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Mapping Publication of Gus Dur Thought: a Bibliometric Study

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Abstract

Gus Dur is a well-known multidisciplinary Muslim intellectual figure. This study focuses on exploring the immortality of Gus Dur's thoughts which are available in different formats of publications written by himself or written by other authors. A bibliometric approach is used to analyze data in terms of the subject matter of the study, type of work, language, author's profession, and publisher. The population of this research is 635 works obtained from Google Scholar and Wahid Institute Library. Based on the Slovin formula, 86 sample works are taken. The study's results revealed that out of 86 works, there are 17 works written by Gus Dur and 69 by other authors. This study found 18 subjects of discussion. Nearly half of publications are in the format of books (25 works) almost all publications are written in Indonesian (76 works). Most of the writings about Gus Dur were written by lecturers (32 works). The works written by other people were almost entirely published after Gus Dur's death. Various formats of publications are identified; there are 13 books, 29 journals, 1 magazine, 23 theses (undergraduate) and 2 theses (S2). The study on the publication of Gus Dur can be used as a reference for people who want to investigate his life and thoughts.

Keywords: *Gus Dur's Thought, Bibliometric Studies, Multidisciplinary Intellectual Figure, Google Scholars.*

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Introduction

Publishing writings, both scientific and non-scientific, means exchanging ideas. In the scientific world, research is a representation of an idea. The research is not complete if it has not been published. Through publication, one's research will be known and further developed as new responses emerge. On the other hand, if there is no publication, research or idea will not develop and is in danger of being pushed aside. Publish or perish is a popular expression among academics. Publish or perish is published or set aside; for academics, it is an expression that must be realized that producing written works is a requirement because written works are published so that they become reading material for the wider community. Publish or perish also reminds scientists always to write and publish their writings. Writing

must be preceded by research. Scientists' writings are always based on research that has been done.

The eternality of a person's life after his death was once stated by a public figure named Pramoedya Ananta Toer; in his famous quote, he stated, "A person may be intelligent as high as the sky, but as long as he does not write, he will be lost in society and from history. Writing is work to eternity (Muhibbuddin, 2019). Physically, humans are very weak creatures. Human physical existence can disappear anytime, and forever after that, it will no longer be found. Humans have no choice regarding their survival and physical existence. No matter how great and rich humans are, it is also impossible for humans to try to become immortal beings and continue to live in this world. However, this is not the case with human existence from a non-physical perspective. God gives humans a choice whether they want to be people who can continue to be remembered after their death or cannot be remembered at all after this mortal life. Human survival in the world after his death is a natural law (sunnatullah) impossible for anyone can oppose or avoid it.

For lecturers, teachers, community leaders and many others, Pramoedya Ananta Toer's words can motivate them to work through writing activities. Because by writing, they will leave various ideas that are very useful for many people. With the written work left behind, anyone can read various ideas or ideas even though they have never met and even though the character (writer) has long gone (passed away). That's why we often hear a lot from our friends or other people who claim or consider themselves to be student A, namely a certain character, even though they have never met the character in person. Their expressions are like that because of their admiration for the thoughts or ideas engraved through a character's writings. In other words, it's okay if many people or groups confess with phrases like the following "Sipulan (he) is my teacher," or vice versa, "I am his student," even though they have never personally met a person he knows as his teacher. . It is through the legacy of the writings of these figures why they claim to be his students or vice versa, he considers these figures as his teachers.

As a figure who has a close nickname for Gus Dur, Abdurrahman Wahid is not only known and remembered by many Indonesians and even the world because he is only a role model for the people and has even been a President of the Republic of Indonesia, in fact, the main reason for the character of a figure like Gus Dur is always remembered and respected like a living person is because he has left many legacies of thought in various fields of discipline. It is no stranger that Gus Dur is also recognized as one of the leading multidisciplinary thinkers in Indonesia, who keeps his mind alive even though his body and body have passed away. Because of his thoughts through his multidisciplinary writings, many people or groups refer to him with various figures such as cultural figures, Islamic figures, political figures, not even a few who give humorous characters and so on. (Hasan, 2015).

Gus Dur was born on August 4, 1940, in Denanyar, Jombang, East Java village. Gus Dur is the son of a founder of the large Nahdlatul Ulama organization named K. H Wahid Hasyim while his mother is named Hj. Sholehah. Gus Dur is married to Sinta Nuriah and has four daughters: Alisa, Yenny, Anita and Inayah (Ahmad, 2020). Since childhood, Gus Dur was passionate about reading and diligently used his father's library. In addition, he is also diligent in visiting the public library. At that time, Gus Dur was familiar with various magazines, newspapers, novels and books. Besides reading, he also likes to play football, chess and music. Gus Dur is known as an intelligent person, has independent thinking and is open to all thoughts from different backgrounds and beliefs. Gus Dur's far-sighted perspective was sometimes difficult to understand, even beyond the thinking of intellectuals and politicians at that time. Gus Dur is also known as a figure full of controversial ideas

because of his various actions (Santri Gus Dur, 2015).

