

Trends in political violence studies: A bibliometric analysis of a decade 2014-2024

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Abstract

This study aims to explore and evaluate studies that discuss political violence in the last decade 2014-2024. In addition to using bibliometric analysis, this study also uses VOS viewers-based software in exploring and evaluating network patterns, trends, entities, and characteristics of political violence studies in a decade based on the Scopus database. From the exploration of 7739 Scopus database documents, the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada are the three most active countries in publishing political violence studies in the last decade. The London School of Economics and Political Science, the University of Oxford, and the University of Cambridge, have the three most affiliations in publishing political violence studies in the journals *Terrorism and Political Violence*, *Journal of Peace Research*, and *Political Geography* in the past decade. This study also recommends the importance of future studies to analyze the factors and implications of political violence conceptually and praxis on the welfare of people in a country.

Keywords: Bibliometrics; Scopus; VOS viewers; Political violence; A decade 2014-2024

Introduction

Political violence has very complex characteristics and implications for the welfare of a country. However, Piazza's study (2023) shows that political violence also often raises controversies in countries adopting a democratic system. According to Fernando et al. (2024), this context occurs because the conception and practice of the political system stagnates, so political policies and decisions in a country tend to be conservative and even normalize violence. Conceptually and practically, political violence has fundamental characteristics and implications, along with the massive geopolitical transformation in the era of globalization (McNamara, 2023). Therefore, studies that discuss political issues must find a new direction in identifying and analyzing crucial contemporary political issues (Sardoč, 2021), especially those that occurred in the last decade, 2014-2024. In addition to exploring political violence studies in the last decade, this study also evaluates the focus of discussion of political violence studies through bibliometric analysis based on the Scopus database. So far, studies discussing political issues during the last decade, 2014-2024, have only focused on three contexts. First, studies discuss political

issues in the context of ideology in a normative manner (Hoenig et al., 2023; DePaula, 2023; Chandler et al., 2023). Chandler et al. (2023) also emphasized that ideological issues are not a tiny focus in contemporary political studies. Second, studies discussing political issues in implementing a democratic political system (Bhuiya & Jahan, 2023; Storozhenko et al., 2023; Iskandarsyah Siregar, 2023). In their study, Bhuiya Jahan (2023) also showed that implementing an ideal political system in democratic countries is not a tiny focus in political studies. Third, studies discuss political issues in the context of the mediatization of political campaigns (Weikmann & Lecheler, 2023; Polizzi, 2023; Guess & Munger, 2023). Polizzi (2023) explained in his study that the mediatization of political campaigns has not been a small focus of political studies in the digital era. From these three contexts, it can be reflected that in the last decade, 2014-2024, studies discussing political issues have not been carried out comprehensively.

In general, studies discussing political issues in the last decade 2014-2024 only focus on the normative ideological context (Chandler et al., 2023), the implementation of a democratic political system (Bhuiya & Jahan., 2023), and the mediatization of political campaigns in the digital era (Polizzi., 2023). In other words, studies discussing political issues over the last decade have not been carried out comprehensively, so existing studies have not been able to answer and respond to political issues in implementation, policies, and improving the welfare of society in a country, which still has the potential to give rise to various types of violence. In addition to having long-term implications for the welfare of society in a country, political violence in terms of concept and practice is also a critical issue to explore and evaluate in political studies (Fernando et al. et al., 2023). In addition to exploring previous political violence studies, this study also evaluates the trends and focus of political violence studies over a decade using bibliometric analysis based on the Scopus database.

Studies that have discussed the issue of political violence in the last decade, 2014-2024, have shown a contextual complexity. However, the challenge in implementing an intervention from academics and practitioners still experiences a gap, so the issue of political violence is critical to explore and evaluate (Galuh Larasati et al., 2023). In exploring and evaluating the trends of studies discussing the issue of political violence in the last decade, this study chose to use bibliometric analysis based on the Scopus database. Bibliometric analysis is used to explore trends and gaps in the focus of political violence studies in the last decade to be the basis for evaluating new directions for policies and trends in political violence studies to be more comprehensive and reflective. This study is also based on the argument that studies of political violence in the last decade have stagnated, so the focus and findings of these studies have not been able to respond to issues of political violence that have fundamental implications for the welfare of a country.

Literature review

Political violence has had such complex implications for the welfare of a country. Lerner (2021) also said that to overcome the implications of increasingly massive political violence, co-optation of the transformation of the leadership and implementation system is needed. Chua et al. (2020) also said that accommodating political co-optation can be realized through progressive political policies to prevent increasingly massive conflicts and political violence. Political co-optation, in Friesinger's view (2021), can be carried out by manipulating the socio-economic sector by implementing a series of constructive political processes so that political violence can be overcome to improve society's welfare. In other words, the potential for political violence in a democratic system can be responded to and prevented by carrying out co-optation processes, as can be reflected in the findings of Kreitmeyr's study (2020), which shows that political co-optation through adaptation mechanisms, in addition to being able to guarantee the stability and welfare of the country, can also predominantly prevent political violence.

In their study, Hultquist et al. (2021) showed that political cooptation is often used as a strategy to prevent and respond to the normalization of political violence in a democratic system. Political violence threatening the state's welfare can be overcome by accommodating resources to organize society's welfare in a more positive direction (Rodríguez V., 2019). Kavasoglu (2022) also said that preventing massive political violence based on political cooptation can be realized through three fundamental contexts. First, political cooperation activities to prevent political violence can be carried out by increasing communication between the authorities and the community. Second, political cooperation activities to prevent political violence can also be carried out by implementing open policies. Third, political cooptation in preventing political violence can be carried out by manifesting the ideal values of the democratic system. In addition to maintaining stability, these three processes can also prevent conflict over the massive practice of political violence in a country (Recio, 2022).

