

## Religious Moderation Publications in Journals of UIN Datokarama Palu: Bibliometric Analysis

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### Abstract

Studies on religious moderation in Islamic higher education institutions have demonstrated significant growth in recent years. This study employs bibliometric analysis to examine scientific publications on the topic of religious moderation in journals published by UIN Datokarama Palu between 2021 and 2025. Utilizing Publish or Perish (PoP), Mendeley, Microsoft Excel, and VOSviewer, a total of 111 scientific publication documents were analyzed. The findings reveal that the quantity of research on religious moderation has increased annually. The study further identifies a centralization of religious moderation research among a limited number of authors, and that the thematic spectrum of religious moderation studies remains considerably narrow. This study recommends that UIN Datokarama Palu actively promote a publication policy on religious moderation and foster research collaboration, in order to enhance the quality of scholarship in this domain and reinforce UIN Datokarama Palu's identity as a university committed to a moderate Islamic vision.

**Keywords:** *religious moderation, academic publications, bibliometric analysis.*

### INTRODUCTION

Religious moderation is widely regarded as one of the most effective strategies for fostering social harmony and preventing religious polarization within pluralistic societies (Muksin & Afandi, 2023). The strength of religious moderation lies in its commitment to inclusive interfaith dialogue and respect for human dignity, both of which render it an essential framework for mitigating conflict arising from social and ideological differences (Wulansari et al., 2024). In recognition of this, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, as the principal governmental body responsible for religious affairs in Indonesia, has assumed a significant role in strengthening religious moderation through educational institutions, in addition to formulating relevant policy frameworks (Sinaga et al., 2022).

The role of educational institutions, particularly Islamic higher education, is of paramount importance in cultivating an informed understanding of religious moderation. A variety of strategies have been implemented to this end, notwithstanding the persistence of inconsistencies in the application of religious moderation principles (Musyafak et al., 2021). Nevertheless, within the Islamic higher education context broadly, the promotion of religious moderation manifests in both formal and informal academic settings, as well as through the establishment of the Religious Moderation Houses (Rumah Moderasi Beragama/RMB) at State Islamic Universities (PTKIN) (Afwadzi & Miski, 2021; Rambe

et al., 2023; Usman et al., 2025). This development is corroborated by the growing body of research publications on religious moderation within PTKIN institutions (Herlina et al., 2024).

Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Datokarama Palu is one such Islamic higher education institution operating under the auspices of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. With its institutional vision of "Developing moderate Islamic scholarship grounded in the integration of knowledge, spirituality, and local wisdom," UIN Datokarama Palu is obligated to actively contribute to and promote religious moderation, particularly through scientific publications and research. Beyond serving as an indicator of academic achievement, scientific publication constitutes an effective vehicle for advancing the understanding of religious moderation (Herlina et al., 2024). The publication of scholarly works addressing religious moderation and related themes across various academic journals, especially those affiliated with UIN Datokarama Palu, serves as tangible evidence of the institution's academic commitment to the realization of a moderate Islamic identity (Ryazanova & Jaskiene, 2022).

In order to assess the role of UIN Datokarama Palu in strengthening religious moderation through scientific publications, a comprehensive and systematic method of information gathering is required. Bibliometric analysis offers a rigorous methodological approach for evaluating and assessing the scholarly output of an academic community within a specific field of knowledge (Block et al., 2020). By employing bibliometrics as an analytical tool, this study aims to map the direction and scale of scientific publications on the theme of religious moderation at UIN Datokarama Palu.

The scope of this study encompasses all scientific publications appearing in journals affiliated with UIN Datokarama Palu, with the objective of determining the extent to which the theme of religious moderation has been internalized in scholarly research, obtaining a comprehensive picture of how religious moderation is examined across multiple academic disciplines, and charting the overall trajectory of research development at UIN Datokarama Palu from 2021 to 2025. The research questions addressed in this study, which are characteristically examined through bibliometric analysis (Hendrayati et al., 2025), are as follows: First, how has the publication output on religious moderation in all journals of UIN Datokarama Palu developed over a defined time frame? Second, who are the most productive authors and what are the characteristics of co-authorship networks pertaining to religious moderation research? Third, what are the dominant keywords and thematic clusters, and how do they co-occure within the religious moderation research literature.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

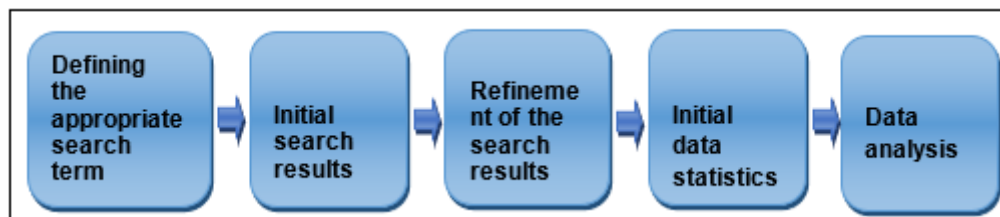
This study adopts a quantitative approach employing bibliometric analysis. Bibliometrics is a methodological framework used to explore and analyze large bodies of scientific data, particularly within the research domain (Farisha et al., 2023). The data for this study consist of scientific articles published across 36 journals affiliated with UIN Datokarama Palu, accessed via the institutional journal portal at <https://jurnal.uindatokarama.ac.id/> (Rumah Jurnal – UIN Datokarama Palu).

