

Bibliometric Analysis of Religious Tolerance Research Trends: Indonesia's Role in Global Studies

Arifurrohman

Islamic University of Jember

Rohmansapah76@gmail.com

Prima Cristi Crismono

Islamic University of Jember

primacrismono@gmail.com

Abstract:

This study examines the trends and development of academic research on religious tolerance using bibliometric methods and data from Scopus, analyzed through VOSviewer. The findings show that scholarly attention peaked in 2017, with a subsequent decline up to 2024, reflecting shifts in academic focus from social prejudice to themes such as religious pluralism, interfaith relations, and education's role in fostering tolerance. Indonesia plays a central role in this global discourse, particularly through the practice of Islamic moderation and the contributions of religious organizations such as Nahdlatul Ulama. Geographic analysis reveals that while the United States leads in publication volume, Indonesia ranks second, highlighting its growing influence. The study also maps thematic evolutions and keyword networks, underscoring the transition toward a deeper understanding of pluralism and inclusive social policies. Although limited by reliance on a single database and the exclusion of non-English literature, the research offers valuable insights into Indonesia's strategic position in the global religious tolerance landscape and suggests directions for future studies on digital media, globalization, and minority experiences. These findings have significant implications for policymakers, educators, and social organizations aiming to promote peaceful coexistence in diverse societies.

Keywords: *Religious tolerance, pluralism, bibliometrics, interreligious relations, religious education, Indonesia.*

INTRODUCTION

Religious tolerance has become an important issue in social studies, especially in countries with high religious diversity, such as Indonesia (Bejanyan, 2015; Deligöz, 2014; Fauzana, 2020; Zavala, 2021). In Indonesia, with the largest Muslim population and various other religious groups, religious tolerance plays a crucial role in maintaining social harmony. Although various studies have been conducted on this topic, understanding the dynamics of religious tolerance, as well as the social, political, and educational factors that influence it, still needs further study. The citation trend that showed a significant spike in 2017 (Wise, 2017), followed by a decline thereafter, indicates a change in academic interest in this topic over time. This study aims to analyze the development trend of research on religious tolerance and explore the factors that influence this interest, with a focus on the change in academic focus and Indonesia's role as a center for religious tolerance studies in the world (Marfu'ah et al., 2024; Rahmat, 2022).

This study uses bibliometric methods to provide a deeper picture of citation trends, keyword network visualization, and geographic distribution and institutional affiliation in research on religious tolerance. One of the main contributions of this study is the use of bibliometric analysis to map the development of academic interest in themes such as religious pluralism, cultural diversity, and interfaith relations (Fitriani et al., 2023; Hesamifar, 2012). In addition, this study highlights Indonesia's central role in the study of religious tolerance, providing a local perspective that enriches the global discourse on this topic. By examining Indonesia's contribution in the context of Islamic moderation and religious education, this study provides new insights that have not been widely discussed in previous studies (Anwar & Muhayati, 2021; Burga, 2022; Ulum & Mun'im, 2022).

The implications of this study are significant for researchers, policymakers, and the public. For researchers, these findings provide deeper insights into how the topic of religious tolerance has developed in academic literature and point to the importance of a multidisciplinary approach that encompasses social, political, and educational aspects (Spierings, 2019). For policymakers, the results of this study can be used as a basis for formulating policies that support diversity and inclusivity, especially in countries with heterogeneous religious populations such as Indonesia. This study also provides important contributions for social organizations and educational institutions in designing programs that promote religious tolerance, pluralism, and religious moderation. Overall, this study offers a foundation for further exploration of the impact of technology, social media, and globalization on people's attitudes toward religious tolerance in the modern era (Budirahayu & Saud, 2020; Gara, 2017; Mala & Hunaida, 2023).

Various studies on tolerance primarily emphasize the social, political, and educational dimensions of fostering tolerant attitudes in pluralistic societies, often exploring interreligious relations, the role of religious education, and the effects of social policies on tolerance (Bejanyan, 2015; Jackson, 2016). These studies also address religious pluralism and interfaith dialogue as key efforts to sustain harmony amid diversity (Fitriani et al., 2023; McGraw et al., 2012). Unlike previous research, this study focuses on analyzing trends in religious tolerance research through a bibliometric approach, with special attention to Indonesia's role in Islamic moderation and the contributions of religious organizations such as Nahdlatul Ulama. This method offers a comprehensive overview of thematic shifts and geographical distributions that have been underexplored in prior studies. Consequently, the study deepens the academic understanding of the evolution of

