

Mapping inclusive democracy through communication research: Bibliometric perspectives in Indonesia

Assyari Abdullah^{1*}, Sumaiyah Sumaiyah², Akmal Khairi³, Yasril Yazid¹, Mustafa Mustafa¹,
Jayus Jayus¹, Muhammad Soim¹, Dwi Sutri Astuti¹, Edison Edison¹

¹ Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

² Universitas Muhammadiyah Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

³ Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Imam Asy Syafii, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: assyariabdullah@uin-suska.ac.id

Article Info	Abstract
Article history: Received Nov 14th, 2025 Revised Jun 4th, 2026 Accepted Jun 7th, 2026 Published Jun 30th, 2026 Keywords: <i>Inclusive democracy;</i> <i>communication;</i> <i>bibliometric; dimensions;</i> <i>artificial intelligence</i>	This study aims to map the development of research on '<i>inclusive democracy</i>' and '<i>communication</i>' in Indonesia through a bibliometric approach using data from Dimensions AI. By analyzing 495 publications (402 articles and 93 proceedings) published during the period 2016-2025, this study identifies trends, network collaborations, and thematic clusters that shape the knowledge landscape of inclusive democracy in Indonesia. The analysis was conducted using VOSviewer software to generate network visualizations based on co-authorship, citation, and co-occurrence. The results show that inclusive democracy has experienced significant growth since 2021, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic, which has spurred increased studies on digital participation, transparent governance, and the courage of the public sphere. The main research clusters cover three domains: digital governance, communicative participation, and policy inclusion, confirming the close relationship between communication, technology, and participatory governance. The density of keywords such as democracy, transparency, technology, and community demonstrates that the focus of current research is shifting toward a more inclusive digital democracy based on participatory communication. Thus, this study not only provides an empirical overview of the literature on inclusive democracy in Indonesia but also emphasizes the importance of communication as a key instrument in strengthening democratic legitimacy and representation in the digital era. How to Cite (APA Style): Abdullah, A., Sumaiyah., Khairi, A., Yazid, Y., Mustafa, M., Jayus. J., Soim, M., Astuti, D.S. & Edison, E. (2026). Mapping inclusive democracy through communication research: Bibliometric perspectives in Indonesia. <i>Jurnal Ilmu Sosial</i>, 25(1), 92-109. https://doi.org/10.14710/jis.25.1.2026.92-109

INTRODUCTION

Since the 1998 reforms, Indonesia's democracy has undergone a complex transformation process, including the challenge of making democracy not only a general election mechanism, but also an inclusive democracy that guarantees the participation of all groups of society without discrimination (Prapto Raharja & Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2020; Fatimah, 2023; Mahpudin, 2020;

Nugroho, 2015). Inclusive democracy contains aspects of political representation, access to public space, and empowerment of vulnerable groups such as women, indigenous peoples, and religious minorities.(Congge et al., 2023; OECD, 2022; OECD, 2024; Dewi, 2022; Erla Sharfina Permata Noor et al., 2023; Hoon, 2017).

In Indonesia's highly ethnic, religious, and cultural context, the challenge of inclusive democracy is becoming increasingly important because differences in social identities can trigger exclusion or marginalization in the democratic process (Hansson & Weiss, 2024; Bunte & Weiss, 2023; Rosser et al., 2005; Thurber & Firawati, 2022; ICNC, 2022; Della Porta et al., 2018). Therefore, an understanding of how the theme of inclusivity is explored in Indonesian democratic literature is urgently needed as a theoretical and empirical basis (Pepinsky, 2025; Sindre, 2017; Qodir, 2025; Lorch & Mauk, 2025). A democracy that only prioritizes procedure without ensuring substantive participation risks creating a "space of silence" for those who should also be part of the voice of the people (Abdullah, 2018; Merriman, 2023).

The concept of inclusive democracy affirms that the involvement of every citizen is an absolute prerequisite for political legitimacy (Camil, 2003; Wagle, 2009; Arter, 2006; Grzywacz, 2020; Young, 2002; Fraser, 2007; Sumartias et al., 2025). Digital democracy in its development is greatly influenced by virtual spaces, especially social media. Meanwhile, social media is the embodiment of virtual space (Abdullah et al., 2025; Jayus et al., 2025; Indianto S. et al., 2021).

Democracy is not measured by free elections, but by the extent to which all groups have an equal opportunity to speak and be heard. In this context, political communication becomes the main arena where inclusion is tested because through communication, ideas, interests, and identities are negotiated in the public space (Habermas, 1996; Rossini, 2023). When the media fails to provide equal space, democracy turns into an exclusive practice controlled by those with the most access to information and symbolic power (Jakubowski & Pająk-Patkowska, 2022). In this context, political communication is the main instrument for the realization of a truly inclusive democracy.

In this context, political communication is the main instrument for the realization of a truly inclusive democracy (Young, 2002b). Communication is not only about conveying political messages, but also about opening up a space for representation and negotiation of meaning between citizens and power (Habermas, 1996; Rossini, 2023; Young, 2002a). Mass media, public spaces, and digital platforms now serve as the main arena where different voices interact with each other, but at the same time affirm each other(Jayus et al., 2026; Sumaiyah et al., 2024). Unfortunately, a number of studies show that political communication in Indonesia is still dominated by elites and does not fully represent the existing social diversity (Olaniran & Williams, 2020; Mariač et al., 2024). In practice, the media often reinforces structural biases and narrows opportunities for marginalized groups to participate in public discourse (Sukmayadi, 2019).

In the digital era, political communication in Indonesia no longer only takes place in parliament or newsrooms, but also on social media which has become a new forum for public participation (Jayus et al., 2024; Van Aelst et al., 2017; Berto, 2019). Platforms like X (Twitter), YouTube, and TikTok allow citizens to speak directly about public issues without the intermediary of political institutions. However, on the other hand, the digital space also presents a new form of inequality and polarization. Algorithms that prioritize sensational content, as well as media representation bias, have the potential to erode the spirit of inclusion that is at the core of democracy (Olaniran & Williams, 2020; Papacharissi, 2010; Rossini, 2023). This phenomenon shows that inclusive democracy in the era of digital communication requires not only open access, but also equality in the distribution of discourse.

In Indonesia, academic studies on the relationship between inclusive democracy and political communication are still limited and fragmented. Most research still focuses on the issue of electoral

participation, social media in political campaigns, or the role of media in democratization (Abdullah et al., 2024; Subekti et al., 2023; Widayat et al., 2022). Meanwhile, the literature that discusses aspects of inclusion, representation of marginalized groups, or access to digital public spaces is still spread across various fields and has not been systematically mapped (Abdullah, 2020). This condition shows that there is a scientific gap in understanding how communication plays a role in strengthening (or hindering) inclusive democracy in Indonesia.

Unlike previous bibliometric studies that primarily focused on digital democracy, political communication, e-government, or public participation as separate domains, this study specifically maps the intersection between inclusive democracy and communication research in Indonesia. This distinction is important because inclusive democracy extends beyond electoral participation and digital engagement by emphasizing representation, accessibility, and the inclusion of marginalized voices within democratic processes. While existing bibliometric studies have examined digital governance and online participation, there remains no comprehensive mapping of how communication scholarship in Indonesia has addressed inclusive democracy as a distinct research agenda.

Methodologically, this study contributes by integrating bibliometric mapping with a communication-centered interpretation of democratic inclusion. Rather than merely identifying publication trends, the study examines how communication-related concepts such as public sphere, media representation, digital participation, and communicative inclusion are positioned within the broader discourse on inclusive democracy. Consequently, this research provides a unique knowledge map that reveals intellectual structures, thematic concentrations, and future research opportunities at the intersection of democracy and communication studies in Indonesia.

The bibliometric approach is present as a relevant method to answer these gaps (Congge et al., 2023; Nurasa et al., 2024). Through bibliometric analysis, we can map the landscape of knowledge about inclusive democracy and political communication in Indonesia, tracking research trends, collaborative networks between authors and institutions, and the most dominant topics in the last two decades (Shaffira et al., 2024; Rachman et al., 2024; Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). This approach not only provides a quantitative picture of research developments, but also helps assess the direction and contribution of science to strengthening inclusive democracy in communication practice (Levitt & Thelwall, 2009).

The results of the mapping are very important practically. When research maps are available, policymakers, academics, and media practitioners can know which areas have developed and which areas are still being overlooked (Palmlblad & Van Eck, 2018). For example, if it is found that there is still little research on the representation of women or indigenous peoples in political media, then it is a signal that the academic space needs to be more active in raising this theme (Abdullah, Jayus, et al., 2025). Similarly, if research collaboration on democracy and communication is still concentrated in a particular university, then it is necessary to build a wider and more inclusive research network.