He also has many ideas in various disciplines and is a prolific writer. His thoughts can be studied from his works and various works about him by many people. Starting from works in the form of books, journal articles, opinions in the mass media, various seminar events or workshops, and book reviews. (GusDurNet: Situs Resmi Gus Dur, 2020).

Based on the study that the author found, there are several studies whose discussion is related and relevant to the theme that the author is studying, namely the portrait of Gus Dur's thoughts both in his own work and in the works of others. The study entitled "Gus Dur's Thoughts on the Modernization of Islamic Boarding Schools in Indonesia" is a study that aims to explore or explore the ideas of Gus Dur's thoughts on education, especially pesantren education. The findings of the research are revealing the form of Gus Dur's thoughts on the modernization of Islamic boarding school education, which is divided into five aspects, namely aspects of objectives, curriculum, teaching methods, leadership and management of pesantren, as well as Gus Dur's struggles in realizing his thoughts on modernizing Islamic boarding school education through political strategies and cultural (Nur et al., 2018).

The author has not yet found research that discussed figures with a bibliometric approach in Indonesia and other countries. Other studies can be found in work entitled Gus Dur's Thoughts on Nationalism and Multiculturalism (1963-2001). This study, which is a student thesis work, aims to explain Gus Dur's social and intellectual background and explain Gus Dur's thoughts on nationalism, multiculturalism and the impact of Gus Dur's thoughts. The result of further research is that Gus Dur's thoughts on nationalism and multiculturalism in Indonesia have had many changes and impacts that can be felt by the Indonesian people on Gus Dur's thoughts, such as real tolerance among the people. (Dewi, 2017).

The two previous studies are similar to the author's research because they were about a character known as Gus Dur or Abdurrahman Wahid. While the difference with the research that the author did is that although the two previous studies were about Gus Dur's thoughts, the research that the author did was to use an approach commonly used by academics in the field of library and information science, namely the bibliometric study approach, especially the works of Gus Dur and other people's works. Other things about him are subject area, type of work, language spoken, author and publisher.

Method

The method used in this study is quantitative with a comparative bibliometric approach. We could compare Gus Dur publications with other authors using the bibliometric approach. This study aims to determine the number of Gus Dur's writings and the writings of others regarding Gus Dur's thoughts by subject area (topic), type of work, language, author, year of publication, place of publication and publisher.

The population was obtained by browsing the Google Scholar website by clicking on the "advanced search" column and entering the keyword "Gus Dur." Search results with the keyword "Gus Dur" yielded 274 papers. Then the researcher also conducted another search by entering the keyword "Abdurrahman Wahid." Search results with the keyword "Abdurrahman Wahid" yielded 361 papers. The total population is 635 written works consisting of other people's writings about Gus Dur's thoughts and Gus Dur's writings. Using the Slovin formula, the sample is 86 papers, consisting of 17 works by Gus Dur and 69 works by others about his thinking. In addition, data is also obtained from or collected by researchers from various existing sources, such as the Wahid Institute Library, report books, journals and so on. Then, the data were also collected from sources from the literature, articles and books supporting the problems being researched.

This study uses data collection techniques in three ways: searching through the Google Scholar database and the Wahid Institute Library. The period of data collection started from March to June 2021. Data collection consists of books, journal articles, magazine articles, theses (undergraduate and graduate), and other sources to make it easier for people to find the references they need. Documentation is looking for data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, minutes, meetings, lenger, and agendas. (Siyoto & Sodik, 2015). The documentation technique is carried out by obtaining data on the subject, type of work, language, author, and publisher of all predetermined samples to make it easier for researchers in the data processing process. Library research is an activity that must be carried out in academic research. The aim is to obtain and build theories and frameworks and determine hypotheses (Agung, 2014). In this study, researchers used library materials related to the problems studied, namely books, journals, research reports and other electronic sources.

The data processing technique used in this study went through two stages: editing and tabulation. At this stage, the researcher will examine the data obtained to improve the data quality to be processed and analyzed. While at the tabulation stage, the process of compiling data into tabular form. Tabulation is carried out to summarize the data collected to facilitate the analysis process and understand its meaning (Siregar, 2017).

Bibliometric analysis is a very popular method among academics, and the use of the bibliometric method is very suitable for exploring and analyzing several scientific data. This bibliometric study allows us to uncover something behind the nuances of phenomena with various developments or changes (evolution) in a particular field. In addition, with bibliometrics, we can also highlight areas that appear in that field. In the field of library and information science, its application has long been carried out by experts; on the contrary, in certain fields, such as business research, the application of bibliometrics is relatively new and, in many cases, not yet developed. We can therefore endeavor to present it by conducting an overview of the bibliometric methodology, with a particular focus on its different techniques, while offering a reliable step-by-step guide to carry out bibliometric analysis confidently. To this end, by applying the bibliometric method, we can also explain when and how the bibliometric analysis should be used vis--vis other similar techniques such as meta-analysis and systematic literature review. (Donthu et al., 2021).

Bibliometrics is a branch of scientific study in the field of library science. Bibliometrics comes from the words Biblio or bibliography and metrics. Biblio means a book, and metrics mean to measure. So bibliometric studies are carried out on literature or documents by applying mathematical and statistical methods (Iftikhar et al., 2019).