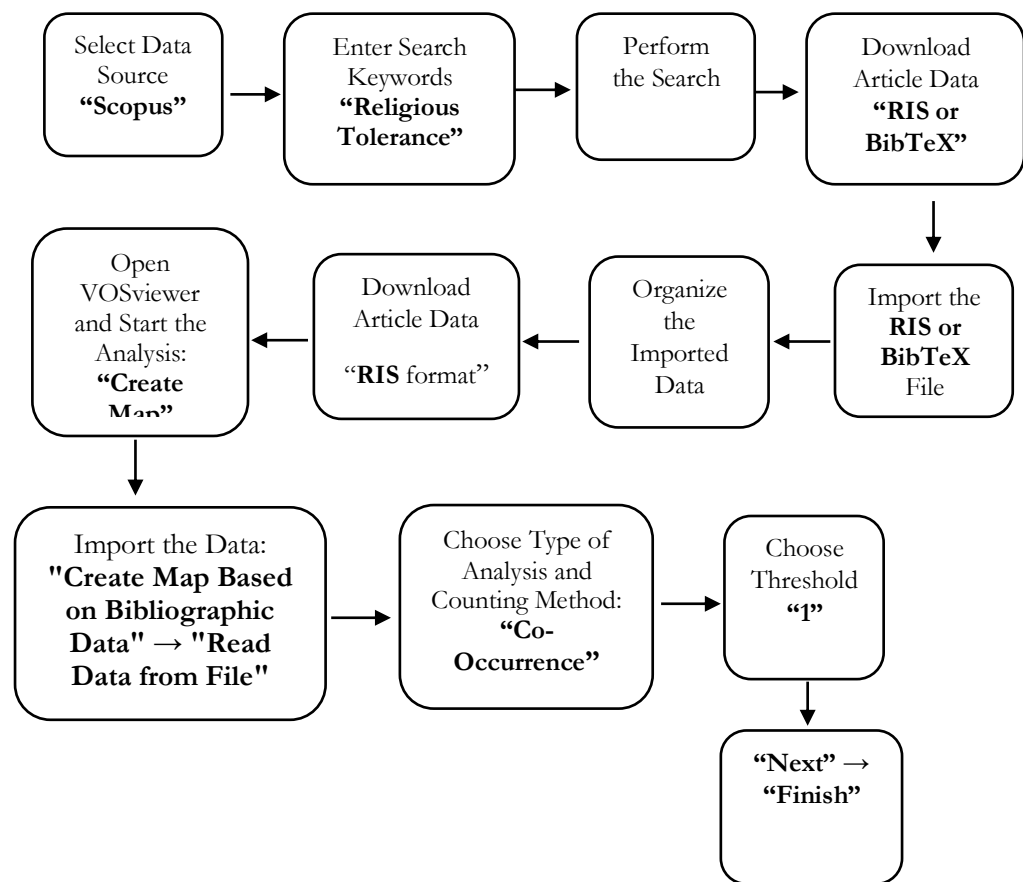
religious tolerance and highlights Indonesia's strategic position in the global discourse, particularly regarding religious moderation and tolerance education, thereby providing a foundation for more effective policy and educational program development to promote tolerance within society.

The main objective of this study was to examine the development of academic research on religious tolerance through a bibliometric approach, focusing on publication trends, thematic evolution, geographic distribution, and institutional contributions. The findings indicate a significant shift in scholarly attention over time, with Indonesia emerging as a key contributor to global discourse, particularly in the context of Islamic moderation and interfaith relations. While the study successfully maps major patterns and themes, it is limited by its reliance on database-driven analysis, which may overlook context-specific or non-English contributions. Future researchers are encouraged to build upon these insights by exploring the lived experiences of religious minorities, the influence of digital ecosystems, and the intersection between religious tolerance and global sociopolitical developments.

This study aims to analyze the development of academic research on religious tolerance using a bibliometric approach by mapping publication trends, thematic evolution, geographic contributions, and the roles of institutions and authors. The findings show that scholarly interest peaked in 2017 and gradually declined through 2024, reflecting a shift in focus from social prejudice to themes such as pluralism, interfaith relations, and the role of education. A key contribution of this study lies in highlighting Indonesia's perspective in global discourse particularly through the themes of Islamic moderation and the role of organizations like Nahdlatul Ulama which has not been extensively emphasized in previous research. However, the study is limited by its reliance on a single database and its lack of inclusion of non-English or localized literature. Therefore, future researchers are encouraged to expand upon these findings by incorporating qualitative approaches that explore the lived experiences of minority groups, the influence of digital media, and the impact of globalization on attitudes toward religious tolerance, to ensure that this field of study continues to grow in contextual relevance and scholarly depth.

