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The Practice of Radicalism: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract. This study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the theme of radicalism. This topic has always been the center of attention because radicalism is one of the world's problems or phenomena faced by many countries. By using the Scopus database from 2016 to 2021, concept mapping and clustering related to the theme of radicalism will be seen. The data was collected through a search on the Scopus database with the keyword radicalism. The data analysis focused on cluster analysis, dominant topics, related themes, and mapping of radicalism study topics based on the number of articles visualized and analyzed using VOSviewer software. This research shows that the study of radicalism has five dominant keywords that often appear, namely Radicalism, Islamism, terrorism, Religion, and Identity. This shows that the five topics are the main focus of attention written by most authors. This research contributes to delivering the development and mapping of the study of radicalism as one of the problems in global democracy. Meanwhile, the limitation is that the articles reviewed are only sourced from Scopus, so they do not have comparative data. Therefore, future studies require using a comparative analysis approach that uses a Web of Science (WoS) database.

Keywords. Radicalism, conceptualization, VOSViewer, bibliometric

A. Introduction

Radicalism is a phenomenon that has attracted a lot of interest from researchers because itone of the problems or phenomena faced by many countries in the world. Social segregation as the impact of this phenomenon is genuine and affects the country's traditional social and political values (Nasution et al., 2021). Therefore, radicalism is one of the threats which can affect the socio-political conditions of a country. Especially in a political context, it is associated with extreme views and a desire for rapid social change.

Etymologically, the word radical comes from the Latin *radix* or *radici*, which means "root". So, the term radical refers to basic things, fundamental principles, subject matter, and essential to various phenomena. Meanwhile, in the socio-political concept, radicalism is an understanding that requires changes, changes, and penetrations of a community system to its roots. Radicalism refers to the political doctrine adopted by socio-political movements that support individual and collective freedom and emancipation from authoritarian regimes and hierarchically structured societies. For this reason, the term radical can have a positive or negative meaning depending on the context of space and time as the background for using the word. However, now the phenomenon of the emergence of a lot of radicalism is widely

opposed and fought by countries in the world because it is related to the emergence of radicalism

The radicalism movement has existed since the 18th century in Europe and has a diverse history in various parts of the world. The term radicalism was first used by Charles James Fox, who in 1797 declared "radical reform". This movement consisted of the drastic expansion of suffrage to the point of universal suffrage. The term radical then began to be used as a general term that includes all parties who support the parliamentary reform movement (Larkin & Nasasra, 2021). Then in France before 1848, the term radical denoted a republican or advocate of universal suffrage. Entering the 19th century, the meaning of radicalism changed due to the influence that humans could control their social environment through collective action, a position held by so-called philosophical radicals. This makes radicalism attached to the Marxists or other ideological groups, which incidentally support the agenda of fundamental and violent socio-political change through revolution (Muhammad & Hiariej, 2021). Whereas in America, radicalism means political extremism, either left or right. Communism is considered a radical left, while fascism is considered a radical right. The widely called radicals, youth movements in the United States are associated with a rebuke of traditional political and social values.

The phenomenon of radicalism is interesting because it has become a global threat to state security, population, territorial integrity, military potential, state sovereignty, institutions, and stability and sustainability of social order. The threat of radicalism has also focused on discourse and practice in the public sector, touching on issues where it threatens to threaten collective identity, language, and culture (Shukuralieva & Lipiński, 2021). This phenomenon indicates that radicalism is a political phenomenon that has spread to various countries in this era of democratization, so it is essential to map out the studies conducted by many scholars on this topic.

The study of radicalism is closely related to religion, especially Islam. Disputes and settlements were caused after the "shiffin" war, namely the war between the Ali and Muawwiyah camps, which have given birth to several sects in Islam such as the Khawarij line in politics and theology. These events were then linked to the radical-fundamentalist Islamic movement. Radicalism is the implementation of religious teachings and values in a radical or brutal, fanatical, and extreme way. Islam is a religion that loves peace, Islam has never known discriminatory behavior. Even Islam is the defender of the weak, the oppressed, and the liberator of ignorance and poverty. The intention of radicalism seems to be driven by people's personal, social and political interpretations (Vereshchagin et al., 2021). Much is known about "radical" Islam, with the ills associated with a strict Islamic worldview (Davids, 2017).