Bibliometrics is a special type of documentation research or research that is often used in the library and information disciplines. Bibliometrics is also often understood as a set of methods used to study and measure information data in the form of text or other types of information. Bibliometric studies have also long been applied, especially in scientific fields. They are principally based on metadata elements such as author, title, subject, citation and so on related to scientific publications in a particular discipline. This analysis provides useful indicators of productivity and publication trends (Prasad, 2013).

Bibliometrics is a quantitative analysis of scientific publications intended to indicate their impact on academic and public discourse (www.york.ac.uk). It is a type of research method used in library and information science. It uses quantitative and statistical analysis to describe the publication pattern within a particular field or literature (Lijina P, 2018).

Result and Discussion

"Publish or Perish" is an expression or statement commonly known and used in particular and is very familiar in the academic world. Publish or perish is not only a proverb but also a concept that, among academics, often becomes a kind of pressure that encourages them to want to try to work and publish it in various scientific and popular publication channels. Efforts to publish their academic work will be decisive in their academic success. The Publish or Perish concept stimulates academics to have a productive spirit by conducting studies and disseminating their various scientific works. (L'Huillier, 2012).

Research and publication are a pair of words that characterize the academic world. These two words cannot be separated. Research is a scientific activity to solve every problem that exists for the benefit of humankind. The publication is to disseminate information on research or study results. Publish or perish is a popular phrase among American academics. Publish or perish is an expression that means choosing to publish or you will be excluded. If someone is aware of producing written work, it is published to become reading material for the wider community. Publish or perish also reminds scientists always to write and publish their writings. Writing must be preceded by research; in other words, it is impossible to produce a work without conducting a study. Scientists' writings are always based on research that has been done (Ence, Andrew K. BS, BS et al., 2016).

Subject of the Works

The following is a review of the research findings presented by comparing the work of Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur) and the work of others about his thoughts. Some of the findings from this research consist of the subject or theme of the work, the type of work, the writing language of the work, the professional background of the writers, the period of publication, and the publisher, which is presented based on the type of work.

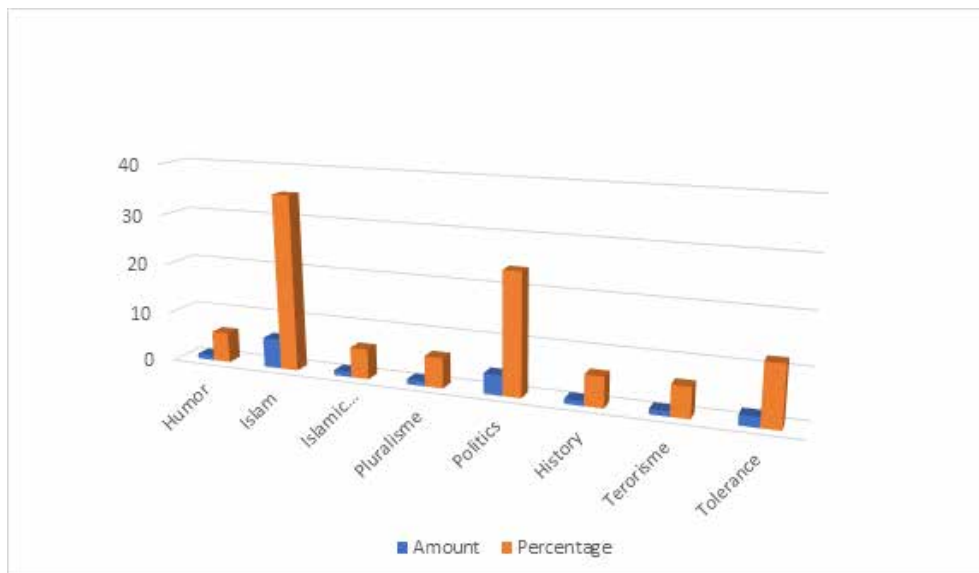


Figure 1: Gus Dur Works by Subjects

The figure above is a group of works by Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur) based on the subject of his discipline. Based on the table, about 8 subjects of Gus Dur's writings consist of humor, Islam, Islamic education, pluralism, politics, history, terrorism and tolerance.

Based on the figure from 17 of Gus Dur's writings, most subjects are Islamic subjects, almost half of them with 6 works (35%) and the second most are political subjects, which is only a small part with 4 works (24%). While the other subjects only a small part. Among Gus Dur's works, three of his works are written in collaboration with other writers, namely

4 of his works. Of his 4 works, 3 are in book format, while 1 other work is in the form of the journal article. Of the 4 works written in collaboration, 2 were written by fellow Indonesians. The first is a book entitled “Abdurrahman Wahid During the Leaving Era: A collection of columns and articles, “ compiled by Abdurrahman Wahid with A. Mustofa Bisri. The second book is entitled “Unraveling Relations between Religion and the State,” which Abdurrahman Wahid, Kacung Marijan and Ma’mun Murod Al-Brebesy compiled. Meanwhile, his collaboration with other foreign writers consists of two works, one in the form of a book by himself and a Japanese writer named Deisaku Ikeda, entitled “The Wisdom of Tolerance: A Philosophy of Generosity and Peace.” At the same time, one of his other works is in the format of a journal article entitled “A Tradition of Tolerance in Indonesia Offers Hope” with a Western writer named Holland Taylor.

