



Trends and Themes in Local History Research in Indonesia (2000–2025): A Scoping Review and Bibliometric Analysis

Muhammad Junaldi Jufri,^{1*} Aldi Hendra Pratama,¹ Roro Wilis,¹ Bonita Padang,¹ Ajeng Diah Kinanti,¹ M Budiman¹

¹Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia

*muhammadjunaldi.2024@student.uny.ac.id

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Abstract: This study aims to map the development of trends and themes in local history research in Indonesia during the period 2000–2025 through a scoping review and bibliometric analysis. Data were collected from three main databases, namely Scopus, Crossref, and Google Scholar. Through a process of identification, screening, and selection based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, 383 articles were obtained for further analysis. The analysis was conducted to identify publication trends, theme distribution, and patterns of interrelationships between topics using keyword co-occurrence analysis. The results showed that local history studies in Indonesia experienced a significant increase, peaking in 2025 with 59 publications. Nine main themes dominate, namely: 1) Culture, Traditions, and Local Identity, 2) Education and Local Intellectuals, 3) Social and Community Life, 4) Environment and Space, 5) Local Politics and Power, 6) Religion and Beliefs, 7) Gender and Marginalized Groups, 8) Economy and Livelihoods, and 9) Local Contemporary History. Co-occurrence analysis through keyword network visualization shows four interconnected theme clusters, indicating conceptual integration in the development of local historiography. However, this study has limitations in its database coverage, and its analysis focused on metadata. Therefore, further studies are recommended to expand the literature sources and conduct more in-depth content analysis to enrich the understanding of the direction of local historical development in Indonesia.

Keywords: bibliometric analysis; local history; scoping review

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan memetakan perkembangan tren dan tema penelitian sejarah lokal di Indonesia selama periode 2000–2025 melalui pendekatan scoping review dan analisis bibliometrik. Data dikumpulkan dari tiga basis data utama, yaitu Scopus, Crossref, dan Google Scholar. Melalui proses identifikasi, penyaringan, dan seleksi berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi, diperoleh 383 artikel yang dianalisis lebih lanjut. Analisis dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi tren publikasi, distribusi tema, serta pola keterkaitan antar topik menggunakan analisis *co-occurrence* kata kunci. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kajian sejarah lokal di Indonesia mengalami peningkatan signifikan hingga mencapai puncaknya di tahun 2025 dengan terdapat 59 publikasi. Terdapat sembilan tema utama yang mendominasi yaitu; 1) Budaya, tradisi dan Identitas Lokal, 2) Pendidikan dan Intelektual Lokal, 3) Sosial dan kehidupan Masyarakat, 4) Lingkungan dan Ruang, 5) Politik dan kekuasaan Lokal, 6) Agama dan Kepercayaan, 7) Gender dan Kaum Marjinal, 8) Ekonomi dan mata pencaharian dan, 9) Sejarah Kontemporer lokal. Analisis *co-occurrence* melalui visualisasi jaringan kata kunci memperlihatkan adanya empat klusterisasi tema yang saling terhubung, menunjukkan integrasi konseptual dalam perkembangan historiografi lokal. Meskipun demikian, penelitian ini memiliki keterbatasan pada cakupan basis data dan analisis yang berfokus pada metadata. Oleh karena itu, studi lanjutan disarankan untuk memperluas sumber literatur dan melakukan analisis isi yang lebih mendalam guna memperkaya pemahaman terhadap arah perkembangan sejarah lokal di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: analisis bibliometrik; scoping review; sejarah lokal



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Introduction

Local history has long been an important part of the development of Indonesian historiography, though its position has often fluctuated relative to national history. Towards the end of the 1970s, a new perspective emerged in the writing of Indonesian history, known as “Local History.” Taufik Abdullah (1985), in his editorial, explained that local history is “the history of a ‘place’, a ‘locality’, whose boundaries are determined by ‘agreement’” (Hariyono, 2017). Another opinion from Kammen (2003) expands the parameters of local history to include the works of historical geographers and anthropologists, as well as case studies of national, regional, or community history.

Along with increasing criticism of historical writing oriented towards grand narratives and elitist perspectives, Sartono Kartodirjo (2015) emerged with his work “Pemberontakan Petani Banten 1888” as a pioneer who marked a shift in the focus of historical writing from the elite to rural communities. In this context, local history serves as a medium for understanding the diversity of historical experiences within Indonesian society. These experiences are not always accommodated in the homogeneous narrative of national history.

