

# Radicalism prevention through education strategies aligned with SDGs in Indonesia: Bibliometric analysis

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**Abstract.** Religious and national organizations triggered radicalism in Indonesia, which was triggered by ideological, political, and military factors. The research was conducted to investigate the roots of radicalism and methods to overcome it, especially through applying educational approaches aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Analysis of bibliometric data from the Scopus database from 2013 to 2023 was used to identify research trends and key themes. The study's findings integrate education, community engagement, media literacy, and political reform to foster a tolerant and inclusive society. Important topics include methods of youth engagement in educational strategies, faith-based and community-based, the power of religious movements, media effects, and political dynamics. The study results show that educational strategies that support the SDGs can help prevent radicalism by promoting peace, equality, and sustainability. By implementing this strategy, the young generation with global awareness and responsibility is expected to emerge, contributing to creating a peaceful and inclusive society in Indonesia.

## 1 Introduction

Religious and national organizations were on the rise of radicalism in Indonesia, especially following the reformation. [1]. Radicalism arises because of the dominance of groups in a system and sharp gaps that lead to fatalism in society [2]. Radicalism in Indonesia can be identified by three main factors: ideology, politics, and the military [3]. Ideology, rooted in religious beliefs, plays an important role in fueling radicalism [4]. Many organizations in Indonesia have religious ideologies. In politics, government funds for political groups often prioritize political groups' agendas and stray from political groups' political initiatives [5]. The loyalty gaps in the organizations further increase radicalism [6]. Besides the military connection with religious organizations, military involvement in politics fuels radicalism in Indonesia [7].

The dominant military in government increases the influence of religious organizational movements in political affairs [8]. Radicalism prevention in Indonesia is an essential

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comprehensive approach. Addressing the fundamental roots of radicalism, such as ideology, politics, and the military, is crucial. Regarding ideology, balancing religious organization principles and governmental actions can be part of radicalism prevention [9]. The political aspect can be resolved by following government policies and increasing openness in management [10]. The research explores radicalism prevention through educational strategies aligned with the SDGs [11]. The approach promotes peace, equality, and sustainability by integrating the values of the SDGs, helping youth understand diversity and social justice [12]. The research emphasizes the importance of tolerant and inclusive communities in preventing radicalism [13].

The study analyzes the current condition of radicalism in Indonesia [14]. On the other hand, the study helps to analyze challenges and opportunities for radicalism prevention in educational strategies aligned with SDGs [15]. Integrating radicalism prevention through education strategies aligned with SDGs was also important to know how to improve radicalism prevention based on the recommendations offered. The study discusses how radicalism prevention through education strategies and SDGs interacts with a positive contribution to society.

## 2 Method

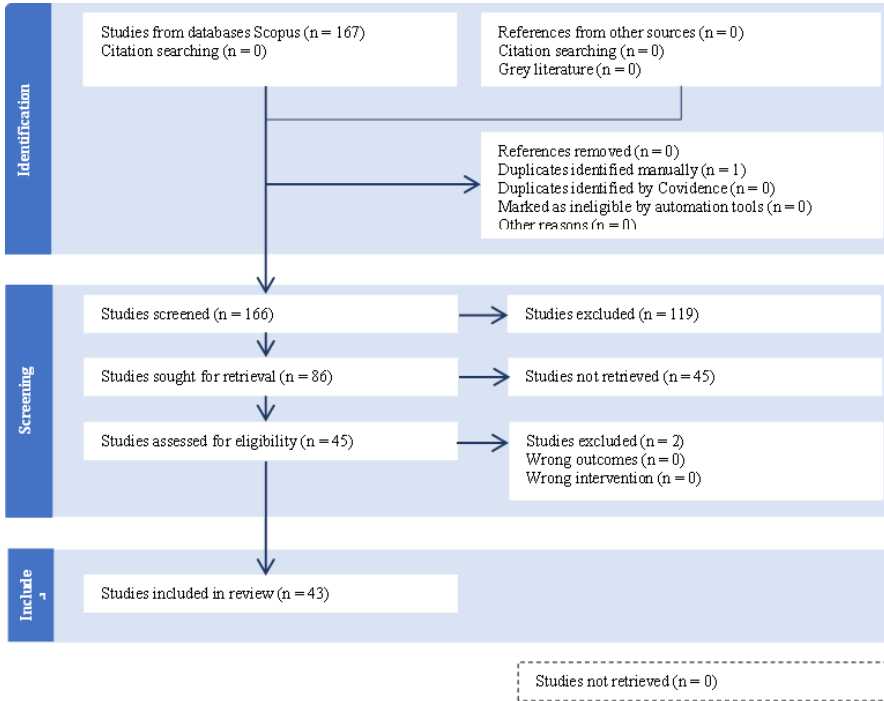
The study used bibliometric analysis and was conducted according to the PRISMA guidelines [16]. The collection of data from the Scopus database was searched starting in 2013 until 2023, using the search terms: (TITTLE-ABS-KEY (RADICALISM and INDONESIA) AND (LIMIT-TO (OA), "all"))). Search for articles by selecting several terms by the "show open access journals" button and write in English. The data were analyzed descriptively based on the year of publication, the publishing institution, the issuing countries, the name of the journal/publication, the type of document, and the research topic.