This research departs from the realization that inclusive democracy cannot be separated from fair and representative communication. In a digital society like Indonesia, communication is not only a means of conveying political messages, but the main foundation for the formation of an inclusive public space. Through a bibliometric approach, this paper aims to map the extent to which the theme of inclusive democracy has been present in the communication literature in Indonesia, as well as identify research gaps that need to be filled to strengthen equal political participation for all citizens.

METHODS

This research uses a bibliometric approach to map the research landscape related to 'inclusive democracy' in the context of 'communication' in Indonesia by utilizing data from Dimensions AI.

Dimensions is a research data platform that combines various types of scientific entities including publications (articles, proceedings, books/chapters), grants, patents, datasets, clinical trials, and policy documents in one connected system called *linked-research* Data Platform (Dimensions.AI, 2025; Catherine Williams, 2018; Herzog et al., 2020).

The platform allows researchers to track the relationship between funding, research output, citations, and scientific impact on a global scale (Hook et al., 2018; Orduña-Malea & Delgado-López-Cózar, 2018; Thelwall, 2021; Visser et al., 2021). In the context of this research, Dimensions is used because it includes international and regional publications with complete metadata, including articles from Indonesia, so that it can display a more comprehensive scientific representation of the theme of inclusive democracy (Herzog & Lunn, 2018; Zupic & Čater, 2015). Bibliographic data collected from Dimensions AI covers the period of 2016-2025 with the main keywords such as "*inclusive democracy, democratic inclusion, participatory democracy, communication, media, public sphere, and Indonesia*", as shown in the Table 1.

The dataset is then exported in CSV format, before being analyzed using the latest version of the VOSviewer software (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010; Waltman et al., 2010; Perianes-Rodriguez et al., 2016). VOSviewer is used to generate network visualization maps based on *co-authorship*, *co-occurrence* and *Co-Citation Analysis*, thus allowing the identification of dominant themes and relationships between research topics. This approach is recognized as effective in bibliometric studies to map the intellectual structure of scientific fields and identify global research trends (Sahoo et al., 2019; van Eck & Waltman, 2014; Waltman & Van Eck, 2013; Eck & Waltman, 2011; Van Eck et al., 2010). Irrelevant data, such as duplication and publication without complete metadata, is pre-screened to ensure the validity of the visualization results (Kirby, 2023; Bukar et al., 2023; N. J. V. Eck & Waltman, 2009).

Table 1. Main Components and Keywords for search query

No	Layer	Component	Keywords for search Query
1	Democracy focus	Inclusive democracy / democratic inclusion	("inclusive democracy" OR "democratic inclusion")
2	Communication linkage	communication/media/discourse/public sphere/ digital communication	AND (communication OR "media" OR "media studies" OR "digital communication" OR "public sphere" OR discourse)
3	Methodological approach	bibliometric / scientometric / mapping / network analysis	AND (bibliometric OR scientometric OR "science mapping" OR "research mapping" OR "network analysis" OR "citation analysis")
4	Geographical context	Indonesia / Indonesian	AND "Indonesian OR Indonesian"

Source: Authors own works

Table 2. Types of Publications

No	Publication Type	Frequency
1	Articles	402
2	Proceedings	93
Total		495

Source: Authors own works

The data analysis method is carried out in three main stages: (1) *Data Cleaning and Preparation*, (2) *Mapping and Visualization*, and (3) *Interpretation of research patterns*. The first stage involves verifying metadata using standard bibliographic formats to match the VOSviewer system (Van Eck & Waltman, 2007). The second stage produced network visualization maps to illustrate the relationships between key concepts in the study of inclusive democracy and communication (Cobo et al., 2011; Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Waltman et al., 2010). The final stage is a qualitative analysis of bibliometric maps to interpret thematic trends, collaboration between authors, and future research directions (Donthu et al., 2021; Zupic & Čater, 2015; Van Eck et al., 2010).

The advantages of VOSviewer in displaying *Cluster Analysis* and *Density Visualization* allows researchers to understand more intuitively the knowledge ecosystem around the topic of inclusive democracy in Indonesia. This bibliometric approach also serves as a scientific reflection on the extent to which inclusive democracy research contributes to strengthening public space and participatory political communication in the digital age (Habermas, 1996; Papacharissi, 2010; Rossini, 2023).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive overview of research results

Based on Figure 1, Since 2016, scientific publications that discuss '*inclusive democracy*' and '*Communication*' in Indonesia showed a consistent but gradual growth trend, before experiencing an exponential surge after 2021. In the initial period of 2016-2021, the number of publications per year was still relatively low, ranging from 10 to 20 articles, reflecting an early conceptualization phase in academic discourse on inclusive democracy. At this stage, most research focuses on normative definitions of political inclusivity, issues of minority representation, and marginalized groups' access to public space, without involving much of a digital approach or large-scale empirical analysis (Young, 2002b, 2002a; Mahendra, 2021).

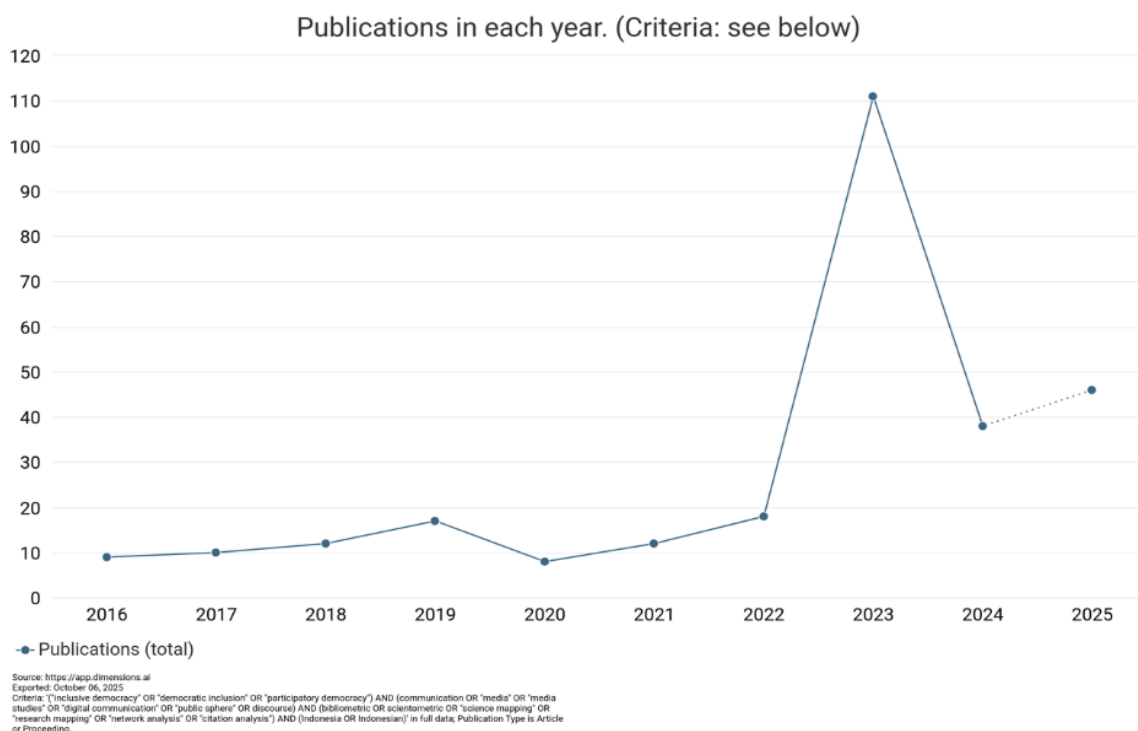
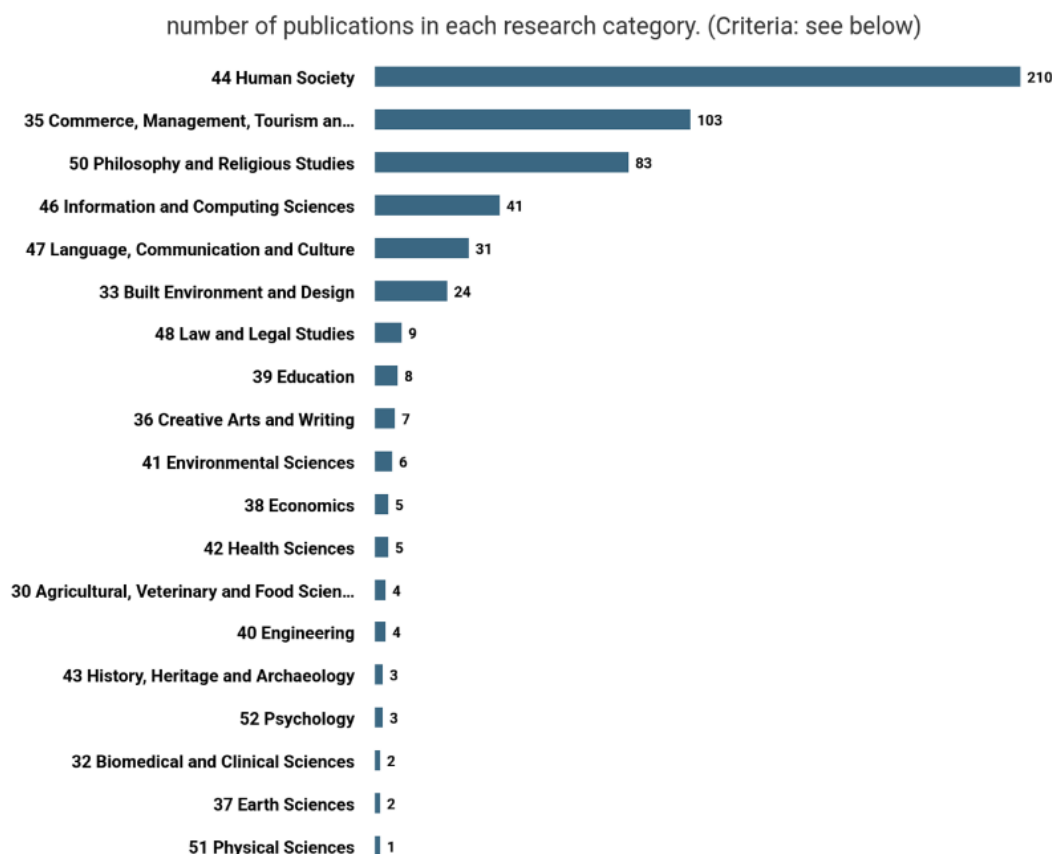