Conflicts caused by violent political practices are not uncommon in a system or process of implementing democracy (Fadillah et al., 2020). In other words, political violence can occur in the general election process, especially in society and formal and informal institutions (Azhar et al., 2024; Paendong, 2021; Sri Hardjanto, 2019). Wall et al. (2014) also said that political conflicts that occur in the general election process are often based on the involvement of political elites to gain power in the executive and legislative sectors by using violence. This political violence predominantly affects the stability and relations between the authorities and the community (Harnawansyah, 2019). Political violence also often leads to public distrust of the legitimacy of authority. This context is also emphasized by Liando (2017) in his study, which shows that political violence has given rise to public rejection of the policies and legitimacy of the regime in a democratic political system.

In the view of Hicken and Stoll (2011), political violence often arises and occurs due to intervention from elites or specific groups. In this context, political violence can also influence the emergence of increasingly fanatical polarization within a community group, both regionally and nationally (Hicken & Stoll, 2011; Rogers, 2016; Jones, 2017; Ysmal, 2018). In line with that, Krasa and Polborn

(2018) also said that the majority of political elites who have interests in the policy-making process can influence the product of a regulation that is decided. Therefore, political violence that occurs in the process of making and forming a policy can also dominantly influence the active participation of the community in democratic political contestation. As Debora and Sulaiman (2019) stated in a study, political violence that led to a conflict in the general election process has changed the relationship between society and elites in an increasingly contestative direction. Hence, the resulting policies and regulations tend to be more exclusive.

The escalation of contemporary political violence is not little rooted in contextual factors, such as the emergence of new nationalism, religion, ethnicity, economic stability, violence, and internal wars that occur dynamically and can change over time and space (Airlangga PH et al., 2024; Brambilla & Jones, 2020; Hidayat, 2024). Chantra (2019) also said that in the practice of political violence that took place, it was not uncommon for it to be accompanied by repressive actions such as those experienced by Malay Muslims in Southern Thailand. Political violence accompanied by repressive actions often appears in the form of physical violence, sexual violence, and gender-based violence, which has caused instability in society (Stark et al., 2020; Gray & Stern, 2019; Schwartz, 2018). Kadir et al. (2018) state that political violence not only has a direct impact on children, such as death, but also has an indirect impact that affects inadequate and unsafe living conditions, environmental hazards, mental health of caregivers, separation from family, health risks related to displacement, and the destruction of health, public health, education, and economic infrastructure.

Political violence experienced by society has ignored collective values regarding the concept of humanism, which often leads to neglect, the collapse of formal and informal institutions, psychological disruption and social cohesion in society (Schwartz, 2018; Haider, 2017). Exposure to political violence is often preceded by various misperceptions in understanding identity and social situations. Even these acts of political violence still influence people's mentality and disrupt efforts to maintain peace (Robjant et al., 2020; Taylor & McKeown, 2019; Balian & Bearman, 2018). Sachseder (2020) in his view also said that political violence is not only a product of colonial, capitalist, and gender structures and ideas but also serves to strengthen the power relations between dominant groups and minority groups in a country. Therefore, conflict resolution must be able to accommodate the experiences of local communities and also involve educational institutions to build peace in the context of violence and conflict within a country in the future (Fernando, Larasati, et al., 2023; Julian et al., 2021; Sahar & Kaurert, 2021).

Research Methods

This study was conducted amidst the rise of political violence with various implications that emerged at the regional, national, and global levels. However, this study only focuses on exploring and evaluating studies that discuss issues of political violence during the last decade of 2014-2024 based on the results of searching for articles in the Scopus database. The selection of these political violence issues is also based on three fundamental considerations. First, political violence is a central issue that has not been explored comprehensively during the last decade. Second, political violence has contextual characteristics regarding concepts and implications, so it is

essential to explain them. Third, political violence is a central issue that is very crucial to analyze in order to evaluate a country's attitudes and policies. These three considerations are the basis for this study to explore and evaluate studies that have discussed the issue of political violence in the last decade of 2014-2024 based on the publication of articles in the Scopus database.

This study is qualitative and descriptive, using bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric analysis is a method used to explore and evaluate large amounts of scientific data, making it possible to reveal and highlight trends and developments in a particular field of science (Fernando et al., 2016). Donthu et al. (2022) also said that bibliometric analysis can be used to analyze and map scientific knowledge cumulatively so that trends and research productivity from a particular field of science can be observed and analyzed comprehensively. In other words, studies based on bibliometric analysis can provide recommendations and build a strong foundation for evaluating established scientific fields, identifying knowledge gaps, obtaining new ideas, and contributing to developing a particular field of science empirically, methodologically, and theoretically. This context underlies this study's choice to use bibliometric analysis to explore and evaluate the productivity of political violence studies in the last decade.

The search and analysis process on the data was carried out using the keywords political AND violence in the Scopus database, which produced 34,211 documents. Of the 34,211 documents, a limitation process was then carried out using TITLE-ABS KEY (political AND violence) AND PUBYEAR > 2013 AND PUBYEAR < 2025 AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "SOCI") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "ARTS")) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBSTAGE, "final")) AND (LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "United States") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "United Kingdom") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Canada") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Undefined") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Spain") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Germany") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Australia") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "South Africa") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Brazil") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Colombia")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English")) (see figure 1).