This study uses a qualitative approach with bibliometric methods to analyze citation trends and the development of academic interest related to the topic of religious tolerance. The data used comes from academic articles published in international journals and taken from databases such as Scopus (Crismono, 2024; Donthu et al., 2021; Gao et al., 2022). The articles were selected based on relevant keywords, such as "religious tolerance", "interfaith relations", "pluralism", and "religious education", then analyzed using VOSviewer software to visualize keyword networks and identify relationships between key concepts in the literature.

Figure 1. Publish or Perish settings and downloads to import and setup vosviewer data



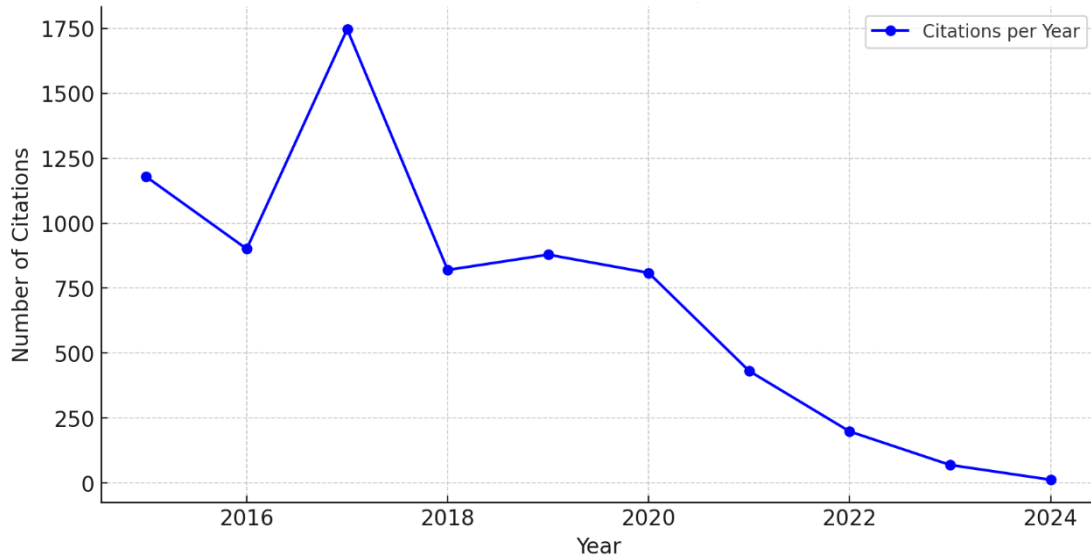
The data analysis process involved three main stages. First, a citation trend analysis was conducted by creating a graph to depict the number of citations per year, allowing researchers to see how attention to the topic has evolved over time. Second, a keyword network visualization was used to map the interrelationships between key terms, such as religious pluralism, cultural diversity, religious education, and socio-political factors related to human rights and civil liberties. Third, the geographical distribution of articles was analyzed to understand the contribution of countries around the world to the research, identifying countries that have significant involvement in research on religious tolerance (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Crismono, 2023; Tekdal, 2021; van Eck & Waltman, 2010).

The validity of the data is maintained by selecting articles indexed in reputable journals, and to ensure the reliability of the results, the data obtained are compared with the findings of similar studies that have been published. Visualization of the research results helps researchers to interpret the patterns that emerge in the data and provides insight into how the topic of religious tolerance has developed in the academic world. Through this approach, this study aims to provide a deeper understanding of research trends and socio-political influences in the study of religious tolerance, as well as identify areas that require further exploration, especially in the context of education, social policy, and religious pluralism.

