Research Trends in Peace Education as A Pillar in Creating A Safe and Comfortable Learning Environment: A Bibliometric Study

Anif Istianah[1,2], Cecep Darmawan[1], Dadang Sundawa[1], Susan Fitriasari[1], Amjad Shamim[3]
[1] Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia
[2] Universitas Nusa Cendana, Kupang, Indonesia
[3] Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia

DOI: https://doi.org/10.46245/ijorer.v6i2.769

Sections Info	ABSTRACT
	Objective: Diversity is inevitable in every community, including the school environment. By weaving diversity together, schools can create safe, respectful, and supportive spaces, allowing every student to feel accepted and valued. This study examines trends in peace education research as a pillar for creating safe and comfortable learning environments. **Method:** Using bibliometric analysis, the study reviews data from the Scopus database covering the period from 2019 to 2024, with keywords such as "*peace education*," "*harmonious education*," and "*civilized education* ."**Results:** The analysis of the Scopus database from 2019 to 2024 shows an increasing recognition of the role of peace education in character-building and promoting inclusive education practices. The findings reveal that the United States is the primary contributor to peace education research, with significant contributions from institutions such as the University of Cambridge and the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Further analysis identifies several key themes in this research, including the integration of peace values into the curriculum, addressing socio-cultural challenges, and efforts to promote tolerance and mutual respect in school environments. **Novelty:** This study contributes to understanding trends, collaboration opportunities, and policy implications to enhance peace education and create globally harmonious learning environments.

INTRODUCTION

As a diverse nation, Indonesia boasts abundant natural resources and numerous ethnic groups, religions, cultures, and languages. Indonesia comprises over 1,300 ethnic groups, more than 700 regional languages, and various recognized religions, representing the country's wealth and regional diversity (Buaq & Lorensius, 2022). This diversity is a blessing and a significant potential for advancing the nation and enriching its social, cultural, economic, and political life. However, alongside this richness lie considerable challenges, especially in maintaining unity amidst differences (Irawan & Firdaus, 2021). As the home of diverse ethnic groups such as Javanese, Sundanese, Batak, Minang, and Papuan, as well as significant religions like Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism, Indonesia faces issues such as racism, stereotypes, and social injustices, which remain complex challenges in its multicultural society (Novianty, 2019). Indonesia's vast ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity challenges the creation of a harmonious society. Many ethnic groups coexist, influenced by geographical separation and cultural heritage passed down through generations (Lionar & Mulyana, 2019). Common issues in Indonesia's multicultural society include ethnic tensions, discrimination, social polarization, and inter-religious conflict.

Historical, political, economic, and socio-cultural factors contribute to these problems.

20. 769-Anif 568-586.docx