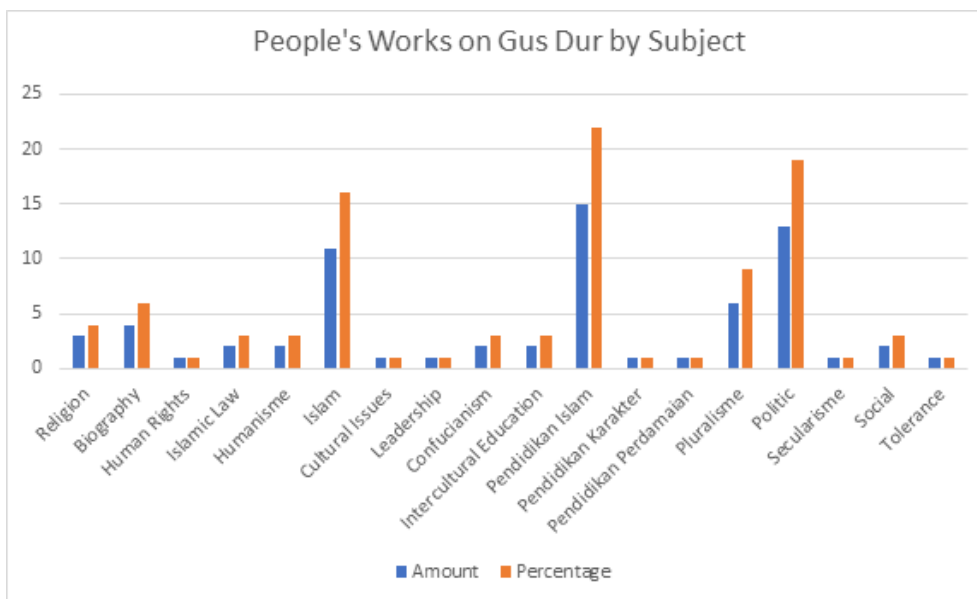


Figure 2: Other People’s Works on Gus Dur by Subject

Graph 2 is a collection of other people’s works about Gus Dur. Previously, Gus Dur’s works only consisted of 8 subject groups, while other people’s works on Gus Dur have more scope, consisting of 18 subject groups. The eighteen subject groups are religion, biography, human rights, Islamic law, humanism, Islam, culture, leadership, Confucianism, intercultural education, Islamic education, character education, peace education, pluralism, politics, secularism, social and tolerance. There are only four subjects (themes) that have similarities between Gus Dur’s work and the works of others about his thoughts, namely about Islam, Islamic education, pluralism and politics. Other people’s works about Gus Dur are mostly subjects of Islamic education, although relatively only a small number of them are 15 (22%), and Islamic subjects are 11 works (16%). Regarding the subject of education in other people’s work on Gus Dur, there are 4 (four) groups of educational themes raised by the authors: intercultural education, Islamic education, character education and peace education.

Gus Dur, in his writings, discussed more Islamic issues than others. Nevertheless, as a prominent Muslim intellectual, Gus Dur has dedicated his thoughts to enlightening Muslims and non-Muslims with a moderate perspective. Because of that, other people’s writers raised Gus Dur’s thoughts. They raised not only Gus Dur’s thoughts on Islamic issues but also universal humanitarian issues such as religious tolerance, terrorists among religious people, etc. Because of this, we often find writers discussing Gus Dur’s thoughts from Muslims and non-Muslims.

Types of Works

The themes of discussion promoted by the authors are various and are written in various forms of publication media, both in printed and electronic forms, such as books, journal articles, magazine articles, proceedings, undergraduate theses, and theses.

Table.1
Comparison of the work of Gus Dur and others about his thoughts by type of work

No	Author	Books	Journal	Magazines	Proceeding	Undergraduate Thesis	Magister Thesis	Jumlah
1	Gus Dur	12 (71%)	5 (29%)	-	-	-	-	17 (100 %)
2	Orang Lain	13 (19 %)	29 (42 %)	1 (1 %)	1 (1 %)	23 (34 %)	2 (2 %)	69 (100 %)

Table 1 above compares Gus Dur's work and the works of others about Gus Dur's thoughts in terms of the type of work. Compared to Gus Dur's works, other people's works on Gus Dur's thoughts are more numerous. Gus Dur's own works were only written in two forms, namely books and journals. Meanwhile, other people's works on Gus Dur's thoughts consist of 6 books, journals, magazines, proceedings, theses, and theses. Most of Gus Dur's works are in book format, which is mostly 12 works (71%). Meanwhile, Gus Dur's works in the form of journal articles are only almost half of them, namely 5 (29%). Compared to Gus Dur's own work, the works of others about himself and his thoughts are mostly written in articles, almost half of which is 29 (42%). Then after that, it is in the form of a thesis, which is only a small part of 23 works (34%). Meanwhile, the number of books was only in third place, namely 13 (19%).