**Table 1.** Research Data (Journals of UIN Datokarama Palu)

| No  | Journal Name                                                   |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Hunafa: Jurnal Studia Islamika                                 |
| 2.  | Istiqra: Jurnal Hasil Penelitian                               |
| 3.  | Musawa: Journal for Gender Studies                             |
| 4.  | Paedagogia: Jurnal Pendidikan                                  |
| 5.  | Al-Mishbah: Jurnal Ilmu Dakwah dan Komunikasi                  |
| 6.  | Rasuyan Fikr: Jurnal Ilmu Ushuluddin dan Filsafat              |
| 7.  | Bilancia: Jurnal Studi Ilmu Syariah dan Hukum                  |
| 8.  | Al-Munir: Jurnal Studi Ilmu Al-Quran dan Tafsir                |
| 9.  | Jurnal Ilmu Perbankan dan Keuangan Syariah                     |
| 10. | Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam                           |
| 11. | International Journal of Contemporary Islamic Education        |
| 12. | International Journal of Contemporary Islamic Law and Society  |
| 13. | Ibtidai'y Datokarama: Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar                  |
| 14. | Ana Bulava: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak                             |
| 15. | Kordinat: Jurnal Pembelajaran Matematika dan Sains             |
| 16. | Deejournal: Datokarama English Education Journal               |
| 17. | Moderasi: Jurnal Studi Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial                 |
| 18. | Al-Tawjih: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam                             |
| 19. | Al-Bariq: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab                        |
| 20. | Al-Tadbir: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan                         |
| 21. | Familia: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga                                 |
| 22. | Tadayun: Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah                          |
| 23. | Comparativa: Jurnal Ilmiah Perbandingan Mazhab dan Hukum       |
| 24. | Qaumiyyah: Jurnal Hukum Tata Negara                            |
| 25. | Madika: Jurnal Politik dan Governance                          |
| 26. | Nosipakabelo: Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling                   |
| 27. | Inkunabula: Journal of Library Science and Islamic Information |
| 28. | Manaqib: Jurnal Sejarah Peradaban Islam dan Humaniora          |
| 29. | Jariyah: Jurnal Ilmu Akuntansi dan Keuangan Syariah            |
| 30. | Menara Kearifan: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat                  |

|     |                                                                           |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 31. | Journal of Community Service (Islamic Economics, Banking, and Accounting) |
| 32. | Prosiding Kajian Islam dan Integrasi Ilmu 5.0                             |
| 33. | Journal of Islamic Community and Development                              |
| 34. | Journal of Contemporary Economic and Business Management                  |
| 35. | Datokarama Journal of Information Technology                              |
| 36. | JINPIG: Jurnal Inovasi Pendidikan Profesi Guru                            |

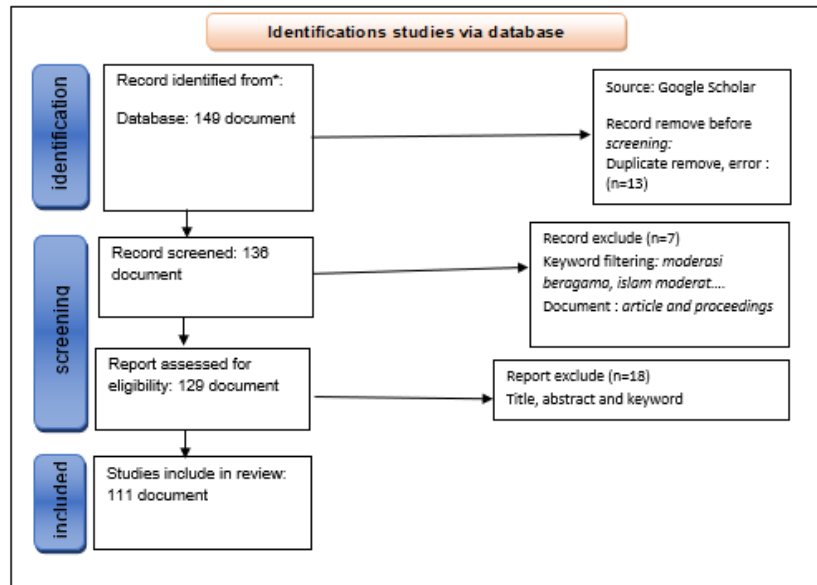
Research publications were retrieved and extracted using Publish or Perish (PoP) with Google Scholar as the primary database, covering the period from 2021 to 2025. Publish or Perish (PoP) was selected as the principal retrieval tool due to its capacity to extract, manage, and analyze bibliographic data using specified keywords. The Google Scholar database was employed given that not all journals of UIN Datokarama Palu are yet indexed in Scopus, Web of Science, or Dimensions. Mendeley was used to supplement bibliographic data. VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel were employed for data visualization and analysis, respectively. The research procedure followed the five-stage bibliometric analysis framework as outlined below (Fang et al., 2022):



