

Analysis of Muhammadiyah Political Texts and Networks in the Indonesian Context of Governance and Local Politics

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Abstract: This study analyzes Muhammadiyah's political texts and networks within Indonesian governance and local politics using a literature review and text analysis. Data was sourced from the Scopus database, comprising 77 documents from 1995 to 2024, analyzed using the Prisma method, and visualized through InfraNodus. The findings reveal Muhammadiyah's significant role in various political aspects, including political Islam, intellectual thought, and election dynamics. Network analysis and word cloud visualizations uncover complex relationships between key concepts, highlighting Muhammadiyah's influence in shaping political discourse and Muslim identity in Indonesia. The practical applications of this study include informing the development of more effective and inclusive policies involving Muhammadiyah, promoting political stability, and enhancing democratic processes. Key recommendations include engaging Muhammadiyah in policymaking, fostering interfaith dialogues, and addressing socio-political challenges through collaborative efforts. Research limitations include data and analysis method constraints, while suggestions for future research involve incorporating additional data sources and mixed methods for deeper insights.

INTRODUCTION

As one of the largest Islamic organizations in Indonesia, Muhammadiyah plays an important role in shaping the national socio-political landscape. By analyzing Muhammadiyah's political texts and networks, we can understand the dynamics of local governance and politics in Indonesia (Al-Hamdi, 2013; Kusmanto et al., 2024). This research aims to explore the complex relationships and influence of Muhammadiyah in these areas, providing a new perspective on the organization's contributions and challenges. The InfraNodus method will be used to visualize and analyze the relationships between concepts in Muhammadiyah's political texts, providing a deeper and more comprehensive picture.

Despite Muhammadiyah's prominent position, there has been no comprehensive analysis of how its political texts and networks influence local governance and politics in Indonesia (Brown, 2019; Hicks, 2012). This gap in understanding hinders the ability to fully appreciate the impact of this organization and the dynamics that occur in its interactions with political entities and governance structures (Bakry et al., 2020; Latief & Nashir, 2020; Rasyidin, 2016). Using the InfraNodus method, this research will identify key patterns in the political texts of Muhammadiyah and its networks, revealing dynamics of power and influence that may not be visible using traditional methods of analysis.

Existing literature on Muhammadiyah has largely focused on its religious and educational contributions, while its political engagement has received less attention (Khoirudin et al., 2020; Kusmanto et al., 2024; Rasyidin, 2016). This research fills this gap by providing an in-depth analysis of Muhammadiyah's political texts and networks, offering new insights into its role in local governance and politics in Indonesia. Using the InfraNodus method, this research will uncover hidden relationships and patterns in political texts to provide a more holistic understanding of Muhammadiyah's political contributions.

This research will use a mixed approach to address this gap, by combining qualitative and quantitative analysis of Muhammadiyah's political texts and networks. In doing so, the research is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the organization's political influence and impact on local governance and politics in Indonesia. The InfraNodus method will be used to visualize and analyze relationships between concepts, helping to identify key patterns and power dynamics in Muhammadiyah's political texts.

Understanding Muhammadiyah's political influence is crucial for policymakers, academics, and practitioners involved in Indonesian governance and politics. This research will contribute to a more informed and in-depth perspective on the role of this organization and help to develop more effective policies and strategies for interacting with Muhammadiyah and similar entities. Using the InfraNodus method, this research will provide deeper insights into Muhammadiyah's power dynamics and political networks, which will assist in informing public policy and governance strategies.

The main objective of this research is to analyze Muhammadiyah's political texts and networks in the context of local governance and politics in Indonesia. Specific objectives include identifying key themes and narratives in Muhammadiyah's political texts, mapping its political networks, and assessing the impact of these texts and networks on local governance and political dynamics. Using the InfraNodus method, this research will identify patterns of relationships that exist in Muhammadiyah's political texts and provide a deeper understanding of the organization's political influence.