DISCUSSION

A. The growth of scientific publications about religious tolerance from 2015 to 2024

Figure 2. Trend of citations by year



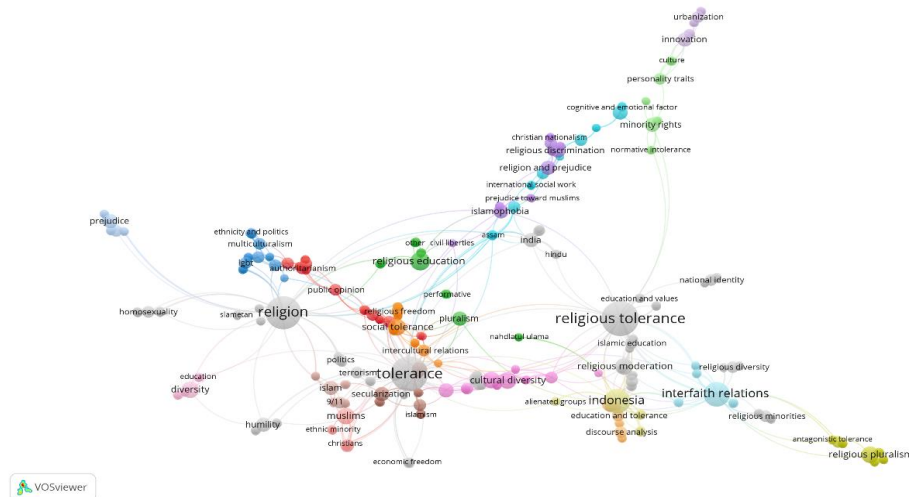
The line graph shows how often a research publication was cited each year from 2015 to 2024. At the start, citations were already high in 2015, dropped a little in 2016, then sharply increased in 2017, reaching a peak of about 1750 citations. This suggests that the publication gained major attention during that year. After that, citations fell sharply in 2018, but still remained higher than later years. From 2019 to 2020, the numbers stayed fairly stable, then started to drop again from 2021 onward, reaching nearly zero in 2024.

This trend suggests that the publication had a peak moment of popularity, likely due to its strong relevance at the time. However, over the years, interest may have faded due to newer studies or changing research topics. The pattern highlights how academic interest can rise and fall, and shows the importance of keeping research updated to stay useful in the scientific community.

The line graph above shows the trend of the number of citations per year over the time span from approximately 2015 to 2024. This graph provides an overview of how a publication or body of research has received attention in the form of citations from year to year. The horizontal (X) axis represents the year, while the vertical (Y) axis shows the number of citations, with values ranging from 0 to over 1700 citations

B. Contribution of Religious Tolerance Research in Education, Social Policy, and Pluralism

Figure 3. Visualization of Keyword Network in Religious Tolerance Research

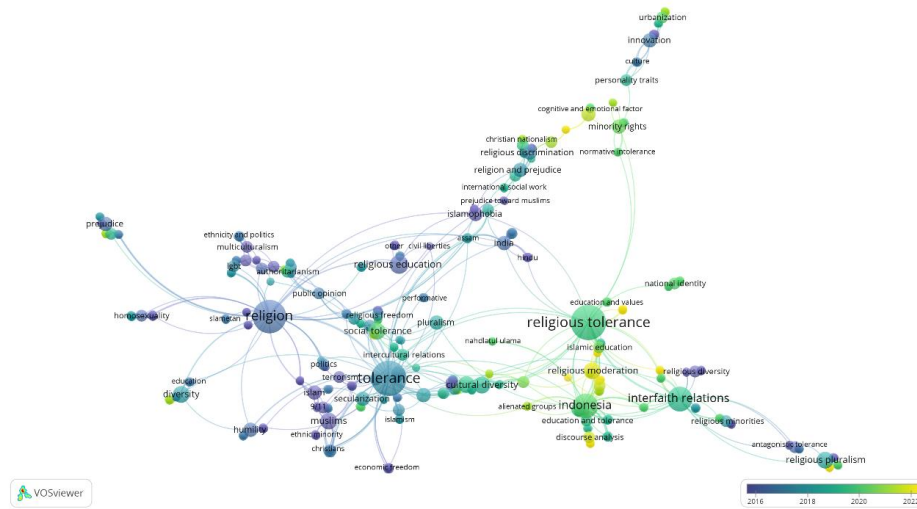


This graph, made using VOSviewer software, shows how different topics related to religion and religious tolerance are connected in academic research. Each keyword is represented as a point, and the connecting lines show how often these terms appear together in studies. The graph is divided into color groups, each representing a cluster of related topics. For example, the red group focuses on religion and its links to public opinion and ethnicity. The green group centers on religious tolerance, including ideas like interfaith dialogue and cultural diversity.

Other clusters include the blue group, which highlights the role of education especially religious and intercultural education in shaping tolerance. The orange group focuses on politics and human rights. Interestingly, the term "Indonesia" appears as a central topic, often linked to discussions on Islamophobia, minority rights, and religious organizations like Nahdlatul Ulama. Overall, the graph shows how religion, tolerance, and social issues are deeply connected and often studied together, especially in the context of Indonesia.