**Figure 1.** Five Stages of Bibliometric Analysis

Source: (Fang et al., 2022)

The search keywords employed included ‘moderasi beragama’ (religious moderation), ‘religious moderation’, and ‘islam moderat’ (moderate Islam), supplemented by terms thematically relevant to the study of religious moderation, such as ‘multikultural’ (multicultural), ‘pendidikan multikultural’ (multicultural education), ‘toleransi’ (tolerance), ‘pluralisme’ (pluralism), and ‘harmoni’ (harmony). Following initial data retrieval and organization, publications deemed redundant, irrelevant, or erroneous were removed. The selection process and screening procedures are documented in the following PRISMA framework:



**Figure 2.** Document Selection Procedure (PRISMA)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Publication Trends

A rigorous screening of scientific publications on religious moderation identified a total of 111 publications over the period from 2021 to 2025. The data indicate that 12 articles addressing the theme of religious moderation were published in 2021, with annual publication figures exhibiting a consistent upward trajectory thereafter. By 2025, the corpus had expanded to 33 articles covering religious moderation and closely related topics, including tolerance, harmony, multiculturalism, and love. These data are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Number of Publications by Year

| No. | Year | Number of publication |
|-----|------|-----------------------|
| 1.  | 2021 | 12                    |
| 2.  | 2022 | 18                    |
| 3.  | 2023 | 20                    |
| 4.  | 2024 | 28                    |
| 5.  | 2025 | 33                    |

Source: Microsoft Excel

Figure 3 illustrates the quantitative growth of articles on religious moderation, demonstrating a consistent annual increase. In 2021, 12 articles were published on this theme; by 2022, the count rose to 18 articles. While the increase between these years was modest, the trend reached its peak in 2025 with 33 articles published. It should be noted that data for 2025 remain preliminary, as several journals had not yet released their latest editions at the time of data collection, meaning additional publications may yet be incorporated into this dataset.

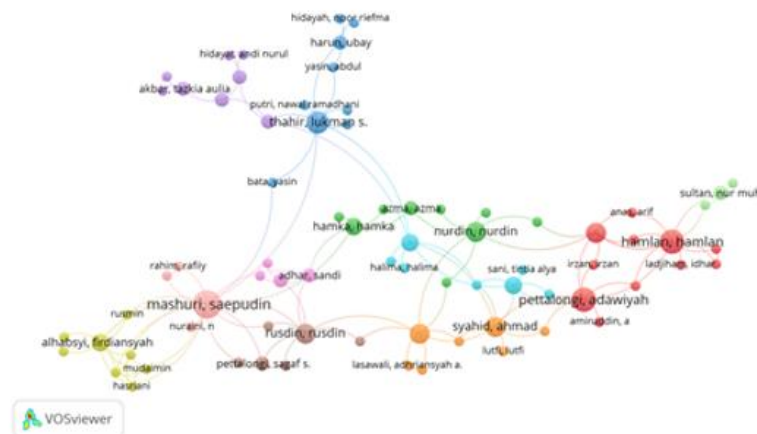


**Figure 3.** Publication Growth Trend

The Google Scholar database was utilized to achieve the research objectives, specifically to explore publications pertaining to religious moderation. For visualization purposes, VOSviewer software was employed to analyze two key dimensions: co-authorship networks and keyword co-occurrence. The findings of these analyses are presented below.

### Co-Authorship Analysis

Co-authorship patterns among research publications are visualized in Figure 4. Using association strength analysis within VOSviewer, the visualization reveals a co-authorship network that is largely centralized around several key authors. Each node in the network represents an individual author, with node size reflecting publication productivity and connecting lines indicating the strength of co-authorship relationships (Izzah & Husna, 2025). In total, 242 authors contributed to research on religious moderation and related topics.