Gus Dur, in writing his work and expressing his thoughts, mostly in the form of books rather than journals. He does so purely as a result of his thoughts and personal experiences. Meanwhile, other people's writings about Gus Dur's thoughts are mostly in journals compared to others, based on Gus Dur's thoughts. The form of journals they prefer in writing about Gus Dur and his thoughts is because the author needs to do the first study of Gus Dur's writings that are under the theme that the author wants to discuss to produce a scientific work in the form of a journal.

Language of Works

In terms of language, as shown in table 2 below, there are only two languages in which Gus Dur and other people's works about Gus were written. Namely Indonesian and English. Most of Gus Dur's own works and others about Gus Dur are written in Indonesian. Over half of Gus Dur's 11 (65%) works were written in Indonesian. Meanwhile, only a small portion of Gus Dur's works was written in English, namely 6 (35%). The same is true for other people's works about Gus Dur, most of which were written in Indonesian, i.e., 63 works (94%), only a small part of them were written in foreign languages, especially English, as many as 6 (6%) only.

Table. 2
Comparison of the work of Gus Dur and other authors on his thoughts based on language

No	Author	Indonesia Language	English	Amount
1	Gus Dur	11 (65 %)	6 (35 %)	17 (100 %)
2	Other authors	65 (94 %)	4 (6 %)	69 (100 %)

Indonesian is the most widely used in writing Gus Dur's writings and the writings of others regarding Gus Dur's thoughts because Indonesian is the language of the Indonesian people. Most of Gus Dur's writings were in Indonesian. Indonesian, as the national language, is the official language used in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Using the Indonesian language will greatly facilitate the Indonesian people's reading and understanding because not all Indonesian people master English. As stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 36 states that the state language is Indonesian.

But even so, Indonesian people also need to master English even though passively as a supporting factor to meet information needs, both in printed and non-printed forms, especially nowadays in all aspects, many use English. Because sometimes the information we need is not always available in Indonesian, but much is also available in English. Perhaps this is why Gus Dur and those who wrote about Gus Dur's thoughts did not all write in Indonesian but in foreign languages, especially English.

Occupation of the Writers

Figure 3 below shows that from 69 other people's writings on Gus Dur's thoughts, there are 74 authors. This means that not all the works written are done by an author, but some are done in collaboration with other writers. Among them, there are 5 written works with 2 authors and 1 author who produced 2 papers, so the total number of authors is 69. What is interesting is that writers wrote the writings about Gus Dur from various professional backgrounds. Based on figure 3 above, about 6 (six) writers' professions about Gus Dur consist of religious professions, humanists, lecturers, students, politicians and students. Among these professions, it turns out that academics, namely lecturers, are the ones who write the most about Gus Dur and his thoughts, as many as 32 people (39%), and the second is the student profession, as many as 29 people (39%).

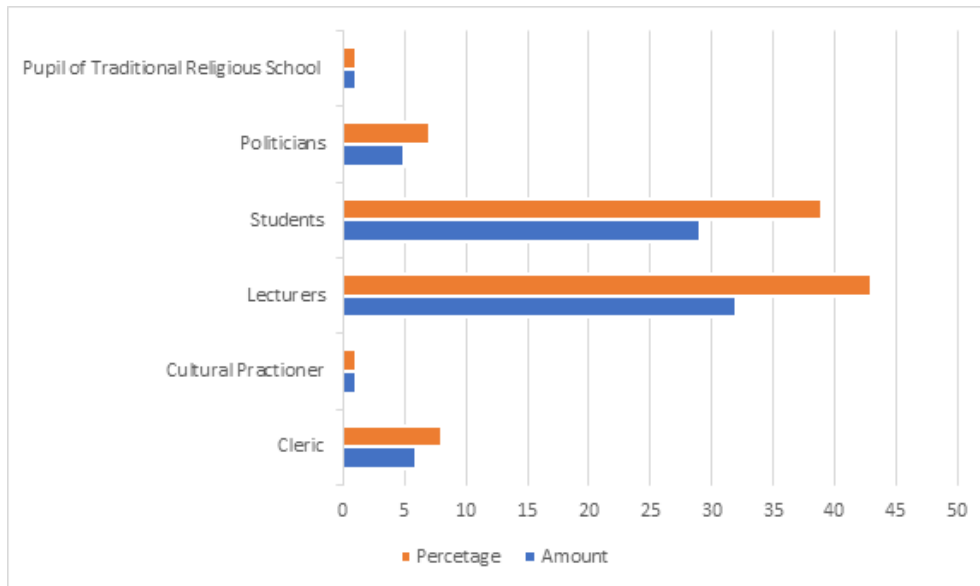


Figure 3: The work of other writers on Gus Dur's thoughts based on the profession

The occupation of writers who wrote Gus Dur and his thoughts are mostly lecturers and students because lecturers are professional educators who have the main task of transforming, developing and disseminating science, art and technology through research education and community service. It is a natural thing under his profession, and the characteristics of his work if the lecturer is the most numerous, raising the theme of Gus Dur's thoughts compared to other professions. By writing a paper, lecturers can support their functions and duties, especially in developing and disseminating the knowledge they do.

