

Review of Pancasila and Radicalism in Indonesia: A Bibliometric Analysis Using VOSViewer for the Period 2017–2022

Kuswanto Kuswanto, Mupid Hidayat, Ace Suryadi, Arif Hidayat, Syahriyati Syahriyati,

^{1, 2, 3, 4} Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia.

Email: kuswanto.8@upi.edu

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ABSTRAK

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**Corresponding Author*

This study aims to examine the development of research related to Pancasila as the nation's ideology and the phenomenon of radicalism that threatens Indonesia. This study employs a bibliometric mapping analysis method using VOSviewer. The data collected for this study consists of articles published in several journals indexed by Google Scholar. Data collection was conducted by entering the keywords "ideology, Pancasila, and radicalism" into the Publish or Perish (PoP) application. The data used in this study consists of articles from 2017 to 2022, totaling 348 articles. The results show that research on the topics of Pancasila and radicalism has increased annually. Based on this data, Pancasila is classified in Cluster 2 with a total of 29 links, a total link strength of 294, and 147 occurrences. Meanwhile, radicalism is also included in Cluster 2 with a total of 20 links, a total link strength of 189, and 120 occurrences. Thus, it can be interpreted that the research topics of Pancasila and radicalism still offer significant potential for further study using alternative terminology as a form of novelty. Furthermore, these topics need to be adapted to the current context so that radicalism can be minimized and the values of Pancasila continue to be internalized in the lives of the Indonesian people.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country founded on the philosophical principles of Pancasila. This implies that Pancasila is a fundamental element in shaping various aspects of human life. Philosophically, Pancasila itself embodies two functional values that serve as the foundation for citizens' behavior and intellectual development: a legal foundation and an ethical foundation (Darmadi,

2017). As a legal foundation, Pancasila serves as the source of all existing sources of law in Indonesia. Meanwhile, Pancasila's role as an ethical value is to serve as guidance, a way of life, a worldview, and a code of conduct in daily life.

Furthermore, Darmadi (2017) states that Pancasila serves as the foundation and basis for the administration of government in the formulation of regulations, as well as for governing the state. As the state ideology, Pancasila also functions as a guide for life. In this regard, Pancasila serves as the foundation and worldview for every Indonesian citizen. Therefore, Pancasila is regarded as a guide for life as a nation and as a state in Indonesia. Pancasila, as an ideological concept for Indonesia, is essential. In this study, Pancasila is positioned as an ideological foundation for understanding the culture and activities of state institutions, particularly in the context of addressing the nation's current and future challenges.

As science and information technology continue to advance, they have the potential to transform the public's way of thinking into one that is unrestrained and prone to speculation. If this is not accompanied by efforts to instill the values of Pancasila, there is concern that these values will be eroded as a result of the public's easy access to information whose veracity is unknown (i.e., non-objective). Furthermore, the phenomenon of globalization requires society to be prepared to accept all kinds of information, both positive and negative. One example is the issue of radicalism or violence committed in the name of religion (Harianto, 2018). There are numerous factors contributing to the emergence of radicalization movements. (Muradi & Akbar, 2019) explain that these factors include identity issues, poor character, a lack of attention from parents and family, globalization, a lack of knowledge, and social inequality—particularly among the younger generation.

There are numerous cases around the world that examine how radicalism emerges; one such example is the phenomenon occurring in Europe, where many young Muslims in the West tend to be drawn to extremist ideologies (Josefsson et al., 2017). In the twenty-first century, extremist groups operating on a global scale have expanded their networks by exploiting all kinds of vulnerabilities (Ebzeeva & Dubinina, 2017). Extremist ideology is the factor that has the greatest impact on the emergence of radical movements, according to Ushama (2017), as extremist ideologies produce negative consequences characterized by the use of certain labels, the outcomes of poor decisions, and so on. Given the recent drastic changes in society, ways of thinking, and—most importantly—levels of online and offline exposure, it is easy for young people and those with developing minds to fall prey to radical or extremist ideas (Ali et al., 2020).

