophobia, Hijab, in Indonesian through Scopus. In addition, the literature review is useful for determining appropriate keywords and is considered to represent the scope of research.

In the second stage, at this stage researchers used the Boolean operators (TITLE-ABS-KEY (accusations AND of AND islamophobia) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (radicalism AND against) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (muslim AND hijab)) to search Scopus which resulted in 1.134 documents. Furthermore, filtering is done with theBoolean operators (LIMIT-TO (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English")) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")) to limit only English documents and articles as document types, resulting in 141 documents.
The third stage, analysis is carried out on the final document, search using Scopus analyzer and R-studio to find out the number of documents per year, documents by journal, author, affiliation, country, and subject / field. Then an analysis of the document network level was carried out by reading visualizations through VOSviewer and data management of Miscrosoft Excel. The detailed research procedure can be seen in figure 1 below.
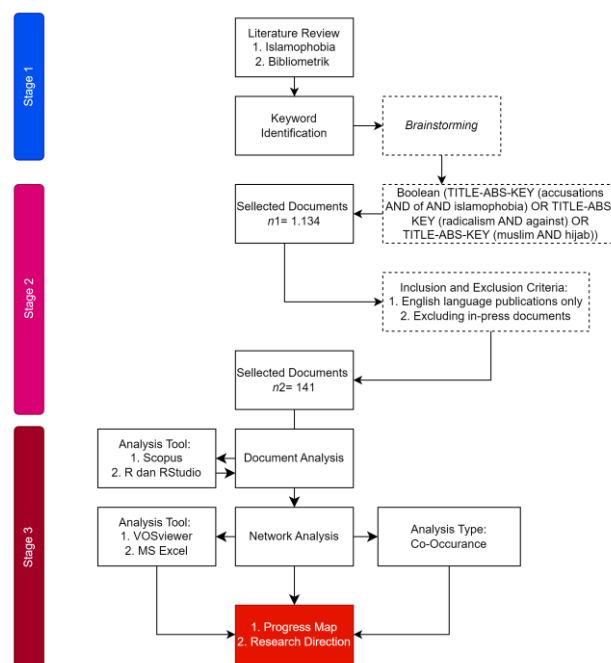
Figure 1 Research Flow

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From 1922 to 2023, the Scopus algorithm identified 1.134 documents issued by ASEAN countries and the US.

Documen Analysis Analisis Dokumen

Key of Main Information About Data (Take from Bib-Shy). **Table 2.1. 1** provides an overview of the 141 documents collected over 101 years. Includes 251 authors, 78 single authors, 12.06% international authorship collaboration, 421 references with an average citation per document of 9.525 citations.

Table 2.1. 2 Summary of The Main Inforation

MAIN INFORMATION	
Timespan	1922:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	123
Documents	141
Annual Growth Rate %	2.9
Document Average Age	6.11
Average citations per doc	9.525
References	6569
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	147
Author's Keywords (DE)	526
AUTHORS	
Authors	251
Authors of single-authored docs	78
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	81
Co-Authors per Doc	1.84
International co-authorships %	12.06
DOCUMENT TYPES	
Article	130

Figure 2.1. 1 shows the development of publications in the field of Islamophobia that was first published in 1922 with a total of 1 publication, from 2013 to 2023 shows a steady development of publications, showing the development of an increase in publications with a decrease that is not too significant.
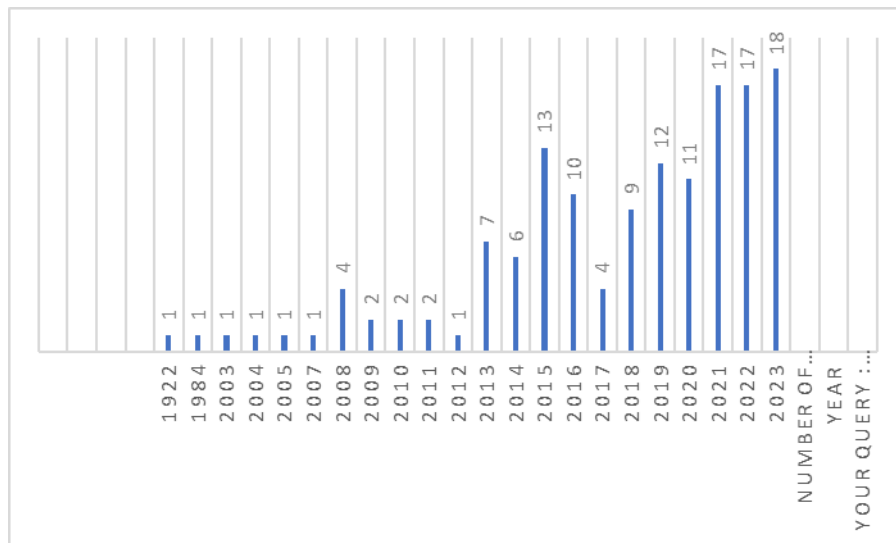

