

Bibliometric Analysis of Development Map And The Direction of Religious Moderation Research In Scopus Database 1988-2024)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the development and direction of religious moderation research registered in the Scopus database from 1988 to 2024. The analysis method in this study is carried out in three stages, first conducting a literature review of related themes to ensure that relevant research is carried out on bibliometric topics; second, conduct a search to get an idea of whether the research will cover a number of minimum required ; third, do analysis document end search with using Scopus analyzer and R and Rstudio to find out the number of documents per year, document based on journal, writer, affiliate, country And subject/field. Next is done analysis to level Network document with read visualization through VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel data processing with co-authorship analysis type (co-authorship), say key (co-occurrence) , And partner bibliometrics (bibliometric coupling). The results of the analysis show that there has been a significant increase in the number of publications related to religious moderation, especially after 2010, reflecting the increasing academic attention to this issue. This study also identified several key themes, such as religious moderation education, the role of government in promoting moderation, and the challenges faced in implementing moderation values in society. The findings in this analysis are expected to provide a broader understanding of scientific insight for researchers and policy makers in formulating strategies to implement religious moderation programs, especially in Indonesia, which has the largest Muslim population in the world.

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INTRODUCTION

Religious moderation is a view and attitude that prioritizes justice and proportionality in practicing religious teachings, releasing extremism and liberalism [1]. This concept is very important, especially for the Indonesian nation which has a diversity of religions, cultures, tribes, and races. Religious moderation is not only an external understanding in practicing religion , but more than that, it must be an attitude that unites every individual in a diverse society [2]. As social beings, every individual in socializing must prioritize a moderate attitude, paying attention to the rights and interests of others who are full of diversity.

In the current era, the realization of religious moderation has become a necessity, especially in Indonesia, especially in facing the challenges of digitalization of life. This is because the narratives presented in the digital world often display and offer issues of religious intolerance. The unstoppable digital world spreads so quickly and sometimes the filters from society are still very minimalist. Therefore, it is necessary to massify the attitude of religious moderation as an effort to stem the potentials that arise due to horizontal conflicts and pragmatic politics [3]. Religious moderation can function as a tool to build interfaith dialogue and create social harmony amidst differences in ethnicity, race, and religion [4]. In other words, religious moderation in Indonesia can be used as a comprehensive approach, involving all aspects of social life, education, and interaction between religious

communities. By implementing a moderate attitude in the midst of society, a harmonious, balanced and balanced pattern of life is created, free from conflicts of interest [5]. Meanwhile, in building an inclusive and tolerant attitude among the younger generation, Sarawati emphasized that Islamic universities must utilize social media to build a character of religious moderation among students, who are a generation that is very dominantly connected to the digital world [6]. This is in line with research by Messakh which shows that Christian religious education can be a tool to build religious moderation in facing the challenges of the 5.0 era [7]. In general, religious education makes a positive contribution in internalizing the values of religious moderation for students and the wider public [8], [9]. So ideally religious teachings are to create harmonious conditions in society, but in the context of religious moderation, there is still a phenomenon of increasing intolerance and radicalization among the younger generation, so this is a serious challenge for the multicultural Indonesian nation.

The purpose of this study is to map the development of religious moderation research in the Scopus database from 1988 to 2024, and to identify relevant research trends and directions. This study is important because religious moderation is one of the pillars in maintaining harmony between religious communities in Indonesia. With the increasing issues of intolerance and radicalization, it is important to understand how education can play a role in shaping the character of religious moderation in society. In addition, bibliometric analysis of existing research can provide insight into future research trends and needs, so that it can help in formulating more effective education policies in addressing these issues [10]–[12]. Thus, this study is expected to provide an understanding of religious moderation so that it can reduce the potential for radicalization, especially among the younger generation who are the heirs of sustainable development [13], [14]. In addition, this research can also contribute to how to prepare and implement religious moderation programs so that better and more enlightened conditions of diversity in Indonesia can be realized.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research on religious moderation has grown significantly, especially in Indonesia, which is home to a diverse range of religions, cultures, and ethnicities [15]. Religious moderation is understood as a fair and tolerant approach to practicing religion, avoiding both extremism and liberalism [16]. A central focus in the literature on religious moderation is the role of religious education as a means of internalizing moderate values, with educational institutions playing a crucial role in shaping moderate attitudes among the younger generation. Furthermore, religious moderation is seen as a strategic tool to mitigate social conflicts arising from religious and ethnic differences, particularly in the digital age, where intolerant narratives are often prevalent [17]. Studies show that religious education, through inclusive curricula and the use of social media, significantly contributes to building tolerance and promoting harmonious interactions in society [18], [19].

However, despite the growing academic attention to religious moderation, there are gaps that need to be addressed, such as the lack of international collaboration and the limited exploration of the connection between religious moderation and psychological well-being [20]. Additionally, the implementation of religious moderation policies has not been thoroughly examined in long-term studies. Recent trends indicate that issues related to religious moderation education, government roles, and social challenges have become key research topics [21]. The increasing number of publications on religious moderation in recent years highlights the importance of this theme, with hopes that further research will deepen understanding and improve the implementation of religious moderation policies, fostering a more inclusive and harmonious society.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a bibliometric analysis method with a descriptive approach [22], [23], [24], [25], [26]. Information is obtained by using a Boolean search engine to comb through Scopus pages between years 1988 to 2024. The search

was conducted on November 14, 2024 at 09:15. Researchers using R and Rstudio tools, VosViewer and Microsoft Excel to analyze citation, content document And network. Procedure Which done referring to on study previously used bibliometric analysis to produce maps of themes. study in various field, like The Cultural Landscape and Heritage Studies [27] [28].

In the first stage, researchers will conduct a literature review on related themes to ensure relevant research is conducted on bibliometric topics. In addition, literature reviews useful for determining appropriate keywords and deemed to be able to represent the scope study.

The second stage, to get an idea of whether the research will cover the number of minimum required, researchers will look at the number of publications that have been published. If There is hundreds publication, for example more from 500, number This can it is said Enough in a waysubstantial to ensure the use of bibliometric analysis. The research area is considered small if there are only dozens of documents published therefore, the application of analysis bibliometrics in this field of study is not permitted, because analysis on a limited scale will become redundant. In this particular situation, it would be more acceptable if the approach conducted was a meta-analysis and systematic review of existing documents. On stage This researcher using the boolean operator TITLE-ABS-KEY (religious AND moderation) For do search on Scopus Which produce 706 document. Next filtration done with operator boolean TITLE-ABS-KEY (religious AND moderation) AND (SUBJAREA, "SOCI") OR (SUBJAREA, "ARTS")) (DOCTYPE , "ar")) AND (LANGUAGE, "ENGLISH")) to issue an article in press and only enter documents in English to produce documents end as many as 419.