This research offers a novel contribution by focusing on the political dimension of Muhammadiyah, an area largely neglected in existing research. Through a detailed analysis of its political texts and networks, this research will offer new insights and perspectives on Muhammadiyah's role in local governance and politics in Indonesia, highlighting its significance and potential for further study. The InfraNodus method will be used to reveal hidden relationships and key patterns in Muhammadiyah's political texts, providing a new and original contribution to the literature.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Type

This study employs a literature review with text analysis (Abbe et al., 2016), to explore the political texts and networks of Muhammadiyah within the context of Indonesian governance and local politics. By systematically reviewing existing literature, the research aims to identify key themes, narratives, and patterns within Muhammadiyah's political discourse. The text analysis component will involve a detailed examination of the content, structure, and relationships within the texts (Sadeghi Moghadam et al., 2021), providing a comprehensive understanding of the organization's political influence. This approach allows for a thorough and nuanced analysis of the available data, ensuring that the findings are grounded in a robust and methodologically sound framework.

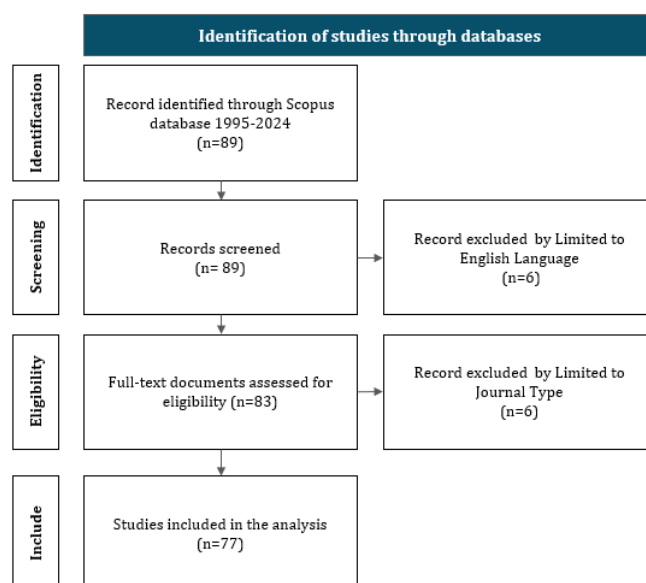
Data Type

The primary data source for this research is the Scopus database, which contains a wealth of academic documents relevant to the study. A total of 89 documents were identified, spanning the period from 1995 to 2024. Of these, 38 documents are in English, and 77 are journal articles. This diverse dataset provides a rich foundation for the analysis, encompassing a wide range of perspectives and insights on Muhammadiyah's political activities. By focusing on peer-reviewed journal articles, the research ensures that the data is of high quality and relevance, contributing to the overall rigor and credibility of the study.

Data Collection Technique

The data collection process involves the use of the Prisma method, a systematic approach to identifying, screening, and selecting relevant documents (Wang et al., 2019). This method ensures that the literature review is comprehensive and unbiased, capturing all pertinent studies on the topic. The selected documents are then exported from the Scopus database in CSV format,

facilitating further analysis. The data is subsequently visualized using InfraNodus, a powerful tool for mapping and analyzing complex networks (Tursunkulova et al., 2023). This visualization process helps to uncover hidden patterns and relationships within the data, providing valuable insights into Muhammadiyah's political texts and networks.



Picture 1.

A modified PRISMA diagram illustrating the article selection process in a systematic review.