Figure 2.1. 2 Year Charts

Figure 2.1. 3 Shows the name of the author that often appears, in the picture all author names have the same number of publications with the number of publications of 2 documents.
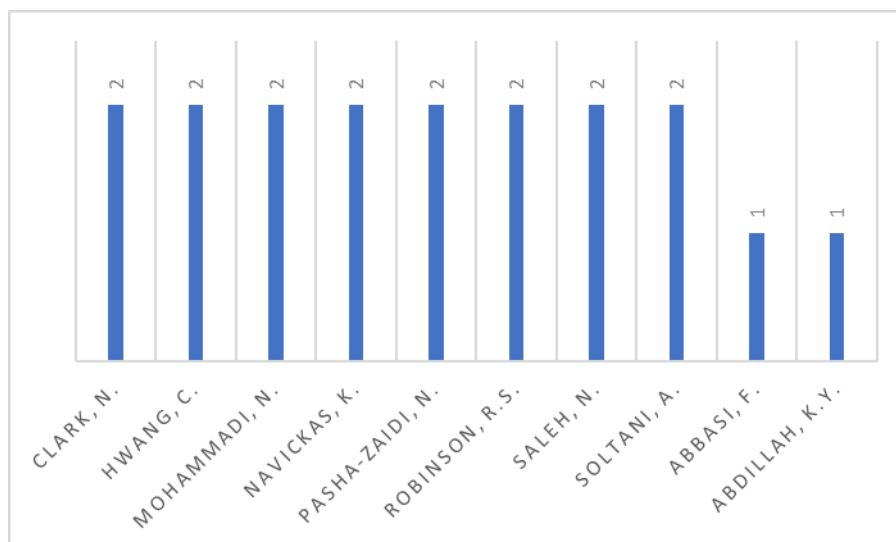

Figure 2.1. 4 Name of Authors Charts

Figure 2.1. 5 shows that the most published universities, namely Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, University of State, and University of Alberta with the topic of Islamophobia have the same number of publications, which is as many as 3 documents[34][35].
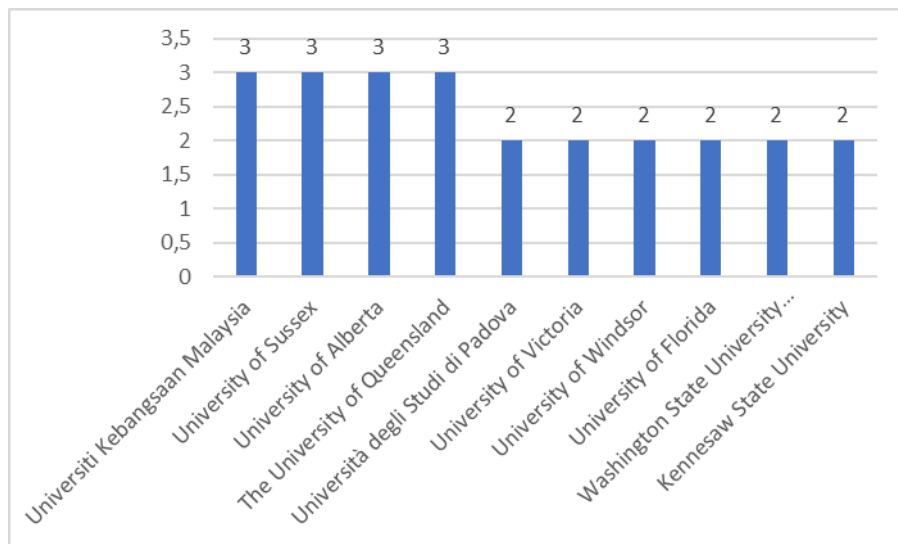
Figure 2.1. 6 Affiliation Charts