Stage third, analysis done to document end search with using Scopus analyzer and R and Rstudio to find out the number of documents per year, document based on journal, writer, affiliate, country And subject/field. Next is done analysis to level Network document with read visualization through VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel data processing with co-authorship analysis type (co-authorship), say key (co-occurrence) , And partner bibliometrics (bibliometric coupling). In study This, co-authorship And co-occurrence will used For map development study about publication themes religious moderation . Whereas bibliometric coupling used For know trend authorship through Network Which most dominant. Procedure study This can seen on Figure 1 below:

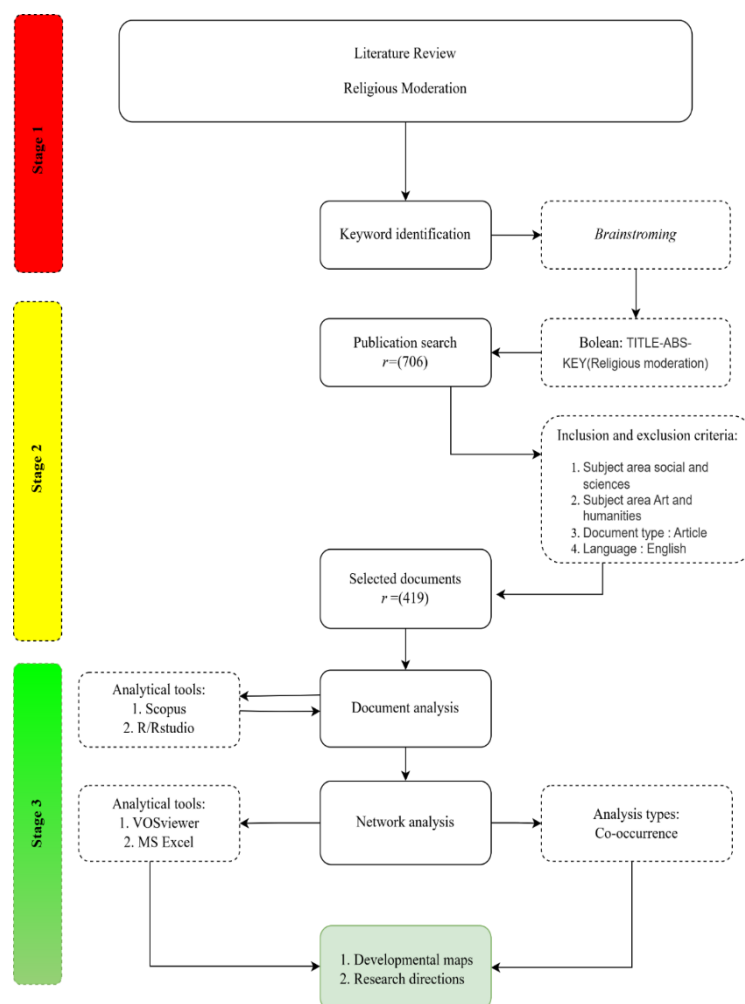


Figure 1. Research Procedure

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Document Analysis Based on Year of Publication Development of Scientific Articles on Religious Moderation

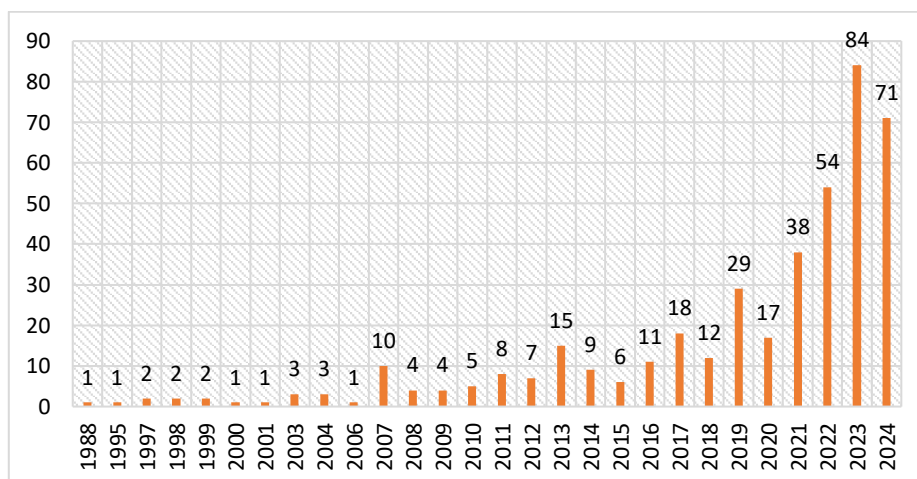


Figure 2. Results of Bibliometric Analysis of the Development of Religious Moderation Publications by Year

Based on the data in figure 2 above, it can be seen that the development of scientific article publications on religious moderation shows an increasing trend since it was first published until the last year analyzed. The most prominent

spike in the increase in publication significance occurred in the last few years. The data shows that the number of publications has increased from only 1 article when it was first published in 1988 to 84 articles in 2023, and until this data was accessed there were 71 publications in 2024. This increase in development can illustrate how academics pay attention to the theme of religious moderation, especially in the socio-cultural and educational context.

One of the factors that contributed to the increase in discussion of the issue of religious moderation was the existence of government policies that support religious moderation. For example, there is a program from the Ministry of Religion and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology in strengthening religious moderation by emphasizing the establishment of religious moderation houses in universities [29]. Meanwhile, as a basis for strengthening the values of religious moderation for students in schools, the implementation of religious moderation-based education is also carried out so that students' awareness of religious practice increases and shows positive results [30]. This shows that there is an urgent need for further research in this area, which may explain why publications have increased drastically.

However, there are also differences in developments seen in certain years. For example, a significant spike in publications occurred in 2021 and 2022, which may have been triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic situation. During this period, many studies focused on the impact of the pandemic on various aspects of life, including religious moderation [31]. This study shows that during times of crisis, there is an increased interest in understanding and implementing religious moderation as an effort to overcome social tensions that may arise due to differences in views and beliefs.