In this study, the researcher will employ a specific analytical technique to examine the development of research on the topic of Pancasila as the national

ideology and radicalism in Indonesia, namely bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric analysis is a form of meta-analysis of research data that can assist researchers in examining bibliographic content and citation patterns from articles published in journals (Nugraha et al., 2024). This study will conduct a computational mapping analysis using bibliometric methods on scientific publications on the topics of Pancasila and radicalism, specifically to identify novel research directions and areas for further development that have not yet been explored. Specifically, the bibliometric analysis in this study will involve computational mapping using the Vosviewer application by collecting publication data related to these topics from 2017 to 2022.

METHOD

The data used in this study consist of articles retrieved from the Google Scholar database via the Publish or Perish application. This is based on the fact that Google Scholar is a literature/reference search engine accessible to anyone. The articles were then analyzed using bibliometric analysis. The process included the reference search stage, the filtering stage, the examination of bibliometric attributes, and the bibliometric analysis. The stages are explained in detail as follows: a) Collection of publication data using the Publish or Perish application; b) Processing of bibliometric data began by filtering the obtained articles using Microsoft Excel; c) Computational mapping analysis of bibliometric publication data using VOSviewer software; and d) Analysis of the results of the computational mapping analysis (Azizah, 2021; Kuswanto et al., 2025).

When screening publications, researchers used the keywords “Pancasila and radicalism.” To ensure the novelty of the research, the articles collected for this study were published between 2017 and 2022 (the last 6 years). The collected articles that met the criteria for this study’s analysis were then exported into two file formats: (.ris) and (*.csv). VOSviewer was used to visualize and evaluate trends using bibliometric maps.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

1. Publication Search Results

The data obtained from a search using the Publish or Perish (PoP) application, sourced from Google Scholar, yielded 348 articles relevant to the research topic specified in this study. The data obtained through the PoP application can be seen in the figure below.

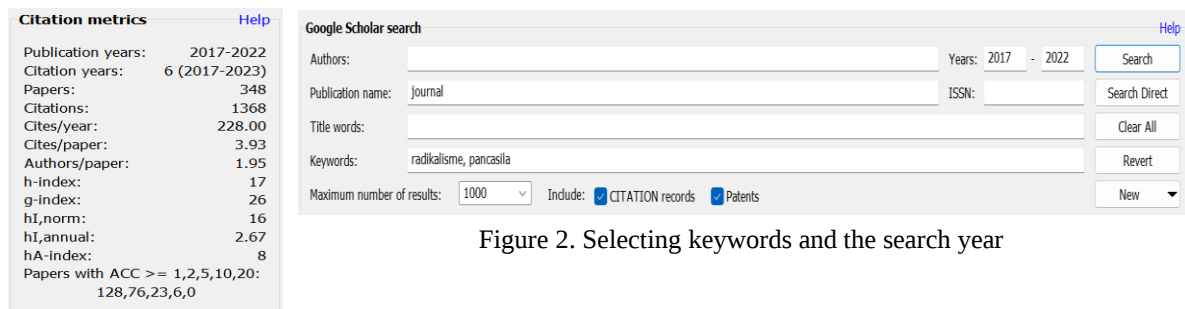


Figure 2. Selecting keywords and the search year

Figure 1. Search results (Citation metrics)

Based on the figure above, it can be seen that the total number of citations for all articles included in this study is 1,368, with 228.00 citations per year, 3.93 citations per paper, 1.95 authors per paper, an h-index of 17, and a g-index of 26. Furthermore, the data obtained from PoP consists of article metadata, including author names, titles, years, journal names, publishers, number of citations, article links, and related URLs. Table 1 below shows several examples of data published using the VOSviewer application from this study. The data sample consists of the 10 top articles based on the highest number of citations from 2017 to 2022.