Figure 2.1. 7 shows the country that publishes the most articles, namely the United States with the number of publications as many as 25 documents, then continued by the United Kingdom with 21 documents, then the State of Indonesia with the number of publications as many as 15 documents.
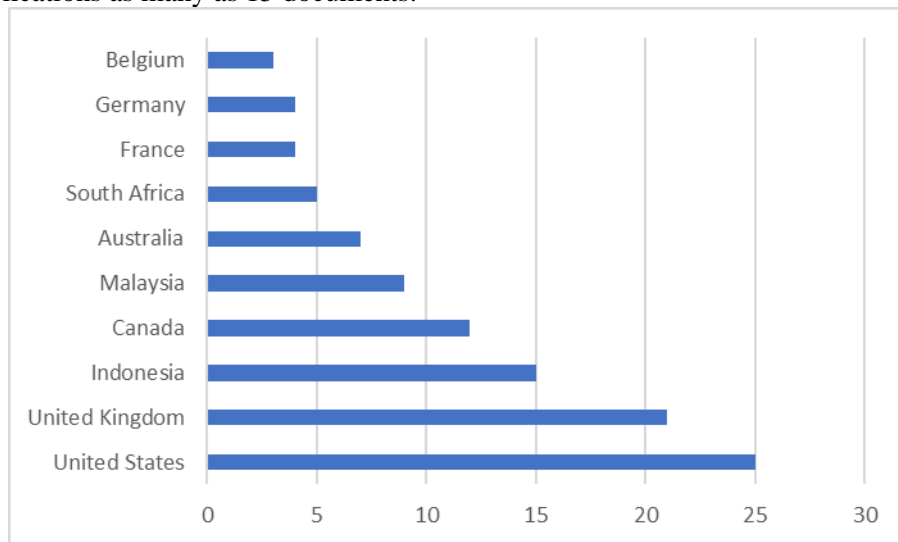

Figure 2.1. 8 Countries Charts

Figure 2.1. 9 The most relevant show is the Journal of Islamic Marketing and Religions with the same number of publications of 4 documents, followed by Hawwa with the number of publications of 3 documents[36]–[38].
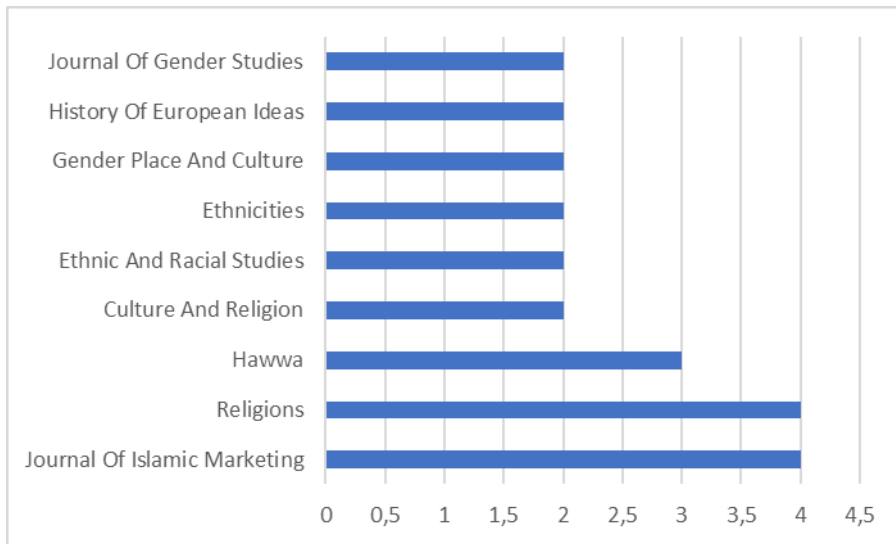
Figure 2.1. 10 Source Charts

Figure 2.1. 11 There are 3 elements examined, namely the name of the publication, journal, list of author names, and the theme or topic used. The three elements are interconnected by gray plot lines that are interrelated with each other. Based on the name of the journal, each journal that shows the author who contributes the most in its publication, especially those with the theme of Islamophobia.