Figure 1. Identification, limitation, and inclusion process in the Scopus database.

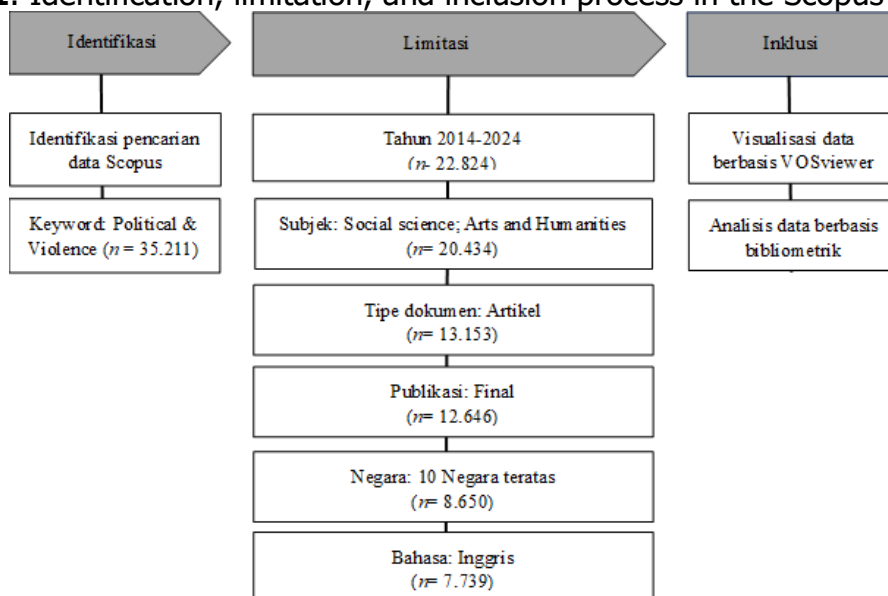


Figure 1 shows the identification, limitation, and inclusion processes to collect data in the Scopus database. The collected data is then exported into RIS (Research et al.) and CSV (Comma Separated Values) documents based on the Scopus database. The exported data is then subjected to random analysis using the VOSviewers application. In other words, the data described in this study is a representation of visualization of images, graphs, diagrams, and tables containing 10 study patterns, as well as categories of dominant entity clusters based on the relevance of study trends that focus on discussing issues of political violence in the last decade 2014-2024. From these processes and stages, it is possible to obtain a conclusion on the exploration and evaluation of trends in studies discussing issues of political violence in the last decade based on publication documents in the Scopus database.

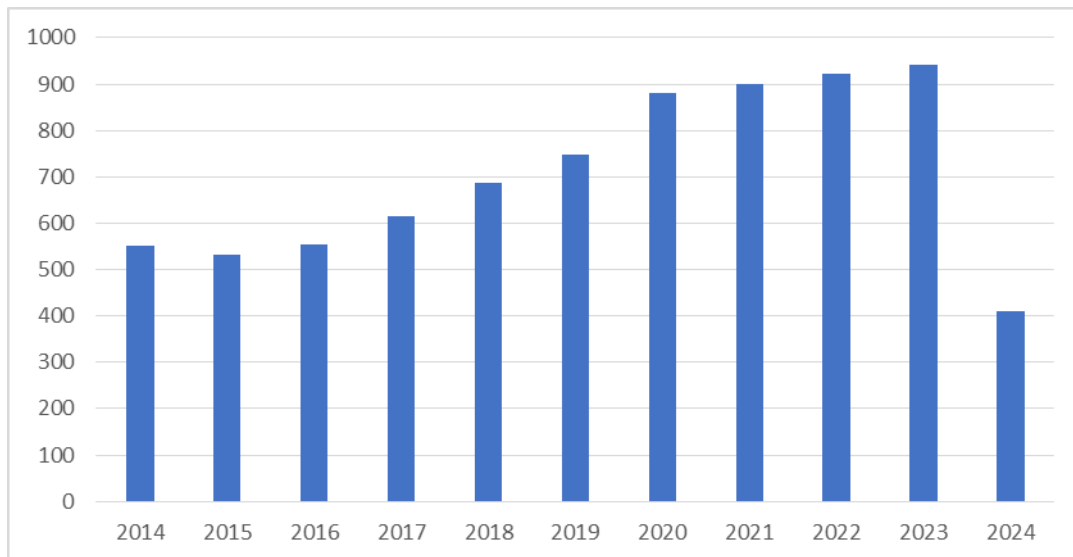
Results and Discussion

The trend of studies discussing the issue of political violence in the last decade, 2014-2024, tends to be descriptive and normative. This context can be seen in the studies published in the Scopus database below.

Documents on studies of political violence in the last decade

The trend of studies discussing the issue of political violence can be explored and evaluated through the publication documents of the Scopus database in the last decade 2014-2024. The findings in this study show that the trend of political violence studies in the last decade tends to be descriptive and normative from 2014-2024. This context can be seen through **figure 2**.