Table 1. Publication Data Related to the Topics of Pancasila and Radicalism

No	Author	Title	Year	Cites	Refs
1	Darajat, Z	Muhammadiyah and NU: Guardians of Islamic Moderation in Indonesia	2017	92	Darajat (2017)
2	Mumin, U. A	Education on Tolerance from the Perspective of Islamic Religious Education (An Analysis of the Content of Teaching Approaches in Schools)	2018	84	Mumin (2018)
3	Niam, Z. W	The Concept of Wasathiyah Islam as an Embodiment of Islam as a Mercy to All Creation: The Role of NU and Muhammadiyah in Promoting Peaceful Islam in Indonesia	2019	49	Niam (2019)
4	Umro, J	Efforts by Islamic Religious Education Teachers to Prevent Religious Radicalism in Schools	2018	40	Umro (2018)
5	Hafid, W	The Genealogy of Radicalism in Indonesia (Tracing the Historical Roots of Radical Movements)	2020	34	Hafid (2020)
6	Ali, Y. F	Efforts by Religious Leaders to Foster Tolerance Among People of Different Faiths	2017	31	Ali (2017)
7	Putra, N. & Lubis, F. H	The Discourse on Islamic Politics and the Ideological Policies of the Mass Media in North Sumatra	2019	30	Putra (2019)
8	Asrori, S	Answering the Call to Jihad: Arguments for Radicalism and Extremism in Indonesia	2019	29	Asrori (2019)
9	Assyaukanie, L	The Legal Roots of Intolerance and Discrimination in Indonesia	2018	25	Assyaukanie (2018)

10	Safitri, A. O & Dewi, D. A	Pancasila as the Foundation of the State and Its Implementation in Various Fields	2021	24	Safitri (2021)
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2. Research Trends on Pancasila and Radicalism

This section presents several articles that illustrate research trends related to Pancasila and radicalism. The data obtained are presented in the table below.

Table 2. Research Trends on Pancasila and Radicalism

Year of Publication	Number of Publication
2017	17
2018	39
2019	45
2020	58
2021	80
2022	109
Total	348

Table 2 shows the development of research related to the topics of Pancasila and radicalism published in Google Scholar-indexed journals. The data indicates that there were 348 articles on these topics from 2017 to 2022. In 2017, there were 17 articles; in 2018, 39 articles; in 2019, 45 articles; in 2020, 58 articles; in 2021, 80 articles; and in 2022, 109 articles. These data show a trend in the development of research on Pancasila and radicalism, with a significant increase observed each year. Next, the researcher will visualize the collected data in the form of a graph illustrating the annual growth in research on Pancasila and radicalism. The results of this trend can be seen in the graph below.

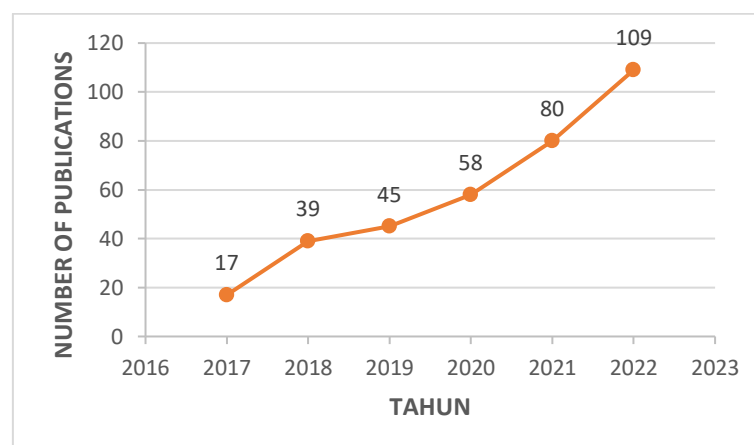


Figure 3. Research Developments on the Topic of Pancasila and Radicalism

3. Visualization of the research topics of Pancasila and radicalism using VOSviewer

After finding that the research topics of Pancasila and radicalism have shown a progressive increase each year, the researcher attempted to analyze several articles (publications) related to these topics using VOSviewer. The mapping of publication trends based on the keywords “Pancasila” and “radicalism” identified 30 items. Each item related to the topics of Pancasila and radicalism contained 211 links, with a total link strength of 806. Additionally, two clusters were identified that represent the classification of the total items. The cluster mapping is as follows.