In the first element on the left, the size of the plot shows how much of the publication relates to the theme. Based on the picture below, there are 5 journals that have published the most related to the theme. The most published journals with the theme of Islamophobia are Hawwa and Culture and Religion, which are displayed in dark red because they have the same number of publications and are connected to one author who publishes the most articles, namely Robinson RS, with the number of incoming flow accounts; 2, and outcoming flow account; 4.

Based on the picture below, in the second element, there are 10 authors, among the 10 most published articles, namely Robinson RS[39].

In the third element, each research topic is connected to the author who publishes research results with that theme. From the results of the analysis, there are 7 keywords that are often used. *Hijab, Muslim Women, Islamophobia* are the top positions. This shows that these keywords are closely related to research topics and titles that researchers will raise in the field of Islamophobia, with the theme Accusations of Islamophobia and Radicalism Against Muslim Women in Hijab: Bibliometric Analysis.
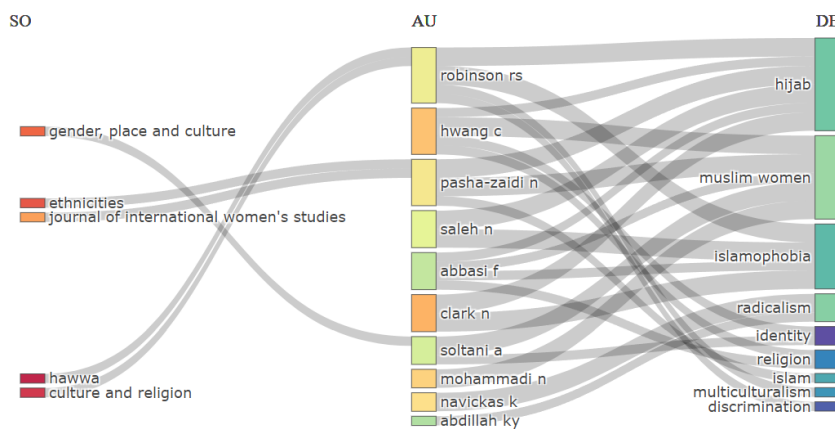

Figure 2.1. 12 Three Field Plot

Figure 2.1. 13 Explaining which is the largest both in terms of SCP and MSCP, from the results of research data explains the 5 most published countries, the first most publications are the USA with the number of SCP 15 documents and MCP 5 documents, then the UK with the number of SCP 12 documents and 1 MCP, followed by Canada which has the SCP value alone with 10 documents, then the State of Indonesia with the number of SCP 9 documents and MCP 1 document, and the last State Australia with the number of SCP 4 documents and MCP 1 document. From this much data, it can be explained that the publication is dominated by the European continent.
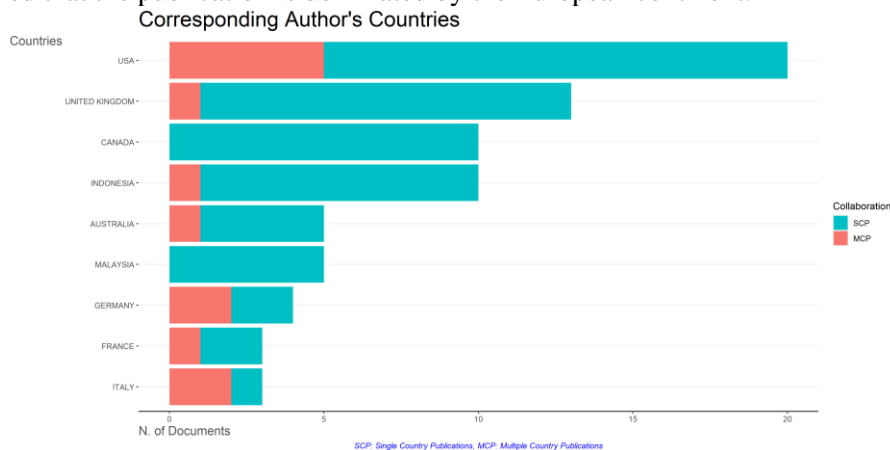

Figure 2.1. 14 Corresponding Author's Countries

Table 2.1. 3 explain which papers have the largest total citations, and which papers have, the first largest article citation is Fekete, L, 2004, Race CL with 276 citation results and TC per year 13.80, the second largest is Afshar, H, 2008, Ethn Racial Stud with 100 citation results and TC per year 6.25 and the third largest Listerborn, C, 2015, Soc Cult Geogr with citation results of 71 and TC per year 7.89, it can be seen in the data table that the year published does not affect TC in each year[40].