Along with the development of Indonesian historiography, local history has shifted from a descriptive, chronological approach to a more analytical and critical orientation. The Local History seminar held on September 17-20, 1984, in Medan formulated five main themes as the basis for writing local history, namely the dynamics of rural community life, the role of education in the process of social dynamics and interaction, relations between ethnic groups in a pluralistic society, the events of the national revolution in a local context, and biographical studies of local figures (Kuntowijoyo, 2003; Fauzan R, 2020). This shift marks a transformation in local history from merely complementing the national narrative to becoming a critical space for reinterpreting the historical experiences of local communities in the context of contemporary social, political, and technological changes.

Local history began to be linked to more contemporary issues, such as social conflict, identity politics, environmental history, and the role of local communities in the production of historical knowledge (Nugroho et al., 2023; Suryanullah, 2024). The writing of local history in the contemporary era has expanded the study’s focus and introduced the use of non-conventional sources, such as oral history and digital archives. In addition, gender issues and the role of women in the historical stage have become themes in modern historiography (Dhita et al., 2025).

The use of local history over the past 10 years shows a growing trend in research on education as a source of historical learning through methods and the use of local historical sites (Setiawati, 2021). The massive expansion of research on local history is usually carried out in educational settings, such as schools and universities (Syahputra et al., 2020). This is relevant to the teaching of history in the Indonesian education curriculum, which increasingly emphasizes local historical narratives in classroom instruction (Jufri et al., 2026).

The development of digital technology and the increasing attention to historical writing have shaped a new direction for local historical research. The digitization of archives, the use of online media, and community involvement in public historical practices have opened up opportunities for a more participatory and reflective approach (Septiani, 2022). The post-COVID-19 pandemic has shaped a new habit of learning history through digital literacy, taking

advantage of technological developments (Hidayanti, 2021). Digital literacy-based local history learning encourages a shift from a transmissive approach to a more participatory and reflective learning process.

So far, many historical studies in Indonesia have focused on local history over the last two decades. However, most studies of local history still rely on single-object research, repeat certain themes, and lack a clear theoretical position within the national and global historiographical landscape. As a result, the understanding of the direction of local historical studies remains partial, grounded in individual readings rather than in a comprehensive synthesis grounded in literary evidence.

Given these conditions, the scoping review approach is relevant and strategic for this study. A scoping review is a type of literature review that aims to map the existing literature on a specific topic or field of research (Hadie, 2024). So far, no research has used a scoping review approach to map the literature on local history in Indonesia. However, for research using approaches similar to scoping reviews, such as bibliometric analysis and systematic literature reviews, several previous studies have examined trends and themes in local history research in Indonesia, though not in detail.

A bibliometric analysis by Aisyah et al., (2023) examines trends in oral history research and documentation in Indonesia. This study found that oral history research trends increased in 2022, with 21 publications. However, this study is still limited to mapping publications in the Scopus database, so it cannot summarize all research in Indonesia, as not all of it is included in Scopus. Another study using a literature review approach was conducted by Ika Putri & Usiono (2025), which reviewed the literature on the historical aspects and development of the Indonesian language and by Tabah Hati et al., (2025) which analyzed literature on methodology and challenges in historical source analysis. Both studies have a limited research focus on the history of language development and historical source analysis, and have not addressed the mapping of trends and themes in local historical research in Indonesia.

The research gap in mapping trends and themes in local history research in Indonesia provides an opportunity for this study to fill it. Using a Scoping Review approach as the main analytical tool, supported by bibliometric analysis as a supplementary analysis, this study aims to identify trends in local history research in Indonesia and map the dominant themes discussed. This study focuses on research published between 2000 and 2025 to capture research developments in the contemporary era. Therefore, this study aims to explain the development of local history research trends and the local history themes studied in local history research during the period 2000–2025. Through the two research questions mentioned above, it is hoped that the research will provide theoretical benefits by enriching the historiographical understanding of the direction and dynamics of local historical studies. In practice, the findings of this study can serve as a reference for future researchers seeking to address gaps in Indonesian local history research.