Figure. 1 Publication in each year

Source: Authors own works



Source: <https://app.dimensions.ai>

Exported: October 06, 2025

Criteria: ("inclusive democracy" OR "democratic inclusion" OR "participatory democracy") AND (communication OR "media" OR "media studies" OR "digital communication" OR "public sphere" OR discourse) AND (bibliometric OR scientometric OR "science mapping" OR "research mapping" OR "network analysis" OR "citation analysis") AND (Indonesia OR Indonesian) in full data; Publication Type is Article or Proceeding.

Figure 2. Number of Publication in each research category

Source: Authors own works

Entering 2022, there has been a significant surge to reach more than 110 publications, marking a major shift in academic attention towards the issue of digital inclusivity and democratic participation through online media. This phenomenon is inseparable from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic which has accelerated the transformation of public spaces into the digital realm (Hook et al., 2021). Platforms such as social media, online-based citizen participation channels, and democracy forums have become new arenas for citizens to participate, express their aspirations, and negotiate their representations (Olaniran & Williams, 2020; Papacharissi, 2010; Rossini, 2023). This surge also illustrates how democracy in Indonesia is undergoing a process *Digital Turn* Namely a shift in the structure of political participation from a conventional form to a form based on communication technology.

While in 2023 the number of publications will decrease slightly, this can be explained by the reduced intensity of post-pandemic socio-political research funding and the redistribution of national research priorities to the economic and health sectors (Sudrajat et al., 2022; Donthu & Gustafsson, 2020). Nevertheless, the period 2024-2025 shows a stabilization phase with an average of 40-50 publications per year, which marks the stage of consolidation of the field of study. This means that the topic of inclusive democracy is no longer just a temporary academic trend, but has begun to develop into a structured research realm, with the integration of theories, methodologies, and cross-disciplinary approaches (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Donthu et al., 2021).

This consistency also shows that inclusive democracy is now increasingly understood not only as a political mechanism, but as a communication ecosystem that demands open access to information and equal representation in the digital public space. Public space theory Habermas (1996) and the concept of public sphere Fraser (2007) It becomes very relevant to read how the participation of vulnerable communities such as women, indigenous peoples, and minority groups is beginning to find its articulation in online communication spaces. In the Indonesian context, this dynamic shows that democracy is not only developing at the institutional level, but also at the discursive and communicative level, where the media becomes an arena for negotiation between power, representation, and social identity. (Tudor & Slater, 2016).

Meanwhile, as shown in Figure 2, the classification of research fields based on the ANZSRC 2020 system (ABS, 2020) shows that the issue of inclusive democracy is most studied in the realm of Human Society (210 publications), which includes the study of sociology, politics, and public communication. The field of *Commerce, Management, Tourism, and Services* (103 publications) occupies the second position, demonstrating the strong linkage between inclusive democracy, participatory governance and corporate transparency.

Furthermore, research has also appeared in *Philosophy and Religious Studies* (83 publications), indicating a normative exploration of the ethics of inclusivity and social justice. Meanwhile, *Information and Computing Sciences* (41) and *Language, Communication, and Culture* (31) show that the study of digital communication and participatory culture is an important dimension in contemporary democracy in Indonesia.

Collaborative landscape of inclusive democracy research in Indonesia

The *co-authorship analysis* provides an overview of how the structure of academic cooperation is formed in research with the theme of '*inclusive democracy*' and '*communication*' in Indonesia. The network visualization generated through VOSviewer shows a fairly dense and interconnected pattern of collaboration, with most of the authors belonging to one large cluster that demonstrates the intensity of strong citation relationships and collaboration between researchers.

Figure 3 describes a network with high connectivity (*High-density network*) where at least 25 major authors serve as central (*hub-nodes*) in facilitating the exchange of ideas, methodologies, and theories in inclusive democracy research. Figures such as Carolyn Thompson, Ann Borda, Samuel Wines, and Jessica L. Oliver emerged as the main nodes (*Key Actors*) that connect various research sub-clusters. This indicates that the study of inclusive democracy in Indonesia develops not only through individual contributions, but also through cross-institutional and cross-disciplinary collaborations, including between the fields of communication, social studies, and policy (Ding, 2011; Waltman & Van Eck, 2013; Glänzel & Schubert, 2005).

In addition, the patterns of collaboration that are formed show that researchers from international and domestic contexts are interconnected in a coherent network structure. The observed collaboration pattern may suggest potential knowledge exchange between international and domestic researchers; however, bibliometric evidence alone cannot directly confirm knowledge diffusion processes. In the context of inclusive democracy research, this relationship is important because it allows for integration between classical theories of deliberative democracy (Fraser, 2007; Habermas, 1996; Habermas, 1971) with a contemporary approach that focuses on digital participation, inclusive representation, and civil society resistance (Papacharissi, 2010; Bogati et al., 2025).

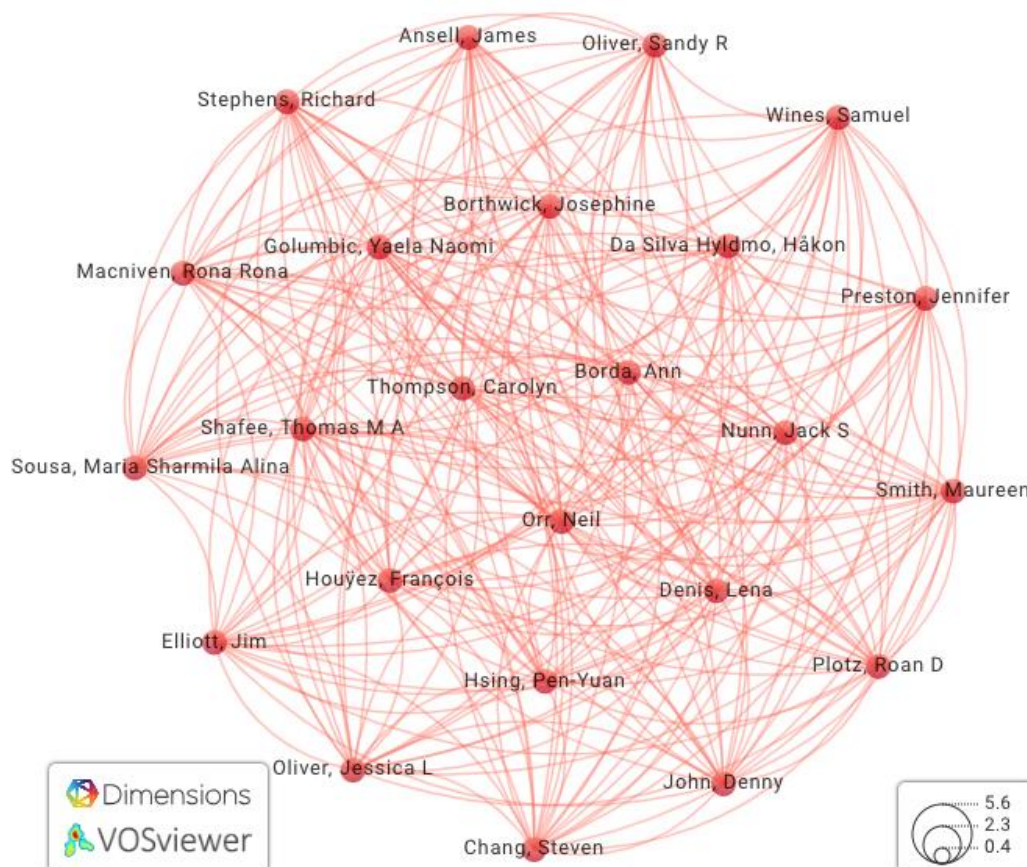


Figure 3. Co-authorship analysis
Source: Authors own works using VOSviewer

This analysis also reveals that academic collaboration in Indonesia is starting to show a pattern of "*Networked Scholarship*", where the resulting publications come not only from individual work, but from multi-actor collaborations based on collective research projects, conferences and cross-university networks. This relationship underscores the importance of an 'epistemic community' of knowledge communities that have a common interest in driving the agenda of inclusivity and democracy (Belabas, 2023; Tudor & Slater, 2016).

