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Evolutionary Review of Customary Land Based on Bibliometric Analysis in Scopus from 2000 to 2025

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Abstract

This paper explores the evolution of research on indigenous land from 2000 to 2025, addressing the gap in understanding academic trends, focus, and researcher collaboration. A bibliometric analysis was conducted using data from Scopus, covering 1,342 English-language research papers. The results reveal several key findings: the number of publications on indigenous land increased significantly between 2022 and 2024, with 103 new publications; citation trends showed a decline over several years, with a notable peak in 2017; Kuusaana ED, Azima AM, and Koczberski G emerged as the most prolific authors; major research topics focused on political economy, artisanal mining, livelihoods, urban areas, and government; frequently studied keywords included land tenure, land rights, land management, and landownership. Based on these findings, future research should focus on areas such as Indigenous population studies, forest management, and further exploration of land tenure and management.

A. INTRODUCTION

The issue of customary land is becoming increasingly significant, especially in the context of global challenges such as environmental sustainability, human rights, and social justice. Customary law, which governs various aspects of daily life, including land, labor, and capital, plays a critical role in regulating the ownership and use of land in many indigenous communities. This system of law, often rooted in local traditions, provides accessible and swift dispute resolution, highly valued by local communities. In many African countries, as well as in Southeast Asia, customary law has been integrated into state legal systems, providing a balance between tradition and modernity (F., & J., 2020; Kamaruddin dkk., 2023). As such, the governance of customary land often encompasses both legal and

social dimensions, particularly in communities where land is considered a collective resource and integral to cultural identity (Bhutta dkk., 2019; Nuar & Lunkapis, 2019).

Given the growing significance of customary law in land governance, the specific research problem addressed in this article is the academic evolution of research on indigenous land from 2000 to 2025. While much has been written about customary land, there remains a gap in understanding how this body of research has evolved, particularly with regard to trends in academic focus, collaboration among researchers, and the key issues being explored. The specific question guiding this research is: What are the emerging trends, patterns, and collaborative networks in the study of indigenous land over the past two decades? Research has shown that customary law, including land tenure systems, plays a significant role in managing land resources sustainably (P. Mukherjee, 2023; Thompson dkk., 2007).

Previous research has explored various aspects of indigenous land management, from political economy to community-led land governance (Larson dkk., 2019; Ubink, 2011; Hidayah & Al-Fatih, 2019). However, while substantial contributions have been made, the overall trajectory of research, particularly from a bibliometric perspective, has not been comprehensively analyzed. Bibliometric methods provide a quantitative approach to track the development and evolution of scholarly work, offering valuable insights into publication patterns, citation trends, and thematic evolution within the field. Studies have noted the lack of systematic reviews of trends in research on indigenous land, which this paper seeks to address (D, 2019; K., & C., 2021)

A key strength of bibliometric analysis is its ability to quantify research output and identify trends over time. Bibliometric analysis allows for the measurement of the volume, evolution, and visibility of research outputs. For instance, it can track the number of publications over time, identify the most prolific authors, and determine the most influential journals and institutions (Blakeman, 2018),(Camps, 2008), (Brown dkk., 2018).

However, previous studies in this domain have primarily focused on qualitative methods or case studies, lacking a broader, data-driven perspective (Smith & Johnson, 2020). By using bibliometric tools, this study addresses these limitations, providing a quantitative and systematic overview of research trends. This method also supports a detailed analysis of collaboration networks, offering a clearer picture of the academic landscape in indigenous land studies (Alarie & Green, 2017; Tran dkk., 2020)

The aim of this research is to offer an up-to-date overview of the evolution of research on indigenous land from 2000 to 2025, using Scopus data and Bibliometrix software to track publication trends, citation patterns, and thematic changes. The expected outcome is to contribute valuable insights for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners involved in land governance, with a particular focus on identifying future research areas and guiding policy development in the field of customary land (Belletti dkk., 2017; M & P, t.t.).