The radicalism of these various studies shows that the threat of radicalism that can undermine state sovereignty triggers the emergence of a movement that refers to a process in which members of radical Islamic groups abandon their commitment to their ideology and beliefs to the extreme, resulting in the potential for organized violence to emerge. In addition, there is a tendency for identity or understanding to be misused for political purposes, creating a gap between people. Religion, raciality, ethnicity, ethnicity, and various other elements that are politicized negatively impact the implementation of democracy in various parts of the world that have a heterogeneous composition of society. Therefore, this study aims to review the study of radicalism taken from the Scopus database as a reference for reputable international journals. The aim is to determine the mapping and clustering on the theme of radicalism so that it is easier to identify critical issues/themes that have been discussed in the

study of radicalism and their explanations. In the process of conceptualizing the theme using VosViewer software. First, this research aims to see the trend of publication by author, author affiliation, and author's country of origin. Second, clustering the topic of radicalism. Third, show keywords that often appear to see the focus of the study and map out future studies. see the trend of publication by the author, author affiliation, and author's country of origin. Second; clustering the topic of radicalism. Third, show keywords that often appear to see the focus of the study and map out future studies.

Several studies have been conducted to portray the issue of radicalism in the world. (Lovell, 2016) see how Maoist culture has succeeded in radically changing China's intellectual culture so that it can progress to this day. (García-Del Moral, 2016) shows how the radical political struggle carried out by feminist activists in Mexico to advocate against the murder of women. This movement at least had a significant influence overseas until the Mexican government finally noticed it. (Ragab, 2016) see ISIS radicalism working by recruiting a lot of sympathy and members and the response given by GCC countries to stem the influence of ISIS. (Samaie & Malmir, 2017) using critical discourse studies and Corpus Linguistics found that the United States media coverage of Islam from 2001-2015 was identical with violence, radicalism, and extremism. (Mondzain & Pichette, 2017) found a very strong media influence in the stigma of Islam as a doctrine that teaches radicalism. (Gharib, 2017) see how the destruction of Islamic civilization in the form of cultural heritage because the radicalism movement destroyed it based on forbidden. (McElreath et al., 2018) found that social media is a platform for the ISIS terrorism movement to spread the embraced radical ideology.

(Arifianto, 2019) clear up the radical stigma attached to campus da'wah organizations such as the Indonesian Islamic Student Association (KAMMI) and Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI). KAMMI and HTI formally reject radicalism and extremism. (Facal, 2020) see how the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) has become one of the critical actors in the radical movement in Indonesia. Final, (Shavit & Spengler, 2021) found the Salafi Mosque in Birminham England, which was discriminated against by the government because it was claimed to promote radicalism and violence. In contrast to these studies which were explicitly conducted, this research makes a difference because it uses the bibliometric method to show the trend of topics regarding the study of radicalism and its analysis so that it can be more comprehensive and comparative to demonstrate the practice of radicalism and how to overcome it.

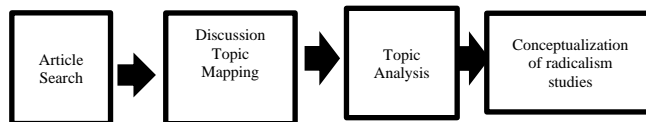
B. Methodology

The author uses research and studies from various sources or references in writing this article. This is done to examine various scientific articles that Scopus has indexed with a discussion scope that has a relationship with radicalism. In conducting the analysis or assessment in writing this article, the researcher used the bibliometric method to find out the general description of the concepts contained in various data regarding radicalism. Authors can use this bibliometric method to overview a collection of various scientific documents or articles.

The bibliometric method is an approach to analyzing academic publications using statistical and mathematical methods (Mora et al., 2017; Li & Lei, 2021; Wang et al., 2021). This method uses a quantitative approach from a bibliographic database (Naruethradhol & Gebsonbut, 2020; Gomezelj, 2016; La Paz et al., 2020; Merigo & Yang, 2017; Dabić et al., 2020; Dwekat et al., 2020; De Tre et al., 2014), to analyze the main areas of research,

trending topics/themes that are developing journal (Martínez-López et al., 2018; Jiang et al., 2019) and research fields. Bibliometric analysis focuses on examining themes, authors, citations, co-citations, methodology, and keyword occurrences (Kabongo, 2019; Koseoglu et al., 2016).