Although the network map shows extensive connectivity, most collaboration is still concentrated in a small group of senior researchers. This indicates the need for strategic efforts to encourage the participation of young researchers and regional institutions, in order to diversify ideas and expand the epistemological base in the study of inclusive democracy in Indonesia. The expansion of this network will enrich the research ecosystem through a more dynamic cross-generational and cross-disciplinary exchange of ideas (Van Eck et al., 2010; Zupic & Čater, 2015).

Citation network and intellectual influence in inclusive democracy research

Citation analysis (*Citation Analysis*) provide an in-depth understanding of the structure of intellectual influence in research '*inclusive democracy*' and '*Communication* in Indonesia. Through VOSviewer-based visualization, it can be identified that there are three main clusters that represent different but interconnected conceptual orientations, namely the '*Digital Governance*', '*communicative participation*', and '*Policy Inclusion*'. These three clusters show that the development of inclusive democracy in Indonesia does not only stand in one specific scientific domain, but is the

result of a cross-disciplinary epistemic dialogue between communication science, public policy, and information technology. This kind of bibliometric approach allows researchers to map patterns of relationships between authors and between journals, while at the same time tracing the somber intellectual influences that shape the dynamics of contemporary inclusive democracy research (Belabas, 2023; Van Eck et al., 2010; Zupic & Čater, 2015).

The network patterns in the mapping presented in Figure 4, results show medium to high levels of connectivity, with three dominant color clusters: green, blue, and red, which intersect through connecting nodes such as Cheung Yen Ping and Pirannejad, Ali. This structure indicates that inclusive democracy research in Indonesia is interconnected and collaborative, where ideas from different fields are linked in a single intact intellectual landscape. Green clusters highlight the theme '*Digital Governance*' and '*E-participation*', the blue cluster focuses on '*Communication Ethics*' and '*Public Sphere*', while the red cluster highlights '*Policy Inclusion*' and '*democratic governance*'. The three form a conceptual node that shows how technology, communication ethics, and public policy interact with each other within the framework of a democracy that is more participatory and responsive to social diversity (Fraser, 2007; Papacharissi, 2010).

This connectivity pattern also shows an increasingly plural and open epistemic landscape, reflecting the consolidation of the field of inclusive democracy studies in Indonesia towards a more mature direction theoretically and methodologically. Cross-border and cross-disciplinary collaboration in the network shows that research on democracy is no longer only oriented to the issue of political representation, but has evolved towards digital inclusion and deliberative participation through social media and online public spaces. These findings indicate increasing international visibility of Indonesian communication research, although further citation-based comparative studies are required to assess its global influence (Habermas, 1996; Rossini, 2023).

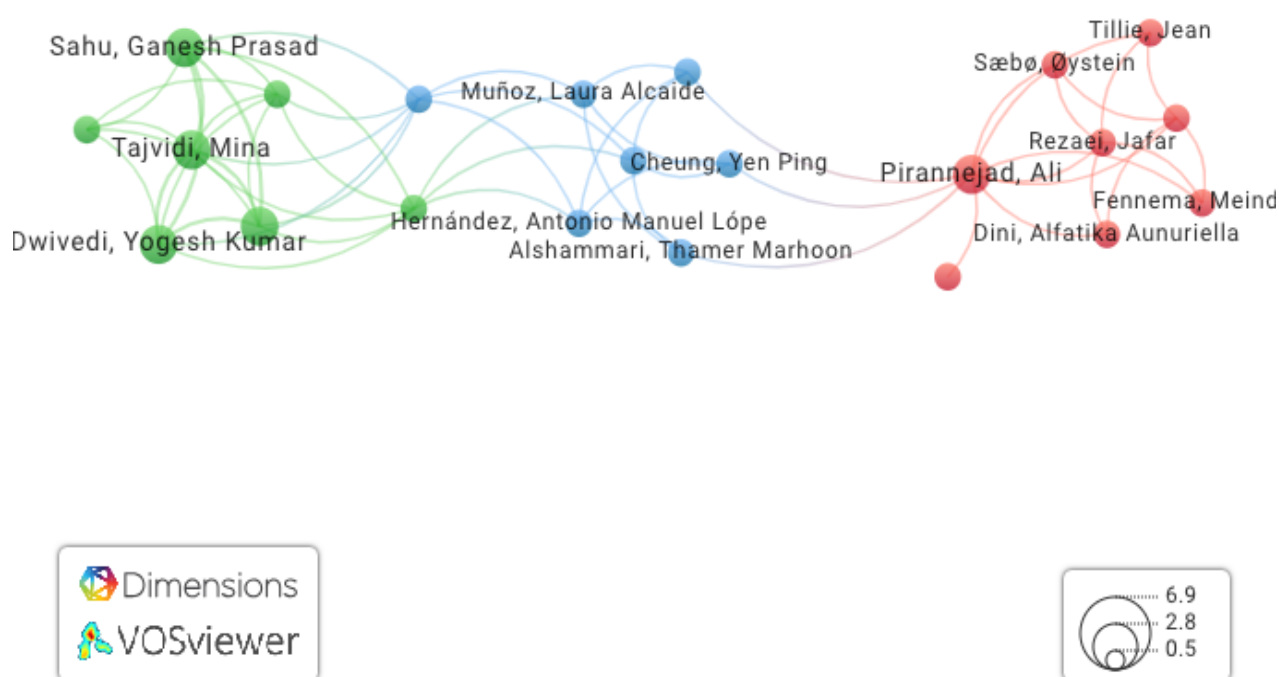


Figure 4. Citation Analysis

Source: Authors own works using VOSviewer

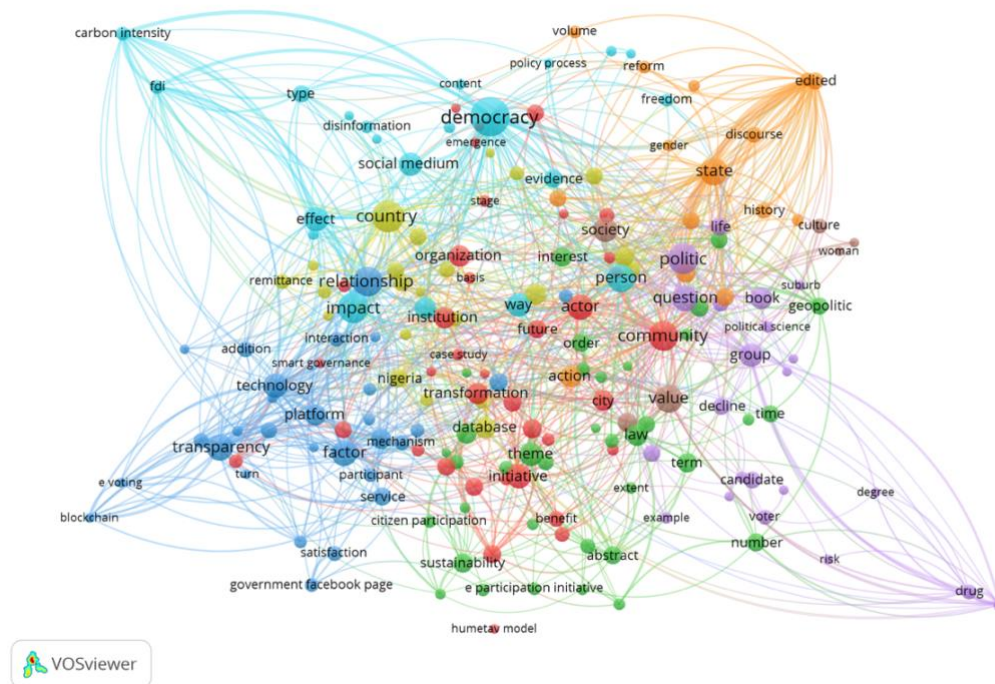


Figure 5. Network Visualization

Source: Authors own works using VOSviewer

Keyword co-occurrence network: thematic mapping of democracy and inclusive communication research in Indonesia

Keyword co-occurrence analysis using VOSviewer reveals the conceptual structure of inclusive democracy and communication research in Indonesia. The visualized keyword network shows a strong correlation between the term "democracy," "Communication," "transparency," "participation," and "Technology," which is the center of interaction in this research landscape. The large size of the node indicates the high frequency in which the keyword appears, while the connecting lines illustrate the thematic interconnectedness between concepts that often appear together in publications (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Donthu et al., 2021; Zupic & Čater, 2015).