C. Thematic Evolution of Religious Tolerance Research

Figure 4. Temporal Analysis of Keyword Networks in Religious Tolerance Research

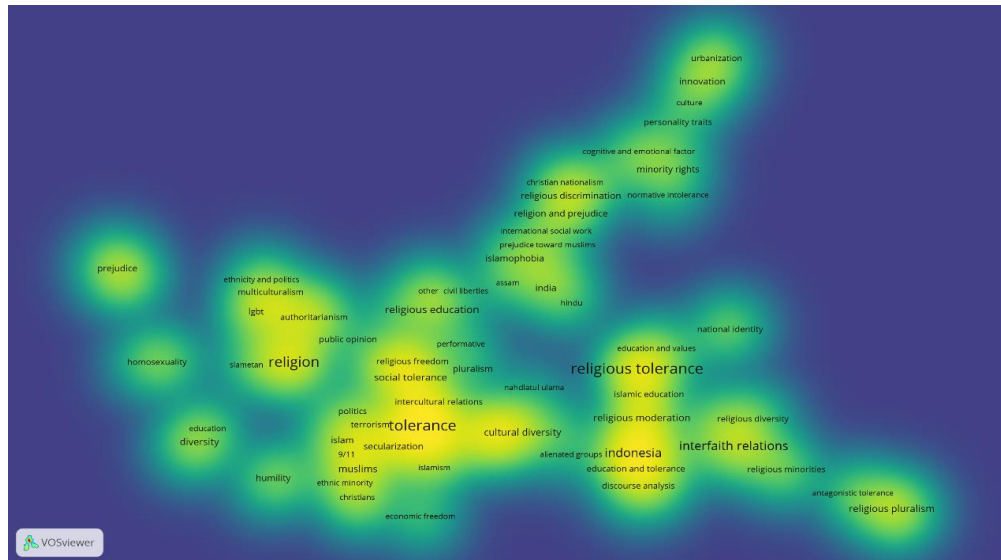


This visualization is a network map created using VOSviewer, showing how different concepts related to religion, religious tolerance, and social issues are connected in academic research. Each dot represents a keyword, and the lines show how often those keywords appear together in publications. The colors show when the terms were most used blue for older studies and green to yellow for newer ones. Some keyword clusters focus on religion and public opinion, while others highlight topics like religious pluralism, interfaith harmony, and religious education.

A key finding is the strong presence of Indonesia in this research network, often linked with terms like Islamic education, Nahdlatul Ulama, and religious moderation. This suggests that Indonesia plays an important role in global academic discussions on religious tolerance. The graph also shows growing interest in how politics, civil rights, urbanization, and psychological factors influence tolerance. Overall, the visualization highlights how research has shifted from general views on religion and prejudice to more modern topics like coexistence, education, and inclusive social development.

D. Visualization of Keyword Network

Figure 5. Density Map of Keyword Networks in Religious Tolerance Research

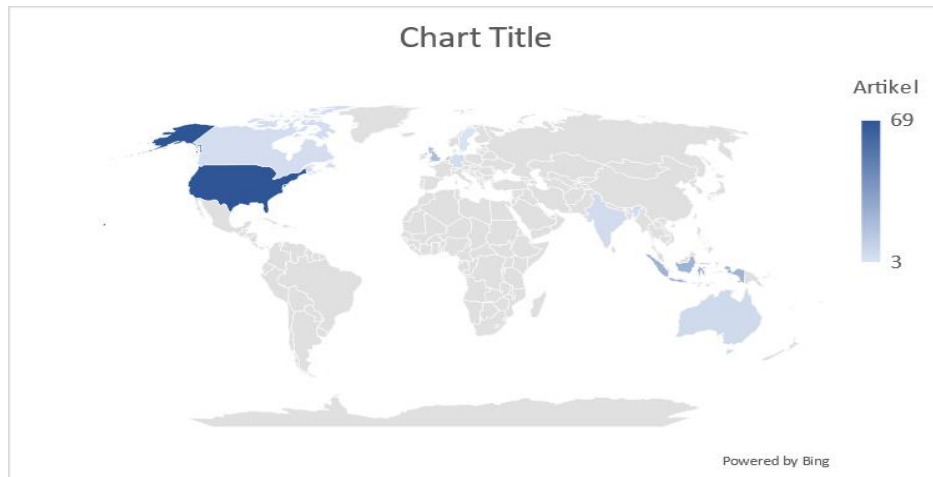


This thermal network map, created using VOSviewer, shows how various concepts related to religion and religious tolerance are connected in academic research. Each term is represented as a dot larger and brighter dots appear more frequently in recent studies, while smaller and darker ones are less common or older. The colors also reflect the time trend: dark blue for older research, and light green to yellow for newer studies. Overall, the map shows how the focus of research has shifted from religion and prejudice in earlier years to more recent interest in religious tolerance and interfaith relations.