In addition, other factors such as collaboration between the government and academics on the issue of religious moderation also play an important role. Research shows that this relationship mutually supports and strengthens efforts to promote religious moderation in Indonesia [32]. With support from various parties, including educational institutions and the community, research on religious moderation is growing. On the other hand, the decline in the number of publications in certain years, such as 2015 and 2016, may be due to the lack of attention or focus on this issue in the academic context at that time. This shows that publication trends are not always linear and can be influenced by various external factors, including policy changes, social conditions, and emerging research needs.

Overall, the analysis of developments by year shows that the development of scientific article publications on religious moderation is greatly influenced by government policies, social conditions of society, and collaboration of various parties. With more attention to the theme of religious moderation, it is hoped that further research can provide significant contributions to understanding and implementing religious moderation in Indonesia.

Analysis by Country of Production

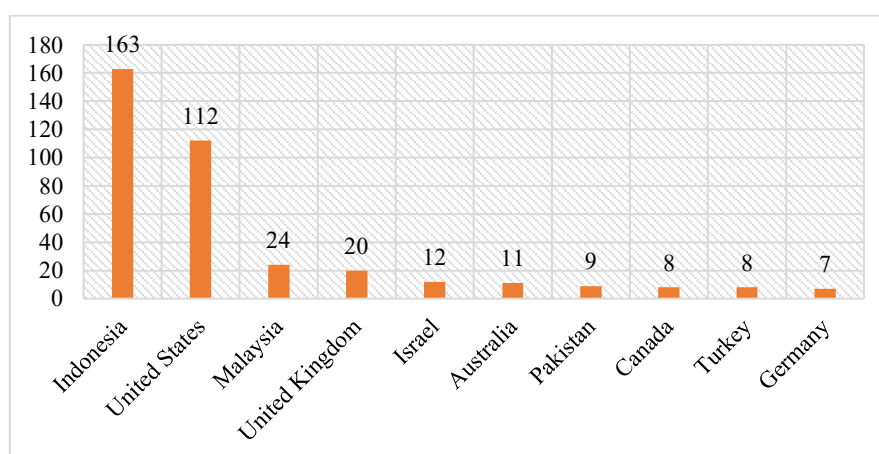


Figure 3. Results of Bibliometric Analysis of Countries Producing Scientific Works

Based on figure 3 above, it shows that Indonesia is the country that dominates the production of scientific articles on religious moderation with a total of 163 publications, followed by the United States with 112 publications. Other countries such as Malaysia, England, and Israel have a much lower number of publications, with 24, 20, and 12 publications respectively. This reflects that religious moderation, especially in the context of Islam, is a very relevant and important issue in Indonesia as a country with the largest Muslim population in the world.

One of the main reasons why Indonesia has a much higher number of publications compared to other countries is because of the government's policy of actively promoting religious moderation. Since 2019, the Ministry of Religious Affairs has launched various programs and policies in order to strengthen the spirit of religious moderation, including the program to establish Religious Moderation Houses in educational institutions [15], [33]. This policy not only encourages academic research, but also creates space for discussion and collaboration between academics and practitioners in the field.

On the other hand, the United States, despite having a high number of publications, its publications are more dominated by issues related to pluralism and interfaith tolerance in a broader context, not only focusing on religious moderation [17], [34]. This may explain why publications on religious moderation in this country are not as many as in Indonesia. In addition, the different social and political contexts in the United States, including issues related to religious freedom and human rights, also influence the focus of research conducted by academics in the country.

The development of publications in Malaysia, England, and Israel can be explained by several causal factors. In Malaysia, the issue of religious moderation is also a serious concern, but related to academic publications it may still be limited by stricter regulations and policies regarding academic freedom and discussion in public spaces [35], [36]. Meanwhile, in England and Israel, although there is much interest in discussing issues of religious moderation, the focus of research is often more directed at broader issues of interreligious interaction and conflict, not only limited to specific aspects of moderation [2], [37]. Thus, based on this analysis, it can be stated that Indonesia is at the forefront of research on religious moderation. This is due to the encouragement of government policies and urgent social needs. Meanwhile, other countries have different focuses and challenges that affect the number of publications produced related to the theme of moderation.

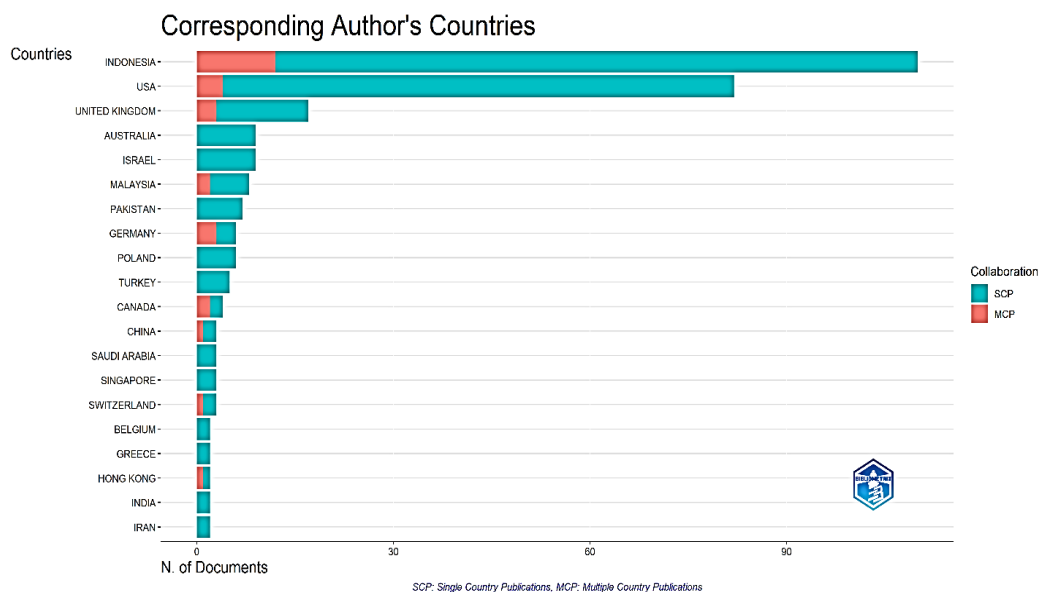


Figure 4. Publication Contributions by Country

Based on figure 4 on publication contributions according to *Single Country Publications (SCP)* and *Multiple Country Publications (MCP)*, it shows that most documents from Indonesia come from *Single Country Publications*

(SCP). This shows that more research is done by domestic authors compared to international collaboration. Authors from the United States also experience something not much different from Indonesia, namely that their authors have not collaborated much with other countries. Likewise for other countries whose contributions are smaller than the two countries, such as the United Kingdom, Malaysia, China, Switzerland also show that their authors have not collaborated much with other countries. Meanwhile, Authors from Germany, Canada and Hong Kong have a balanced proportion of *Multiple Country Publications (MCP)* with *Single Country Publications (SCP)*. Although the author's contribution in terms of the number of productions is less, it shows a relatively good collaboration between domestic authors and international authors.