From the visualization presented in Figure 5, it appears that there are five Main clusters with different colors. The light blue cluster highlights the topic 'Digital Governance' and 'Transparency' that intersect with the study 'Smart governance' and 'Blockchain-based participation'. The red cluster focuses on the theme 'Citizen Participation, Sustainability', and 'E-participation initiatives', which represents the direction of research on citizen participation and the sustainability of public policy. The yellow and green clusters show the relationship between 'politics, community, law, and Social impact', marking a multidisciplinary approach between political, legal, and social development communication. The purple cluster is on the right side. show fringe issues such as 'Geopolitics, gender discourse, and Political representation', which is increasingly integrated into the context of democratic inclusivity in the digital age (Fraser, 2007; Papacharissi, 2010; Young, 2002b).

This thematic map confirms that inclusive democracy research in Indonesia is moving towards a more integrated and cross-field direction. Unity between studies' *digital transparency, social participation, and Political inclusivity* shows academic efforts to comprehensively understand the dynamics of democracy in the digital space. This also shows that public communication is now not

only an instrument for disseminating information, but also a means of forming political participation and social justice in the context of an increasingly digitized society (Habermas, 1996; Rossini, 2023).

Temporal evolution of the theme of inclusive democracy research in Indonesia

The visualization of the VOSviewer based on the mapping shown in Figure 6, illustrates the temporal evolution of keywords in research '*inclusive democracy* and *Communication* in Indonesia between 2010-2025. The colors on the map show the chronology of the appearance of the theme, starting from purple for the early period, green for the middle period, to yellow which indicates the most recent themes. This analysis allows us to understand how the focus of research has evolved from conceptual issues to more applied and digital topics, in line with socio-political developments and media transformation in Indonesia (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Donthu et al., 2021; Zupic & Čater, 2015). In the initial phase (2010-2016), research focused a lot on the concept of *State, politics, and community*', which represents the classical study of democracy and political representation. Themes like '*citizen participation*' and '*Law*' It has also emerged as the foundation of inclusive democratic discourse at the institutional and legal levels. However, from 2017-2021 there was a significant shift towards the issue of '*Digital Communication, Transparency, and Platforms*', along with the increasing penetration of digital technology in politics and public space (Olaniran & Williams, 2020; Papacharissi, 2010; Rossini, 2023).

This shift shows how inclusive democracy is beginning to be linked to the transformation of digital communication, online participation, and 'e- issues. *And I think that's a*. The most recent period (2022-2025) shows the dominance of themes such as '*technology, transparency, social medium, disinformation, sustainability, and E-voting*'. The yellow color on the map indicates new topics that have emerged due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the growing interest in digital governance and public trust in online platforms (Sumaiyah et al., 2024; Belabas, 2023; Sumartias et al., 2025; Widayat et al., 2022). The current research direction seems to be moving towards the integration of '*smart governance*', data-based citizen participation, and digital democracy ethics. These findings confirm that research on inclusive democracy in Indonesia is no longer limited to conventional political frameworks, but has become an interdisciplinary arena that integrates communication, technology, and public policy.

Density and thematic concentration in inclusive democracy research

This VOSviewer density visualization as illustrated in Figure 7, the density of the occurrence of keywords that are most often used in the literature on inclusive democracy and communication in Indonesia. Yellow indicates areas with high frequency or dominant themes, while green to blue indicates areas with lower intensity. This pattern provides a thematic overview of the focus of research and the extent to which a particular topic contributes to the scientific discourse in the field of inclusive democracy (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Donthu et al., 2021; Zupic & Čater, 2015).

The highest-density keywords include '*democracy, impact, relationship, transparency, technology, and Community*'. This suggests that the main focus of research in the last decade has centered on the linkages between democracy and digital communication, especially in the context of citizen participation, government transparency, and the social impact of technology (Olaniran & Williams, 2020; Papacharissi, 2010; Rossini, 2023). Other themes such as '*institution, actor, platform, and Law*' also emerged as an important conceptual node that signifies a multidisciplinary approach between communication science, political science, and public policy.

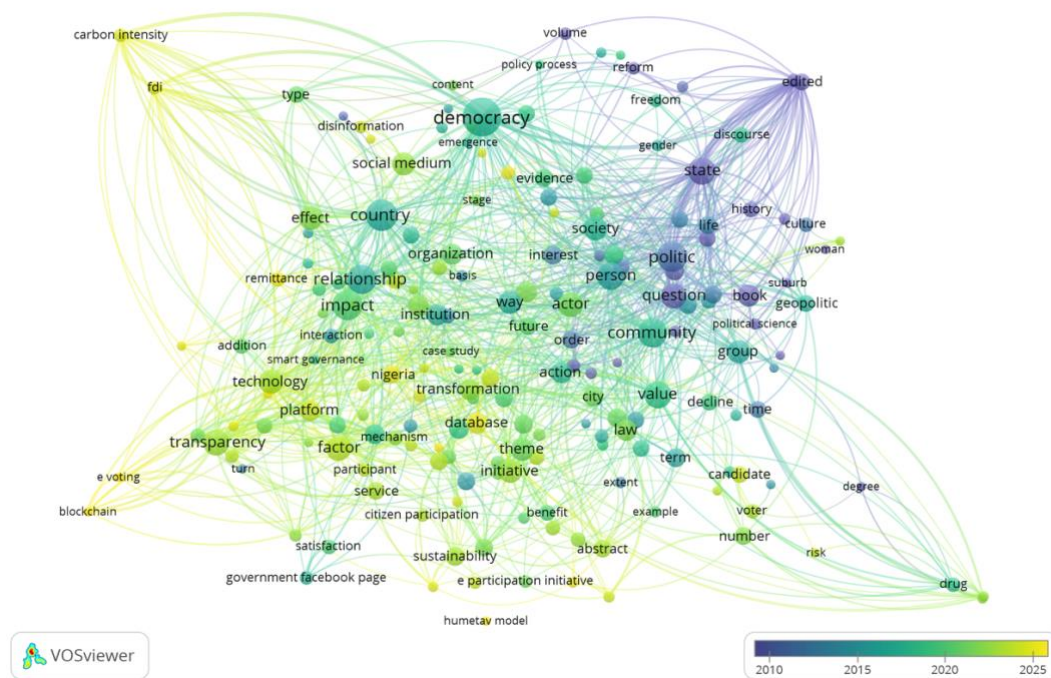


Figure 6. Overlay Visualization
Source: Authors own works using VOSviewer

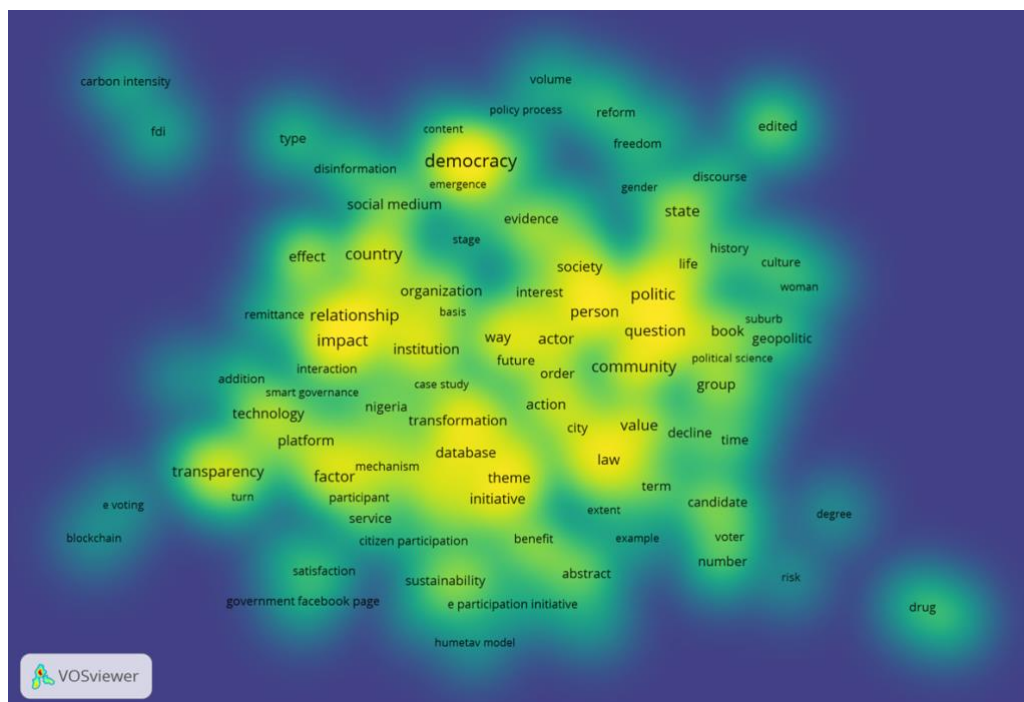


Figure 7. Density Visualization
Source: Authors own works using VOSviewer

High density in the "*democracy-technology-transparency*" emphasized that research on inclusive democracy in Indonesia is now moving towards the meaning of digitalization of public space. This map shows that the academic space is no longer only about political representation or conventional participation, but also examines the mechanisms of digital participation, data-based governance, and

communication ethics issues in the era of platform society (Abdullah, Jayus, et al., 2024). Thus, this density map reinforces the fact that the study of inclusive democracy has evolved into an interdisciplinary field that emphasizes integration between inclusive values, digital communication, and participatory governance.