Figure 2. Documents of political studies in 2014-2024

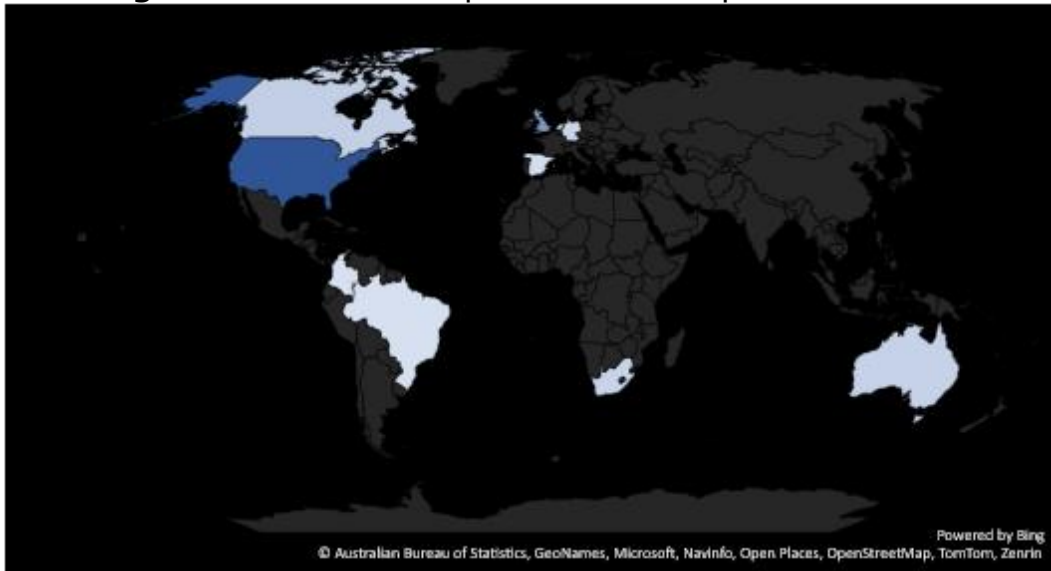


Source: Scopus Database 2024

Figure 2 shows documents of political violence studies in the last decade, 2014-2024, based on the results of the Scopus database publication search with a total of 7739 documents. In 2014, with 550 documents. In 2015, 533 documents. In 2016, 554 documents. In 2017, 614 documents. In 2018, 686 documents. In 2019, 747 documents. In 2020, with 882 documents. In 2021, there were 901 documents; in 2022, there were 921 documents; in 2023, there were 942 documents; and in 2024, there were 409 documents. In the last decade, three significant trends can be seen regarding political violence studies that have been published through the Scopus database, namely, 2023 was the year with the most publications of political violence studies with a total of 942 documents; 2016 was the year with quite a lot of publications of political violence studies with a total of 554 documents; and 2024 was the year with the fewest publications of political violence studies with a total of 409 documents.

In addition to document-based trend exploration of political violence studies based on the Scopus database, an evaluation of political violence studies in this study was also conducted by looking at the distribution of countries that consistently publish political violence issues based on the Scopus database in the last decade, 2014-2024. The distribution of countries that consistently publish political violence studies in the last decade can be seen in **Figure 3**.

Figure 3. Countries that publish studies of political violence.



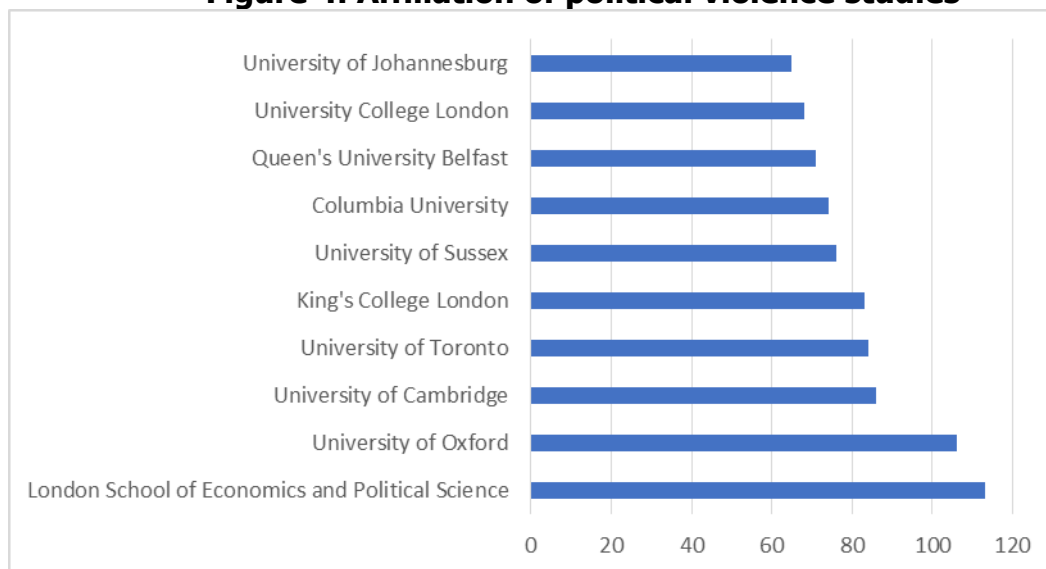
Source: Scopus database 2024

Figure 3 maps the distribution of ten countries that consistently publish political violence issues based on the Scopus database during the last decade, 2014-2024, with a total of 7864 documents. The United States with 3488 publications, the United Kingdom with 1881 publications, Canada with 547 publications, Australia with 494 publications, Germany with 435 publications, South Africa with 432 publications, Spain with 232 publications, Brazil with 153 publications, Colombia with 123 publications, and the Netherlands with 79 publications. From the distribution of 10 countries that consistently publish political violence issues, three critical trends can also be seen regarding the study of political violence in the last decade. Namely, The United States is the country that has published the most issues of political violence in the last decade with 3488 documents, Australia is the country that has published quite a lot of issues of political violence in the last decade with 494 documents, and the Netherlands is the country that has published the most minor issues of political violence in the last decade with 79 documents.