Research Methods

This study is a scoping review using a bibliometric analysis. A scoping review is a research approach that maps the breadth of the literature on a topic, clarifies concepts, identifies research gaps, and provides information for future research and systematic reviews (Peters et al., 2015). Bibliometric analysis helps identify patterns, trends, and impacts within a particular field by analyzing large amounts of bibliographic data (Passas, 2024). These two approaches are applied together to map the development of trends and themes in local history research in Indonesia.

The literature search was conducted on February 7, 2026, in three databases: Scopus, Crossref, and Google Scholar. The literature search strategy in the Scopus database used Boolean operators (OR, AND) in the search string field: “(Title-Abs-Key (Local History) or Title-Abs-Key (Local Histories) or Title-Abs-Key(Oral History) And Title-Abs-Key (Indonesian History) And Pubyear > 1999 And Pubyear < 2026 And (Limit-To (Doctype, “ar”))”. To search for literature in the Crossref and Google Scholar databases, use the Publis or Perish application with the keyword combination “Sejarah Lokal” (Local History) and “Indonesia” and limit the search to the years 2000-2025.

The literature search found 1545 publications in the Scopus database, 345 in Crossref, and 1000 in Google Scholar, for a total of 200 publications. These literature search results were then filtered using the PRISMA-ScR (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews) guidelines to improve the quality and transparency of the scoping review (Tricco et al., 2018).

All literature found in the search was then transferred to the Zotero application for manual discernment. Articles that were duplicates or could not be automatically imported into Zotero were then removed before entering the screening stage. First, screening was carried out based on the title and abstract. Articles that did not have titles relevant to the research topic, or did not mention Indonesian local history in the title or abstract, or were not related to this topic, were then eliminated. Next, the article selection stage involved screening the articles in their entirety. At this stage, the article selection process was determined by the inclusion criteria shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Aspects	Inclusions	Exclusion
Publication Type	Journal Articles	Proceedings, Books, Reports, Opinions
Year	2000 - 2025	Beyond 2000-2025
Research Focus	Empirical Research on Local History	Research beyond the study of local history
Objects	Tradition, Social, Culture, Religion, Economy, Education, Building	Research in the field of Education that does not make Local History the Main Object
Country	Indonesia	Besides Indonesia
Language	Articles in Indonesian and English	Articles in Languages other than Indonesian and English

Source: Research Data, 2026

Articles that successfully pass the screening stage will have their data extracted. The data extraction process is carried out in Microsoft Excel to identify the author’s name, title, year, journal, and other bibliographic data. At the data analysis stage, the extraction process identifies, classifies, and maps the trends of local historical research themes found in selected articles. Data extraction is systematically carried out by reading the title, abstract, keywords, problem formulation, and main discussion focus of each article.

Each article is then coded based on the study’s dominant theme. This process can use an open coding approach, then categorize the codes into predetermined (deductive) large themes, or combine an inductive approach if a new theme is found outside the initial classification. Based on this process, the local historical research identified in this study is classified into nine main thematic categories. This classification is compiled to represent the spectrum of local historical studies that have developed in the literature, ranging from religious,

social, and political to environmental and contemporary dimensions. Details of the theme category and the study's focus are presented in the following table.

Table 2. Categories of Local History Research Themes

Yes	Research Theme	Coded Indicators/Subtopics
1	Religion and Beliefs	History of religious institutions, religious figures, rituals, interreligious conflicts, transformation of religious practices
2	Local Culture, Traditions, and Identity	Customs, traditional arts, regional languages, cultural symbols, cultural preservation
3	Economy and Livelihood	Agriculture, fisheries, trade, local industry, the impact of colonialism and globalization
4	Gender and Marginalized Peoples	The history of women, workers, minorities, indigenous peoples, history from below
5	Local Education and Intellectuals	Colonial/local schools, intellectual figures, literacy movements, curriculum history
6	Local Politics and Power	Local governments, local elites, political conflicts, resistance movements
7	Environment and Space	Environmental history, natural disasters, landscape change, urban spatial planning, exploitation of natural resources
8	Local Contemporary History	Social conflict, decentralization, globalization, socio-political transformation
9	Social and Community Life	Social stratification, social mobility, kinship, everyday history

Source: Research Data, 2026

Bibliographic analysis in this study was carried out using VOSviewer software to map the structure and thematic development of local history studies in Indonesia for the period 2000–2025. The extracted bibliographic data were analyzed through keyword co-occurrence mapping and citation analysis to identify dominant themes, influential articles, and patterns of inter-study relationships. Network visualization shows the formation of several thematic clusters that represent the concentration of studies such as local identity and culture, local politics and power, and historical education. Node size reflects the frequency of occurrence or citation rate, while total link strength describes the intensity of linkage between items. This approach enables the systematic, measurable identification of developmental trends, shifts in study focus, and knowledge structures in local history research.