The study inclusion criteria were based on the following PICO (population, intervention, control, and outcomes) model [17]. Population: individuals susceptible to radicalization, influenced by socioeconomic disparities, political grievances, religious extremism, and external influences. Intervention: education and religious moderation. Control: radicalism Indonesia or radicalism or Indonesia. Outcomes: randomized trials providing the following data will be included: radicalism, or radicalism Indonesia; Data relate to radicalism and radicalism Indonesia. Exclusion criteria were as follows: nonrelated with radicalism; no related radicalism in Indonesia; radicalism out of Indonesia.

Relevant articles were exported in RIS format and imported into VOSviewer for bibliometric mapping. The study analyzed the data using VOSviewer to find a bibliometric map of research development based on the big theme. VOSviewer created a visual map of the co-occurrence network that connects keywords, authors, and research topics. The analysis aims to determine the main themes, influential authors, and research clusters in preventing radicalism through education related to SDGs. The study uses a bibliometric analysis research design, combining quantitative mapping and qualitative thematic analysis to comprehensively understand radicalism prevention with educational strategies aligned with the SDGs.

Fig 1 describes the cycle of screening systematic literature review by PRISMA using Covidence. The result of the PRISMA diagram, identification stage record from the database Scopus from 2002 until 2023, was 167. No studies were found through citation searches, other sources, or grey literature. Furthermore, no references were removed, and one duplication was identified manually. Of the screened stage 166 studies, 119 were excluded because of unrelated subjects with radicalism. Then, 45 studies were screened for retrieval; 45 were not retrieved because they were not open access. Furthermore, of the 45 studies assessed for eligibility, 2 were excluded because screening for English language only.

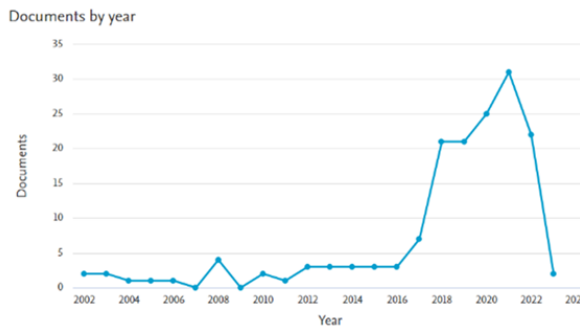
Ultimately, 43 studies were included in the final review. This process ensures that only relevant and high-quality studies are included in the analysis.



**Fig. 1.** Flowchart Diagram PRISMA by Covidence

### 3 Results and Discussion

Based on Fig 2, during the 2002-2012 period, the number of yearly publications was below 4. Radicalism in the decade 2002-2012 grew slowly. From 2013 to 2023, more than 15 papers per year. The publication of articles regarding radicalism in Indonesia increased. The number of published articles about radicalism in Indonesia can offer some perspective. However, articles about radicalism should not be signs of increased radicalism in Indonesia. Various factors, such as increased research interest, media industry developments, and shifts in societal concerns, can impact the publication number.



**Fig. 2.** Document by Years Source by Scopus (2002-2023)

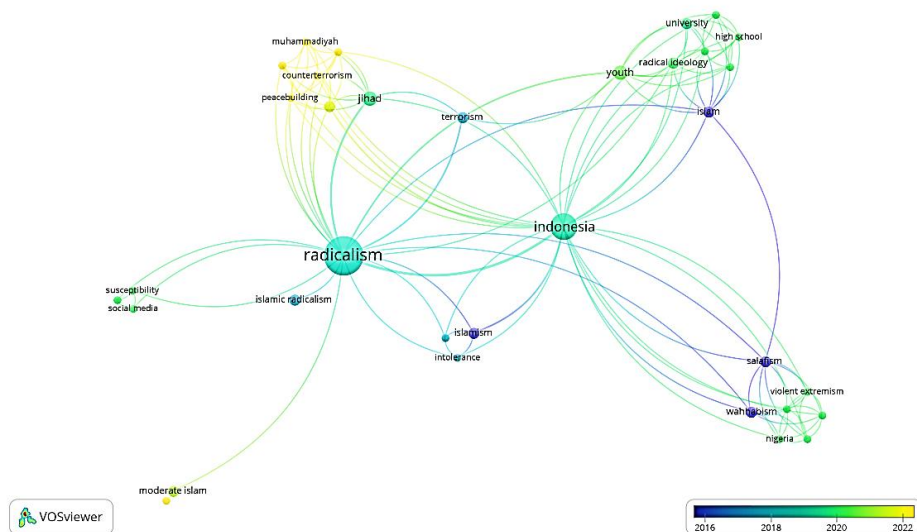
Radicalism in Indonesia is a complex phenomenon influenced by various ideological, political, and military factors [18]. Based on bibliometric analysis from 2002 to 2023, publications on radicalism have increased significantly, especially since 2013. The increase in publications reflects attention to and interest in radicalism among academics and practitioners. The role of ideology, especially rooted in religious beliefs, was the main factor that drove radicalization [19]. Many organizations in Indonesia were founded on strong religious ideologies, often with specific political goals [20]. An imbalance in the principles of religious organizations and government actions can exacerbate the situation, especially when these organizations have significant political influence [21]. In addition, connections between the military and religious organizations and the military's involvement in politics strengthen radicalism in Indonesia [22]. Military dominance in government increases the influence of religious organizations in political affairs, which ultimately triggers radicalism.