Affiliations and sources of publications on political violence studies

In exploring the trends of studies discussing the issue of political violence through the Scopus database, this study also evaluates the ten institutions and publication sources that most publish political violence studies in the last decade, 2014-2024. The affiliation of political violence studies in the last decade can be seen in **Figure 4**.

Figure 4. Affiliation of political violence studies

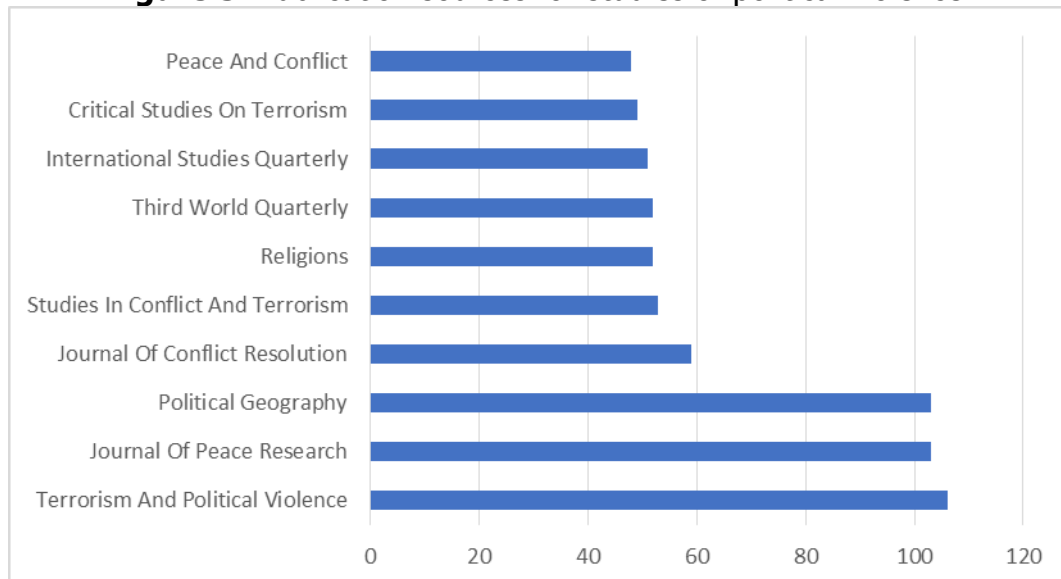


Source: Scopus database 2024

Figure 4 shows the ten most affiliated with publishing political violence studies over the past decade, 2014-2024, based on the Scopus database, with 826 publications. London School of Economics and Political Science with 113 publications, the University of Oxford with 106 publications, the University of Cambridge with 86 publications, the University of Toronto with 84 publications, King's College London with 83 publications, the University of Sussex with 76 publications, Columbia University with 74 publications, Queen's University Belfast with 71 publications, University College London with 68 publications, and the University of Johannesburg with 65 publications. From the ten affiliates, three critical trends can also be seen regarding the affiliation of publications of political violence studies over the past decade, namely, The London School of Economics and Political Science has the highest number of publications on political violence studies in the last decade with 113 publications, the University of Cambridge has the highest number of publications on political violence studies in the last decade with 86 publications, and the University of Johannesburg has the lowest number of publications on political violence studies in the last decade with 65 publications.

In addition to conducting exploration based on publication affiliations of political violence studies based on the Scopus database, evaluation of political violence studies in this study was also conducted by looking at sources that consistently published issues of political violence in the last decade 2014-2024. Sources that consistently published political violence studies in the last decade can be seen through figure 5.

Figure 5. Publication sources for studies of political violence.