Table 2.1. 4 Most Global Cited Document

Paper	Total Citations	TC per Year
FEKETE L, 2004, RACE CL	276	13.80
AFSHAR H, 2008, ETHN RACIAL STUD	100	6.25
LISTERBORN C, 2015, SOC CULT GEOGR	71	7.89
BYNG MD, 2010, CRIT SOCIOL	65	4.64
TOLAYMAT LD, 2011, J COUNS PSYCHOL	55	4.23
SHIRAZI F, 2010, INT J CULT STUD	53	3.79
SWAMI V, 2014, BR J PSYCHOL	47	4.70
AL-HEJIN B, 2015, DISCOURSE COMMUN	43	4.78
WERBNER P, 2009, SOUTH ASIAN DIASPORA	41	2.73
SILVERSTEIN PA, 2008, PATTERNS PREJUDICE	38	2.38

Network Analytics

Figure 2.2. 1 Explaining the dataset with co-occurance network analysis by drinking cluster 20, in the figure there are 3 clusters with colors, namely red, green, and blue. In the red cluster there are 41 items, in the green cluster there are 32 items, while in the blue cluster there are 25 items. In the picture below there are keywords that dominate, namely the keywords Radicalism and Muslim Women.
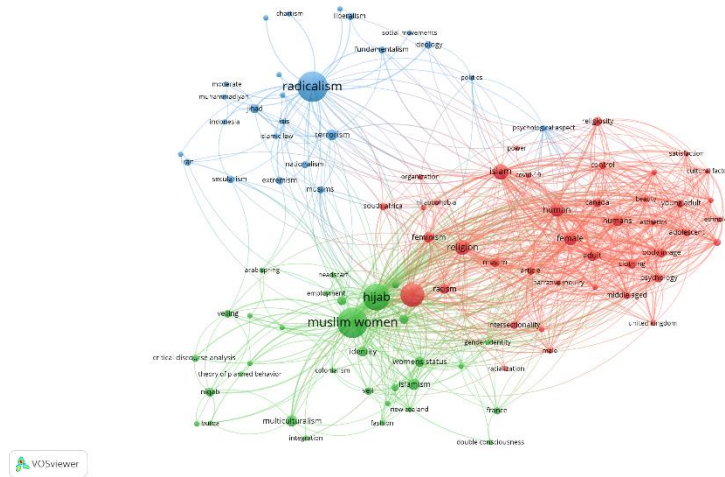
Figure 2.2. 2 Network Visualisation

Figure 2.2. 3 Shows keyword network analysis based on co-occurance overlay. The use of keywords is often used from 2014 to 2022, and keywords that are still relatively used around the 2020s. It can be seen that the keywords Moderate, Racialication, and Racism are the keywords with usage in 2022 but few discuss. While the keyword Radicalism is a keyword with a relatively long usage around the 2016s and is often discussed.
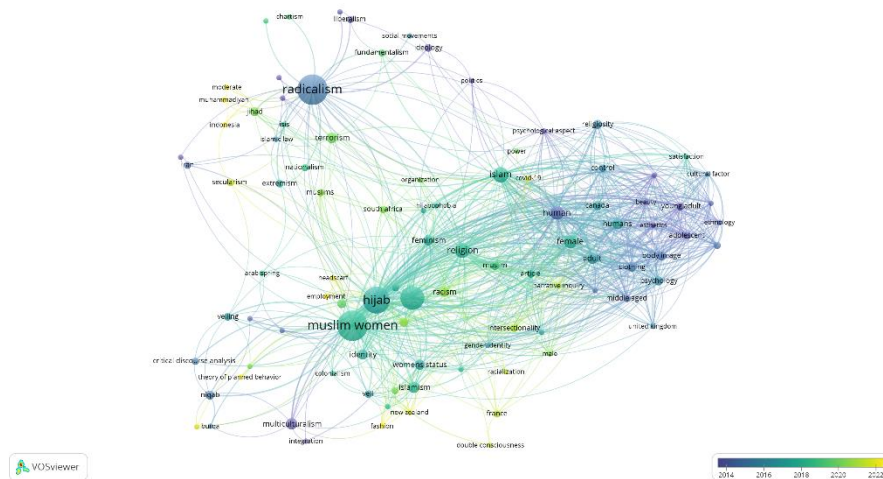