- a. Cluster 1 contains 20 items and is marked in red. These 20 items are: constitution, deradicalization, development, effort, Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia, ideology, implementation, movement, radical ideology, Pancasila ideology, Pancasila values, problem, radicalism, religious moderation, research, role, student, study, terrorism, and values.
- b. Cluster 2 contains 10 items and is marked in green. The 10 items are the Indonesian nation, ideology, state ideology, Pancasila ideology, Indonesia, Islam, state, Pancasila, radicalism, and terrorism.

Based on the results of this mapping, there are two clusters illustrating the relationship between studies on Pancasila and radicalism. Thus, the mapping in Cluster 1 shows the greatest number of connections, meaning that studies on Pancasila and radicalism are more likely to be linked to other studies. Furthermore, the relationships between one term and another are shown within each cluster. Labels are assigned to each term using colored circles. The size of the circles for each term varies depending on the term’s frequency of occurrence (Nandiyanto, 2021). The size of each circle reflects a positive correlation with the term’s frequency in titles and abstracts (Nandiyanto, 2021). The size of the labels is determined by how frequently the term is found. The topics of Pancasila and radicalism are related to various other fields of study and research. The results of the analysis using the VOSviewer application show three types of visualization: first, network visualization (Figure 4); second, density visualization (Figure 5); and third, overlay visualization (Figure 6).

Figure 4 illustrates a network visualization showing the relationships between terms—specifically, the relationships between the research topics of Pancasila and radicalism and other research topics. The figure displays various colors that represent the identity of each cluster. Additionally, Figure 4 includes various terms that are frequently used in research and are related to the topics of Pancasila and radicalism. The figure is shown below.

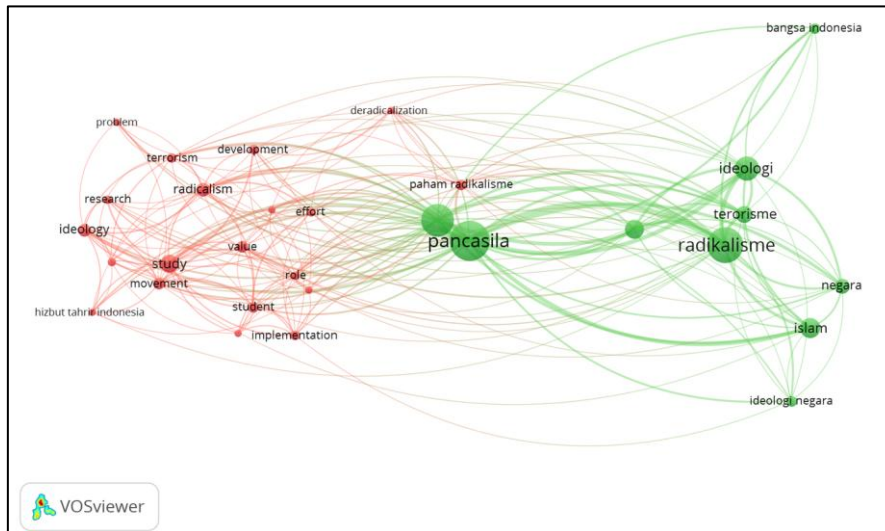


Figure 4. Network visualization using the keywords “Pancasila” and “Radicalism”

Next, Figure 5—a density visualization—shows the relationships between terms: the relationship between Pancasila and radicalism, as well as other research topics. The density visualization illustrates research trends—whether a topic is frequently or rarely studied. The brighter the color, the more frequently the research topic is studied; conversely, the darker the color, the less frequently the topic has been studied. Figure 5 shows that research trends involving topics such as Pancasila, radicalism, ideology, terrorism, terrorist ideology, the state, and Islam are frequently studied. Meanwhile, topics such as deradicalization, the role of terrorists, values, and Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia have been studied relatively little. Therefore, the research topics of Pancasila and radicalism still offer significant potential for further development in conjunction with other research topics. For a clearer understanding, please refer to the figure below.