Research Results

The article selection process in this study was carried out systematically using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. This selection flow aims to ensure transparency, reproducibility, and accuracy in identifying articles relevant to the research focus: the development of trends and themes in local history research in Indonesia for the period 2000–2025. Each stage is carried out in stages, starting from initial identification, screening, and final determination of articles that meet the inclusion criteria. The PRISMA flowchart is shown in Figure 1 below.

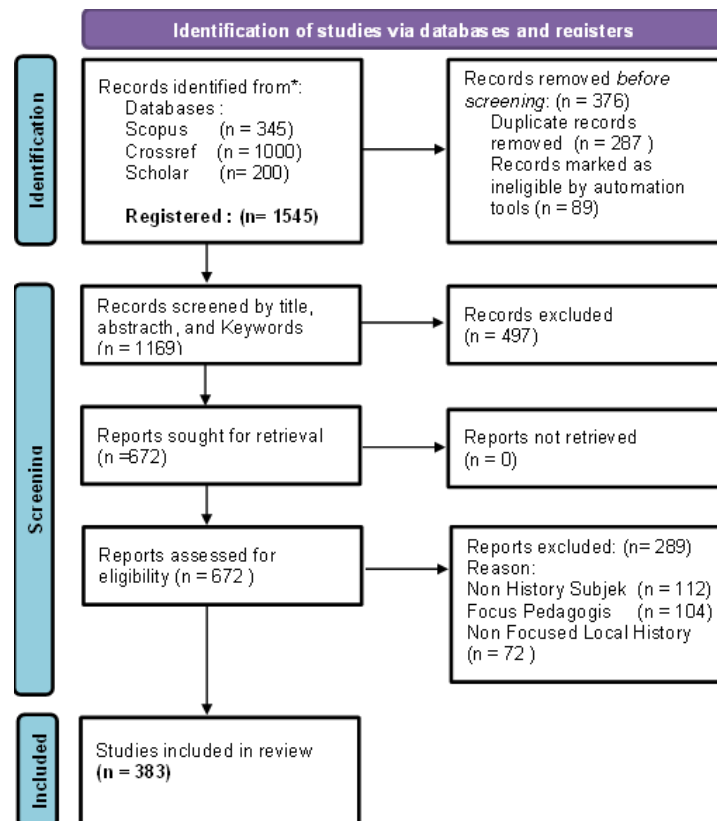


Figure 1. Prisma Flow Diagram
Source: Research Data, 2026

Based on the PRISMA diagram in Figure 1, the literature selection process is conducted systematically and gradually to ensure accuracy and consistency in defining the research corpus. At the identification stage, a search through the Scopus, Crossref, and Google Scholar databases yielded 1,545 articles. After deduplication and deletion of unverifiable recordings, 376 articles were eliminated, leaving 1,169 to enter the initial screening stage.

At the screening stage, titles and abstracts are evaluated for suitability, with a focus on local history studies in Indonesia. This process not only considers the emergence of the term “local history” but also its substantial relevance to the context of Indonesia’s local historiography. A total of 497 articles were excluded because they did not meet the thematic criteria. Furthermore, the full-text review stage assesses in greater depth the conceptual suitability, scope of analysis, and academic contribution of each article. At this stage, 289 articles were eliminated because they were outside the scope of the theme or did not meet the established inclusion criteria.

In the end, 383 articles were selected to form the final research corpus. This number represents literature that is methodologically and substantively relevant for further analysis within the framework of scoping review and bibliometric analysis, thus providing a strong foundation for mapping the development of trends and themes in local history research in Indonesia for the period 2000–2025.

Research Results

Trends in Local History Research in Indonesia

The development of local history research has experienced significant developments from 2000 to 2026. Based on the graph of research trends in Figure 2, the development of local history research publications in Indonesia from 2000–2025 shows a stark contrast between the initial growth phase and the acceleration phase in the last decade.