Research gaps and future directions

Although the bibliometric mapping demonstrates the growing attention given to inclusive democracy and communication in Indonesia, several thematic gaps remain evident. *First*, the dominant concentration of studies around digital governance, transparency, and participation suggests that other dimensions of inclusive democracy receive considerably less scholarly attention. Issues such as disability inclusion, indigenous communication rights, gender-based representation, rural digital inequality, and minority media access appear relatively peripheral within the identified knowledge structure.

Second, the analysis reveals limited attention to communication inequalities that emerge from algorithmic governance, platform capitalism, and artificial intelligence. While digital participation has become a central theme, fewer studies critically examine whether digital platforms genuinely enhance democratic inclusion or instead reproduce existing social inequalities.

Third, future communication research should move beyond descriptive analyses of participation toward evaluating the quality of inclusion. This includes investigating whose voices are represented, whose voices remain marginalized, and how communication infrastructures shape democratic opportunities across diverse social groups. These findings indicate substantial opportunities for interdisciplinary collaboration among communication scholars, political scientists, public policy researchers, and digital governance experts.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study show that the study of '*inclusive democracy*' in Indonesia has experienced rapid development in the past decade, especially since 2021, when academic attention shifted from the issue of traditional political representation to digital participation and technology-based governance. Bibliometric analysis shows a significant increase in the number of publications, collaboration between authors, and cross-disciplinary integration between communication sciences, politics, and public policy.

The three main conceptual clusters: '*digital governance, communicative participation, and policy inclusion*', represent a new direction of inclusive democracy in Indonesia, where information openness, transparency, and citizen participation are the main pillars in building an inclusive public space. In addition, the results of *co-occurrence* and *density visualization* show that terms such as '*democracy, technology, and transparency*' are the dominant epistemic nodes that describe the shift towards a more participatory digital democracy.

Practically, this study confirms that inclusive democracy cannot be separated from equal and representative communication. In the context of a multicultural and digitalized Indonesia, political communication must be seen not only as a means of disseminating information, but as an arena for the formation of social and political meaning that involves all groups of society. This bibliometric mapping is expected to be a foundation for future research as well as a reference for policymakers and communication practitioners to strengthen more equitable, participatory, and inclusive democratic governance in the digital era.

This study contributes to the literature by providing the first bibliometric mapping that specifically connects inclusive democracy and communication research within the Indonesian context. Unlike previous studies that focused separately on digital democracy, political communication, or governance, this research reveals how communication functions as a central mechanism through which democratic inclusion is conceptualized, debated, and operationalized. The findings offer a foundation for future research agendas that seek to strengthen democratic inclusion through communication-centered approaches in the digital era.

Author Contribution

Conceptualization, A.A., S.S., and Y.Y.; methodology, A.A., A.K., and D.S.A.; software, A.A. and A.K.; validation, S.S., Y.Y., M.M., and J.J.; formal analysis, A.A., A.K., and E.E.; investigation, A.A., S.S., and M.S.; resources, Y.Y., M.M., and J.J.; data curation, A.A., A.K., D.S.A., and E.E.; writing—original draft preparation, A.A.; writing—review and editing, S.S., Y.Y., M.M., J.J., M.S., D.S.A., and E.E.; visualization, A.A., A.K., and D.S.A.; supervision, Y.Y. and M.M.; project administration, A.A. and S.S. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank all parties who provided administrative and technical support for this research.

Funding

This research received no external funding.

Conflict of Interests

The all authors declare no conflict of interest.

Data Availability Statement

The data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. The dataset consists of bibliographic records retrieved from the Dimensions AI database using the search strategy described in the Methods section. Processed datasets, bibliometric analysis files, VOSviewer mapping files, and supplementary materials generated during the study can be shared for academic and research purposes. Researchers interested in replicating or extending this study may contact the corresponding author to obtain the relevant data and analytical files.

REFERENCES

- Abdullah, A. (2018). Membaca komunikasi politik gerakan aksi bela islam 212: antara politik identitas dan ijtihad politik alternatif. *ANIDA*, 41(2), 202–212. <http://ejournal.uin-suska.ac.id/index.php/Anida/article/view/4654>
- Abdullah, A. (2020). Public Relations in The Era of Artificial Intelligence: Peluang atau Ancaman? *Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora)*, 8(2), 406–417.
- Abdullah, A., Jayus, J., Rozita, R., & Sumaiyah, S. (2025). Pemanfaatan Artificial Intelligence dalam Aktivitas Public Relations: Humas Masa Depan dan Masa Depan Humas. In D. Kartikawangi & E. Setyaningtyas (Eds.), *Perspektif Kecerdasan Artificial dalam Kehumasan*. LSPR Publishing. <https://omp.lspr.edu/index.php/omp/catalog/book/43>
- Abdullah, A., Jayus, J., Yazid, Y., Sumaiyah, Sumaiyah, Khairi, A., Edison, E., Astuti, D. S., & Mutasir, M. (2024). Navigating Society 5.0: Unraveling the Dynamics of a People-Centric Super-Smart Society. *ARISTO*, 12(2), 642–659. <https://doi.org/10.24269/ars.v12i2.9038>
- Abdullah, A., Yazid, Y., Astuti, D. S., Soim, M., & Khairi, A. (2025). *From Query to Communication: A Data-Driven Study of Indonesians Google Search Behavior*. 2(1). <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/icommedig/article/view/26241/9233>
- Abdullah, A., Yazid, Y., Jayus, J., Sumaiyah, S., Khairi, A., Edison, E., & Astuti, D. S. (2024). Google Trends and Indonesia Presidential Elections 2024: Predictor of Popularity Candidate in Digital Age. *POLITICON: Jurnal Ilmu Politik*, 6(2), 273–300. <https://doi.org/10.15575/politicon.v6i2.34636>
- ABS. (2020, June 30). *Australian and New Zealand Standard Research Classification (ANZSRC), 2020 | Australian Bureau of Statistics*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/classifications/australian-and-new-zealand-standard-research-classification-anzsrc/latest-release>
- Aria, M., & Cuccurullo, C. (2017). bibliometrix: An R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis. *Journal of Informetrics*, 11(4), 959–975. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2017.08.007>
- Arter, D. (2006). From 'spectator democracy' to 'inclusive democracy'? The peripatetic Scottish committees as linkage. *Regional & Federal Studies*, 16(3), 239–262. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13597560600852300>