Chart 1: Process of Review Articles



In searching for research documents or previous journal articles, there are several stages. The first is the process of identifying articles. Then after the articles are identified, they will be taken from publications by various publishers using a database and Scopus. Then the third step is to enter the keyword "Radicalism" with a time limit of 2016 to 2021. From the search results, we get 505 journal articles relevant to the topic sought by the author. This figure is obtained and known by using a file in RIS, which is then exported to Mendeley software for further analysis and mapping using VOSViewer.

C. Results And Discussion

In this results section, the author presents essential findings by mapping the concept of radicalism. The first is the mapping of ideas related to the emergence of the phenomenon of radicalism; the two dominant concepts in the issue of radicalism; the three authors are dominant in the issue of radicalism.

C. 1 Concept Mapping the Emergence of Radicalism Phenomenon

In this section, we will discuss the concept of the emergence of radicalism, from 505 journal articles indexed in the Scopus database, analyzed, and concept mapping was carried out, resulting in 5 clusters with 64 concepts. Then in Figure 1, you can see the form of a review of the results of the cluster visualization that the author has made through the VOSviewer application, which is distinguished by color type so that the same color code is a description of one cluster. Each cluster has a different color that is used to see a list of concepts that stand out or are dominant from each cluster, the aim is to identify as many themes as possible that are often discussed in previous research and allow them to be used in future research (Ilhami & Salahudin, 2021). The bigger the circle on a concept, the more often the concept is discussed by previous researchers (Nafi'ah et al., 2021).

Then table 1, shows an overview of the list of clusters that have been identified, which also includes part of the concepts included in each cluster. Making this clustering aims to facilitate the analysis of concepts that are often discussed in previous studies and have the possibility to be continued and reused in further studies. Furthermore, a detailed description of the concepts that have been identified will be given.

Table 1. Concept Clusters of Radicalism Issues

Cluster	Concept Name	Total
<i>Cluster1</i>	Activism, black radicalism, capitalism, democracy, election, feminism, marxism, neoliberalism, politics, race, racism, radicalism, resistance, slavery, social movements, working class	16
<i>Cluster2</i>	Civil society, cold war, communism, historical perspective, human rights, ideology, Iran, Islamism, Latin America, literature review, party politics, political history, political ideology, public opinion, social history, social movement	16
<i>Cluster3</i>	European union, fundamentalism, Indonesia, isis, islam, islamic radicalism, islamic state, jihad, radicalization, religious radicalism, revolution, russia, salafism, students, terrorism	15
<i>Cluster4</i>	Discourse, education, extremism, greece, human, israel, liberalism, nationalism, populism, religion, state, united states, violence, youth	14
<i>Cluster5</i>	identity, social change, social media	3

Source: Data Processed by VOSViewer

After being mapped into several clusters that produce several concept descriptions, there is a visualization of articles indexed in the Scopus database that the author has created through VOSviewer in the form of mapping (Figure 1). This visualization is carried out aiming to help every researcher, especially lay researchers, the purpose of doing this visualization is to see the position of his research from previous research as a form of an initial step in research. At this stage, it can be interpreted as a researcher's step in searching to find a concept that has attractiveness or suitability for research by grouping it into several clusters with different concepts so that researchers can refer to other concepts in the same cluster if necessary. another concept. Based on the grouping in table 1, cluster 1 is related to activism; black radicalism; capitalism; democracy; election; feminism; marxism; neoliberalism; politics, race; racism; radicalism; resistance; slavery; social movement; and the working class. Then there is cluster 2 more emphasized civil society, cold war, communism, historical perspective, human rights, ideology, Iran, Islamism, Latin America, literature review, party politics, political history, political ideology, public opinion, social history, movements social. Cluster 3 discusses concepts related to the European Union, fundamentalism, Indonesia, ISIS, Islam, Islamic radicalism, Islamic State, jihad, radicalization, religious radicalism, revolution, Russia, Salafism, students, and terrorism. Cluster 4 deals with discourse, education, extremism, Greece, people, Israel, liberalism, nationalism, populism, religion, state, USA, violence, and youth. The last is cluster 5, which focuses on identity, social change, and social media.