B. METHOD

The Scopus database was chosen as the main source of data in this study because it is one of the largest and most trusted platforms in providing metadata of scientific publications. Scopus includes leading journals from various disciplines, including those relevant to indigenous land studies. The use of Scopus enabled the collection of data that included: Journal articles, conference proceedings and reviews related to indigenous lands. Publication metadata, including title, abstract, keywords, authors, affiliation, journal, year of publication and number of citations. Index of collaboration between authors, institutions and countries. Data was retrieved using specific keywords such as "Customary Land" and other relevant synonyms. The search was conducted by setting a time filter (2000-2025) and limiting the results to English publications to maintain consistency of analysis. The languages used are English and Chinese. After pre-processing, through the filtering process of irrelevant data, from 1,476 papers to 1,342 English papers, which accounted for 99% of the total number of articles. The downloaded data was saved in text format. Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative method used to analyze large amounts of literature to understand developments and trends in a particular field. It uses statistical techniques to evaluate various aspects of written publications, such as books and articles, and is particularly useful in scientific research. Bibliometric analysis uses quantitative methods to explore and understand the literature in depth (Marvi & Foroudi, 2023). The techniques used in bibliometric analysis include co-authorship network, keyword occurrence analysis, citation analysis, and co-citation analysis (Hasan dkk., 2024). In addition, bibliometrics in the method uses indicators and metrics. including number of publications, citations, h-index, g-index, and journal impact factor (Sillet, 2013), (Riaman dkk., 2022). These metrics help identify influential authors, institutions, and research trends (Guo dkk., 2021).

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Annual Document Distribution

Based on the image you have uploaded, which displays a graph of Annual Scientific Production from a bibliometric analysis of metadata obtained from Scopus, there are several key observations and interpretations that can be drawn. This graph illustrates the number of articles published annually over a period, with data spanning from the early 2000s to the present, and provides a clear visual of how scientific production has evolved throughout the years.

In the early years, specifically from 2000 to around 2007, the graph shows a rather gradual increase in the number of articles published. During this time, scientific production appears to be relatively modest, with publications numbering at most in the 20-30 range per year. This period can be seen as the foundation of the scientific production in this particular field, where researchers are beginning to contribute to the literature, but the momentum has not yet reached a level of significant activity. There could be several reasons for this early indikator, including the nascent stage of research in this area, limited access to research funding, or perhaps a lack of a critical mass of researchers focusing on the thousand. During this phase, the research community may still be exploring the subject matter and its potential applications, thus limiting the number of publications each year.

From around 2007 to 2013, a noticeable change in the graph begins to emerge. The number of articles starts to steadily rise, showing an upward trajectory with consistent growth in scientific output. This period marks a significant turning point, where interest in the subject matter is growing, research funding may have increased, and there is likely an expansion of the research community actively contributing to the field. A number of factors could contribute to this upward indikator. For instance, the emergence of new technologies, methodologies, or theories could have made the research area more attractive to scholars. The availability of new funding sources, international collaborations, or shifts in the academic agenda could have facilitated the increase in published articles. I tis also possible that the topic became more relevant to broader societal issues, leading to greater engagement from researchers seeking to address those concerns through their work.

The period from 2014 to 2020 stands out as a highly productive phase in the graph. Here, there is a clear and significant jump in the number of articles published annually, with the count rising rapidly and consistently. By this point, the field has reached a level of maturity, with a substantial increase in both the volume and frequency of scientific

production. The increase in publications could indicate a well-established body of research with a large number of active researchers contributing to the field. This surge in publications could be 81uet o a number of interconnected factors, such as increased institutional support, the establishment of specialized journals and conferences dedicated to the field, or enhanced international cooperation that brought together researchers from different countries and backgrounds. It may also reflect the rising importance and relevance of the subject in addressing global challenges, leading to an influx of new research projects, publications, and collaborations.

As the graph progresses into the 2020s, the number of articles published annually peaks at a high point, reaching levels that are significantly higher than those in previous years. This suggests that the research area has reached its zenith, with a peak in scientific output during this time. This peak could be a reflection of heightened interest in the topic, potentially driven by current global trends, crises, or breakthroughs in the field that have sparked a significant amount of attention from researchers and funding agencies. The increased accessibility of research resources, online databases, and open-access journals could also contribute to the rise in publications. Furthermore, advancements in communication technologies may have facilitated faster collaboration and dissemination of research, leading to more articles being published in a shorter amount of time.

