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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGION AND CULTURE BASED ON PUBLICATIONS: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

Imam Pribadi
Muhammadiyah University of Palopo
imampribadi@umpalopo.ac.id

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Abstract

The importance of scientific journals in publishing research findings is essential to the advancement of science. one of which involves using library research, specifically through bibliometric analysis, is the process of identifying and determining research phenomena, trends, and innovations. This analysis allows researchers to acquire information from numerous scientific papers that have been published. The aim of this study is to evaluate the strength of the connection between religion and culture using academic journal articles. The research approach in this study makes use of bibliometric analysis by processing Google Scholar-sourced research data with the VosViewer and Harzing or Perish programs. The results of this study provide information that of the 200 samples observed, there are 163 samples that are relevant to the topic of research on religious and cultural relations during the 2010-2023 period. The results of the analysis found that research related to religion and culture is very much carried out but is still focused on Islam as the object of research. This is because Islam is the majority religion in Indonesia so that future researchers can use other religious object approaches to get different results.

Keywords: Religion, Culture, Google Scholar, VosViewer and Harzing or Perish.

1. INTRODUCTION

Many views say that religion is a product of culture but not a few also say that culture is the result of religion. The group that disagrees with the view that religion is culture stems from the assumption that religion does not originate from humans but from the creator. Meanwhile, the group that says that religion is culture because of the existence of religious practices that are inseparable from cultural values.

If a red line is drawn between religion and culture then that line is the boundary line between God and humans (Khoiruddin, 2016). So the area of religion and culture is essentially not static but dynamic and dialogically connected.

Some previous studies are used to find common ground between religion and culture Haryanto's research, (2015) suggests that the relationship between religion and culture can be used as a strategy to build internal religious harmony in Indonesia. Mahfuz's research, (2019) that religion-driven culture arises from the process of human interaction with the book which is believed to be the result of the creative power of adherents of a religion so that this is what causes different religious cultures even though the religion it inspires is the same.

Muhammad's research (2020) raises a result that religion and culture are interrelated and even more dominant culture plays a role in Aceh society than religious values. Broader research was conducted by Shaleh and Wisnaeni (2019) which explains that a state must be able to play an active and dynamic role in supporting each individual to create interfaith harmony based on the values contained in the mandate of the law and Pancasila as the basis of the state.

Based on various findings from previous research, it indicates that religion and culture are an inseparable unity, interrelated, correlated in providing the color of life for humans. The development of science cannot be separated from the role of scientific journals in publishing the

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results of one's research work. The process of finding and determining phenomena, trends, and novelty of research, one of which uses literature studies, namely through bibliometric analysis.

This research focuses on providing information through literature studies regarding the relationship between religion and culture in human life based on the results of research conducted by academics and practitioners. The interesting thing about this research is that bibliometric studies will produce a new keyword from a particular field of science that can be developed into various further research.

2. LITERATURE RIVIEW

Google Scholar Database

Google scholar is a digital service that functions as a search engine for scientific articles in the form of text such as pdf which aims to facilitate researchers to get ideas or ideas in making quality scientific work (Rafika et al., 2017). Google scholar presents various citations from many fields of science such as economics, health and religion.

Google scholar is useful in meeting information needs in the form of searching scientific journals and publications of various disciplines that are connected throughout the world (Zakiyyah et al., 2022). The process of searching for articles through Google Scholar is very easy, fast and practical without the need for copy and paste. The latest and most relevant research with the keywords entered will be displayed in the initial page, making it easier for researchers to analyze literature relevant to their field of science (Ramadhan & Haedar, 2023).

Bibliometrics with VosViewer

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative method of analyzing bibliographic data sourced from articles/journals (Zakiyyah et al., 2022). In building a bibliometric network indexed by Google Scholar, a visualization application called VosViewer is needed.

This application is software for building and visualizing bibliometric networks, searching for the most widely used references in certain fields of science and looking for research topics that have the opportunity to be researched more deeply (Effendy et al., 2021).

The relationship between religion and culture

Religion and culture cannot be separated. Both are intertwined in all aspects of life. Some people think religion should be sterile from culture while others think religion can dialogue with culture (Khoiruddin, 2016). Religion and culture can be distinguished but cannot be separated. This is because religion has absolute value and is not influenced by place and time while culture, although based on religion, can change from time to time and from place to place. In addition, religion plays a greater role than culture (Muhammad, 2020).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the search results using the harzing or publish application by taking 200 samples in Google Scholar, 163 samples of journal article publications were obtained while the remaining 37 samples were not included in the criteria because they were in the form of books and proceedings. all data is then analyzed using the VosViewer application, so that the following research results are obtained.