Documents Affiliation

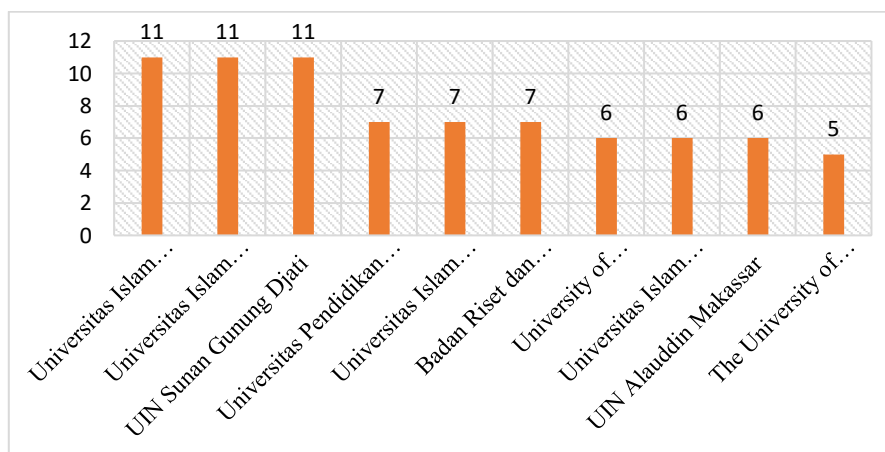


Figure 5. Results of Bibliometric Analysis Based on Author Affiliation and Number of Authors Publishing Articles

Based on the affiliation data above, it shows that several universities in Indonesia, especially the State Islamic University (UIN), have a significant role in producing research in the field of religious moderation. The State Islamic University (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, the State Islamic University (UIN) Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, and the State Islamic University (UIN) Sunan Gunung Djati were each able to produce 11 publications. This shows that these institutions are able to become centers for the study of religious moderation in Indonesia. In addition, the Indonesian Education University (UPI), UIN North Sumatra, and the National Research and Innovation Agency also contributed to the publication of religious moderation with 7 publications each.

One of the reasons why these universities dominate publications is because these campuses have study programs that focus on Islamic religious education and relevant social studies. For example, research conducted by researchers at the State Islamic University has focused more on integrating the values of religious moderation into the education curriculum as an important part of character development [38]. This reflects the institution's commitment not only to producing research products, but also to realizing research results in education in a practical way.

The difference in the number of publications between Indonesian higher education institutions and foreign universities, such as the University of Michigan and The University of Texas at San Antonio, can be explained by different social contexts and educational policies. Indonesian universities, especially those focused on Islamic studies, have a strong government incentive to promote religious moderation as part of the national strategy to counter extremism and radicalism [17]. Meanwhile, foreign universities may focus more on broader issues related to pluralism and interfaith interaction, which do not always focus on religious moderation in the context of Islam [39].

Furthermore, institutions such as the National Research and Innovation Agency also show that research on religious moderation is not only limited to academic environments, but also involves public policy and applied

research that can help in community development [40]. This shows that collaboration between academics and policymakers is very important in promoting religious moderation in Indonesia.

Overall, this analysis shows that universities in Indonesia, especially UIN, have a significant role in research and publication on religious moderation. With support from stakeholders, namely the government and high social relevance, it is hoped that educational institutions will continue to increase their contribution to the development of understanding and practice of religious moderation in society.

Documents by Author

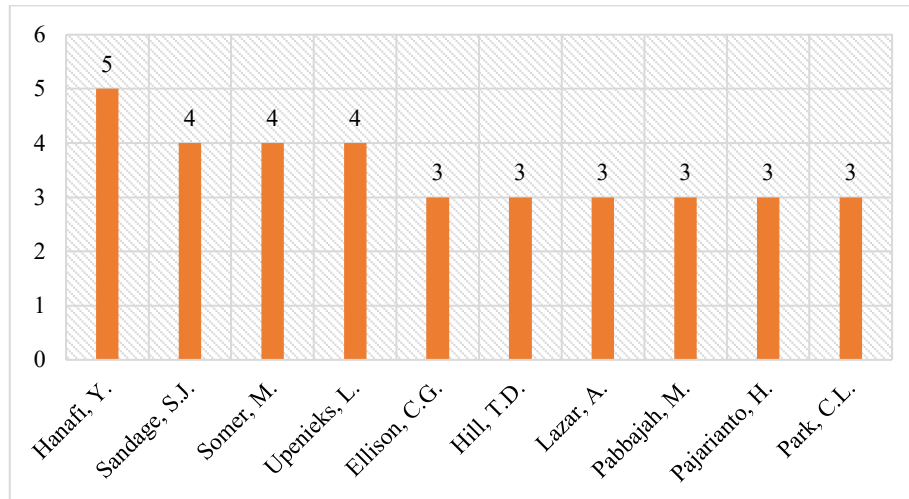


Figure 6. Results of Bibliometric Analysis Based on Authors

Based on table 5 above, it shows that Hanafi, Y. is the author who has the highest contribution with 5 articles. Other authors, such as Sandage, SJ, Somer, M., and Upenieks, L., each have 4 articles, indicating that they are also active in studying the issue of religious moderation, although with a slightly lower number of contributions. Furthermore, several authors with contributions of 3 articles, such as Ellison, CG, Hill, TD, Lazar, A., Pabbajah, M., Pajarianto, H., and Park, CL. These data indicate that the topic of religious moderation involves several authors who consistently contribute, with several authors standing out as the main drivers in the development of the study. This reflects the existence of a cross-disciplinary concentration on the theme of moderation involving views from various scientific perspectives, including sociology, theology, and psychology. With the fact of varied contributions, the diversity of these authors can enrich scientific understanding and approaches to religious moderation.