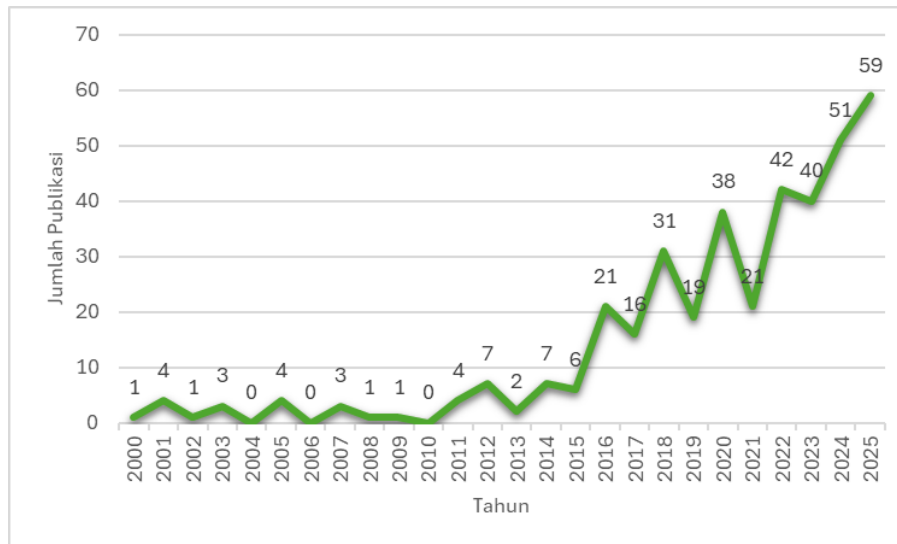


Figure 2. Trends of Local History Research in Indonesia Per Year (2000-2025)

Source: Research Data, 2026

In the period 2000–2010, the number of publications remained very low and fluctuated, ranging from 0 to 4 per year. There were even several years without a publication detected (e.g., 2004, 2005, and 2010). This phase can be categorized as an embryonic stage, in which the study of local history has not yet become mainstream in national academic discourse and is likely still disseminated in non-indexed publications or limited local publications.

During the period 2011–2015, there was a gradual increase, although it remained moderate (2–7 publications per year). This phase marked the beginning of greater attention to local history, likely influenced by the growing awareness of local identity, the decentralization of historiography, and the push for academic policies that demanded scholarly publication.

A significant surge has occurred since 2016. The number of publications increased sharply from 6 articles (2015) to 21 articles (2016), and continued to show an accelerating trend until it reached 31 articles in 2018. Although there were fluctuations in 2019 and 2021, the overall trend remained progressive. The 2022–2025 period is the strongest expansion phase, with the number of publications reaching 42 (2022), 40 (2023), 51 (2024), and a peak of 59 publications in 2025.

Overall, this graph shows the structural transformation in local history research in Indonesia. If the first two decades were marked by marginality and slow growth, then the last decade shows the institutionalization and consolidation of local historical studies as an increasingly established and productive field. The significant post-2016 increase indicates an expansion of academic interest, a strengthening of scholarly publication policies, and the possibility of integrating local history into education, cultural identity, and contemporary issues. This trend shows that local history is no longer on the fringes of national historiography but has become a dynamic and strategic field of study.

Local History Themes Raised in the Research

Theme mapping is an important step in understanding the direction and trends of local history research in Indonesia. Through a thematic classification of 383 selected articles, this study identified a spectrum of issues, ranging from the most dominant to the relatively marginal. Figure 3 represents the proportional distribution of the main themes that make up the landscape of local history studies for the period 2000–2025.