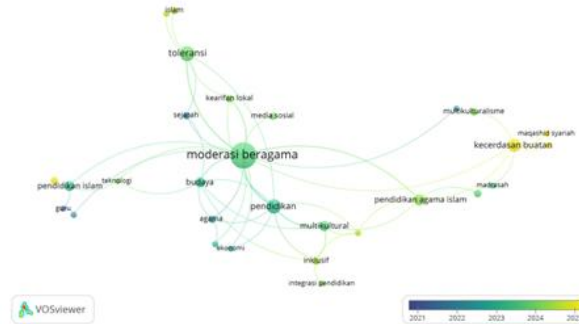
**Figure 4.** Co-Authorship Network Visualization

Source: VOSviewer

The visualization reveals several authors who are interconnected and form distinct co-authorship clusters. Notably, ‘Lukman S. Thahir’ occupies a central position owing to the high productivity of his research on religious moderation and his role in bridging multiple author clusters. In contrast, authors such as ‘Saepudin Mashuri’, ‘Hamfan’,



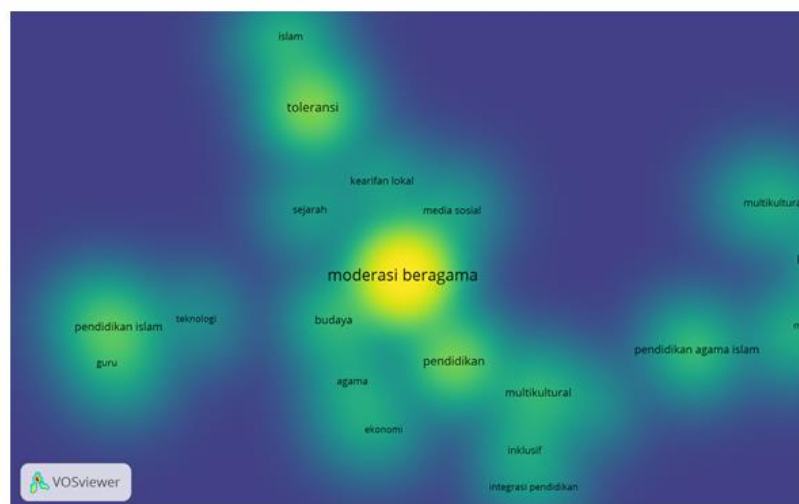
(Santoso et al., 2022). The emergence of digital technologies, as evidenced by references to Artificial Intelligence (AI), points to new opportunities and media through which the understanding of religious moderation may be enhanced (Anas & Hamka, 2025; Widya Astuty & Saragih, 2025).



**Figure 6.** Overlay Visualization

Source: VOSviewer

The overlay visualization in Figure 6 presents a spectrum of colors ranging from blue and green to yellow, where yellow-colored clusters indicate more recently published research (Pradana et al., 2025). The predominance of green indicates that between 2022 and 2024, the keyword ‘moderasi beragama’ (religious moderation) maintained its position as the principal theme and served as a connective node across various research topics. By contrast, themes such as ‘artificial intelligence’, ‘technology’, and ‘maqasid al-syari’ah’ are relatively recent in comparison with ‘Islamic education’ and ‘multiculturalism’, suggesting emerging areas of scholarly inquiry within this domain.



**Figure 7.** Density Visualization

Source: VOSviewer

Figure 7 presents the keyword density visualization for the selected dataset. The keyword ‘moderasi beragama’ (religious moderation) is positioned at the center of the visualization with the highest density (indicated by yellow), affirming its status as the core theme of the research corpus (Ananda et al., 2025). Keywords such as ‘education’, ‘tolerance’, and ‘artificial intelligence’ appear in the moderate density layer (bright green), indicating their relevance to the field, albeit at a depth secondary to religious moderation itself. Keywords with lower density (blue-green), including ‘economics’, ‘history’, and ‘technology’, suggest areas that remain underexplored and present significant potential for future in-depth research connecting these themes with religious moderation.

## CONCLUSION

The bibliometric analysis of scientific publications on religious moderation in UIN Datokarama Palu journals from 2021 to 2025 yields several significant findings. First, publications addressing religious moderation and related topics have demonstrated consistent annual growth throughout the study period. Second, analysis of co-authorship patterns reveals that collaborative research remains concentrated among a limited number of authors, resulting in an uneven distribution of scholarly collaboration in the in-depth study of religious moderation. Third, analysis of keyword co-occurrence indicates that publications on religious moderation are predominantly associated with themes of education and multiculturalism.

As a university committed to a moderate Islamic vision, UIN Datokarama Palu should actively encourage researchers to become more productive and collaborative through deliberate institutional policy, in order to strengthen and advance the field of religious moderation research. The current thematic scope of religious moderation studies at UIN Datokarama Palu, which remains primarily focused on Islamic education, presents an opportunity for researchers to examine religious moderation from a wider range of disciplinary perspectives, including maqasid al-syari’ah, technology, the humanities, and economics. Such diversification would serve to substantiate the institution’s commitment to knowledge integration and multidisciplinary inquiry within UIN Datokarama Palu.

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