Table 1. Year of publication

Year of publication	Total	Persentation (n=163)
2010	2	1%
2011	3	2%
2012	6	4%
2013	6	4%
2014	11	7%
2015	11	7%

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2016	24	15%
2017	19	12%
2018	10	6%
2019	21	13%
2020	18	11%
2021	24	15%
2022	6	4%
2023	2	1%

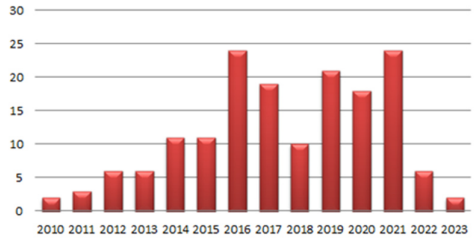

Figure 1. Total of publication

Based on Table 1 and graph 1, it was found that research related to religion and culture from 2010-2023 fluctuated. The lowest number of articles is in 2010 and 2023 with 2 publications (1%) and the highest number is in 2016 and 2021 with 24 articles (15%).

After knowing the number of publication articles related to religion and culture in 2010-2023, the data is then processed using Microsoft Excel software to map the publisher/publishers of the article.

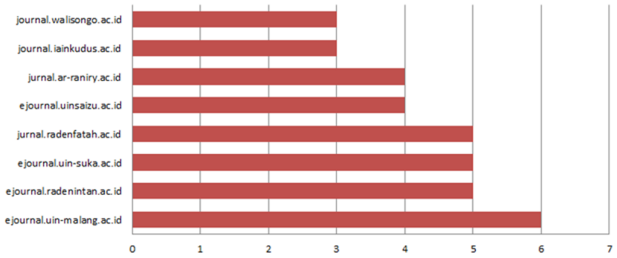

Figure 2. Web journals that publish the most articles

Based on the diagram above, there are 109 web journals that are the authors' destination to publish their research results. the journals that publish the most articles on religion and culture are the web journals ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id with 6 articles, ejournal.radenintan.ac.id with 5 articles, ejournal. uin-suka.ac.id 5 articles, journal.radenfatah.ac.id 5 articles, ejournal.uinsaizu.ac.id 4 articles, journal.ar-rainry.ac.id 4 articles, journal.iainkudus.ac.id 3 articles, journal.walisongo.ac.id 3 articles and the rest 2 and 1 article.

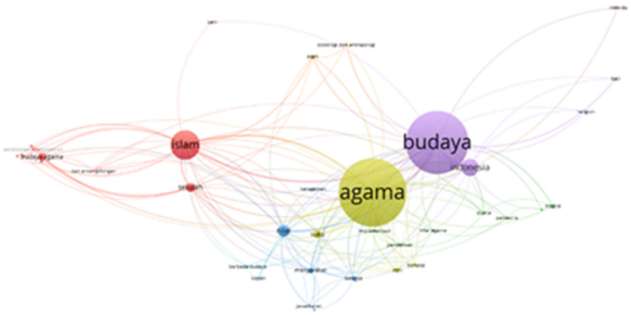

Figure 3: Research distribution map

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Figure 3 shows the distribution of the keyword network visualization generated by VosViewer. The difference in size, color and thickness of the connecting lines indicates the strength of the network. The keywords sourced from the RIS file are 1317 terms. After the researcher conducted an elimination stage for connecting and repetitive words, 36 keywords were obtained that were relevant to the research topic of religion and culture.

There are 9 clusters of keywords, namely cluster 1 as many as 9 items (religion in schools, religious culture, and intergroup, development, islam. Malang, implementation of experience, religious culture, school), cluster 2 with 7 items (world, lifestyle, implementation, religious values, Pancasila, education, and tradition), cluster 3 with 6 items (nation, West Java, diversity, noble culture, society, values), cluster 4 with 4 items (religion, language, ethnicity, tribe), cluster 5 with 4 items (bali, culture, indonesia, religion), cluster 6 with 2 items (different cultures, studies), cluster 7 with 2 items (Aceh, sociology and anthropology), cluster 8 with 1 item (individual) and cluster 9 with 1 item (art). Of these many items, it can certainly be a topic and novelty for further research.