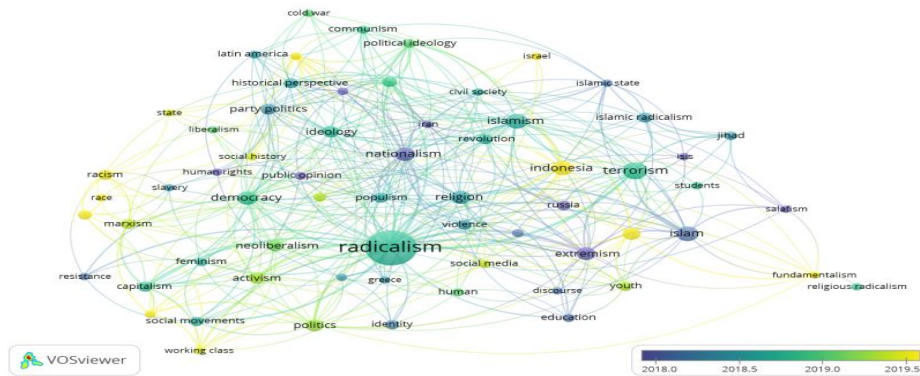
families, and the people around them. The involvement or interference of Muslim women in tackling terrorism can be one of the strategies of Muslims in Indonesia to create a peaceful atmosphere amid people's lives.

Along with the development of the times, Muslim women realized that in carrying out their acts of terror, the perpetrators acted in the name of religion even though there was no religion, including Islam, which legalized the killing of fellow human beings and actions that damage the environment. It should be noted that the actions taken by a person start from the mindset of everyone. Therefore, the mindset of every society, especially Muslims in Indonesia, must be corrected first so that they can fortify themselves from heretical doctrines that are not under the Shari'a and Islamic teachings.

In cluster 4, the dominant keyword is religion, then the relevant articles are those written by Dubinina (2017) entitled "Religion: Political Factor in the Muslim Regions of Russia" which states that religious factors have become part of the political process and thus become a catalyst for the stabilization/destabilization of the political space. Today, radical Islamic movements threaten individual countries and regions and the world community. Therefore, Islamic extremism is no longer a local problem but a transnational phenomenon. In addition, another dominant keyword is extremism, so the relevant article is that written by Tetraults (2021) entitled "What's hate got to do with it? Right-wing movements and the hate stereotype" which holds that by promoting intolerance, hate stereotypes run the risk of maintaining the dominant narrative that prejudices such as racism are distorted, and that racism is about bad attitudes and fringe ideologies, in the face of larger problems of structural and systemic inequality.

In cluster 5, the dominant keyword is identity, then the relevant articles are those written by Garayev et al., (2019) entitled "A sociolinguistic survey of fourth movement 1919 in Zhejiang: Participants' attitude and linguistic perspective," which discusses about taking a closer look at collision errors, we can easily confirm that traditional Confucian society during the opportunistic economic progress caused by World War I triggered radicalism and at the same time the object of their struggle. Another keyword in cluster 5 that is dominant is social change, so the relevant article is that written by Syahnan et al., (2021) entitled "Ulama and radicalism in contemporary Indonesia: Response of al washliyah's ulama on radicalism" which discusses how ulama respond to socio-religious problems and changes that occur in Indonesia, including issues of radicalism and terrorism, where the scholars give different interpretations of the four doctrines, by prioritizing moderation in religion and refusing it firmly.

Figure 2. Visualization of Clustering by Year of Publication



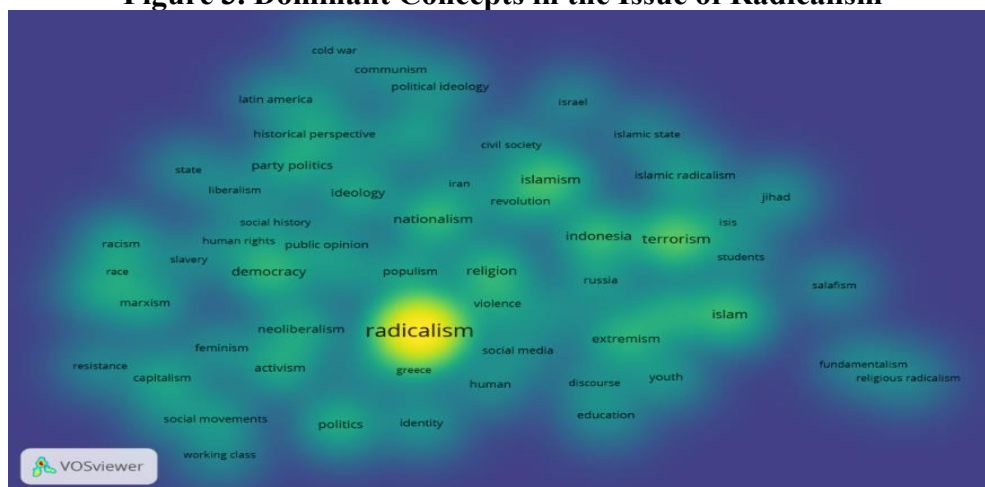
Source: Data Processed by VOSViewer

The visualization of Figure 2 above shows that articles related to radicalism in 2019 have a large or dominant number. Thus, the writing of articles about radicalism is increasing and always developing with new concepts.