Source: (Wang et al., 2019)

Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis will be conducted using InfraNodus, a cutting-edge tool for network analysis and visualization. InfraNodus allows for the identification of key themes, concepts, and relationships within the texts, providing a detailed and nuanced understanding of Muhammadiyah's political discourse (Gunawan, 2024). Additionally, visual tools such as WordArt and Microsoft Excel will be used to create word clouds and other visual representations of the data. These visualizations will help to highlight the most prominent themes and concepts, making the findings more accessible and engaging. By combining qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques, the research aims to provide a comprehensive and insightful analysis of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

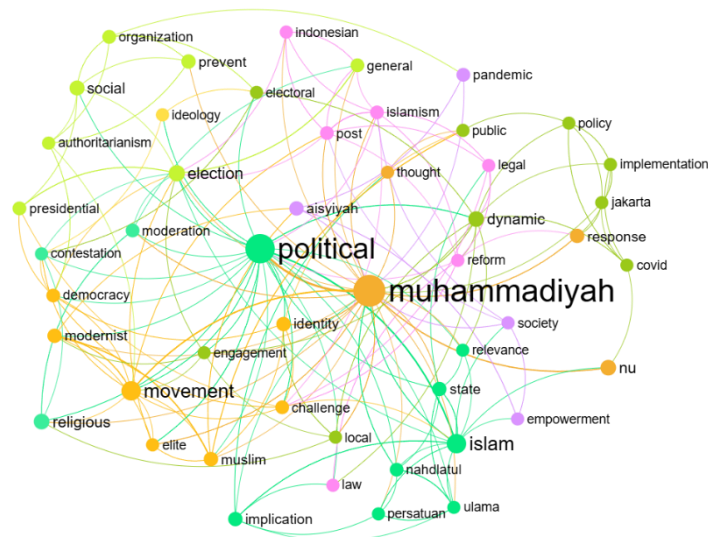
This section integrates visual representations and tabular data to highlight this research's key themes and relationships. Through detailed examination and interpretation of the findings, we comprehensively understood the multiple roles Muhammadiyah plays in shaping political discourse and practice in Indonesia. The following analysis expands on these findings and explains the complex dynamics and implications uncovered by this research.

Word Cloud of Political Muhammadiyah

Picture 2 shows various words related to Muhammadiyah and the political and social aspects associated with it. The most prominent words in this word cloud are “muhammadiyah”, “political”, “movement”, “islam”, “muslim”, “identity”, “election” and “modernist”. The size of the word in the word cloud indicates the frequency or importance of the word in the context being analyzed (Azca, 2024). This word cloud provides a visual picture of the main topics that are frequently discussed or associated with Muhammadiyah in the political context, and helps us understand the key issues and themes that frequently appear in discussions about Muhammadiyah.

Islamic and Muslim identities are also central themes in Muhammadiyah's political texts. The prominent use of the words "Islam" and "Muslim" indicates that Muhammadiyah is often associated with these religious identities (Azca, 2024; Menchik, 2019; Millie & Syarif, 2022). In addition, the word "identity" shows that identity issues are a central focus of Muhammadiyah's political discussions. This shows that Muhammadiyah plays a role in shaping and maintaining Islamic identity in Indonesia, as well as articulating political positions based on religious values.

The results of this study show that Muhammadiyah plays a complex and multifaceted role in shaping political dynamics in Indonesia. By understanding the main themes that appear in Muhammadiyah's political texts, we can better appreciate the organization's contribution to shaping identity and political direction in Indonesia. This word cloud also helps us identify key issues that need to be addressed in further research on Muhammadiyah's political role.



Picture. 3
Visual Network of Political Muhammadiyah
Source: Data Processing based on InfraNodus, 2024

Picture 3 shows a visual network depicting the relationships and connections between the various terms associated with “Political Muhammadiyah”. This picture uses different colors and sizes of nodes to represent the importance and frequency of each term. Larger nodes indicate more central or frequently occurring terms, while smaller nodes represent less central terms. The connections between the nodes (edges) show how these terms are related or co-occur. This picture provides a visual representation of the complex interplay of concepts and themes in the context of Muhammadiyah politics, highlighting the central themes and how they are interconnected.