Table 1. Authors Who Have a Major Impact on Writing Articles on Religious Moderation

Author	H_Index	G_Index	M_Index	TC	NP	PY_start
Somer M	4	4	0.222	256	4	2007
Sandage Sj	3	4	0.2	30	4	2010
Zarzycka B	3	3	0.333	40	3	2016
Ali M	2	2	0.5	18	2	2021
Aziz A	2	2	0.5	20	2	2021
Branco Kj	2	2	0.083	21	2	2001
Burhanuddin N	2	2	0.667	7	2	2022
Djupe Pa	2	2	0.182	23	2	2014
Fahrudin	2	2	0.667	5	2	2022
Grzywacz Jg	2	2	0.333	30	2	2019

Table 2. Journal Impact Development

Source	h_index	g_index	m_index	TC	NP	PY_start
ARCHIVES OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	5	6	0.455	49	6	2014
DEMOCRATIZATION	5	6	0.417	198	6	2013
HTS TEOLOGIESE STUDIES / THEOLOGICAL STUDIES	5	8	0.714	84	20	2018
JOURNAL OF RELIGION AND HEALTH	5	10	0.357	116	10	2011
JOURNAL FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF RELIGION	4	5	0.235	181	5	2008
JURNAL PENDIDIKAN ISLAM	4	6	0.800	46	10	2020
PARTY POLITICS	4	4	0.333	145	4	2013
PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY	4	5	0.267	54	5	2010
RELIGIONS	4	10	0.500	107	17	2017
AHKAM: JURNAL ILMU SYARIAH	3	4	0.750	17	4	2021

Based on table2 above, the *Archives of Sexual Behavior Journal* has an h-index of 5 (five), indicating that 5 (five) articles from this journal each have at least 5 (five) citations. This indicates that this journal has a significant impact in its field. Meanwhile, the g_index owned by the *Archives of Sexual Behavior Journal* is 6, indicating a strong distribution of citations in the most frequently cited articles. The Islamic Education Journal has an m_index highest at 0.800, indicating rapid citation growth since its publication in 2020. *HTS Teologiese/Theological Studies* has a m_index of 0.714, showing good growth since 2018.

In another analysis, based on Total Citations (TC), the *Democratization Journal* ranks highest with 198 citations. In addition, *the Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* also shows high performance with 181 citations. This number of citations shows the relevance of the journal in producing frequently referenced articles. Analysis Based on Number of Articles (NP) shows that the Journal with the highest Number of Articles (NP) is *HTS Teologiese/Theological Studies* with a total of 20 articles and *Religions* which has 17 articles. This shows that these journals have a fairly high publication volume compared to other journals in the table that has been presented.

Trends Based on Year of Initial Publication (PY_start), the New High Impact Journal, *HTS Teologiese/Theological Studies*, published since 2018, has experienced rapid citation growth. This shows its potential as a new, relevant journal in this field. In addition, *Religions*, which began publishing in 2020, also showed good performance with stable citation growth. Meanwhile, the old, stable journal, *Journal of Religion and Health* (PY_start 2011), showed consistent performance as the journal with the highest citations.

Based on the analysis of the impact of the journal above, it can be concluded that journals such as *Archives of Sexual Behavior* and *Democratization* can be considered as major journals in this field because they have high h_index, g_index, and TC. Meanwhile, journals such as *HTS Teologiese/Theological Studies* and *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* show rapid growth and have good potential to become more influential journals in the future . Thus, it can be recommended to researchers to prioritize journals with high h_index and m_index for publication or reference, because these journals show significant impact in the literature. Next, the analysis of the distribution of author productivity based on Lotka's Law can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Distribution of Author Productivity Based on Lotka's Law

Documents written	N. of Authors	Proportion of Authors
1	959	0.931
2	56	0.054
3	11	0.011
4	3	0.003
5	1	0.001

Based on table 3 above, it shows that 93.1 % of authors only produce 1 document, and 5.4% of authors produce 2 documents. In accordance with the basic principle of Lotka's Law, it states that most authors only contribute a little. This proportion indicates that most contributions are made by non-regular authors or one-time publications. Meanwhile, writers who can be said to have Medium Productivity are 1.1 % of writers who produced 3 documents. This shows a more consistent contribution, although it is still in the medium category. Meanwhile, writers who produce high documents with 5 documents are only 0.1%. These writers can be categorized as the most productive writers and can be considered as core contributors or experts in their fields so that they can be a reference for other writers.

Lotka's Law states that the number of authors writing n documents will decrease exponentially as the number of documents increases. In the data above, a suitable pattern is seen, namely that there are more authors writing 1 document than authors writing 3 or 5 documents. This shows that the distribution of productivity in the analyzed academic community follows Lotka's law.

Thus, based on the analysis above, implications for research can be conveyed, namely *first*, authors who produced 5 documents (0.1%) are worthy of further study, because they are likely to be key figures or leaders in this field, and their articles may be an important reference for understanding research trends. *Second*, because the majority of authors only wrote 1 document, a strategy is needed to encourage their further involvement, for example through collaboration or research training. *Third*, related to the distribution of knowledge, this pattern shows that major contributions to the literature come from a small number of productive authors. Therefore, further research should focus on the influence of productive authors on the development of the field being studied. Next, the analysis is based on the author's productivity over time, according to figure 7:

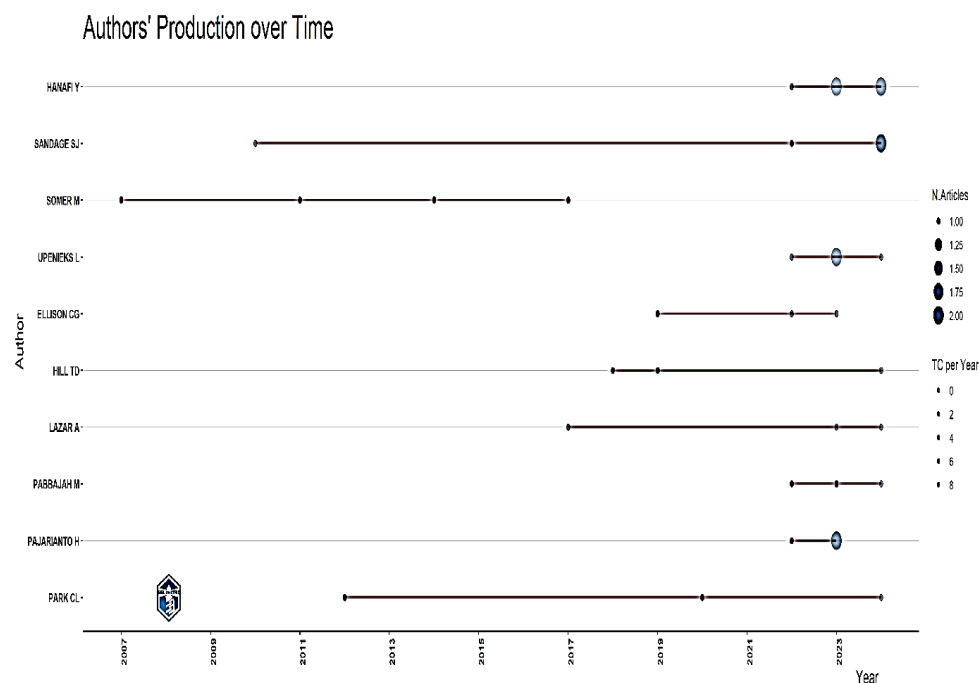


Figure 7. Author Production over time

Based on figure 7 above, the authors with the most contributions are Hanafi Y. and Sandage SJ. have a significant contribution in a particular year, as seen from the larger size and color of the dots. Upeniks, L. and Pajarianto, H. also showed a high contribution, especially in recent years. Hill, TD, Lazar, A and Park, CL have consistent contributions across years, albeit in small amounts (shown by smaller dots). While the Publication Trend Based on Time Range of Publication, it can be explained that Most publications occurred after 2010, indicating an increase in attention to the topic. There is a decrease in contributions in the period before 2000, which may reflect a lack of interest or poorly documented data. Publication activity begins to increase in the years 2017 to 2022, which may indicate a

growing research trend in the field. Authors such as Upenieks, L., Hill, T.D., and Pabbajah, M. began contributing in recent years, indicating a regeneration of authors in this research field. Pabbajah, M. and Upenieks, L. have a more scattered pattern of contributions but tend to be closer to the most recent years.

Based on the analysis of author production over time, it can be concluded that authors such as Hanafi Y. and Sandage SJ can be considered as major contributors in this field, based on the intensity of publications. The research trend shows an increase in publications in the period 2017–2022 indicating that this field is increasingly relevant, with many new studies being conducted. For novice or new researchers, they can study the contributions of authors such as Hanafi Y. and Sandage SJ to understand the trends and topics of interest in this field.

Documents By Source

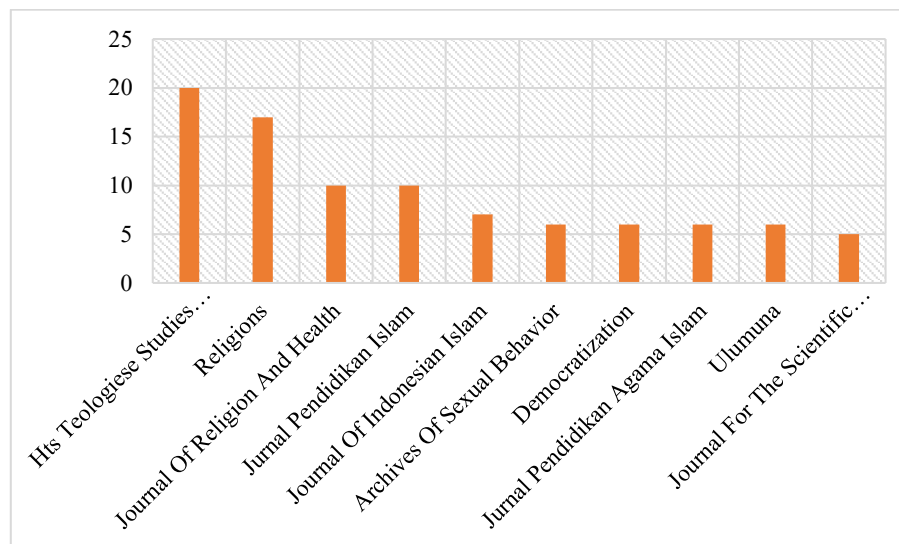
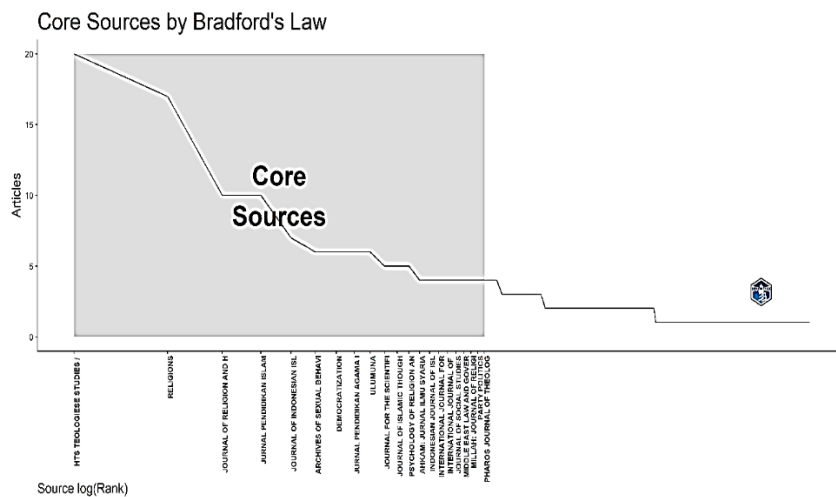