However, a striking shift occurs at the tail end of the graph, from 2022 into 2024, where the number of articles published annually sharply declines. This sudden drop raises several questions regarding the factors contributing to such a decline. One potential explanation could 81uet o waning interest in the specific topic, where the research field might have reached a saturation point, and the novelty or relevance of new findings has diminished. This decline could also suggest a shift in the focus of the research community toward new emerging areas that are more pressing or innovative, thus drawing attention and resources away from the original field. Another possibility is the impact of external factors, such as funding cuts, changes in research priorities, or disruptions caused by global events such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have impacted research output in a wide range of disciplines.

The dip in scientific production could also point to a more cyclical pattern in academic publishing, where periods of rapid growth in publications are often followed by declines as the research agenda evolves or as the scientific community moves towards exploring new questions or problems. 81uet possible that the topic in question has entered a phase of

consolidation, where fewer groundbreaking discoveries are being made, and the focus has shifted toward more specialized or incremental advancements that do not result in as many high-profile publications.

From a bibliometric perspective, this pattern of rapid growth followed by a sharp decline is not uncommon. It reflects the cyclical nature of scientific discovery, where research fields experience periods of intense activity followed by times of relative stagnation or recalibration. Such trends are also influenced by various factors such as funding availability, research priorities, and the broader socio-political context, which can shape the direction of scientific inquiry. The decline in scientific production, while concerning, is not necessarily an indication of failure; rather, it could signify a natural progression toward the maturation or transformation of the research area. Alternatively, it may highlight the challenges faced by researchers in a shifting academic landscape, where new fields of inquiry begin to dominate the focus of the scientific community.

In addition to these interpretations, the graph also offers important insights for research policy makers, university administrators, and funding agencies. The steep increase in scientific production leading up to 2020 demonstrates the potential for growth and innovation in certain research fields, but it also underscores the importance of sustained support and investment in maintaining the momentum of scientific discovery. On the other hand, the subsequent decline raises critical questions about how to sustain research output and engagement in the long term, ensuring that the topic remains relevant and attractive to new generations of researchers.

Furthermore, the graph also offers valuable information to individual researchers or research teams who may be examining the evolution of scientific production in their own fields. For example, the peak in publications in the mid-2010s can be seen as an indikator of a particularly fruitful period for publishing articles. Researchers may want to investigate what factors contributed to this surge, whether it was 82uet o technological advancements, increased funding, or interdisciplinary collaboration, and what lessons can be learned from this phase.

In conclusion, this graph presents a clear and insightful overview of the annual scientific production within the research field represented. From the gradual rise in the early years to the rapid increase in publications during the 2010s and the subsequent decline, it offers a comprehensive view of how scientific output evolves over time. While the sharp drop in recent years may raise concerns, it also highlights the dynamic nature of scientific

inquiry and the various forces that shape the progress and direction of academic research. This analysis provides an important foundation for understanding trends in scholarly publishing, helping researchers and policymakers better navigate the complexities of the academic landscape and plan for the future of scientific research in this field (Figure 1) :