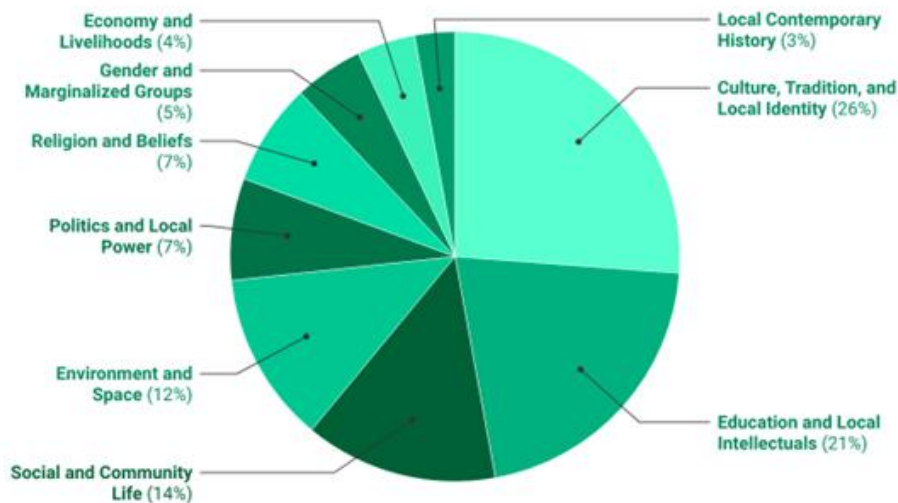


Figure 3. Distribution of Local History Research Themes
Source: Research Data, 2026

Based on Figure 3, the distribution of local history research themes shows that the study of Culture, Tradition, and Local Identity accounts for the largest proportion at 26%. This dominance shows that local history research in Indonesia remains primarily oriented towards the exploration of cultural identity, community traditions, and the construction of collective memory as the foundation of local historiography. The second position is occupied by the theme of Education and Local Intellectuals (21%), which indicates increased attention to integrating local history into learning and curriculum development, as well as to the role of regional intellectual actors in the production of historical knowledge.

The Social and Community Life theme is at 14%, reflecting the trend in research that highlights the social dynamics, community structures, and transformations in local people's lives across historical periods. Furthermore, the theme of Environment and Space accounts for 12%, showing the development of spatial and ecological approaches in local historiography, including the study of landscapes, regions, and human-environment relations.

The themes of Politics and Local Power and Religion and Beliefs each have a 7% share. This shows that although the issue of power and religiosity remains an important part of local history, its intensity is not as great as that of the study of culture and education. Meanwhile, the themes of Gender and Marginalized Groups (5%) and Economy and Livelihoods (4%) indicate that the scope of study remains relatively limited. However, it is important in enriching socio-historical perspectives. Local Contemporary History accounts for the smallest proportion (3%), indicating that the study of local history still focuses more on the classical or colonial historical period than on the local dynamics of the modern era. The following explains the five themes that receive the most research attention in local history research in Indonesia.

1. Local Culture, Traditions, and Identity

Themes of local history, culture, tradition, and local identity are among the dominant themes in the study of local history. Local culture and traditions play an important role in historical research, particularly in local history (Sjafirah et al., 2024). This approach helps in understanding the unique cultural and historical identity of a particular region and community. This theme emphasizes that local history not only serves as a reconstruction of past events in a given region, but also as a medium for preserving cultural values and traditional practices, and for forming the collective identity of local communities.

The study of local culture and traditions generally focuses on traditional practices, religious rituals, traditional arts, kinship systems, and community life patterns that are inherited from generation to generation. This helps people understand the past, preserve cultural identity, and foster a sense of community (A. Jackson, 2008). Tradition is not understood as static, but rather as a social construct that continues to be negotiated in light of changing times.

Local identity emerges as a key concept that explains how society interprets itself through historical narratives and cultural symbols. Local identity is formed through collective memories, historical figures, historical sites, and cultural practices considered representative of a particular community (A. J. H. Jackson, 2020). Local identity is also associated with resistance to national and global cultural homogenization.

2. Education and Local Intellectual

Local history serves as an educational tool, making historical narratives easier for students to understand and live (González et al., 2018). Local Education and Intellectuals place education as a strategic space in the process of constructing, transmitting, and reproducing local identity. In the study of local history, education is not only understood as a formal institution that transfers knowledge, but also as a cultural arena where the younger generation internalizes values, symbols, collective memory, and local historical narratives. Thus, education serves as a medium that connects a community's historical heritage with contemporary social dynamics.

In the context of local history, local intellectuals have had a significant influence through governance, cultural organizations, education, heritage preservation, and knowledge creation (Kusman, 2019). When these elements are integrated into the curriculum and learning practices, schools act as agents of identity inheritance (Avianto, 2023). This process not only strengthens students' sense of belonging to their community but also builds contextual historical awareness. Students learn that history is not just an abstract national narrative but an experience alive and close to their social reality.