Figure 8. Document Analysis Based on Source

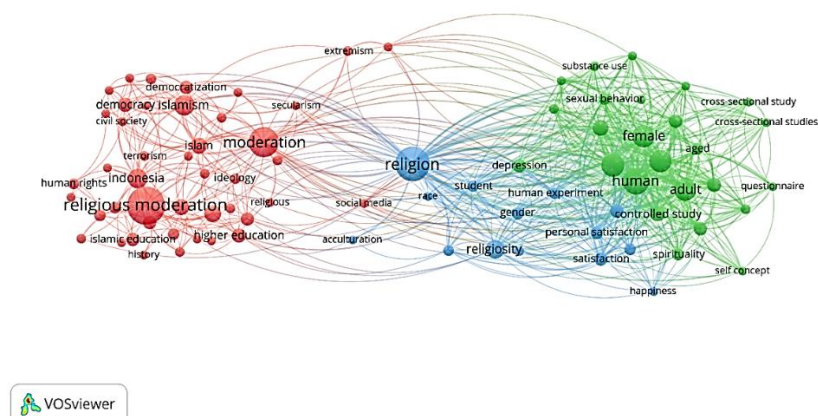
Based on the available data, the theme of religious moderation has been able to become a topic that attracts attention in various academic journals. HTS Teologiese Studies Theological Studies leads the publications with 20. This shows a fairly strong interest from a theological perspective on the issue of moderation. Religions is slightly below with 17 publications, reflecting significant attention from the study of religions to this issue. In the field of health and education, the Journal of Religion and Health and the Journal of Islamic Education each have 10 publications, indicating an important relationship between religion, health, and education in the context of moderation. The Journal of Indonesian Islam with 7 publications shows a focus on the case of Indonesia as a country with the largest Muslim population in the world. Other publications, such as Archives of Sexual Behavior (6), Democratization (6), and the Journal of Islamic Religious Education (6), show the cross-disciplinary dimensions of religious moderation, including its relationship to sexuality, democracy, and religious education. Journals such as Ulumuna and the Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion with 6 and 5 publications respectively, show important contributions from the perspective of Islamic education and the scientific study of religion. These data provide a clear picture that religious moderation is a major focus of study from various academic perspectives. On the other hand, analysis based on core sources can be seen in the following figure 9:



Based on the graph shown, it can be seen that the "Core Sources" area includes journals with the most articles contributed in the field you are analyzing. Some journals in the core zone include: HTS Teologiese/Theological Studies, Religions, Journal of Religion and Health . These journals produce a significant number of articles, making them the most relevant sources of information in the author's research area.

After the core zone, the graph shows a sharp decline in the number of articles produced by other journals. Journals such as Party Politics and Pharos Journal and Theolog are in the second and peripheral zone. This shows that they are still relevant but less significant than journals in the core zone. This analysis shows that most of the literature in this field is concentrated in a few core journals, in accordance with the principle of Bradford's Law. Thus, focusing on core journals can provide access to most of the relevant information in the field. As for the Research Implications, for Researchers, Researchers can prioritize journals in the core zone to search for relevant articles, because these journals most often make important contributions to the field. For Libraries, Institutions can prioritize subscriptions or purchases of core journals to support access to the literature most relevant to researchers. In addition, an evaluation of the distribution of sources can be carried out, namely Journals in the second zone and periphery may have articles with a more specific or different focus. Therefore, although their contribution is smaller, they can still be used to broaden insights into certain aspects of the field being studied.

Occurrence (network)



Based on Figure 2 above, it shows the relationship between publication keywords related to religious moderation. There are three large clusters displayed with red clusters, green clusters, and blue clusters. The red cluster with the

main keyword religious moderation, followed by *Islam*, *democracy*, *higher education*, *civil society*, *secularism*, *extremism*. This shows the attention of researchers to the ideological aspects of religion and education and the effects of religious moderation on society. The green cluster which is the main keyword is *human*, *adult*, *female*, *spirituality*, *happiness*, *controlled study*. This reflects the relationship between religious moderation and aspects of behavior, mental health, and the ability to achieve well-being. While for the blue cluster, the keywords that appear are *religion*, *religiosity*, *student*, *social media*, and *race*. With these keywords, it shows the tendency of researchers to emphasize the relationship between religiosity and social aspects.

Occurrence (overlay)

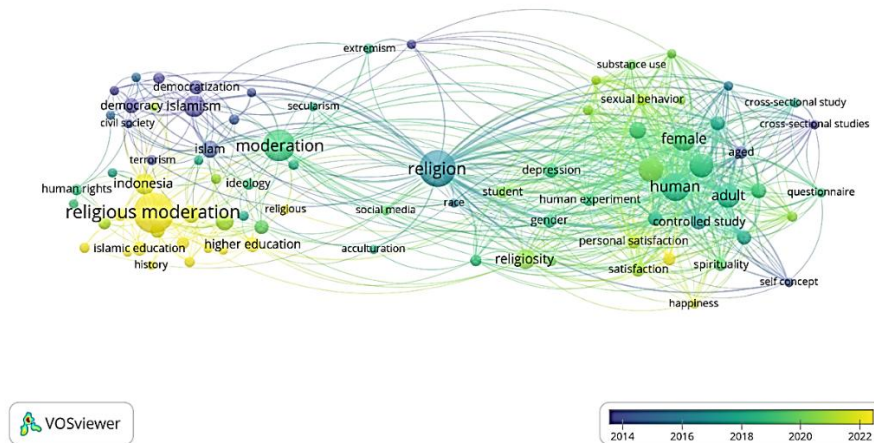


Figure 3. Overlay Visualization

Based on the display of Figure 3, it can be said that the color in the image shows the distribution of publications based on the average year according to the theme. The explanation in the scale suggests that the blue color scale indicates older years, and the yellow color reflects newer years. So it can be understood that the initial research pattern was more oriented towards political and global aspects. However, over time, the focus shifted towards the influence of religion on individuals, mental health, and socio-culture and in the current era adapting contemporary themes.

Occurrence (density)