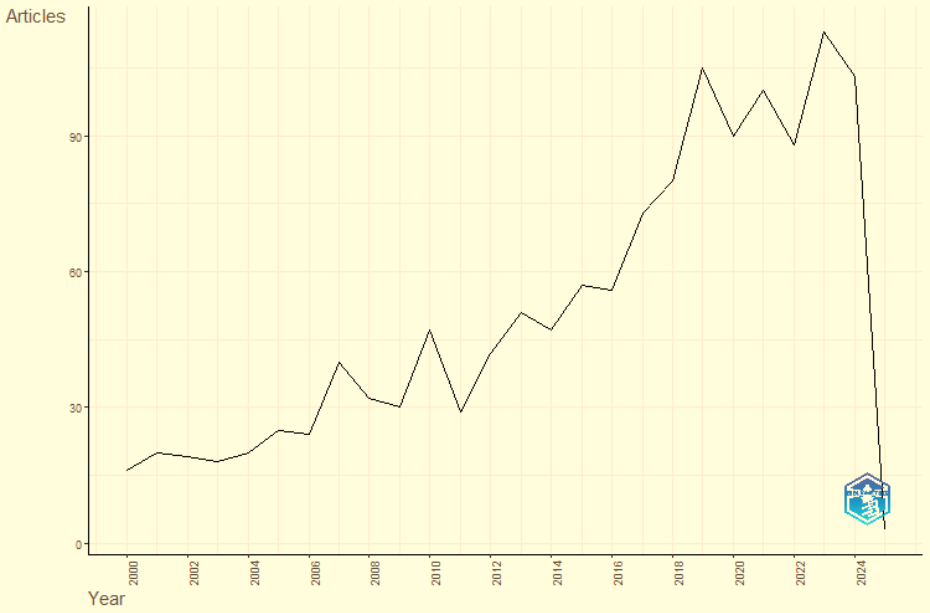

Figure 1. *Annual Scientific Report*

2. Trend of Annual Citation Development

Based on the graph presented in the image you attached, we can observe the trend of average citations per year from publications indexed in the Scopus database. This graph provides valuable insights into how the articles analyzed have fluctuated in terms of citations over the years, which in turn reflects the factors influencing the relevance and impact of the research published in this field.

In the early years of the observed period, around the 2000s, citation numbers were relatively low. At this point, the graph remains nearly flat with minimal fluctuation, indicating that the publications during this time did not gain much attention from researchers or practitioners. This could be attributed to several factors, such as the topics being relatively new or still in the exploratory phase, and therefore, not many researchers were referring to these studies. However, from around 2004 to 2005, there is a noticeable spike in citations. This increase could suggest that during this period, there was a significant development in the topic addressed by the publications under analysis. It is possible that the articles published started to gain recognition from the broader scientific community or that the research became relevant to emerging trends or issues at the time. This surge in citations

may also reflect that the studies contributed meaningfully to the field, leading to more researchers citing the work.

After reaching a peak around 2008 to 2010, the graph shows considerable fluctuations. The citations continue to rise and fall in a periodic manner, indicating that while the publications remain relevant and continue to attract attention, there is some instability in the number of citations received. This fluctuation could be influenced by various factors, such as developments in the field related to the research topic or even changes in publishing policies that affect how easily the publications are discovered by other researchers. Additionally, external issues may also contribute to the popularity or relevance of the research being discussed.

By the time we approach 2015, we begin to see a significant decline in citations per year. This indicates that the topics or research published in the previous period began to lose relevance or interest from the scientific community. It is possible that the research had reached its peak and was overtaken by newer topics or approaches that were more aligned with the advancements in science and technology at that time. This decline in citations can also signal that there has been a shift in research focus or priorities, with researchers increasingly citing more recent studies that are considered more innovative.

In the 2020s, we observe a sharp drop in citations, which becomes even more pronounced as we approach 2024. This suggests that the topics or areas of research that were explored in the previous period have increasingly lost relevance, or there has been a larger shift in research interests. This steep decline could be caused by several factors, such as the emergence of new research topics that have replaced the old ones or a paradigm shift within the discipline. Additionally, external factors like changes in publication platforms, such as changes in search algorithms or open access policies, may affect how easily research is found and cited by other scholars.

Overall, this graph provides a clear picture of the lifecycle of a publication in the academic world. Initially, publications may take time to gain acceptance and recognition, after which they start receiving more citations as their relevance and contribution to the field grow. However, as shown in the graph, over time, these publications experience a decline in citations, especially when their topics are replaced by newer discoveries or theories that are more relevant to the current state of knowledge. In the context of bibliometrics, this trend highlights the importance of monitoring citation trends to assess the impact and relevance of a research field. A sharp decline in citations can also serve as an indication for researchers

or journal managers to reevaluate the quality and relevance of the articles being published. Furthermore, this trend can help guide future research planning, offering a sense of which topics may continue to grow or lose relevance in the near future.

Overall, this graph is not just a statistical representation, but it also offers deeper insights into the dynamics of scientific knowledge development, how research is received by the academic community, and the various factors that can influence citation rates over time. For researchers conducting bibliometric analysis, this graph can be a useful reflection tool to understand how their own research or the topic they focus on contributes to the broader scientific progress (Figure 2)