- Belabas, W. (2023). Moving toward more inclusive government: Democratic and bureaucratic values in administrative structures. *The American Review of Public Administration*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00953997231190570>
- Berto, J. (2019). *Social Media, Open Platforms, and Democracy: Transparency Enabler, Slayer of Democracy, Both?* Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences. <https://doi.org/10.24251/HICSS.2019.942>
- Bogati, S., Firawati, T., Pinckney, J., & Thurber, C. (2025). How Civil Resistance Improves Inclusive Democracy. *Perspectives on Politics*, 23(2), 552–569. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1537592724000999>
- Bukar, U. A., Sayeed, M. S., Razak, S. F. A., Yogarayan, S., Amodu, O. A., & Mahmood, R. A. R. (2023). A method for analyzing text using VOSviewer. *MethodsX*, 11, 102339. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mex.2023.102339>
- Bünthe, M., & Weiss, M. L. (2023). Civil Society and Democratic Decline in Southeast Asia. *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs*, 42(3), 297–307. <https://doi.org/10.1177/18681034231212488>
- Camil, J. (2003). Inclusive Democracy. *Democracy & Nature*, 9(3), 427–428. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1085566032000160061>
- Catherine Williams. (2018). *Dimensions from Digital Science*. <https://insights.uksg.org/articles/420/files/submission/proof/420-1-4083-1-10-20180906.pdf>
- Cobo, M. J., López-Herrera, A. G., Herrera-Viedma, E., & Herrera, F. (2011). Science mapping software tools: Review, analysis, and cooperative study among tools. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 62(7), 1382–1402. <https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.21525>
- Congge, U., Guillamón, M.-D., Nurmandi, A., Salahudin, & Sihidi, I. T. (2023). Digital democracy: A systematic literature review. *Frontiers in Political Science*, 5, 972802. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpos.2023.972802>
- Della Porta, D., Donker, T. H., Hall, B., Poljarevic, E., & Ritter, D. P. (2018). *Social movements and civil war: When protests for democratization fail* (First published). Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315403106>
- Dewi, K. H. (Ed.). (2022). *Gender and Politics in Post-Reformasi Indonesia: Women Leaders within Local Oligarchy Networks*. Springer Nature Singapore. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-1734-9>
- Dimensions.AI. (2025). *Why did we build Dimensions | Dimensions*. <https://www.dimensions.ai/why-dimensions/>
- Ding, Y. (2011). Scientific collaboration and endorsement: Network analysis of coauthorship and citation networks. *Journal of Informetrics*, 5(1), 187–203. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2010.10.008>
- Donthu, N., & Gustafsson, A. (2020). Effects of COVID-19 on business and research. *Journal of Business Research*, 117, 284–289. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.06.008>
- Donthu, N., Kumar, S., Mukherjee, D., Pandey, N., & Lim, W. M. (2021). How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research*, 133, 285–296. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.04.070>
- Eck, N. J. V., & Waltman, L. (2009). How to normalize cooccurrence data? An analysis of some well-known similarity measures. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 60(8), 1635–1651. <https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.21075>
- Eck, N. J. van, & Waltman, L. (2011). *Text mining and visualization using VOSviewer* (arXiv:1109.2058). arXiv. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1109.2058>
- Erla Sharfina Permata Noor, Ahmadi Hasan, & Masyithah Umar. (2023). Demokrasi di Indonesia Mewujudkan Kedaulatan Rakyat. *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Jurisprudence, Economic and Legal Theory*, 1(4), 679–693. <https://doi.org/10.62976/ijijel.v1i4.196>
- Fatimah, S. (2023). Demokrasi Digital dan Welfar Estate Indonesia. *Konferensi Nasional Asosiasi Pengajar Hukum Tata Negara Dan Hukum Administrasi Negara*, 1(1), 855–886. <https://doi.org/10.55292/ffhntw92>
- Fraser, N. (2007). Special Section: Transnational Public Sphere: Transnationalizing the Public Sphere: On the Legitimacy and Efficacy of Public Opinion in a Post-Westphalian World. *Theory, Culture & Society*, 24(4), 7–30. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0263276407080090>
- Glänzel, W., & Schubert, A. (2005). Analysing Scientific Networks Through Co-Authorship. In H. F. Moed, W. Glänzel, & U. Schmoch (Eds.), *Handbook of Quantitative Science and Technology Research* (pp. 257–276). Kluwer Academic Publishers. https://doi.org/10.1007/1-4020-2755-9_12
- Grzywacz, A. (2020). Democracy in Indonesian Strategic Narratives. A New Framework of Coherence Analysis. *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs*, 39(2), 250–269. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1868103420903594>
- Habermas, J. (1971). *Knowledge and human interests* (J. J. Shapiro, Trans.). Beacon Press.
- Habermas, J. (1996). *Between facts and norms: Contributions to a discourse theory of law and democracy*. MIT Press.
- Hansson, E., & Weiss, M. L. (2024). The Contested Domain of Political Space in Southeast Asia. In G. Facal, E. Lafaye De Micheaux, & A. Norén-Nilsson (Eds.), *The Palgrave Handbook of Political Norms in Southeast Asia* (pp. 467–486). Springer Nature Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-99-9655-1_27
- Herzog, C., Hook, D., & Konkiel, S. (2020). Dimensions: Bringing down barriers between scientometricians and data. *Quantitative Science Studies*, 1(1), 387–395. https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00020
- Herzog, C., & Lunn, B. K. (2018). Response to the letter “Field classification of publications in Dimensions: A first case study testing its reliability and validity.” *Scientometrics*, 117(1), 641–645. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-018-2854-z>

- Hook, D. W., Porter, S. J., Draux, H., & Herzog, C. T. (2021). Real-Time Bibliometrics: Dimensions as a Resource for Analyzing Aspects of COVID-19. *Frontiers in Research Metrics and Analytics*, 5, 595299. <https://doi.org/10.3389/frma.2020.595299>
- Hook, D. W., Porter, S. J., & Herzog, C. (2018). Dimensions: Building Context for Search and Evaluation. *Frontiers in Research Metrics and Analytics*, 3, 23. <https://doi.org/10.3389/frma.2018.00023>
- Hoon, C.-Y. (2017). Putting Religion into Multiculturalism: Conceptualising Religious Multiculturalism in Indonesia. *Asian Studies Review*, 41(3), 476–493. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10357823.2017.1334761>
- ICNC. (2022). Do Civil Resistance Movements Advance Democratization? *International Center on Nonviolent Conflict*. https://www.nonviolent-conflict.org/blog_post/civil-resistance-movements-advance-democratization/
- Indianto S., D., Nurasih, W., & Witro, D. (2021). Demokrasi Hibrid: Pemikiran Yasraf Amir Piliang tentang Demokrasi Indonesia di Era Digital. *JISPO Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 11(1), 175–194. <https://doi.org/10.15575/jispo.v11i1.12253>
- Jakubowski, J., & Pająk-Patkowska, B. (2022). ‘More Social’ Means ‘More Flawed’: How New Media is Contributing to the Breakdown of Polish Democracy. *Przegląd Politologiczny*, (3), 47–56. <https://doi.org/10.14746/pp.2022.27.3.4>
- Jayus, J., Abdullah, A., Mustafa, M., & Sumaiyah, S. (2025). YouTube, Public Discourse, and the ‘Makan Siang Gratis’ Program: An Analysis of Toxicity Comments on the Liputan6 Channel. *Proceeding Jogjakarta Communication Conference*, 3(1). <https://jcc-indonesia.id/proceeding/index.php/jcc/article/view/383>
- Jayus, J., Abdullah, A., Sumaiyah, S., Wilindaya, I., & Mustafa, M. (2026). Publisher Rights for Quality Journalism: Opportunities and Challenges in Indonesia. *Komunikator*, 18(1), 84–101. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jkm.v18i1.28841>
- Jayus, J., Sumaiyah, S., Mairita, D., & Abdullah, A. (2024). Media Sosial sebagai Media Kampanye Politik Menjelang Pemilu 2024. *JURNAL SIMBOLIKA Research and Learning in Communication Study*, 10(1), 72–81. <https://doi.org/10.31289/simbolika.v10i1.11468>
- Kirby, A. (2023). Exploratory Bibliometrics: Using VOSviewer as a Preliminary Research Tool. *Publications*, 11(1), 10. <https://doi.org/10.3390/publications11010010>
- Levitt, J. M., & Thelwall, M. (2009). Citation levels and collaboration within library and information science. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 60(3), 434–442. <https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.21000>
- Lorch, J., & Mauk, M. (2025). Civil society, public support, and democratic recession in India, Indonesia, and the Philippines. *Democratization*, 1–29. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13510347.2025.2464902>
- Mahendra, Y. I. (2021). Paradoks Demokrasi di Indonesia Tahun 2014-2019: Analisis Prosedural dan Substansial. *Paradigma POLISTAAT: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 4(1), 27–47. <https://doi.org/10.23969/paradigmapolistaat.v4i1.2214>
- Mahpudin, M. (2020). Demokrasi dan Kebangkitan Politik Identitas: Refleksi Perjalanan Demokrasi Indonesia Pasca Orde Baru. *Ijd-Demos*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.31506/ijd.v1i1.1>
- Mariač, D., Noumen, N. M. N., Monsur, A. A., Kolosko, T., John-Agu, D. C., Bernatas, D., Masoka, B. W., Udo, G. E., & Sever, F. (2024). *Impactful Nature of Social Media on The Movement of Democracy in Vilnius of Lithuania: A Potential Merit and A Looming Threat to Democracy* (4th ed.). Vilnius Business College. <https://doi.org/10.57005/ab.2024.4.7>
- Merriman, H. (2023). Civil Resistance. In H. Merriman, *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of International Studies*. Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190846626.013.737>
- Nugroho, H. (2015). Demokrasi dan Demokratisasi: Sebuah Kerangka Konseptual Untuk Memahami Dinamika Sosial-Politik di Indonesia. *Jurnal Pemikiran Sosiologi*, 1(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jps.v1i1.23419>
- Nurasa, H., Abdillah, A., Adikancana, Q. M., & Widianingsih, I. (2024). Organization ecosystem for inclusive development in Indonesia: A bibliometric analysis and literature review. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10(1), 2368949. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2368949>
- OECD. (2022). *Building Trust to Reinforce Democracy* (1st ed). Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development. https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2022/07/building-trust-to-reinforce-democracy_1a87cc66/b407f99c-en.pdf
- OECD. (2024). *The OECD Reinforcing Democracy Initiative: Monitoring Report – Assessing Progress and Charting the Way Forward*. OECD. <https://doi.org/10.1787/9543bcfb-en>
- Olaniran, B., & Williams, I. (2020). Social Media Effects: Hijacking Democracy and Civility in Civic Engagement. In J. Jones & M. Trice (Eds.), *Platforms, Protests, and the Challenge of Networked Democracy* (pp. 77–94). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-36525-7_5
- Orduña-Malea, E., & Delgado-López-Cózar, E. (2018). Dimensions: Redescubriendo el ecosistema de la información científica. *El Profesional de La Información*, 27(2), 420. <https://doi.org/10.3145/epi.2018.mar.21>
- Palmblad, M., & Van Eck, N. J. (2018). Bibliometric Analyses Reveal Patterns of Collaboration between ASMS Members. *Journal of the American Society for Mass Spectrometry*, 29(3), 447–454. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13361-017-1846-1>
- Papacharissi, Z. (2010). *A private sphere: Democracy in a digital age*. Polity Press.