3. Social and Community Life

Social studies in local history generally include discussions of social stratification, power relations at the community level, social solidarity, horizontal conflicts, and mechanisms of community adaptation to changing times (Conrad, 2015). For example, changes in agrarian structure, population migration, urbanization, or market economic penetration are often factors that reshape the local social order (Golledge, 2020). The theme of Social Issues and Community Life in local historical studies highlights the dynamics of daily community life as the main focus of historical analysis. Unlike traditional historiography, which tends to emphasize political events and important figures, this approach focuses on social structures, intergroup relations, economic practices, settlement patterns, and value systems that shape community life at the local level.

Community life is closely related to everyday cultural practices, such as mutual assistance, oral traditions, kinship systems, and the role of customary institutions. These elements are important sources for understanding a region's social character. Local history helps reveal how these values developed, persisted, or changed in interaction with external forces such as colonialism, the modern state, and globalization.

4. Environment and Space

The theme of Environment and Space in local historical studies places ecological and spatial aspects as key elements in understanding the historical dynamics of a society. This theme examines how societies adapt to environmental changes and crises, including landscape domestication and social responses to environmental challenges (Hannaford, 2024). This approach assumes that space, whether in the form of landscape, administrative area, or social space, is not merely a passive backdrop to historical events but an active factor that shapes the patterns of life, economic structures, social relations, and identities of local communities.

From this perspective, natural environments such as rivers, coasts, mountains, forests, and agricultural land play a strategic role in determining the direction of community development. These geographical conditions often determine settlement patterns, livelihoods, and even local transportation systems. For example, coastal communities develop a maritime culture, while agrarian communities build social systems based on agricultural cycles. Local historical research on this theme highlights the reciprocal relationship between humans and their environment.

The theme of environment and space is also related to issues of sustainability and ecological crisis. The exploitation of natural resources, changes in land use, and environmental disasters are part of the dynamics of local history that affect the survival of communities. This study helps explain how local communities adapt to environmental change, including through mitigation strategies, local wisdom, and resource management practices passed down from generation to generation.

5. Local Politics and Power

The theme of Politics and Local Power in local historical studies focuses on the dynamics of power relations at the community, regional, or territorial level. Unlike national political history, which focuses on the state and the central elite, this approach highlights how authority, legitimacy, and social control are exercised, negotiated, and contested in the local context. This study covers various aspects, such as traditional government structures (kingdoms, customary territories, villages), the role of local elites, the relationship between traditional leaders and the community, and the transformation of bureaucracy during the colonial and post-colonial periods (Aji, 2024). In many cases, local power is not only administrative, but also symbolic and cultural, relating to customary legitimacy, the charisma of leaders, or control over economic resources. Therefore, local political analysis often links formal and informal aspects of power.

This theme also highlights the relationship between the center and the regions. State intervention, decentralization policies, and regional autonomy influence the configuration of local power. Local history helps reveal how communities respond to these policies, whether through adaptation, collaboration, or resistance. In certain contexts, local political dynamics can become an arena of contestation between the interests of elites, community groups, and external actors such as the central government or private companies.

The Development of Local History Research in Indonesia Based on Keyword Co-Occurrence

The development of local history research themes in Indonesia was analyzed using a bibliometric approach of keyword co-occurrence, with VOSviewer, to identify patterns of interconnection between terms and to construct a thematic structure map of this field for the period 2000–2025. The analysis was conducted by setting a minimum threshold for keyword occurrence, so that only terms with significant frequency and relevance were visualized in the network. The mapping results showed the formation of several main thematic clusters that represent the concentration and evolution of local historical studies in Indonesia.

The results of keyword network visualization using VOSviewer identified four main clusters representing the thematic structure of local historical research in Indonesia. The first cluster (red) consisted of 12 keywords, including central Java, communism, cultural history, historical geography, history, human rights, Indonesia, party politics, political history, social history, Surakarta, and women’s status. This cluster focuses on political and social history, with a specific geographical emphasis on Central Java, particularly Surakarta, and on its connections to human rights issues and ideological political dynamics.