The visualization highlights several main clusters, including a central group focused on tolerance, pluralism, and interfaith harmony. Indonesia stands out as a key topic, especially regarding Islamic education, Nahdlatul Ulama, and religious moderation—showing that the country plays an important role in global religious tolerance studies. Other clusters explore political and social issues like human rights, civil liberties, and terrorism, emphasizing that religious tolerance is deeply connected to broader social and political contexts. This map provides insight into how research on these topics has developed over time and points to emerging themes for future studies.

E. Geographical spread of research on religious tolerance across countries

Figure 6. Geographic Distribution of Religious Tolerance Research Based on Number of Published Articles



This world map shows how research articles on a certain topic are spread across different countries. The darker the blue, the more articles a country has published. From the map, we can see that the United States stands out with the highest number of articles—69 in total—indicating strong interest and focus on this topic within American academic and research communities.

In contrast, most other countries have far fewer publications, shown in lighter blue or almost white. This suggests that research on this topic is not evenly spread globally, possibly due to differences in priorities, funding, or access to data. Overall, the map helps highlight where research is most active and points to regions that may need more attention or support to grow their contributions in this area.

F. Distribution of Number of Articles by Country

Table 1. Distribution of the Number of Research Articles on Religious Tolerance by Country

No	Country	Article
1	USA	69
2	Indonesia	25
3	UK	20
4	Belanda	15
5	Australia	7
6	India	6
7	Israel	6
8	Canada	5

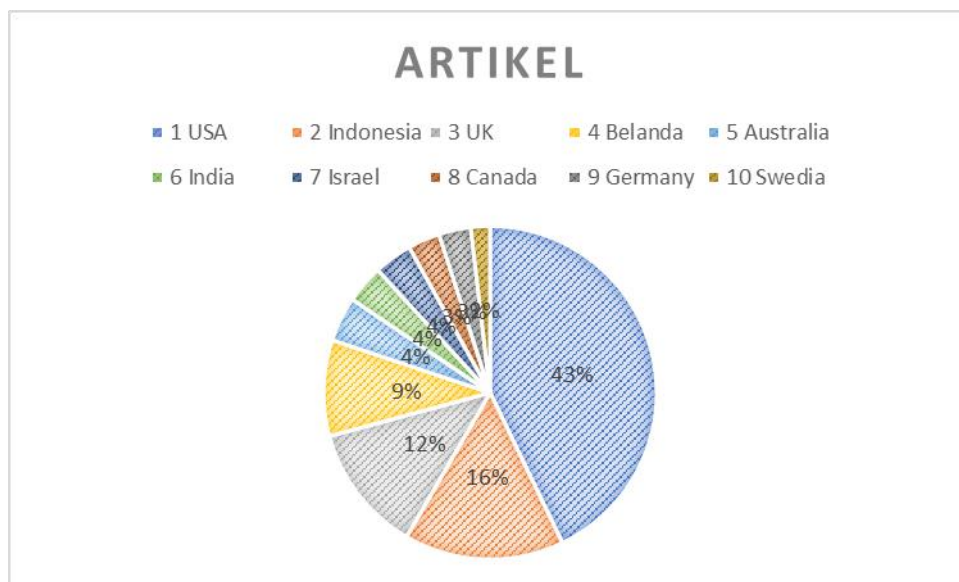
9	Germany	5
10	Swedia	3

This chart highlights the top ten countries that have published the most articles on a certain topic. The United States leads by a wide margin with 69 articles, showing its strong role in global research. Factors like advanced academic institutions, abundant research funding, and supportive policies help explain this dominance. Indonesia follows in second place with 25 articles, showing strong regional interest in the topic and the country's growing role in related global discussions. The UK is in third with 20 articles, reflecting its long-standing academic tradition and global research influence.

Other countries on the list include the Netherlands (15), Australia (7), India and Israel (6 each), and Canada and Germany (5 each), with Sweden closing the list with 3 articles. Although these numbers are lower, they still reflect meaningful contributions. The data overall shows that while research is concentrated in a few countries, there's a growing global interest in the topic. Countries with fewer publications may have potential to expand their research presence in the future.