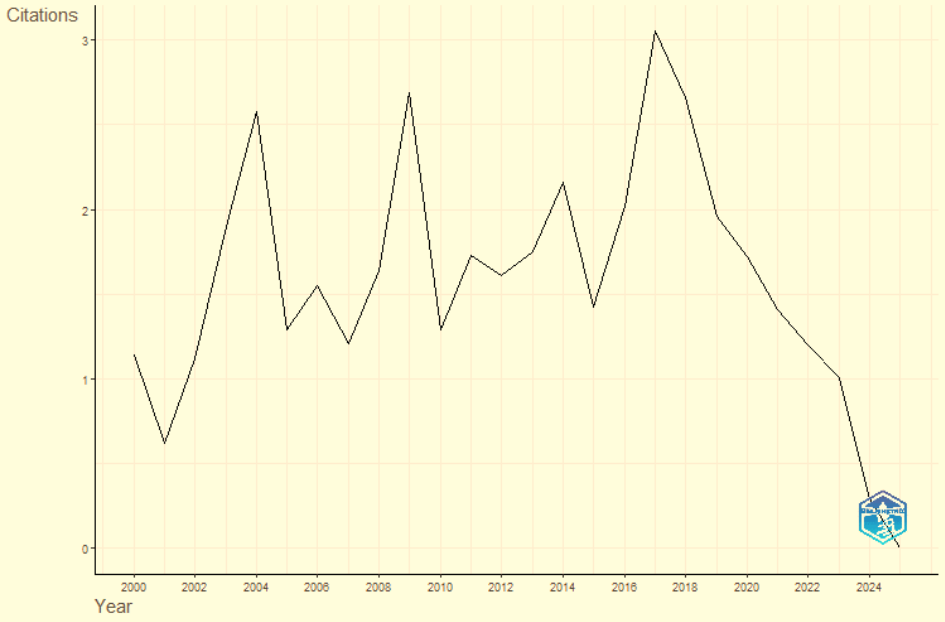

Figure 2. *Average Citation per Year*

3. Main Author's Analysis

A total of 2569 authors were involved in the research dataset on customary land, among which Kuusaana ED, Azima AM, Koczberski G were the top three authors with 9,7,7 publications each. In this field, the largest number of publications from Kuusuna ED was precisely in 2015, 2016 and 2018 with an average citation of 181, 117 and 47 with the research topic Housing Finance Strategies For Low-Income Households In Secondary Cities: Contextualization Under Customary Tenure In Ghana, Characterization And Typology Of Urban Wetlands In Ghana: Implications For The Governance Of Urban Commons In Secondary Cities In Africa And Mobile Application To Secure Tenure In Rural Tanzania: Anticipating Diverging Agricultural Futures And The Production Of (In)Securities In The Kilombero Valley Collaborative Customary Land Governance:

Motivations And Challenges Of Forming Land Management Committees (Lmcs) In The Upper West Region Of Ghana.

Then in the next position is Azima M who conducted research from 2013, 2015 and 2014 with the research topics The Minangkabau's Customary Land: The Role Of "Orang Semenda" In Malaysia And Indonesia, Customary Land Ownership Rights Need: Land Change Model Application, Orang Asli Semelai: Conflict Of Defending Land Ownership Rights. Then the next position that conducted research from 2014, 2009 2018, 2012 and 2018 with research topics on Diffusing Risk And Building Resilience Through Innovation: Reciprocal Exchange Relationships, Livelihood Vulnerability And Food Security Amongst Smallholder Farmers In Papua New Guinea, Changing Land Tenure And Informal Land Markets In The Oil Palm Frontier Regions Of Papua New Guinea: The Challenge For Land Reform, Migration, Informal Urban Settlements And Non-Market Land Transactions: A Case Study Of Wewak, East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea, etc. The list of main authors can be seen in the following figure 3 :