The results show that Muhammadiyah plays a central role in political discussions in Indonesia. The largest node, “Muhammadiyah,” indicates that the organization is often at the center of political discussions. The nodes “political,” “movement,” and “islam,” which are also large and close to “muhammadiyah,” show that Muhammadiyah plays a role not only in religious aspects but also in broader political movements (Adiwilaga et al., 2019; Nashir, Jinan, et al., 2019; Sila, 2020). This suggests that Muhammadiyah has significant influence in shaping political dynamics in Indonesia, both at the local and national levels.

Islamic and Muslim identities are also central themes in Muhammadiyah’s political texts. The prominent “Islam” and “Muslim” nodes show that Muhammadiyah is often associated with these religious identities (Arifin et al., 2022; Brown, 2019; Menchik, 2019). In addition, the “Identity” node shows that identity issues become a central focus of Muhammadiyah’s political discussions (Adiwilaga et al., 2019; Al-Hamdi, 2023). This shows that Muhammadiyah plays a role in shaping and maintaining Islamic identity in Indonesia, as well as in articulating political positions based on religious values.

The “election” node in the picture shows that Muhammadiyah is also involved in the political election process in Indonesia (Basya & Hamka, 2023; Harsono & Nasution, 2020). This shows that the organization plays a role not only in religious and social aspects, but also in more formal political processes. Muhammadiyah’s involvement in political elections shows that the organization has a significant influence in determining the political direction in Indonesia. In addition, the “modernist” node shows that Muhammadiyah is often associated with the modernist movement in Islam (Hidayah, 2020; Latief & Nashir, 2020), which emphasizes the importance of reform and renewal in religious and social practices.

The results of this study show that Muhammadiyah plays a complex and multifaceted role in shaping political dynamics in Indonesia. By understanding the main themes that appear in Muhammadiyah’s political texts, we can better appreciate the organization’s contribution to

shaping the identity and direction of politics in Indonesia. This picture also helps us identify key issues that need to be addressed in further research on Muhammadiyah's political role.

Table 1. Political Muhammadiyah Topic Groups from Scopus Database

Topical Cluster and Category	Keywords
1. Political Islam	islam, moderate, state, implication, linkage, nahdlatul, ulama, model, hadith, democratic, washliyah, relevance, protest, regional, realization, persatuan, partie, sectarianism, parliament, pluralism
2. Muhammadiyah Thought	6jakarta66n6h, nu, intellectual, response, historical, fatwa, thought, accommodation, modernism, civilizational, position, shahadah, logic, organisational, continued, religion
3. Election Dynamics	election, social, general, ethnicity, indonesi, post, presidential, cosmopolitan, 6jakarta6, reconstruction, 6jakarta66n, legal, humanitarian, community, distrust, 6jakarta6, intervention, standpoint, media, development
4. Modernist Movements	movement, modernist, muslim, challenge, elite, ecological, framework, woman, engagement, contemporary, virtual, feminist
5. Sectarian Politics	politic, identity, prevent, pandemic, organization, democracy, local, authoritarianism, modern, khalifatullah, 6jakarta, allocative
6. Intellectual Accommodation	dynamic, public, twentieth, policy, 6jakarta, covid, electoral, education, contest, ideology, contestation, implementation, strategic, century
7. Ethnic Community	religious, moderation, actions, respons, structural, violence, idea, java
8. Feminist Challenges	aisyiyah, empowerment, society, economic, majelis

Source: Data Processing based on InfraNodus, 2024

Table 1 shows that Muhammadiyah political topics retrieved from the Scopus database can be grouped into eight different topical clusters and categories. Each thematic cluster has relevant keywords that reflect the main focus and issues discussed in the related literature. The first cluster is "Political Islam," which includes keywords such as islam, moderate, state, implication, linkage, nahdlatul, ulama, model, hadith, democratic, wasliyah, relevance, protest, regional, realization, unity, party, sectarianism, parliament, and pluralism (Arifianto, 2020; Qodir & Hefner, 2024). This cluster highlights issues related to political Islam, moderation, and the political and social implications of Islamic movements.