G. Contributions and Local Perspectives in Religious Tolerance Research

Figure 7. Distribution of the Number of Research Articles on Religious Tolerance by Country



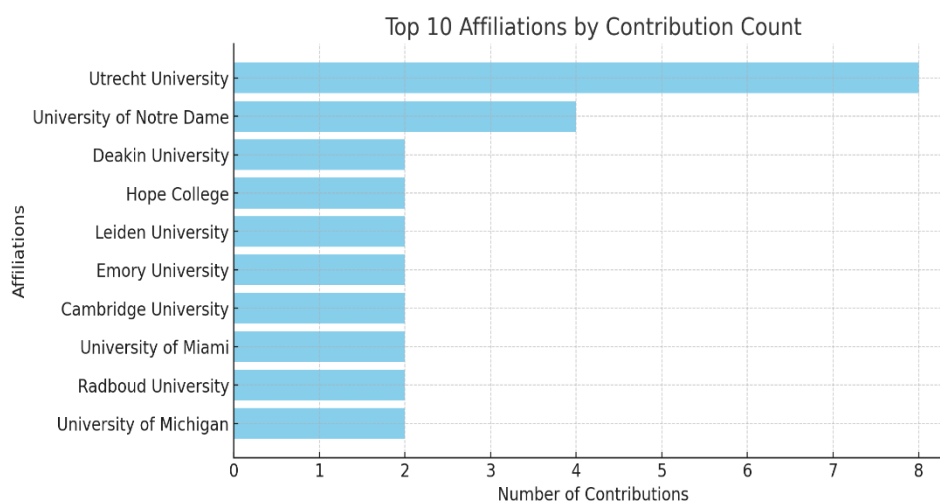
This pie chart shows how ten countries contribute to global research on a specific topic. Each slice of the chart represents a country's share of total articles. The United States leads with 43%, showing its strong involvement in research due to its well-established academic system and resources. Indonesia follows with 16%, a notable contribution that

reflects growing research interest in this area. The UK comes in third with 12%, continuing its strong tradition in global academic output. The Netherlands contributes 9%, showing its consistent role in research despite its smaller size.

Other countries such as Australia and India each make up 4% of the publications, while Israel, Canada, Germany, and Sweden each contribute 3%. Although these percentages are smaller, they still represent meaningful global participation. Overall, the chart shows that while research is heavily concentrated in a few countries, the topic is receiving attention from a range of nations across different continents. This illustrates both global interest and potential for further research development in countries with smaller contributions.

H. Top 10 Authors and Institutions in Religious Tolerance Research and Their Collaboration

Figure 8. Top 10 Institutions with the Most Contributions to Religious Tolerance Research



This visualization shows how different universities around the world have contributed to research on a specific topic. Utrecht University leads with 7 articles, showing its strong focus on social and psychological research, especially related to religious diversity and group relations. Key researchers like M. Verkuyten highlight the university's leadership in studying tolerance and multiculturalism. In second place, the University of Notre Dame contributed 4 articles, reflecting its global research outlook and interest in connecting religion, society, and policy on an international scale.

Several other universities, such as Deakin University, Hope College, and Leiden University, each contributed 2 articles. These contributions, although smaller, still reflect meaningful engagement with global social topics. Other universities like Emory, Cambridge, Radboud, and Michigan, with one article each, also provide valuable insights in areas like policy, education, and cultural studies. Overall, the chart highlights how both

large and small institutions around the world play an important role in advancing research and encouraging collaboration across countries and disciplines.

The findings of this study reveal a clear trend in citation patterns concerning religious tolerance research, with a notable peak in 2017 followed by a gradual decline until 2024. The spike in 2017 likely marks a surge in global academic attention toward issues of pluralism and interfaith dynamics, potentially triggered by rising socio-political tensions involving religious identities. The subsequent decline may indicate a shift in academic interest toward emerging themes such as religious extremism, digital religiosity, and identity politics. This mirrors the bibliometric trend identified by Fitriani et al. (2023), who noted a similar redirection of focus after 2018.

A thematic evolution is also observed from early research on religious prejudice to more recent emphasis on pluralism and interreligious harmony. In *American Grace*, McGraw et al. (2012) argue that interfaith relations are instrumental in fostering social tolerance. In the Indonesian context, Azra (2006) highlights how pluralism has deep historical roots that support a distinctive model of Islamic moderation. The keyword network visualization from this study supports these perspectives, showing frequent associations between terms such as religious pluralism, interfaith dialogue, cultural diversity, and religious education.

Education emerges as a key driver of religious tolerance. Jackson (2016) emphasizes the importance of intercultural, dialogue-based education for promoting mutual understanding in diverse societies. In Indonesia, Mujiburrahman (2006) and Khoiriyah & Riyadi (2023) have demonstrated that Islamic schools and pesantren play a critical role in instilling values of inclusivity and religious respect. These institutions form a foundation for societal resilience against exclusivist religious narratives.