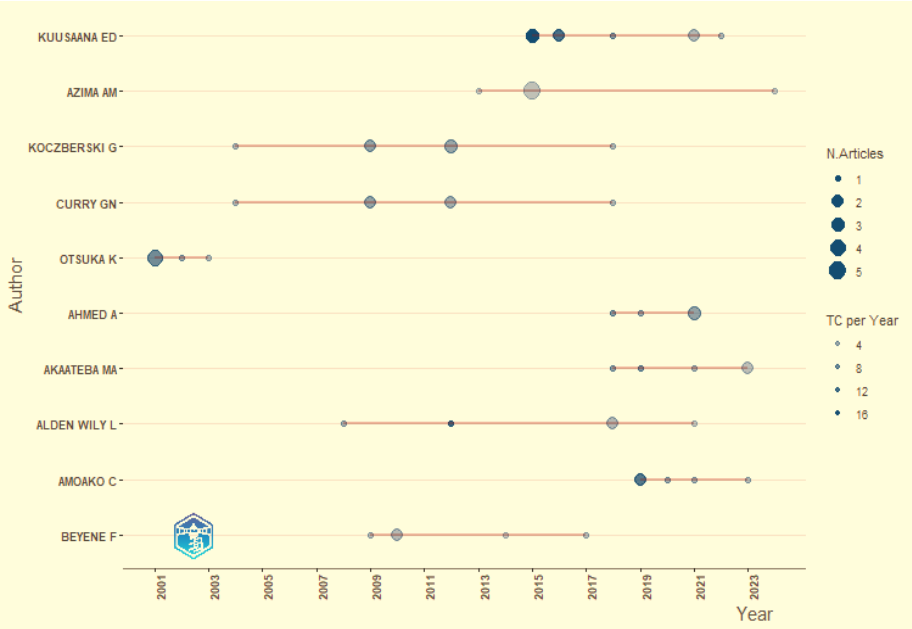

Figure 3. *Author's Production Over time*

4. Trend of Research Topics

Bibliometric analyses have identified key research areas related to indigenous peoples, such as cultural preservation, sustainable resource management, and socio-ecological

systems. These studies often emphasize the importance of indigenous knowledge in addressing contemporary issues like climate change and environmental sustainability (Du, 2017), (Borolla dkk., 2024), (Mubako, 2022). It can analyze the co-occurrence of keywords related to indigenous knowledge to identify trends and the impact of these studies (Misbah dkk., 2024), (Raimondi dkk., 2004)

Trend research topics based on document analysis from 2000 to 2025 there are 65 research topics that are often studied 5 trend topics that become studies related to customary land are political economy, artisanal mining, livinghood, urban areas and government. This shows that studies related to customary land are often related to aspects of the legal community, namely politics, economics, urban areas. This can be seen in the following figure :

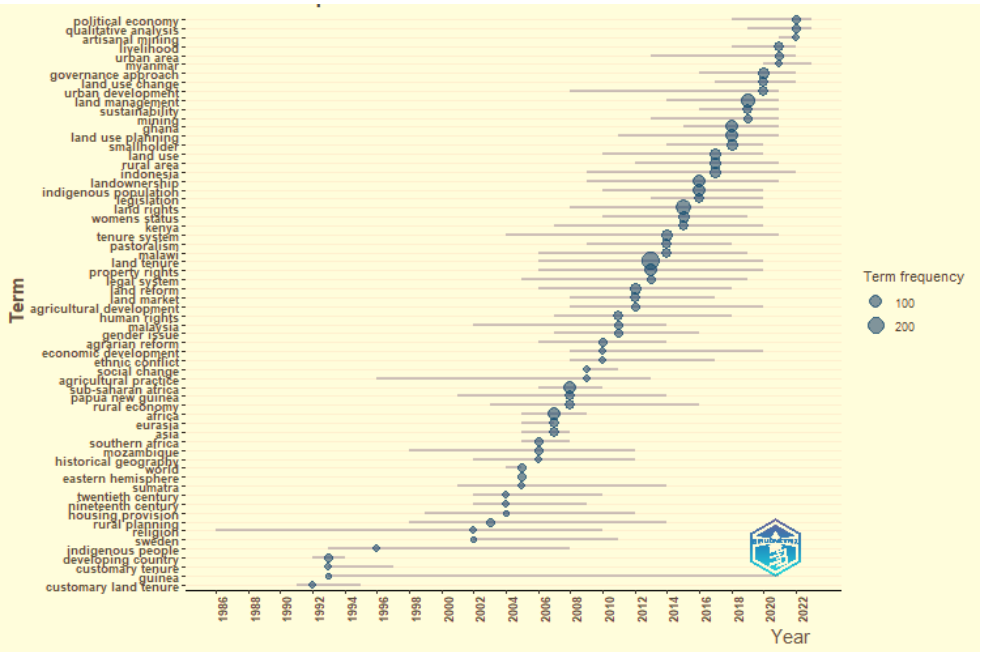

Figure 4. Trend Topic

5. Words That Are Often Studied

Based on the results of the analysis, there are 2138 words that are often searched by researchers. However, there are 5 (five) words that are often studied in research related to customary land. The 5 (five) words are land tenure, land right, land management, landownership where the average ranges from 292 times, 194 times, 119 times and 107 times. This shows that researchers focus their studies on ownership and control over customary land. The results of the search can be seen in the following figure:

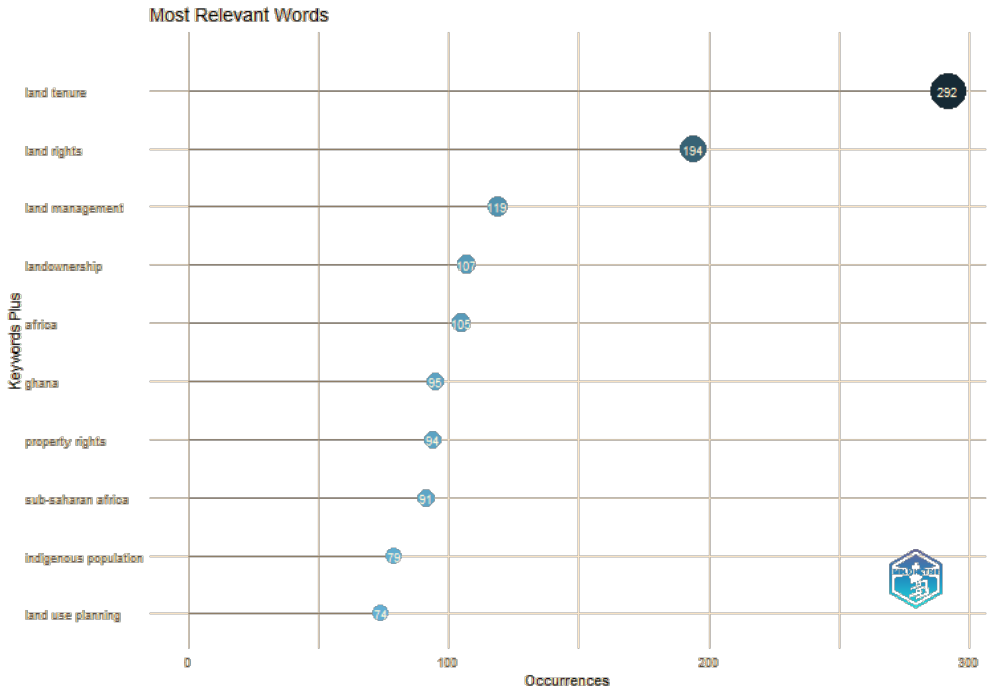

Figure 5. Trend Studied

6. Thematic Evolution

The image you attached illustrates the results of a thematic analysis from bibliometric data extracted from Scopus metadata, using the thematic evolution method. This chart maps various themes according to their relevance and development degrees, with the X-axis representing relevance degree (centrality) and the Y-axis representing development degree (density). The chart classifies the identified themes into four quadrants, each carrying different meanings, offering valuable insights into trends and shifts within a particular field of research.

In the lower-left quadrant, representing themes with low relevance and lower development degrees, we find several topics classified under emerging or declining themes. These themes, such as leadership, gender, and poverty, seem to exhibit a decline in relevance or have not fully developed in the existing literature. The presence of these themes may suggest that, although these topics hold potential for the future, they have not yet become central in mainstream research. This phenomenon could be attributed to several factors, such as a lack of in-depth research in these areas or difficulties in establishing direct links to broader, more urgent issues in scientific inquiry.

The lower-right quadrant represents themes with higher development degree but lower relevance degree. Themes placed here, such as covid-19, ecotourism, and pacific ocean, indicate that while these topics have experienced significant development in terms of

publication volume, their relevance in broader academic contexts has been decreasing. Topics like covid-19, for example, clearly show a massive surge in publications since the beginning of the pandemic, but as time has passed, this theme is starting to show signs of diminishing relevance in the overall academic landscape. This trend might reflect that, while these topics were critically important during specific crises, their impact is decreasing as the situation changes, and researchers are shifting their focus to more contemporary or long-term issues.

Meanwhile, the upper-right quadrant contains themes with both high relevance and high development degrees, reflecting topics that are rapidly evolving in the academic world and closely tied to broader, more pressing issues in global research. Themes such as indigenous population, land tenure, forest management, and land rights are examples of these types of themes. They are not only developing rapidly but also becoming central to key academic discussions and international policy agendas. The importance of these themes can be understood in the broader global context, where issues related to land rights, resource management, and the protection of indigenous communities are becoming crucial. Research in these areas is flourishing, and increasing attention is being given to the role of indigenous communities in managing and preserving their environments. These themes likely emerged due to a growing global awareness of the need to protect the land rights of marginalized groups and to conserve ecosystems vulnerable to exploitation and degradation.