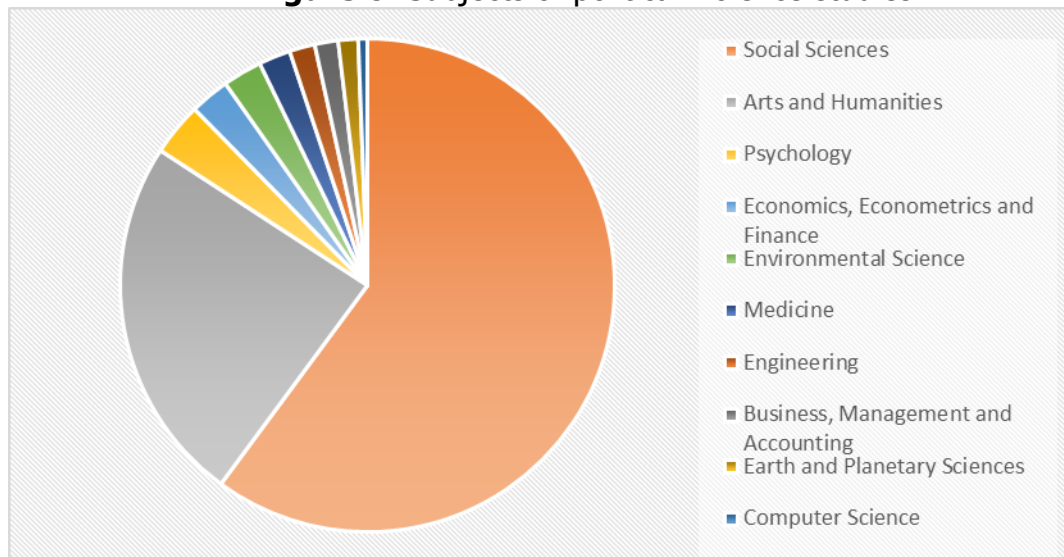
Source. Scopus database 2024

Figure 5 shows the ten most published sources of political violence studies during the last decade, 2014-2024, based on the Scopus database with 676 publications. Terrorism and Political Violence with 106 publications, Journal of Peace Research with 103 publications, Political Geography with 103 publications, Journal of Conflict Resolution with 59 publications, Studies in Conflict and Terrorism with 53 publications, Religions with 52 publications, Third World Quarterly with 52 publications, International Studies Quarterly with 51 publications, Critical Studies on Terrorism with 49 publications, Peace and Conflict with 48 publications. From these ten sources, we can also see significant trends regarding the most published sources of political violence studies during the last decade, namely, Terrorism and Political Violence is the source that publishes the most studies on political violence with 106 publications over the past decade, Journal of Conflict Resolution is the source that publishes quite a lot of studies on political violence with 59 publications over the past decade, Peace and Conflict is the source that publishes the most miniature studies on political violence with 48 publications over the past decade.

Subjects and focus of publications of political violence studies

Exploration of relevant publication subjects and focuses through the Scopus database was also conducted in this study to evaluate the trend of political violence studies over the past decade, 2014-2024. Over the past decade, ten subjects were most relevant to political violence studies in Scopus database publications. The ten study subjects can be seen in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Subjects of political violence studies.



Source: Scopus database 2024

Figure 6 shows the ten dominant subjects that became the focus of publication of political violence studies during the last decade, 2014-2024, based on the Scopus database with 1174 documents. Social Sciences with 7061 documents, Arts and Humanities with 2826 documents, Psychology with 406 documents, Economics, Econometrics and Finance with 304 documents, Environmental Science with 302 documents, Medicine with 245 documents, Engineering with 196 documents, Business, Management and Accounting with 180 documents, Earth and Planetary Sciences 153 documents, and Computer Science with 71 documents. From the ten subjects, three critical trends can also be seen regarding relevant and dominant publication subjects, namely, Social Sciences is a relevant subject and has published the most studies on political violence with 7061 documents over the last decade, Psychology is a relevant subject and has published quite a lot of studies on political violence with 406 documents over the last decade, Computer Science is a relevant subject and has published the most miniature studies on political violence with 71 documents over the last decade.

In addition to conducting subject-based exploration, this study also evaluates the most cited Scopus database-based political violence studies over the past decade, 2014-2024. The most cited political violence studies over the past decade can also be seen in **Table 1**.

Table 1. The most cited studies of political violence

Author	title	Focus	Publisher	Year	Citation
Masten	Global Perspectives on Resilience in Children and Youth	Kesejahteraan	Child Development	2014	875
Geddes et al.	Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set	Otoritas rezim	Perspectives on Politics	2014	713
Pulido	Geographies of race and ethnicity II: Environmental racism, racial capitalism and state-sanctioned violence	Rasisme	Progress in Human Geography	2017	506
Kruglanski et al.	The psychology of radicalization and deradicalization: How significance quest impacts violent extremism	Ekstrimisme	Political Psychology	2014	484
Glenn	Settler Colonialism as Structure: A Framework for Comparative Studies of U.S. Race and Gender Formation	Gender	Sociology of Race and Ethnicity	2015	337
Davies et al.	Violent Inaction: The Necropolitical Experience of Refugees in Europe	Pengungsi	Antipode	2017	263
Gilligan et al.s	Civil war and social cohesion: Lab-in-the-field evidence from Nepal	Perang	American Journal of Political Science	2014	247
Sanín & Wood	Ideology in civil war: Instrumental adoption and beyond	Ideologi	Journal of Peace Research	2014	239
Åhäll	Affect methodology: Feminism and the politics of emotion	Feminisme	International Political Sociology	2018	190

Weidmann	A Closer Look at Konflik Reporting Bias in Conflict Event Data	American Journal of Political Science	2016	169
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Source. Scopus database 2024

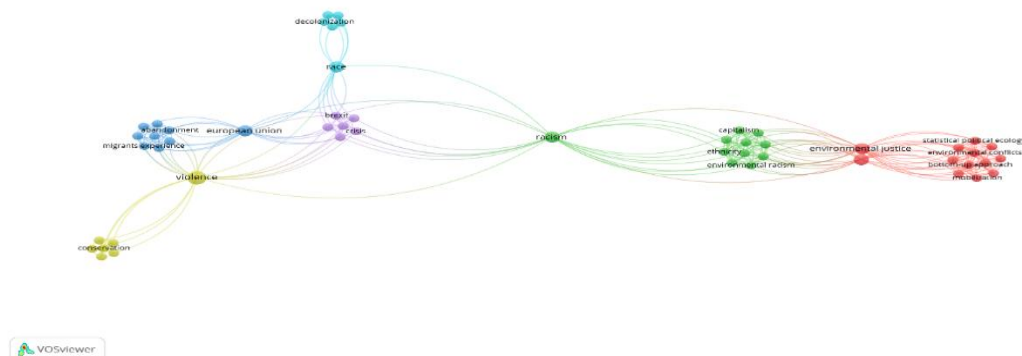
Table 1 explores and evaluates the ten most cited Scopus database-based political violence studies over the past decade, 2014-2024. Political violence studies that focus on discussing welfare with 875 citations, political violence studies that focus on discussing regime authority with 713 citations, political violence studies that focus on discussing racism with 506 citations, political violence studies that focus on discussing extremism with 484 citations, political violence studies that focus on discussing gender with 337 citations, political violence studies that focus on discussing refugees with 263 citations, political violence studies that focus on discussing war with 247 citations, political violence studies that focus on discussing ideology with 239 citations, political violence studies that focus on discussing feminism with 190 citations, and political violence studies that focus on discussing conflict with 169 citations.