People's Work about Gus Dur based on Year of Publication

Gus Dur died on December 30, 2009. Based on the data that the author has, there are papers published in 2009 which coincided with the year of Gus Dur's death, but these papers were published on July 1, 2009, and June 2009, so the writings were included in the category "Year of publication before Gus Dur's death".

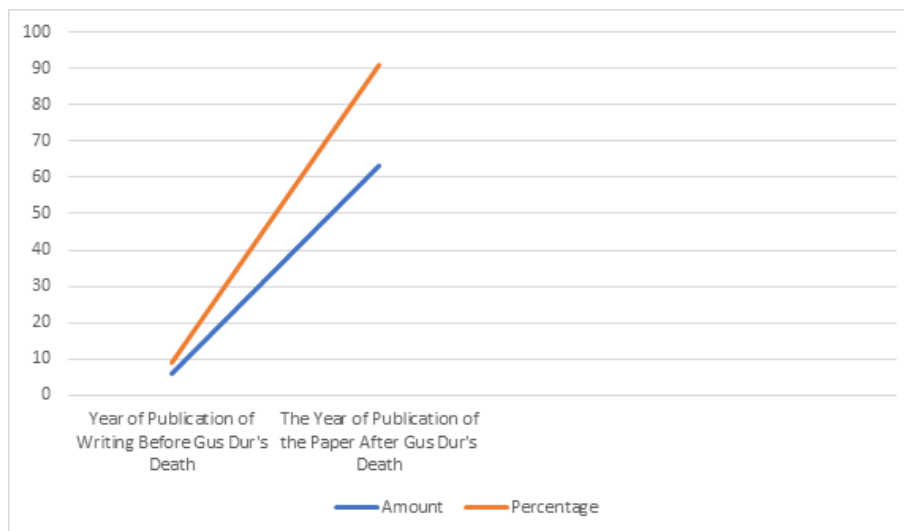


Figure 4: People's work about Gus Dur based on Year of Publication before and after Gus Dur's Death

From figure 4 above, it can be seen that almost all of the works of others on Gus Dur's thoughts were published in the year after Gus Dur's death, and a few were published

in the year before Gus Dur's death, as many as 63 works (91%). On the other hand, only a small number of those published during Gus Dur's lifetime were 6 works (9%).

People's Works Based on Publisher

Figure 5 below shows the names of 13 book publishers written by other people about Gus Dur's thoughts. The publishers of books by other people on Gus Dur's thoughts are the following publishers; Equinox Publishing, Tiga Serangkai, Koekoesan, Edu Publisher, Elex Media Komputindo, Pustaka Marwa, LkiS, Pustaka Pesantren, Erlangga, Pilar Media.

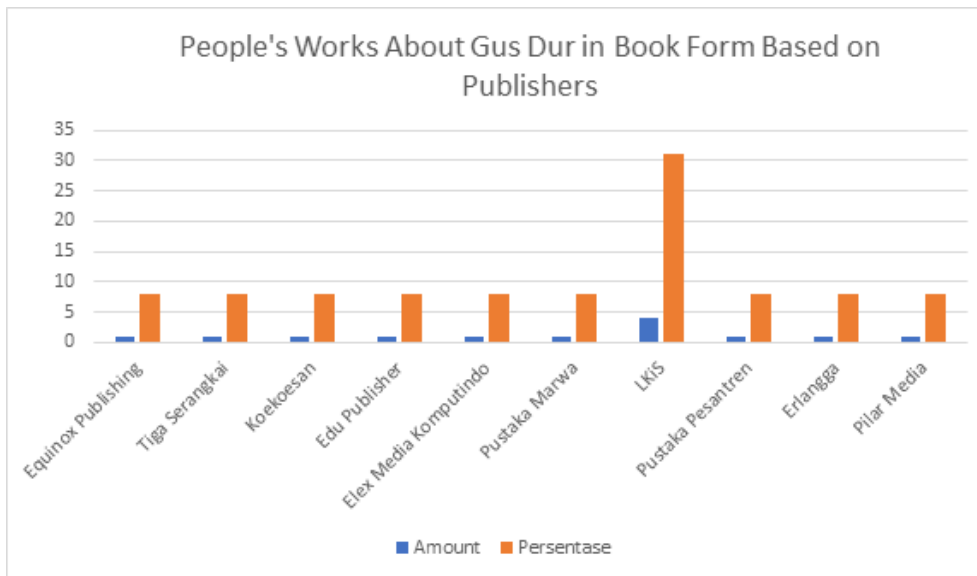


Figure. 5 People Works Based on Publishers

From the data in figure 5 above, it indicates that the books written by other people about Gus Dur's thoughts are mostly published by LKiS publishers. However, only almost half of them are 4 books (31%) published by publishers, and the others are only small part, namely each only as much as 1 book (8%).