The upper-left quadrant contains themes with high relevance but lower development degrees, representing topics that are still in their early stages in terms of popularity and research depth. Themes such as ghana, urban planning, and urbanization suggest that while these topics are highly relevant, particularly in the context of urban development and expansion in developing countries, they have not yet fully developed in terms of publication intensity or volume. These themes may still be in the early stages of exploration by researchers, but further development is needed to reach a level of depth and impact comparable to the more established themes in the upper-right quadrant. There is still significant potential to explore the relationship between urbanization, city planning, and economic development in countries like Ghana, which faces considerable challenges in managing rapid urban growth and associated socio-economic issues.

Thus, this thematic analysis provides a clear overview of the development of certain themes within the academic literature and their relevance to emerging or ongoing issues. This mapping not only helps to identify long-term trends in research but also offers guidance

to researchers and policymakers about topics that require further attention or that are currently experiencing a decline. It is particularly important for those looking to direct their research toward areas that are highly relevant to current global developments, especially those related to environmental issues, social justice, and sustainable development.

In conclusion, this analysis highlights the importance of continually monitoring and evaluating research trends within a specific field. Themes in the upper-right quadrant indicate a strong focus on issues related to social justice, indigenous land rights, and resource management, reflecting a growing global trend towards sustainability and equity. Meanwhile, themes in the lower-left and lower-right quadrants suggest that some previously popular or potentially high-impact topics still need more attention from the academic community to ensure their continued development and relevance in the face of changing times and evolving socio-economic contexts.

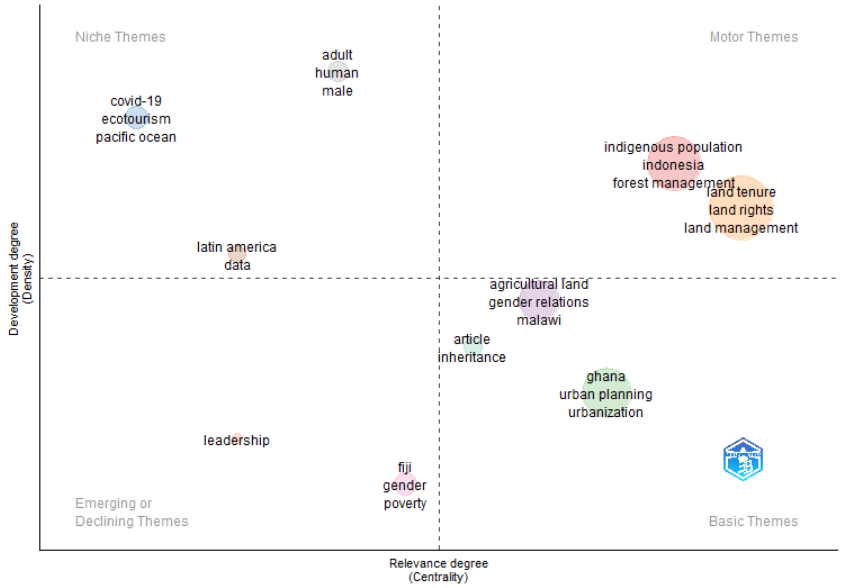

Figure 6. Thematic Evolution

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the Scopus database reviewed based on metadata related to research topics on indigenous land during 2000 to 2025 and linked and analyzed according to Bibliometrix software. It can be concluded that 1) the annual distribution on indigenous land shows an increase in publications specifically in the 2022 to 2024 time frame of 103 publications, 2) The development trend of prisoner citations on indigenous land shows that there is a downward trend in a certain period of years but increased in 2017 by 3, 3) the main authors

related to indigenous land are Kuusaana ED, Azima AM, Koczberski G as the top three authors with 9,7,7 publications respectively, 4) The trend of research topics related to land is political economy, artisanal mining, living hood, urban area and government, 5) the words that are often studied and the most in research are land tenure, land rights, land management, landownership where the average ranges from 292 times, 194 times, 119 times and 107 times. 6) In the future, interesting research related to land is research on indigenous population, forest management, land tenure, land management.

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