Three critical trends in the Scopus publication database can also be seen among the ten most cited political violence studies over the past decade, 2014-2024. namely, Political violence studies that focus on welfare are the most cited studies, with 875 citations in 2014. Decade political violence studies that focus on discussing racism are quite widely cited, with 506 citations in 2017 in the past decade, and political violence studies that focus on discussing conflict are the least cited studies, with 169 citations in 2016 in the past decade.

Patterns and entities in the publication of political violence studies

Political violence studies published in the Scopus database during the last decade, 2014-2024, also have patterns and entities that are very important to explore and evaluate. The publication patterns of political violence studies during the last decade can be seen in Figure 7.

Figure 7. Patterns of political violence studies

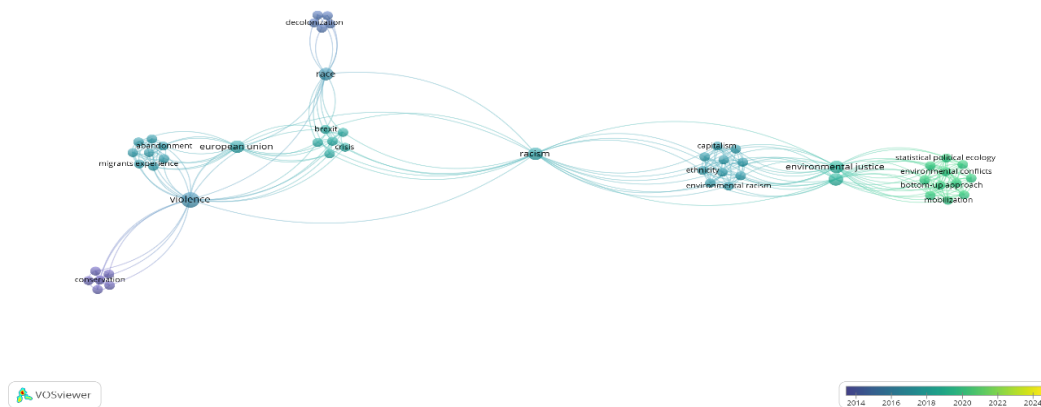


Source: VOS viewers is based on Scopus database

Figure 7 is a pattern of political violence studies based on the Scopus database over the past decade, 2014-2024, with six dominant clusters. The first cluster is red with 13 items: Bottom-up approach, Environmental conflicts, Environmental justice, Environmentalism, Environmentalism for people with low incomes, Grassroots level, Knowledge, Literature review, Livelihood, Mobilization, Statistical political ecology, Strategic approach, and Sustainability. The second cluster is green with 11 clusters: Capitalism, Conceptual framework, Environmental racism, Ethnicity, Planning Theory, Political violence, Racial capitalism, Racism, Social movement, State violence, and Theoretical study. The third cluster is dark blue with nine clusters: Abandonment, European Union, Forced migration, Migrant experience, Migration, Necropolitics, Political power, Refugee, and State role. The fourth cluster is yellow with eight clusters: Conservation, Conservation Management, Crime, Militarization, Military government, Violence, and Wildlife crime/poaching. The fifth cluster is purple with six clusters: Brexit, Crisis, Empire, Financial crisis, International relations, and Neoliberalism. The sixth cluster is light blue with six clusters: Decolonization, Gender, Genocide, Race, Settler colonialism, and White supremacy.

In addition to exploring dominant study patterns, this study also evaluates Scopus database-based political violence studies based on relevant and most frequently appearing entities over the past decade, 2014-2024. Relevant and most frequently appearing entities in political violence studies over the past decade can also be seen in **Figure 8**.

Figure 8. Entities of political violence studies.



Source: VOSviewers is based on Scopus database.

Figure 8 is the most frequently appearing and used entity in Scopus database-based political violence studies for the decade 2014-2024 in the last six years. In 2014, there were eight entities: Brexit, Crisis, Empire, Financial crisis, international relations, and Neoliberalism. 2016, there were fourteen: Capitalism, Conceptual framework, Environmental racism, Ethnicity, Planning Theory, Political violence, Racial capitalism, Racism, Social movement, State violence, and Theoretical study. In 2018 there were six entities: Decolonization, Gender, Genocide, Race, Settler colonialism, and White supremacy. In 2020, there were fourteen entities: Capitalism, Conceptual framework, Environmental racism, Ethnicity, Planning Theory, Political violence, Racial capitalism, Racism, Social movement, State violence, and

Theoretical study. In 2022, there are nine entities: Abandonment, European Union, Forced migration, Migrant experience, Migration, Necropolitics, Political power, Refugee, and State role. In 2024, there will be eight entities: Conservation, Conservation Management, Crime, Militarization, Military government, Violence, and Wildlife crime/poaching.