The role of Islamic organizations, particularly Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), is pivotal in advancing Islamic moderation and peaceful coexistence. According to Fealy & White (2008), NU's efforts have significantly contributed to reducing social tensions and cultivating an inclusive religious discourse. Indonesia's contribution to the global discourse on religious tolerance is also substantial with 25 academic publications identified in this study, placing it second only to the United States in research volume.

These trends carry significant implications for Indonesian society. The decline in citation trends may signal emerging challenges such as rising digital-based intolerance or shifts in policy attention. Campbell (2012) and Lim (2017) note that digital platforms can be double-edged: while they can facilitate interfaith engagement, they also risk reinforcing ideological enclaves and polarizing communities. In an era of algorithm-driven communication, this becomes a critical area for further investigation.

Ultimately, this study affirms that religious tolerance must be understood not merely as a sociological phenomenon but as an outcome shaped by interactions between education, political structures, policy frameworks, and technological development. As Cvetkovska (2020) argues, true inclusion is not just about being tolerated but feeling accepted and valued. Therefore, the findings highlight the need for integrative, inclusive

approaches across sectors educational institutions, community organizations, and digital ecosystems to promote a more harmonious and pluralistic society.

In the previous discussion, the data visualization using VOSviewer was presented comprehensively, illustrating patterns of relationships among keywords, thematic evolution, and geographical contributions. However, the author's in-depth analysis of these data needs to be strengthened to help readers better understand the meaning and implications of the findings. For instance, the clustering patterns in the keyword map, highlighting Indonesia's position as the center of the religious tolerance discourse, reflect the country's strategic role in managing religious pluralism. This can be interpreted as clear evidence that Indonesia's diversity is not merely a subject of study but also a social laboratory for dynamic and contextual tolerance practices. The emphasis on organizations such as Nahdlatul Ulama underscores the central role of local actors in articulating an effective narrative of religious moderation. Furthermore, the thematic shift from focusing on prejudice and discrimination toward pluralism and tolerance education indicates both academic and social maturity in addressing diversity issues. These findings align with social construction theory, which posits that social understanding and attitudes can evolve through collectively constructed discourse

I. Implications of Religious Tolerance Studies in Indonesia for World Peace

As demonstrated in the bibliometric analysis, Indonesia occupies a central position in global studies on religious tolerance, particularly through its practice of Islamic moderation and the role of religious organizations. The implications of these findings can be explained by referring to Michel Foucault's concept of social discourse, as elaborated in his works *The Archaeology of Knowledge and Discipline and Punish*. Foucault emphasizes that discourse is not merely verbal communication but a form of power that shapes and influences social life, including societal norms and behaviors. (Foucault, 1977).

In this context, the discourse on religious tolerance in Indonesia functions as a strategic tool that shapes how religious identities and interfaith relations are constructed and practiced within society. The roles of pesantren, Nahdlatul Ulama, and moderate religious education form part of a social discipline that establishes norms of tolerance, minimizes conflict, and strengthens social cohesion. Therefore, the discourse on religious tolerance developed in Indonesia holds significant potential as a peace model that can be adopted by other countries facing complex diversity.

Furthermore, these implications are crucial for a world increasingly facing polarization and intolerance. Indonesia's study can serve as a reference for how educational interventions, inclusive policies, and the strength of religious communities can synergize to maintain social peace. According to Berger & Luckmann (1966), intersubjective dialogue based on rational discourse is the key to establishing a democratic and peaceful society. In this regard, the practices of moderation and tolerance in Indonesia can be seen as manifestations of rational discourse that unite various social and religious groups. Thus, this study not only enriches academic literature but also offers a pragmatic framework that can be utilized to address religious conflicts at the global level.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzed the development and dynamics of academic research on religious tolerance, focusing on thematic shifts, geographic contributions, and Indonesia's role in global scholarly discourse. The bibliometric analysis revealed a peak in academic attention in 2017, followed by a gradual decline, indicating evolving research interests and emerging global challenges. Key themes shifted from addressing religious prejudice to emphasizing religious pluralism, interfaith harmony, and education's role in fostering tolerance. Indonesia emerged as a significant contributor, especially through its promotion of Islamic moderation and the involvement of institutions such as pesantren and Nahdlatul Ulama. The study underscores the importance of education, social policy, and civil society in nurturing inclusive religious attitudes. While limited by reliance on selected bibliometric databases and lack of qualitative analysis, the findings provide a foundational understanding of global research trends and Indonesia's strategic position. Future research is encouraged to explore the impacts of digital media, globalization, and minority experiences to deepen contextual and empirical knowledge. Overall, this study affirms Indonesia's pivotal role in shaping religious tolerance discourse and offers insights for developing effective policies and educational programs to promote social cohesion and peace.

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