Figure 2.2. 4 Overlay Visualisation

Figure 2.2. 5, Researchers analyzed the highest keyword density. The highest keyword density is indicated by bright yellow data in the example keywords Women Muslim, Radicalism, and Hijab, while the yellow data is blurred as in the example of Religion, Islamism, and Multiculturalism.
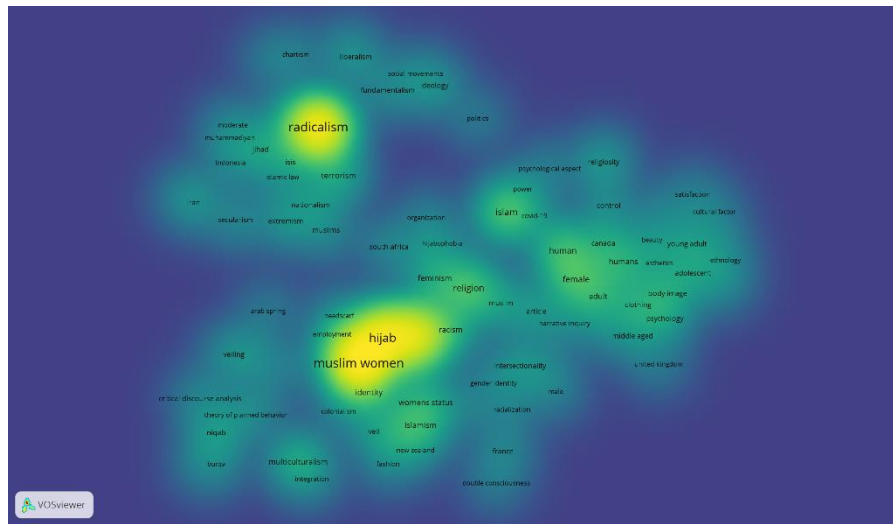
Figure 2.2. 6 Density Visualisation

Table 2.2. 1 below shows keywords rather than co-occurrenceance density in each cluster that has a main theme in research in the field of Islamophobia. In the first cluster there are keywords Feminism, Hijabophobia, Islamophobia, and the second cluster there are keywords Discrimination, Hijab, Niqab, and the third cluster there are keywords Muslim, Liberalism, and Politics.

Table 2.2. 2 Keyword of Co-ocurane Density

Keyword	Occurance	Cluster
1. Feminism	6	1
2. Hijabophobia	2	
3. Islamophobia	34	
4. Muslim	5	
5. Racism	6	
1. Discrimination	5	2
2. Colonialism	2	
3. Gender	5	
4. Hijab	43	
5. Niqab	5	
1. Fundamentalism	3	3
2. Liberalism	3	
3. Muslims	3	
4. Moderate	2	
5. Politics	2	

CONCLUSION

The results of this study data are to determine patterns in accusations of Islamophobia and Radicalism against Muslim women wearing hijab in Indonesia between 1922 and 2023. The analysis was conducted at five levels of broad bibliometric indicators, namely scientific production, author, country level, affiliation, source or journal. This bibliometric study provides many advantages at the beginning for analysts who want to know more and add insight into the accusations of Islamophobia and Radicalism against Muslim women wearing hijab in Indonesia. This research helps prospective researchers to gain new insights and trends in accusations of Islamophobia and Radicalism against Muslim women wearing hijab in Indonesia.

This research is limited to articles indexed in WoS data, Google Scholar, and Scopus databases. Future research should include databases and others to track subject growth. This biliometric analysis serves as a descriptive tool, revealing information about the most influential articles. Therefore, it is hoped that the author in the future can study more deeply and thoroughly related to allegations of Islamophobia and radicalism against Muslim women wearing hijab in Indonesia and application in the use of bibliometric studies and literature research studies so that it is easier to read and also include citation of documents from Google Scholar, WoS, Scopus, etc.

Acknowledgements

Author Contribution

All authors contributed equally to the main contributor to this paper, some are as chairman, member, financier, article translator, and final editor. All authors read and approved the final paper.

Conflicts of Interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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