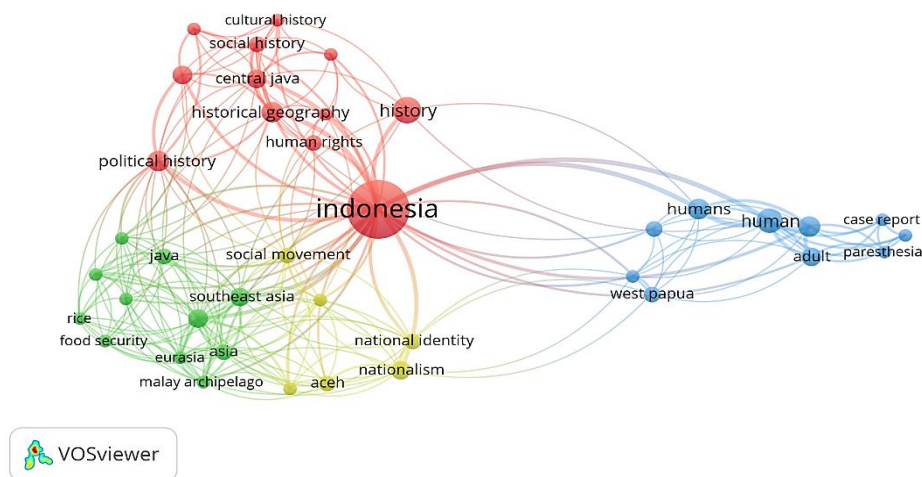


Figure 4. Network Visualization
Source: Research Data From Vosviewer, 2026

The second cluster (green), which contains 11 keywords such as Asia, documentary source, Eurasia, food security, Greater Sunda Islands, Java, Malay Archipelago, rice, Southeast Asia, state-local relations, and Sunda Islands, reflects a macro-regional and historical-structural approach. This cluster shows the connection between local history and the broader Southeast Asian context, including issues of food security, documentary sources, and relations between the state and local entities. The third cluster (blue) consists of 10 keywords, namely adult, case report, female, fever, human, humans, Irian Jaya, paresthesia, politics, and West Papua. This cluster shows an intersection between local studies in the Papua region and socio-political approaches and, in some cases, medical or demographic terminology, which may have originated from cross-disciplinary integration in the database.

The fourth cluster (yellow) contains six keywords, namely Aceh, Lesser Sunda Islands, national identity, nationalism, popular protest, and social movement. This cluster emphasizes the strong dimensions of national identity and social movements in local historical studies, particularly in Aceh and the Nusa Tenggara Islands. Among the entire network, the keyword

Indonesia has the highest total link strength (TLS) value, namely 96, indicating its position as a central node with the strongest connectivity to other keywords in the thematic map.

The cluster structure that has formed shows that local historical research in Indonesia has not only developed within a cultural framework but has also been greatly influenced by political, identity, and state-regional relations. The dominance of keywords such as Indonesia, political history, and nationalism indicates that local history is still often framed within a national narrative, rather than being entirely autonomous as micro-historiography. On the other hand, the emergence of specific geographical terms such as Central Java, Surakarta, Aceh, and West Papua signifies a spatial concentration in the production of local historical knowledge, with Java and regions with strong political dynamics becoming the main focus.

However, the presence of several non-historical or medical terms in the blue cluster indicates noise in the bibliographic data, possibly due to automatic keyword indexing or cross-disciplinary integration in the database. This highlights the importance of data normalization and cleaning in bibliometric analysis to ensure more accurate thematic representation.

Conclusion

This study maps the development of trends and themes in local history studies in Indonesia from 2000 to 2025 through a scoping review and bibliometric analysis. Data were collected from three main databases, namely Scopus, Crossref, and Google Scholar, which were then systematically screened to obtain 386 articles that met the inclusion criteria. The analysis identified nine main themes in local history research. Meanwhile, keyword co-occurrence analysis showed interconnections between themes that formed conceptual clusters, indicating increasingly interdisciplinary and integrative developments in the study. However, this study has limitations in database coverage and keyword usage, which may not have captured all relevant publications, especially unindexed works. In addition, bibliometric analysis focuses on metadata and does not delve into the substance of the content. Therefore, further research is recommended to expand the data sources, conduct a more comprehensive content analysis, and develop comparative studies and digital approaches to enrich the mapping of local historical historiography in Indonesia.

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