Table. 3

The work of other writers on Gus Dur's thoughts in the Journal

No.	Name of Publishers	F	P
1	Kalam	1	3%
2	Attanwir: Jurnal Kajian Keislaman dan Pendidikan	1	3%
3	Teosofi: Jurnal Tasawuf dan Pemikiran Islam	1	3%
4	Fikroh: Jurnal Pemikiran dan Pendidikan Islam.	1	3%
5	An-Nuha	1	3%
6	Edugama: Jurnal Kependidikan dan Sosial Agama	1	3%
7	Al-Murabbi: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam	1	3%
8	Edukasia Islamika: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam	1	3%
9	Konseling Religi: Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling Islam	1	3%
10	Sangkep: Jurnal Kajian Sosial Keagamaan	1	3%
11	El-Afkar	1	3%
12	Tadris: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam	1	3%
13	Jurnal Al-Adalah : Jurnal Hukum dan Politik Islam	1	3%
14	Teladan: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran	1	3%
15	Cendikian: Jurnal Kependidikan dan Kemasyarakatan	1	3%

16	At-Tahrir: Jurnal Pemikiran Islam	2	7%
17	Jurnal Tabligh	1	3%
18	Ulumuna: Jurnal Studi Keislaman	1	3%
19	Edureligia: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam	1	3%
20	Analisis: Jurnal Studi Keislaman	1	3%
21	Humanistika: Jurnal Keislaman	1	3%
22	Jurnal Tasamuh: Media Pengembangan Ilmu-ilmu Keislaman	1	3%
23	J-ALIF Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Ekonomi Syariah dan Sosial Budaya Islam	1	3%
24	Al-Irsyad: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Konseling	1	3%
25	ISTIGHNA	1	3%
26	CENDEKIA: Jurnal Studi Keislaman	1	3%
27	Jurnal Qolamuna	1	3%
28	Manthiq	1	3%
	Jumlah	29	100%

Table 3 above lists the journal publishers who published other people's works on Gus Dur's thoughts. Based on the table above, the number of publishers who published works on Gus Dur's thoughts written by other people was 28 journal publishers. The table data above reveals that the works on Gus Dur's thoughts written by various groups of writers are 29 journal articles published on average by the 29 publishers above. There is one publishing work, except for journal publishers. The name is "At-Tahrir: Journal of Islamic Thought," which has published two journal articles.

Table. 4
The work of other writers on Gus Dur's thoughts in Magazine

No	Nama Penerbit Majalah	F	P
1	Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik Universitas Diponegoro	1	100 %
	Jumlah	1	100 %

Table 4 above is the only name of the magazine publisher that published other people's works about Gus Dur's thoughts, namely the publisher of a magazine called "Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Diponegoro University."

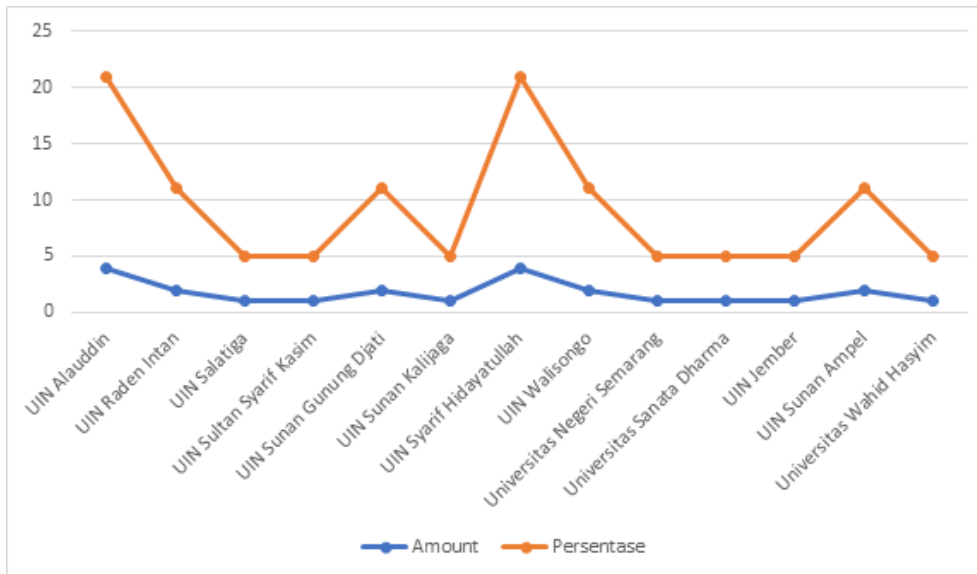


Figure 6: The work of other writers on Gus Dur's thoughts in undergraduate thesis

Figure 6 above is a list of publishers (universities) whose students write scientific papers in the form of a thesis about Gus Dur and his thoughts. Based on table 10 above, it is revealed that of the 23 scientific works of student thesis, they are the work of students from 13 universities throughout Indonesia. On average, there is only 1 (one) thesis scientific work, 7 universities.

The educational institutions or universities with the most students writing scientific papers in the form of theses are only found at 2 (two) State Islamic Universities (UIN), namely UIN Alaudin Makasar and UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Based on table 10, it also turns out that apart from that, there are 4 universities whose students do scientific works entitled Gus Dur and His Thoughts, each of which is 2 scientific papers. The four universities are UIN Raden Intan, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, UIN Walisongo, and UIN Sunan Ampel.