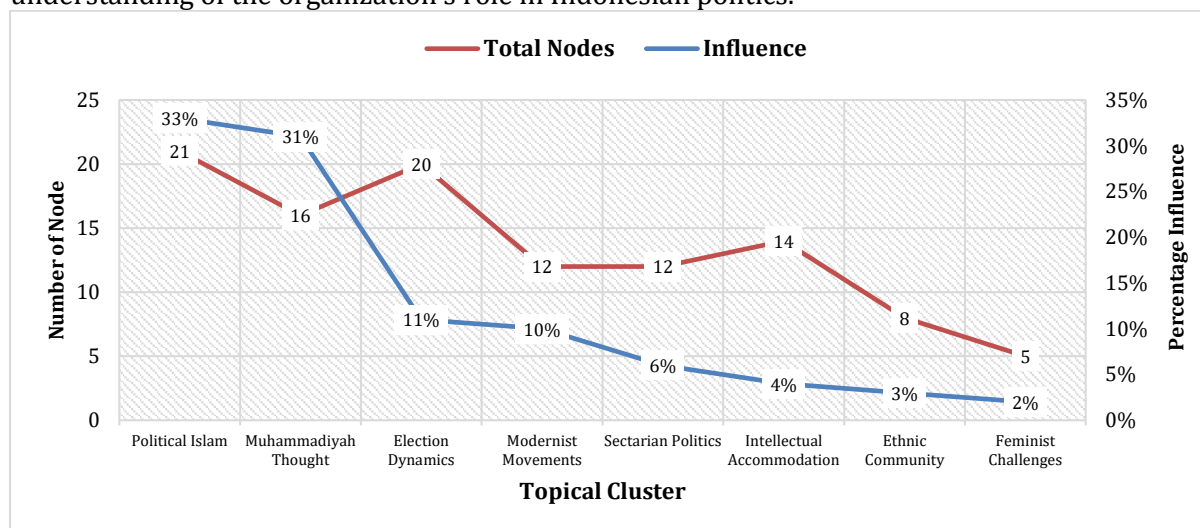
The second cluster is "Muhammadiyah Thought" which includes keywords such as jakarta, nu, intellectual, reaction, historical, fatwa, thought, accommodation, modernism, civilizational, position, shahadah, logic, organizational, continuous, and religion. This cluster focuses on Muhammadiyah thought, intellectual response, and historical and modern positions in the context of civilization and religion (Kurniawan et al., 2023; Widigdo & Awang Pawi, 2023). The third cluster is "Election Dynamics" which includes keywords such as election, social, general, ethnicity, indonesi, post, presidential, cosmopolitan, jakarta, reconstruction, jakarta, legal, humanitarian, community, distrust, jakarta, intervention, standpoint, media, and development. This cluster discusses electoral dynamics, social and ethnic issues, and media intervention and development in the context of elections (Jamhari & Testriono, 2021; Salahudin et al., 2020).

The fourth cluster is Modernist Movements, which includes keywords such as movement, modernist, Muslim, challenge, elite, ecological, framework, woman, engagement, contemporary, virtual, and feminist. This cluster highlights modernist movements, the challenges they face, as well as women's activism and feminist issues in the context of modernity (Hidayah, 2020; Wahdini et al., 2024). The fifth cluster is Sectarian Politics, which includes keywords such as

politics, identity, prevention, pandemic, organization, democracy, local, authoritarianism, modern, khalifatullah, jakarta, and allocative. This cluster discusses sectarian politics, identity, pandemic prevention, and issues related to democracy and authoritarianism (Candraningrum, 2023; Huda, 2019; Marwadi, 2021).