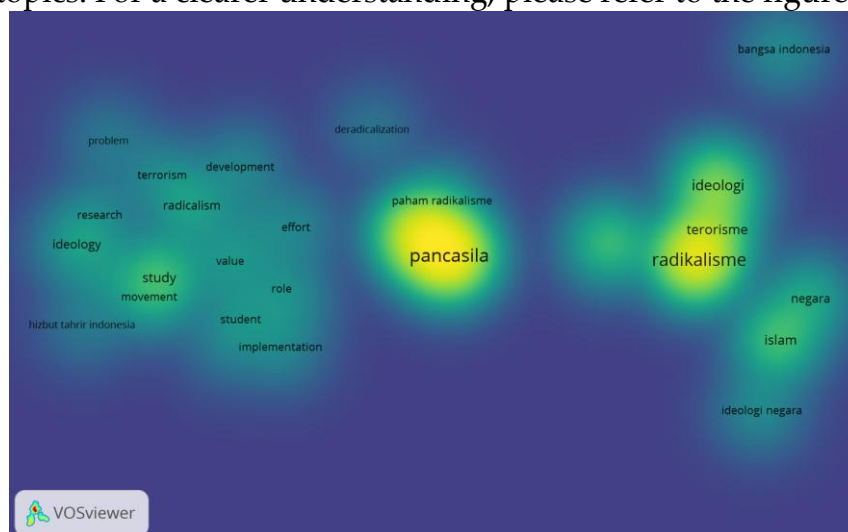


Figure 5. Density visualization of the keywords “Pancasila” and “Radicalism”

Next is Figure 6, an overlay visualization showing the relationships between terms. The overlay visualization illustrates the relationships between Pancasila and radicalism and other research topics, as well as the development of these research topics over time, indicated by color. The following shows the development of research topics published in 2020, marked in dark blue; green indicates research topics published in 2021; and yellow indicates research topics published in 2021. The figure is shown below.

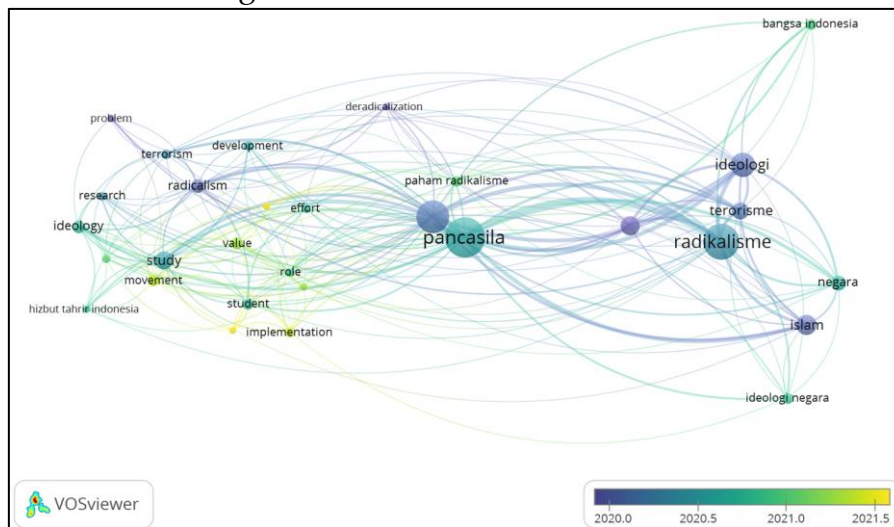


Figure 6. Visualization overlay of the keywords “Pancasila” and “Radicalism”

Based on the data above, researchers can present this data using the VOSviewer application. From this data, researchers can conduct a comprehensive analysis of the mapping of research publications on the topics of Pancasila and radicalism. As illustrated by the network visualization, the research focus on Pancasila and radicalism can be classified into two clusters: Pancasila and radicalism. Pancasila is included in cluster 2 with a total of 29 links, a total link strength of 294, and 147 occurrences (see Figure 7). Furthermore, the term “radicalism” is also included in cluster 2 with a total of 20 links, a total link strength of 189, and 120 occurrences (see Figure 8).