C.2 The Dominant Concept in the Issue of Radicalism

From the mapping of previous research concepts closely related to radicalism, after further analysis, several concepts are more dominant than other concepts. The dominant concept in question is a theme that has a relationship between the subject of discussion and the theme taken, before conducting the study it is necessary to understand the theme taken and the direction of the topics related to the subject of discussion. From several concepts that have the same meaning or are considered to have something in common, they will be categorized into one group so that the themes or concepts that are more dominant than some previous studies include radicalism, democracy, Islamism, terrorism, nationalism, extremism, Islam, and so on.

Figure 3. Dominant Concepts in the Issue of Radicalism



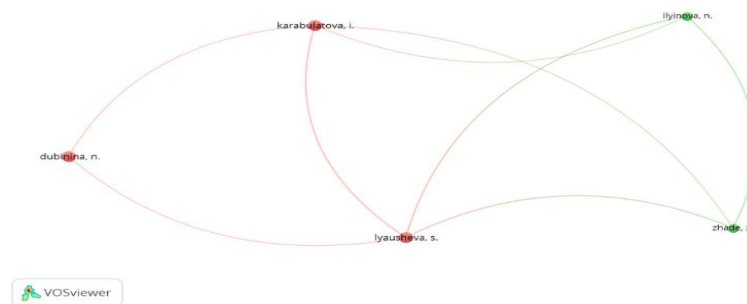
Source: Data Processed by VOSViewer

These concepts are distinguished based on color thickness and color area, which illustrates that the color with characteristics and qualities in the complex discussion in each article. So, with these concepts the author can find an outline in writing related to radicalism. In the picture above, the word radicalism is a word that has a very clear and bold color, indicating that radicalism is an important concept in this study. the largest breadth indicates that the word is a more dominating concept studied or discussed by previous research that discusses radicalism. The relationships between these concepts have their

C.3 Dominant Author in Radicalism Issue

The publication of articles related to radicalism in 2019 has involved many writers with different backgrounds and studies of writing concepts. Moreover, from various authors who have conducted research related to radicalism, several authors collaborate or collaborate or better known as co-authorship analysis. After mapping and analysis using network visualization, it will produce a display that describes each author's correlation.

Figure 4. Clustering of Dominant Author Networks in Radicalism Issues



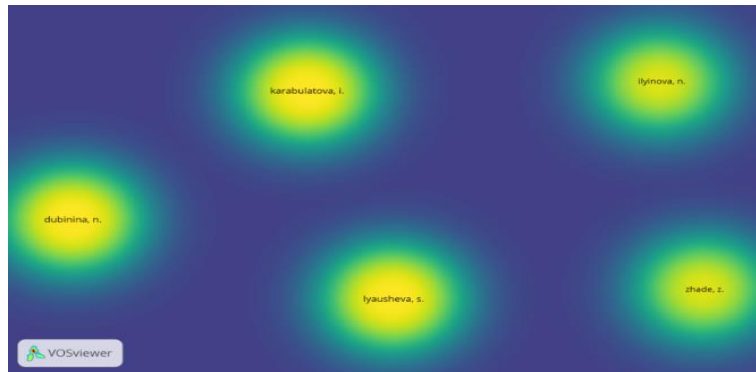
Source: Data Processed by VOSViewer

In the visualization of Figure 4 above, it can be seen that there are 5 (five) authors who collaborate and are members of two clusters. Cluster 1 is red on the left and cluster 2 is green on the right. Authors in each cluster in detail can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Clustering Author

Cluster	Author Name	Number of Authors
Cluster1	Dubinina, n.; Karabulatova, i; Lyauseva, s.	3
Cluster1	Iynova, n; Zhad, z.	2

Figure 5. Clustering of Dominant Author Density in Radicalism Issues



Source: Data Processed by VOSViewer

From Figure 5 using the density visualization above, it can be seen that the color area and thickness of each author per cluster have a different color scale from one another. This means that each writer has a different relationship with the other in writing. So that the visualization above has a difference in the form of circles and colors for each author who conducts research related to radicalism, so there is a dominant collaboration because overall it is divided into two clusters.