The sixth cluster is “Intellectual Accommodation,” which includes keywords such as dynamic, public, twentieth, policy, jakarta, covid, electoral, educational, contest, ideology, contestation, implementation, strategic, and century. This cluster focuses on intellectual accommodation, public policy, and strategic issues in the context of the 20th and 21st centuries (Ul Haq et al., 2024). The seventh cluster is “Ethnic Community,” which includes keywords such as religious, moderation, action, response, structural, violence, idea, and java. This cluster highlights ethnic communities, moderation, and responses to structural violence and related ideas.

The eighth cluster is “Feminist Challenges” which includes keywords such as aisiyiah, empowerment, society, economic, and assembly. This cluster deals with feminist challenges, empowerment, and economic and social issues facing women (Hidayah, 2020). By categorizing these issues, this table provides a clear picture of the focus of research related to Muhammadiyah in the political context. This analysis helps us understand how different aspects of Muhammadiyah’s politics are interrelated and contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the organization’s role in Indonesian politics.



Picture. 4

Total Node and Percentage Influence Topic Cluster of Political Muhammadiyah

Source: Data Processing based on *InfraNodus*, 2024

Picture 4 shows that the topic cluster “Political Islam” has the highest number of nodes with 21 nodes and an influence percentage of 33%. This indicates that this topic is very dominant in Muhammadiyah’s political discussions. This significant influence reflects the importance of political Islam in the context of Muhammadiyah, where the organisation is often involved in issues related to moderation, the state and the political and social implications of Islamic movements (Barton et al., 2021). The dominance of this cluster suggests that Muhammadiyah plays a significant role in shaping Islamic political discourse in Indonesia.

The Muhammadiyah Thought cluster has 16 nodes with an influence percentage of 31%. This shows that Muhammadiyah thought is also an important topic of political discussion (Sukti et al., 2022). This cluster includes intellectual responses and historical and modern positions in the context of civilisation and religion. The considerable influence of this cluster shows that Muhammadiyah thought has had a significant impact on shaping political and social views in Indonesia. It also reflects the importance of intellectual thought in the Muhammadiyah movement.

The “Electoral Dynamics” cluster has 20 nodes with an influence percentage of 11%. Although the number of nodes is high, the influence percentage is relatively low compared to other clusters. This shows that although elections are often discussed, their influence in Muhammadiyah politics is less significant than that of other issues. This cluster includes issues such as electoral dynamics, social and ethnic issues, and media intervention and development in relation to elections (Basya & Hamka, 2023; Harsono & Nasution, 2020). This shows that Muhammadiyah is involved in the formal political process, but its influence may be more limited than other issues.

The clusters “Modernist Movements” and “Sectarian Politics” have 12 nodes with 10% and 6% influence respectively. The “Modernist Movements” cluster covers topics such as the modernist movement, its challenges and the involvement of women and feminist issues in the context of modernity (Maryani et al., 2021). Meanwhile, the Sectarian Politics cluster covers sectarian politics, identity, pandemic prevention and issues related to democracy and authoritarianism. Despite the same number of nodes, the influence of the “Modernist Movements” cluster is more notable, suggesting that modernist movements have a more significant impact in the context of Muhammadiyah politics than sectarian politics.

The Intellectual Accommodation, Ethnic Community and Feminist Challenges clusters have a lower number of nodes and percentage of influence. The Intellectual Accommodation cluster has 14 nodes with an influence percentage of 4%. In comparison, the Ethnic Community cluster has eight nodes with an influence percentage of 3% and the Feminist Challenges cluster has five nodes with an influence percentage of 2%. Although less dominant, these themes are crucial to Muhammadiyah’s political discussions. These clusters cover intellectual accommodation, ethnic communities and feminist challenges, all of which contribute to a broader understanding of Muhammadiyah’s role in Indonesian politics.

This research shows that Muhammadiyah plays a very important role in the context of local governance and politics in Indonesia. Textual and network analysis show that Muhammadiyah plays a role not only in religious aspects but also in broader political movements. The word cloud image and visual network show that themes such as “political Islam,” “Muhammadiyah thought,” and “electoral dynamics” are dominant in Muhammadiyah’s political discussions. This shows that the organization has a great influence in shaping political dynamics in Indonesia, both at the local and national level.