- Pepinsky, T. B. (2025). Introduction to the Special Section on Presidentialism and Democracy in Indonesia. *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs*, 18681034251385602. <https://doi.org/10.1177/18681034251385602>
- Perianes-Rodriguez, A., Waltman, L., & Van Eck, N. J. (2016). Constructing bibliometric networks: A comparison between full and fractional counting. *Journal of Informetrics*, 10(4), 1178–1195. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2016.10.006>
- Prapto Raharja, D. & Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Eds.). (2020). *Demokrasi dan inklusifitas: Refleksi dari Forum Media dan Masyarakat Sipil 2019*. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) Kantor Perwakilan Indonesia.
- Qodir, Z. (2025). Conservative turn and political identity: Challenges to democracy in Indonesia after presidential election 2019. *Identities*, 32(3), 370–387. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1070289X.2024.2415220>
- Rachman, M. Z., Putra, A. S., Debora, S., & Rachmawati, T. (2024). BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF BUREAUCRACY IN INDONESIA. *JianE (Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Negara)*, 6(2), 72–89. <https://doi.org/10.32938/jan.v6i2.2821>
- Rosser, A., Roesad, K., & Edwin, D. (2005). Indonesia: The politics of inclusion. *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 35(1), 53–77. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00472330580000041>
- Rossini, P. (2023). Reassessing the role of inclusion in political communication. *Political Communication*, 40(5), 676–680. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10584609.2023.2220666>
- Sahoo, J., Mohanty, B., Biswal, O., Dash, N. K., & Sahu, J. K. (2019). Authorship trend and content analysis: A case study on highly cited articles in library and information science journals. *Performance Measurement and Metrics*, 21(1), 33–51. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PMM-06-2019-0021>
- Shaffira, N., Dharmayanti, N. P. G., Gantira, M., Rahmani, M. F. S., & Syaifuddin, M. (2024). Analisis bibliometrik: Perkembangan penelitian agenda setting dan political communication. *Comdent: Communication Student Journal*, 2(1), 100–119. <https://doi.org/10.24198/comdent.v2i1.54407>
- Sindre, G. M. (2017). Civic Engagement and Democracy in Post-Suharto Indonesia: A Review of Musrenbang, the Kecamatan Development Programme, and Labour Organising. *PCD Journal*, 4(1–2), 1. <https://doi.org/10.22146/pcd.25766>
- Subekti, D., Mutiarin, D., & Nurmandi, A. (2023). Political Communication in Social Media: A Bibliometrics Analysis. *Studies in Media and Communication*, 11(6), 299. <https://doi.org/10.11114/smc.v11i6.6214>
- Sudrajat, D., Iskandar, D., & Makarim, F. H. (2022, May 27). *Lemahnya sistem pendanaan riset di Indonesia semakin terasa di tengah pandemi: Berikut pengalaman para dosen*. The Conversation. <https://doi.org/10.64628/AAN.hde6yk4c7>
- Sukmayadi, V. (2019). The Dynamics of Media Landscape and Media Policy in Indonesia. *Asia Pacific Media Educator*, 29(1), 58–67. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1326365X19844853>
- Sumaiyah, S., Abdullah, A., Jayus, J., Yazid, Y., Astuti, D., Khairi, A., & Edison, E. (2024). Building Hope in Crisis: Global Public Service Broadcaster Innovation During the Covid-19 Pandemic. *ARISTO*, 13(1), 128–154. <https://doi.org/10.24269/ars.v13i1.9004>
- Sumartias, S., Dewi, E. A. S., Sjoraida, D. F., Budiana, H. R., & Ratnasari, E. (2025). From memes to activism: A bibliometric analysis of digital democracy research in Indonesia (2014-2024). *Ethiopian Renaissance Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 12(1), 1–31. <https://doi.org/10.4314/erjssh.v12i1.1>
- Thelwall, M. (2021). MEASURING SOCIETAL IMPACTS OF RESEARCH WITH ALTMETRICS? COMMON PROBLEMS AND MISTAKES. *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 35(5), 1302–1314. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joes.12381>
- Thurber, C., & Firawati, T. (2022). Civil Resistance and Inclusive Democratization in Indonesia. *CSIS Commentaries PSC-014-EN*. https://s3-csis-web.s3.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/doc/PSC_014_EN_ThurberFirawati.pdf?download=1
- Tudor, M., & Slater, D. (2016). The contentious transition to democracy: Civil society, representation, and political inclusion in Southeast Asia. *World Politics*, 68(2), 229–276. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0043887115000437>
- Van Aelst, P., Strömbäck, J., Aalberg, T., Esser, F., De Vreese, C., Matthes, J., Hopmann, D., Salgado, S., Hubé, N., Stępińska, A., Papathanassopoulos, S., Berganza, R., Legnante, G., Reinemann, C., Sheaffer, T., & Stanyer, J. (2017). Political communication in a high-choice media environment: A challenge for democracy? *Annals of the International Communication Association*, 41(1), 3–27. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23808985.2017.1288551>
- Van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2007). VOS: A New Method for Visualizing Similarities Between Objects. In R. Decker & H.-J. Lenz (Eds.), *Advances in Data Analysis* (pp. 299–306). Springer Berlin Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-70981-7_34
- Van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2010). Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics*, 84(2), 523–538. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-009-0146-3>
- van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2014). Visualizing Bibliometric Networks. In Y. Ding, R. Rousseau, & D. Wolfram (Eds.), *Measuring Scholarly Impact: Methods and Practice* (pp. 285–320). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-10377-8_13
- Van Eck, N. J., Waltman, L., Dekker, R., & Van Den Berg, J. (2010). A comparison of two techniques for bibliometric mapping: Multidimensional scaling and VOS. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 61(12), 2405–2416. <https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.21421>

- Visser, M., Van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2021). Large-scale comparison of bibliographic data sources: Scopus, Web of Science, Dimensions, Crossref, and Microsoft Academic. *Quantitative Science Studies*, 2(1), 20–41. https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00112
- Wagle, U. R. (2009). Inclusive Democracy and Economic Inequality in South Asia: Any Discernible Link? *Review of Social Economy*, 67(3), 329–357. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00346760902908617>
- Waltman, L., & Van Eck, N. J. (2013). A smart local moving algorithm for large-scale modularity-based community detection. *The European Physical Journal B*, 86(11), 471. <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjb/e2013-40829-0>
- Waltman, L., Van Eck, N. J., & Noyons, E. C. M. (2010). A unified approach to mapping and clustering of bibliometric networks. *Journal of Informetrics*, 4(4), 629–635. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2010.07.002>
- Widayat, R. M., Nurmandi, A., Rosilawati, Y., Natshir, H., Syamsurrijal, M., & Baharuddin, T. (2022). Bibliometric analysis and visualization articles on presidential election in social media indexed in Scopus by Indonesian authors. *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Social Science Research (W-SHARE 2021)*. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220402.032>
- Young, I. M. (2002a). *Inclusion and democracy*. Oxford University Press.
- Young, I. M. (2002b). Inclusive Political Communication. In I. M. Young, *Inclusion and Democracy* (1st ed., pp. 52–80). Oxford University PressOxford. <https://doi.org/10.1093/0198297556.003.0003>
- Zupic, I., & Čater, T. (2015). Bibliometric methods in management and organization. *Organizational Research Methods*, 18(3), 429–472. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1094428114562629>