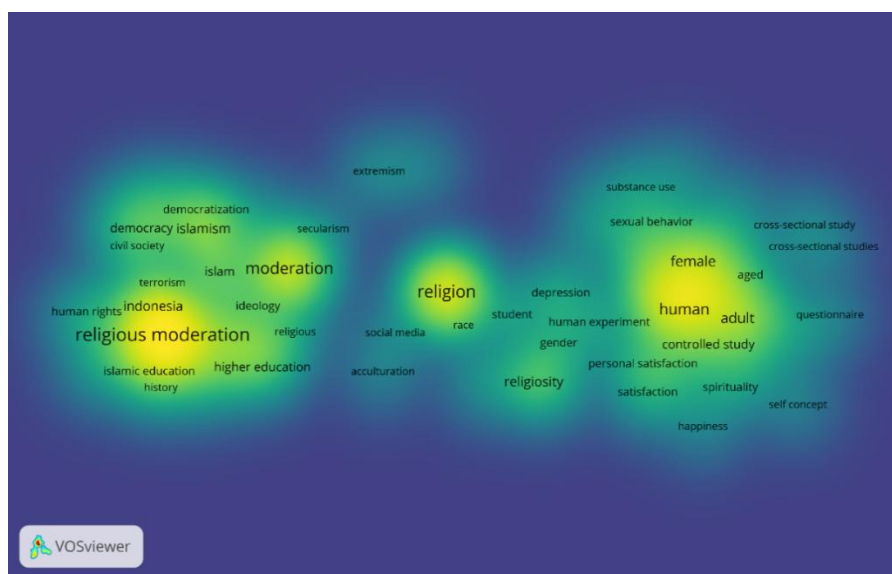


Figure 4. Density Map Visualization

Figure 4 shows a density map of themes related to religious moderation. The yellow or light color visualization illustrates the higher intensity of keyword occurrences, while the dark or dark blue color reflects the lower frequency or intensity of keyword occurrences. Based on the figure, it shows that the pattern of religious moderation research can spread to various fields with three important clusters, namely religion and socio-politics, religiosity, and the impact of religion on individual behaviors. The theme of human welfare is depicted with high density, this shows that the impact of religious moderation on happiness and spirituality is an increasingly important priority to be explored further and explored further. To provide a more detailed picture regarding the distribution cluster of the main theme of religious moderation, this can be seen in table 12 below:

Table 12. Density of themes in each cluster

Keywords	Occurences	Cluster
1. Religious moderation	77	1
2. Moderation	48	
3. Islamism	23	
4. Indonesia	20	
5. Radicalism	14	
6. Islam	13	
7. Higher Education	11	
8. Education	9	
1. Human	36	2
2. Male	26	
3. Female	25	
4. Adult	25	
5. Psychology	14	
1. Religion	62	3
2. Religiosity	18	
3. Gender	8	
4. Human experiment	7	
5. Student	7	

Based on the table, it shows the occurrence in each cluster that represents the main theme in research in the field of religious moderation. The theme in the first cluster is the role of religious moderation as an Islamic teaching in dealing with radicalism in Indonesia, especially in higher education. The most keywords in this cluster are religious moderation. This shows the importance of practicing moderate religion. The word Islamism is also a keyword with 23 uses. In addition, the keyword Indonesia is used 20 times and followed by the words radicalism and higher education which are used 14 and 11 times respectively.

The second cluster discusses the theme of human characteristics. There are five keywords in this theme, namely human with 36 uses, male and female are used sequentially with 26 and 25 uses. While the word adult is used 25 times, and psychology 14 times. In the third cluster, the theme discussed is about human religious practice. This is supported by several keywords, namely religion, religiosity, gender, human experiment, and student.

Analysis Based on Quadrants

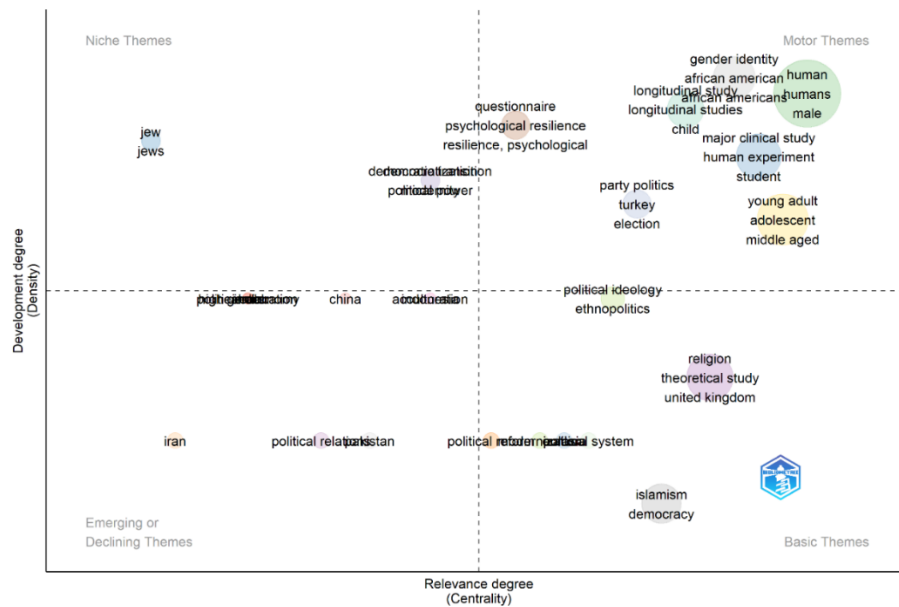


Figure 5. Theme quadrant

Based on Figure 5 above, it shows that there are 4 quadrants, namely basic themes, emerging or declining themes, niche themes, and motor themes. Basic themes located on the bottom right, contain the themes of Islamic democracy, religion, theoretical study, United Kingdom. This theme can be considered as a foundation or starting point for researchers to develop other more complex themes. This theme is very relevant for the basis of research, but is still lacking in terms of developing the research structure.

Emerging or declining themes are positioned at the bottom left, containing political, relation, Iran, Pakistan, China themes. These themes can be said to be not yet well developed and their relevance is still low. These themes may be developing or in a period of declining popularity. Then the niche themes on the top left contain the theme of jew , democratic political. These themes can be said to be well structured, but their relevance to the overall research is more limited. Themes in this quadrant may cover more specific topics or be used for in-depth research in certain subfields. This theme is suitable for research that wants to explore technical or detailed aspects further.

In the fourth quadrant, namely Motor Themes, which is located on the top right, contains the themes of humans, male, human experiment, clinic study, gender identity, psychological. The themes in motor themes This is very relevant to the research and has had good development and is considered the core of the literature being analyzed. Thus, researchers can focus more on this theme because it has a big impact on developments in the research field.

CONCLUSION

Bibliometric analysis of the development map and direction of religious moderation research in the Scopus database from 1988 to 2024 shows that research in this field has experienced significant growth. Through the bibliometric analysis method, publication trends, collaborations between authors, and key themes that emerge in religious moderation research can be identified. These findings not only provide an overview of the dynamics of existing research, but also reveal the potential and challenges faced in promoting religious moderation, especially in Indonesia which has a diversity of tribes, races, and religions. This is at least to strengthen the motto *Bhineka Tunggal Ika* as a unifier of existing differences.

In order to improve research patterns on related themes, collaboration between each party is needed, including academics, government, and civil society. This study also highlights the need for an interdisciplinary approach in understanding religious moderation, which can enrich discourse and practice in the field. Thus, the results of this analysis are expected to be a reference for researchers and policy makers in formulating more effective strategies to overcome the challenges that arise in the context of an increasingly pluralistic society.

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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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