What's interesting about several universities whose students almost all have written their thesis on the theme of Gus Dur, it turns out that among them, there are 2 (two) higher education institutions (universities) that are not included in the State Islamic University (UIN), namely Sanata Dharma University and Wahid Hashim University.

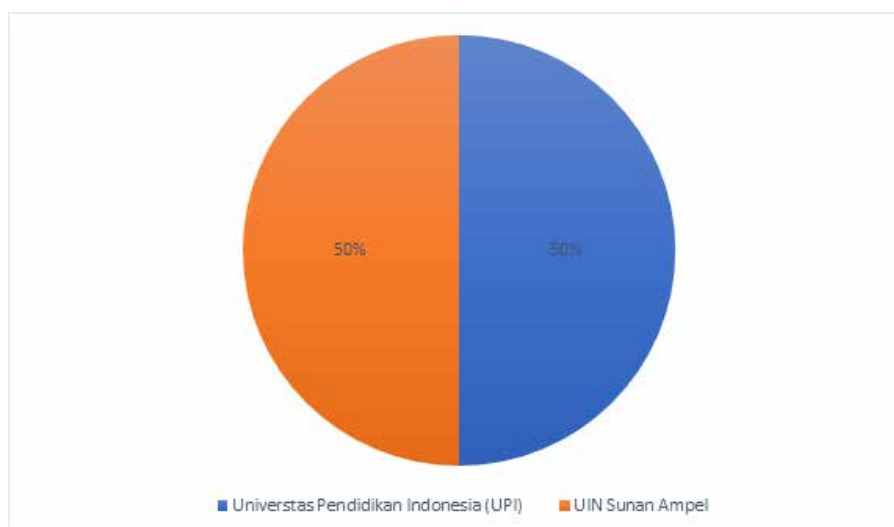


Figure. 7 – People's Works on Gus Dur in The Form of a Graduate Thesis

Figure 7 above shows the work of Gus Dur and his thoughts written in the form of a thesis. Based on the table above, there are only two theses about Gus Dur and his thoughts, namely at the Indonesian Education University (UPI) and UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, where each postgraduate student (S2) does 1 scientific thesis.

Gus Dur is the grandson of the founder of Nahdlatul Ulama and the former chairman of Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), so his works and writings on Gus Dur's thoughts are mostly published by LKiS publishers. The LKiS publisher was formed in the late 1980s or 1990s by a community consisting of children from Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), students from various Islamic boarding schools and alums of UIN Sunan Kalijaga. LKiS publisher is located in Yogyakarta. The first LKiS publisher was a book publisher that published critical Islamic books in Indonesia, but over time LKiS has developed into a book publisher that publishes books about NU and pesantren, social, education, culture, literature, politics, women's studies, religious dialogue series, philosophy, communication, political education series and women's empowerment. To date, LKiS publishers have produced more than 300 book titles and have trading networks in several major cities in Indonesia. LKiS publishers have also become an image among readers and can compete with other publishers. LKiS publishers have also become an image among readers and can compete with other publishers. The LKiS publisher, which at its inception was a publisher that encouraged the establishment of peace in diversity, is now not only a publisher that acts as a forum for preserving open-mindedness but also a publisher that stimulates Nahdlatul Ulama youths to excel in publishing their ideas.

Conclusion

As a multidisciplinary figure as well as a national and international figure, Gus Dur has undoubtedly set an example for the people as a figure who was beneficial to them not only during his lifetime but also after his death. Gus Dur's benefits were realized through his many valuable contributions, both in his own writing and in the writings of others about his thoughts. Gus Dur certainly stimulated many people in shaping the thinking maturity of citizens to become intelligent and broad-minded nations through his diverse and monumental works of thought. Gus Dur died in 2009, which was 13 years ago. However, his thoughts poured into written works are still often discussed by the public, meaning that even though Gus Dur has died, the issues of discussion of his works are still very relevant to the issues currently developing. So many people are reviewing his works into written works.

Gus Dur, also recognized as one of the leading Indonesian Muslim intellectuals, has a diversity of disciplines in his thinking. This means that he mastered the knowledge of Islam and many other disciplines. This is reflected in his works of thought which consist of various or diverse subjects of scientific disciplines. The knowledge reflected in his thoughts has been widely recognized by various parties at home and abroad. Because of that, many people use their thoughts as the basis for studies from various disciplines and various backgrounds, such as religious people (Muslims and non-Muslims), humanists, politicians, lecturers, students and even students.

The researcher believes that even though they have tried their best to do what the researcher can, there are still various shortcomings of this research. Therefore, on this occasion, the researcher hopes that further researchers can further refine this research. Some of the researchers' suggestions for further research include adding variables that have not been studied, explored, and tested, such as the variable of the place of publication. In addition, in future studies, researchers are expected to be able to examine and analyze the efforts that have been occupied by NU cadres researchers to explore various intellectual property heritages of Gus Dur through his efforts by developing Gusdurian and Gus Dur

Santri websites because on the website There are various collections of Gus Dur and the collections of others about Gus Dur.

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