From the last six years, the entities that most frequently appear and are used in political violence studies based on the Scopus database for the decade 2014-2024, three critical trends can also be seen, namely entities such as Capitalism, Conceptual Framework, Environmental Racism, Ethnicity, Planning Theory, Political Violence, Racial Capitalism, Racism, Social Movements, State Violence, Theoretical Studies, appeared the most in political violence studies in 2016 and 2020, entities such as Abandonment, European Union, Forced migration, Migrant experiences, Migration, Necropolitics, Political power, Refugees, The role of the state, appeared quite a lot in political violence studies in 2022, and entities such as Decolonization, Gender, Genocide, Race, Settler Colonialism, White supremacy, appeared the least in political violence studies in 2018.

Reflecting on studies of political violence in the decade 2014-2024

The findings in this study show that political violence studies conducted during the last decade, 2014-2024, have experienced stagnation. From the exploration of 7739 Scopus database documents, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada are the countries most active in publishing political violence studies in the last decade. The London School of Economics and Political Science, University of Oxford, and University of Cambridge are the three most affiliated in publishing political violence studies in *Terrorism and Political Violence*, *Journal of Peace Research*, and *Political Geography* in the last decade. The trend of political violence studies that have stagnated in the last decade certainly provides fundamental implications in responding to political violence conceptually and practically. This context can be reflected through the pattern of the relationship between dominant entities in the publication of political violence studies in a decade that tends to stagnate in terms of theme and focus of discussion.

The productivity of political violence studies in the last decade, 2014-2024, can also be explored through two visualizations of the relationship patterns of various study entities. First, the pattern of political violence studies is based on six interconnected clusters and forms a dominant keyword used in political violence studies for a decade (see Figure 7). These keywords are not infrequently used in political violence studies based on the subject of Social Sciences (see Figure 6), so the most cited articles are political violence studies related to welfare, regime authority, and racism for a decade (see Table 1). Second, the entity of political violence studies shows 59 central keywords most often used in political violence studies in the last five years (see Figure 8). These keywords are not infrequently used in political violence studies based on the subject of Arts and Humanities (see Figure 6), so the most cited articles are political violence studies related to extremism, gender, and refugees for a decade (see Table 1).

Conceptually, political violence refers to an act of aggression and coercion, either physically or verbally, to achieve political goals (Amal, 2020). As stated by S. Davies et al. (2023) in their study, political violence appears in the form of violent

acts committed by one state against another, such as war. In addition, forms of political violence can be seen through acts of violence committed by the state against civilians, such as kidnapping, enforced disappearances, threats, brutality, torture, and genocide (Ścigaj, 2023). Not only the state but also many forms of political violence are carried out by individuals or groups against the state, such as terrorism, extremism, rebellion, riots, and coups (Damayanti et al., 2024; Kiyani, 2022). However, conceptually and practically, it shows that political violence studies are complex in responding to political problems. Therefore, studies of political violence must be able to identify political problems contextually. However, in its development, studies on political violence are still fluctuating and normative, especially in Southeast Asia.

Studies discussing the issue of political violence in the last decade, 2014-2024, have not shown any conceptual or implementation progressivity. Therefore, responding to the issues of political violence raises a very complex challenge in the future. Larasati & Fernando (2023) also said that studies of political violence in the last decade tend to be descriptive and normative so that a more progressive and reflective direction of study is established in responding to and overcoming the issues of political violence that have long-term implications for the welfare of a country in the future. Jubba et al. (2023) also emphasized that studies of political violence in the future must be able to form a preference and analysis of political issues theoretically and applicatively. Thus, studies discussing the issue of political violence in the future must transform empirically, methodologically, and theoretically to become a solution to political problems that can potentially normalize violent practices.

Geopolitical transformation in the era of globalization has given rise to various increasingly complex problems in implementing and manifesting political values in the last decade, 2014-2024. Galuh Larasati et al. (2023) also said that studies discussing contemporary political issues must find a new direction to explain, analyze, and recommend a progressive perspective in overcoming political violence that can threaten the welfare of a country. The findings in this study, in addition to evaluating the trend of political violence studies over the past decade, also recommend the importance of more reflective and applicable studies in responding to contemporary political issues. Systematic evaluation is also necessary because the characteristics and implications of political violence are much more complex in the future, thus requiring a progressive perspective in future studies. Thus, the findings in this study can be used as a lesson learned and open a progressive perspective for more comprehensive and reflective studies of political violence.

Conclusion

The findings in this study highlight that the publication of studies on political violence during the last decade, 2014-2024, has stagnated in terms of themes and research focus. From the exploration of 7739 Scopus database documents, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada are the countries most active in publishing studies on political violence based on the subjects of Social sciences and Arts and humanities in the last decade. However, this focus and findings have not been able to intervene and respond to the issue of political violence that arises in policies, systems, or implementation of democratic practices, which still have the

potential to give rise to various controversies conceptually and practically. The results of the exploration and evaluation of the findings of this study also recommend the importance of future studies to analyze the factors that influence the emergence of political violence conceptually and practically reflectively and contextually.

The authorities' commitment to implementing and manifesting accommodative political values can benefit a country's welfare in the context of political policies and decisions. For stakeholders, the findings of political violence studies can be used as recommendations in responding to policies and political decisions that are not accommodating to the interests or welfare of society in the future. For researchers, the findings of this study can also be used as a basis or initial reference in identifying and responding to gaps in political violence studies for a decade empirically, methodologically, and theoretically. Thus, knowledge about the conception and practice of political violence can be explored and evaluated comprehensively so that the factors and implications can be explained and resolved constructively.

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