C. 4 Discussion

After the author has mapped three trends that will be explored further, the first is the trend of mapping ideas related to the emergence of the phenomenon of radicalism 2016-2021; the two dominant concept trends in the issue of radicalism 2016-2021; the three dominant author trends in the issue of radicalism 2016-2021. Then the results of the bibliometric analysis of the article on the phenomenon of the emergence of radicalism 2016-2021 above were obtained.

The depiction of the mapping of the concept of radicalism is divided into 5 (five) clusters with a total of 64 concepts. Among these concepts are related to radicalism, democracy, Islamism, terrorism, nationalism, extremism, Islam, etc. However, with the help of the VOSviewer software, the author found the dominant concept in the article related to the phenomenon of the emergence of radicalism in 2016-2021 is "radicalism". The phenomenon of the emergence of radicalism is an issue that often arises and becomes a problem for the global community. The emergence of radicalism is driven by personal, social and political interpretations of the community, while the approval of radicalism is more driven by feelings of responsibility and empathy for those who suffer collective injustice (Vereshchagin et al., 2021).

The phenomenon of the emergence of radicalism Islam is described as a threat to state security, population, territorial integrity, military potential, state sovereignty, institutions, stability and sustainability of social order. The threat of Islamic radicalism has also focused on discourse and practice in the societal sector, touching on issues where it threatens to threaten collective identity, language, and culture (Shukuralieva & Lipiński, 2021). Some people think that radical movements can be moderated through participation in democratic pluralist politics (Larkin & Nasasra, 2021).

However, this opinion is not relevant to the conditions faced by Indonesia. The emergence of a transnationalist Islamic movement in Indonesia in the reform era or the last few decades is the sweet fruit of the depoliticization policy of Islam during the New Order era, which has inadvertently created new power for politically oriented Islamic groups. So that the freedom space of the reform era is actually used as a place to metamorphose as a force that is

difficult to contain in spreading radicalism. the government applies soft power or accommodative politics in dealing with modernist groups who tend to be radical. During the Old Order, which was known to be authoritarian and repressive, it turned out to be the most accommodating and even fertile ground for the development of radicalism. So that the modernist Islamic group is divided into two (Nasution et al., 2021).

By using bibliometric analysis, of course, it has more benefits for further research. This is because concept mapping results can be used to make it easier for future authors to understand studies related to radicalism. In addition, the continuous concept that the author concludes from the results of the bibliometric analysis of the dominant concept of the concept of the phenomenon of the emergence of radicalism in Indonesia, which later can also be used as research reference material that can be explained more clearly, such as in terms of obstacles and so on. The novelty of using the bibliometric analysis method will be a new innovation in writing articles on Radicalism in Indonesia. In addition, the results of the bibliometric analysis in this article also have a high contribution value for the development of the concepts of radicalism.

D. Conclusion

This research was conducted through bibliometric analysis related to the emergence of radicalism, carried out by mapping the concepts that connect radicalism. An important finding from this research is that the phenomenon of the emergence of radicalism has become a problem for the global community. This research has benefits and contributions to the analysis of novelty using bibliometric analysis methods, because the authors want to know the development of the concept from 2016 to 2021 regarding the phenomenon of the emergence of radicalism. From a total of 505 journal articles indexed in the Scopus database, and analyzed by the author using VOSviewer, the results of concept mapping there are 5 clusters with a total of 64 concepts, indicating that the keywords most frequently researched by the author are with the theme Radicalism, Islamism, Terrorism, Religion, and Identity.

Radicalism in particular can potentially or threaten intolerant attitudes between religious communities, moreover, religion has become part of the political process and thus has become a catalyst for stabilizing/destabilizing the political space. This research contributes to knowing the trend of publications along with dominant keywords and existing clustering for further study. It can also be used as material for strategy recommendations to minimize the practice and adverse effects of the work of Radicalism. Because it is only sourced from the Scopus database, this article has limitations because it does not have comparative data on the same topic (radicalism). Therefore, further studies can compare or compiled with other reputable sources of scientific articles such as the Web of Science (WoS) to produce a more comprehensive and in-depth analysis.

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