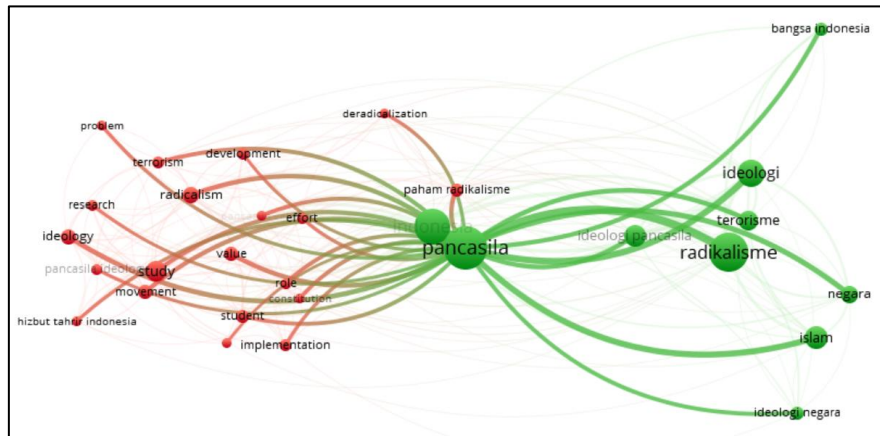


Figure 7. Network visualization of the term (keyword) Pancasila

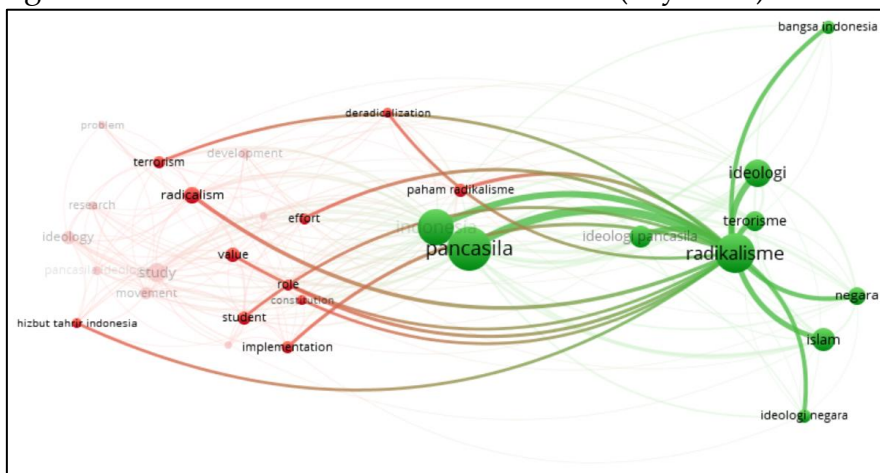


Figure 8. Network visualization of the term (keyword) Radikalism

Through these figures, researchers can interpret that Figure 7 illustrates the relationship between Pancasila and other terms such as ideology, the Indonesian nation, Islam, the state, terrorism, Indonesia, state ideology, radicalism, implementation, role, value, and effort. Meanwhile, Figure 8 shows the relationship between radicalism and other terms, namely radicalism, terrorism, radical ideology, deradicalization, students, Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia, Indonesia, implementation, the constitution, values, roles, efforts, the ideology of Pancasila, the state, and Islam.

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that Pancasila and radicalism can still very much be linked to other research topics. This is because advancements in science and technology can influence society regarding the essence of Pancasila's values; therefore, this study contributes to future researchers in developing preventive measures against radicalism in Indonesia. Thus, it can be concluded that the topic of Pancasila and radicalism still offers significant potential for research in conjunction with other concepts as a form of novelty. Furthermore, this topic should ideally be adapted to the current context

so that the values of Pancasila continue to be internalized by the Indonesian people.

Conclusion

Based on the research findings and discussion above, it can be concluded that this study aims to analyze the research landscape on the topics of Pancasila and radicalism. This analysis was conducted by compiling published articles (bibliometric analysis) using the Publish and Perish (PoP) and VOSviewer applications. The search yielded a total of 348 relevant articles published between 2017 and 2022. The results indicate that research on the topics of Pancasila and radicalism has shown steady annual growth. This indicates that the research topics of Pancasila and radicalism remain very broad and open to exploration, and can be studied using alternative terms to introduce new perspectives. However, these topics need to be adapted to the current context so that radicalism can be minimized and the values of Pancasila continue to be internalized in the lives of the Indonesian people.

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