The main findings of the word cloud image analysis show that Muhammadiyah is often associated with Islam and Muslim identity, as well as election-related issues and modernist movements. Words such as “Islam,” “Muslim,” “election” and “modernist” are prominent in the word cloud, indicating that these issues are often discussed in Muhammadiyah’s political texts. This suggests that Muhammadiyah plays a role in shaping and maintaining Islamic identity in Indonesia, as well as in articulating political positions based on religious values.

Visual network analysis shows that Muhammadiyah has complex relationships with various concepts and issues in the political context. The large nodes and strong connections between terms such as “Muhammadiyah,” “political,” “movement,” and “Islam” show that Muhammadiyah plays a central role in political discussions in Indonesia. This shows that the organization plays a role not only in the religious aspect, but also in the broader political movement, which includes issues such as moderation, the state, and the political and social implications of the Islamic movement.

Table 1 shows that Muhammadiyah’s political issues can be grouped into eight different thematic clusters, each with relevant keywords. These clusters include issues such as political Islam, Muhammadiyah thought, electoral dynamics, modernist movements, sectarian politics, intellectual accommodation, ethnic communities, and feminist challenges. This grouping provides a clear picture of the focus of research on Muhammadiyah in the political context, helps us understand how different aspects of Muhammadiyah politics are interrelated, and contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the organization’s role in Indonesian politics.

Picture 4 shows that the issue cluster “Political Islam” has the highest number of nodes and the largest percentage of influence, indicating that this issue is very dominant in

Muhammadiyah's political discussions. The clusters "Muhammadiyah Thought" and "Electoral Dynamics" also have a high number of nodes, indicating that Muhammadiyah thought and electoral dynamics are very important topics in political discussions. These findings suggest that Muhammadiyah plays a complex and multifaceted role in shaping political dynamics in Indonesia, with significant influence in various political and social aspects. By understanding the main themes that appear in Muhammadiyah's political texts, we can better appreciate the organization's contribution in shaping the identity and direction of politics in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

This study highlights Muhammadiyah's significant influence on local governance and politics in Indonesia. The analysis of political texts and networks demonstrates the organization's role in political Islam, intellectual thought, and electoral dynamics, underlining its ability to shape Islamic political discourse, articulate Muslim identity, and engage in formal political processes. These findings provide valuable insights into Muhammadiyah's multifaceted role and contribution to Indonesian politics.

The practical implications of this study are substantial. For policymakers, a deeper understanding of Muhammadiyah's political role can guide the development of more effective and inclusive policies involving the organization, promoting political stability, and enhancing democratic processes. For academics and researchers, these findings serve as a foundation for further investigation into the role of religious organizations in politics. Political activists and practitioners can leverage these insights to devise better strategies for engaging with Muhammadiyah and similar entities. Additionally, the study underscores the importance of considering local contexts when developing political policies and strategies.

Despite these contributions, the study has several limitations. The textual analysis is restricted to documents within the Scopus database, which may not encompass all relevant literature. The use of the InfraNodus method and data visualization might not fully capture the complexity of relationships between different concepts in Muhammadiyah's political texts. Furthermore, the study focuses on texts from 1995 to 2024, potentially excluding recent developments. The absence of direct interviews or field observations also limits the data scope.

To address these limitations, future research should expand the analysis to include additional data sources such as news articles, NGO reports, and government publications. Employing mixed methods, including interviews and field observations, can offer a more comprehensive understanding of Muhammadiyah's role in local politics. Additionally, exploring recent developments and utilizing advanced data analysis techniques can provide a more nuanced understanding of the complex relationships within political texts. Specific recommendations for Muhammadiyah itself include actively engaging in policy-making processes, fostering interfaith dialogues, and collaborating with various stakeholders to address socio-political challenges.

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