**Table 1.** Themes Identified in Bibliometric Analysis

Cluster	Keywords	Themes
1	High school, Islam, newbie radicalism, radical ideology, self-deradicalization, students, university, youth	Educational approaches and youth engagement
2	Counterterrorism, deradicalization, jihad, Muhammadiyah, non-state actors, NU, peacebuilding	Religious and community-based interventions
3	Domesticated Salafism, Muslim devotionals, Nigeria, Salafism, Sufism, violent extremism, Wahhabism	Influence of religious movements
4	Islamic radicalism, radicalism, social media, susceptibility, young adults	Role of media and youth susceptibility
5	Democracy, Indonesia, intolerance, Islamism	Political factors and intolerance
6	Maqashid Alshariah, moderate Islam	Moderate Islamic principles
7	Terrorism	General terrorism studies

Table 1 shows the themes identified in the bibliometric analysis related to preventing radicalism. Table 1 shows that various approaches are needed to deal with radicalism, combining educational strategies, community-based interventions, understanding the influence of religious movements, and political and media factors. Table 1 discussion underscores the importance of a multidimensional approach to preventing radicalism, integrating secular and religious education, increasing tolerance, and strengthening the principles of moderation in religious teachings [23]. The integration of education strategies aligned with SDGs can help create a more inclusive and peaceful society [24].





**Fig. 4.** Overlay Visualization by VOSviewer

Cluster one involves “education,” specifically targeting “high school,” “university,” “youth,” and “radical ideology.” Cluster one emphasizes the significance of educational strategies in preventing radicalism, emphasizing the critical role of academic settings and youth involvement in shaping beliefs. Adding “self-deradicalization” to cluster one implies that education breaks radicalization and helps undo it.

The cluster of “counterterrorism,” “deradicalization,” “jihad,” “Muhammadiyah,” and “peacebuilding” highlights the significant involvement of religious and community-driven organizations. Clusters such as Muhammadiyah are crucial in preventing radical ideology by focusing on community involvement and promoting religious moderation in peacebuilding programs. The connection to “non-state actors” in this group implies the participation of organizations not affiliated with the government in preventing radicalism.

The visualization emphasizes the impact of religious movements by highlighting terms like “Salafism,” “Sufism,” “violent extremism,” and “Wahhabism.” The cluster shows the diverse religious beliefs that lead to radicalization and highlights the importance of addressing these influences with specific interventions.

Another crucial focus is the relationship between media and youth publicity, highlighting the keywords “social media” and “susceptibility.” The importance of media, especially social media, is emphasized in spreading radical beliefs to the youth. Taking steps to address the media’s influence and improve media literacy could be crucial in preventing radicalization. The political aspect of radicalism in Indonesia includes dissatisfaction and gaps of acceptance in politics, which can trigger radicalization. Emphasizing “moderate Islam” and “Maqashid Alshariah” is important in preventing radical ideology. Radicalism is a complex problem influenced by education, religion, politics, the military, and the media, so a comprehensive strategy following the principles of the SDGs is needed to prevent radicalism [26–28].

Educational strategies aligned with the SDGs should include equal access to education, topics on diversity, tolerance, human rights, peace, and anti-radicalism education programs [1, 2, 4–6]. Youth education must teach global challenges and the skills to participate in democratic and inclusive societies [25, 29–31]. Collaboration between schools and local communities and sustainability projects should be encouraged, along with gender-sensitive

curricula and women's empowerment programs for gender equality [5, 20–22, 32–34]. Furthermore, offering skills education and vocational training to enhance job prospects while imparting entrepreneurial skills to foster innovation and generate new employment opportunities is important [19, 22, 32, 33, 35]. The educational strategies aimed to cultivate a worldwide young generation that is more tolerant, informed, and accountable, ultimately deterring radicalism and developing a peaceful and inclusive society [29, 36–39].

## 4 Conclusion

Radicalism prevention in Indonesia was condensed by educational, strategic, religious, political, military, and media factors. Radicalism prevention must involve education, community interventions, media analysis, and political reorganization aligned with SDGs to promote inclusive, peaceful societies. Educational strategies corresponding to the SDGs, such as providing basic education, peace education programs, youth education, and women empowerment, could help develop a globally tolerant, knowledgeable, and responsible young generation. Implementing the strategy will contribute to preventing radicalism and build a peaceful and inclusive society in Indonesia.

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