The largest circle from figure 1 shows the most used word in the research article. The word "religion" has 443 occurrences, the word "culture" has 96 occurrences, and the word "Islam" has 45 occurrences. However, to find topics and novelty that are still rarely done by other researchers, namely by observing the smallest circles such as the words sociology and anthropology, language, art, studies, education, Pancasila and so on.

Table 2. List of Researchers

No	Authors	Title	Year	Link	Cites Per Author
1	Akhmadi	Moderasi beragama dalam keragaman Indonesia	2019	https://bdksurabaya.e-journal.id/bdksurabaya/article/download/82/45	574
2	Lestari	Bhinnekha tunggal ika: Khasanah multikultural indonesia di tengah kehidupan SARA	2016	http://journal.um.ac.id/index.php/jppk/article/view/5437	334
3	Zuhriy	Budaya pesantren dan pendidikan karakter pada pondok pesantren salaf	2011	https://journal.walisongo.ac.id/index.php/walisongo/article/view/159	317
4	Monto Bauto	Perspektif Agama Dan Kebudayaan Dalam Kehidupan Masyarakat Indonesia	2014	https://www.academia.edu/download/61936438/JURNAL_BUDAYA20200129-55581-cm54fh.pdf	247
5	Brata Ida Bagus	Kearifan budaya lokal perekat identitas bangsa	2016	https://scholar.archive.org/work/h2rlf5426rb53chgwkcwshthi/access/wayback/http://ojs.unmas.ac.id:80/index.php/Bakti/article/download/226/201	238
6	Muslim	Interaksi sosial dalam masyarakat multietnis	2013	https://journal3.uin-alauddin.ac.id/index.php/diskursus_islam/article/view/6642	188
7	Amirin	Implementasi pendekatan pendidikan multikultural	2012	https://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/jppfa/article/view/1047	169

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8	Dewantara	kontekstual berbasis kearifan lokal di Indonesia Pancasila Sebagai Pondasi Pendidikan Agama Di Indonesia	2015	http://journal.upgris.ac.id/index.php/civis/article/view/626	154
9	Mukrodi	Pengaruh Kepemimpinan Dan Budaya Organisasi Terhadap Motivasi Kerja Serta Implikasinya Pada Komitmen Pegawai Di Kantor-Kantor Kementrian Agama Se …	2019	http://openjournal.unpam.ac.id/index.php/JEE/article/view/2205/1808	109
10	Digdoyo	Kajian isu toleransi beragama, budaya, dan tanggung jawab sosial media	2018	http://journal.umpo.ac.id/index.php/JPK/article/view/734	102
..163	Saepudin	Pembentukan akhlak siswa melalui penerapan budaya agama dalam Pendidikan Agama Islam	2022	https://etheses.uinsgd.ac.id/65557/	0

Source: data processed using Microsoft Word, 2023

Of the 163 publication articles that the author has verified, in table 2 there are 10 articles with the highest number of citations during the period 2010-2023. The highest number of citations was 574 citations in 2019 and the least was 0 citations in 2022. The number of citations cannot be measured by how old or new the research is, but it is measured by how useful the article is to be cited by other authors.

4. CONCLUSION

After processing and analyzing the data, several conclusions were drawn regarding research on the relationship between religion and culture. First, based on the year of publication, the highest number of articles is in 2016 and 2021 with 24 articles while the lowest is 2010-2023 with 2 articles.

Second, there are 109 web journals that contain research related to religious and cultural relations. The most web journal is ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id with 6 articles and the least is journal.uinmataram.ac.id with 1 article.

Third, of the 36 relevant keywords, the word "religion" was used the most, namely 443 occurrences and the word "Pancasila" the least, namely 2 occurrences. So for future authors, they can observe the least occurrence to find different things from existing research. Third, searching for article titles about religion and culture with a search of 200 articles, 163 articles were found related to the keywords. This indicates that research on the topic of religion and culture is very much done so that bibliometric analysis is needed to find the latest topics, trends and novelty of research.

Future researchers can take research topics that are still rarely researched by observing the research distribution map. The smaller the keyword size, the less frequently the topic is raised in research. In addition, the use of other databases such as scopus, Web of Science, dimensions etc. can be done to get maximum results.

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