

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38035/dijemss.v8i1><https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Received: 14 August 2026 | Revised: 18 August 2026 | Accepted: 24 September 2026

Bibliometric Mapping of Public Sculpture Research in Indonesia: Trends, Thematic Clusters, and Emerging Research Directions

Dadang Sulaeman¹, Galih Jatu Kurnia²¹Faculty of Art and Design Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia, dadangsulaeman@upi.edu²Faculty of Art and Design Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia, galihjk@upi.eduCorresponding Author: dadangsulaeman@upi.edu¹

Abstract: This study maps the development and thematic structure of research on public sculpture in Indonesia using bibliometric analysis and VOSviewer. Bibliographic records were retrieved from Google Scholar through Publish or Perish for the 2014–2024 publication period. The initial search produced 413 records, and 114 records were retained after relevance screening. Text-based analysis identified 805 terms; 18 terms met the minimum occurrence threshold, and the final VOSviewer map contained 14 items organized into five clusters. The results show that the literature is strongly organized around public sculpture, public art, site, history, memory, nation, and research, with thematic relationships connecting public sculpture to historical representation, collective memory, national identity, and public-space contexts. The overlay visualization indicates a temporal shift from historically oriented terms toward more explicit attention to public sculpture and public art, followed by greater prominence of memory and research. The study identifies comparatively underrepresented directions concerning geographical and regional comparison, public participation, digital mediation, and conservation or sustainability. The contribution of the study lies in providing an empirical map of the Indonesian public sculpture research corpus and in identifying research directions that can inform subsequent studies in art and design, cultural studies, public-space studies, and related social-science fields.

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis, Public sculpture, Public art, VOSviewer, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Public sculpture occupies an important position in Indonesia's public cultural landscape because it operates simultaneously as an artistic object, a marker of historical memory, a representation of identity, and a component of public space. Statues and monuments associated with national history, urban development, and local cultural narratives demonstrate how sculptural works in public settings can mediate relationships among place, society, and collective memory (Falah, 2021; Pattiasina, 2014; Setiaji & Hanif, 2018; Sumarandak et al., 2021). Research represented in the present corpus addresses diverse concerns, including

symbolism, historical representation, urban identity, public perception, and the revitalization of public spaces.

Public sculpture should therefore not be understood only as an aesthetic or physical object. Its meanings are produced through relationships among artworks, sites, communities, historical narratives, and institutional contexts. As Wadiyo (2006) notes, art functions as a tool for social interaction, and studies of monuments in Bandung, Ponorogo, Manado, Surabaya, Bali, and other Indonesian contexts illustrate the importance of place and local social-cultural conditions in understanding public sculpture (Amikarsa, 2016; Falah, 2021; Setiaji & Hanif, 2018; Sumarandak et al., 2021; Wardiningsih et al., 2018). The literature represented in this study consequently connects public sculpture with broader issues of memory, identity, history, public space, and social meaning.

However, the existing studies are distributed across specific objects, cities, historical periods, and disciplinary perspectives. This dispersion makes it difficult to obtain a systematic picture of how research on public sculpture in Indonesia has developed, which themes are most prominent, how those themes are interconnected, and which themes are comparatively less visible in the research corpus. Case-based studies are valuable for understanding individual monuments and local contexts, but they do not by themselves reveal the structure of the field as a whole. A systematic mapping is therefore needed to complement existing object-specific and contextual studies.

Bibliometric analysis offers a suitable approach for this purpose because it can identify publication patterns and relationships among terms within a defined body of scholarly literature. Studies using VOSviewer have demonstrated its usefulness for visualizing research trends, thematic relationships, and clusters in education and related fields (Ajinegara & Soebagyo, 2022; Indriyanti et al., 2023; Muhammad et al., 2022, 2023; Nazidah & Admoko, 2022; Wilsa et al., 2023). In the present study, bibliometric mapping is used not to replace substantive interpretation of public sculpture, but to reveal the structure of the research corpus and provide an empirical basis for identifying dominant and comparatively underrepresented themes.

Within the analyzed corpus, the principal research gap concerns the absence of a consolidated picture of the development and thematic structure of Indonesian public sculpture research. The mapping shows strong visibility of public sculpture, public art, history, memory, nation, and research, whereas terms such as Southeast Asia and capital city are comparatively peripheral. These patterns suggest opportunities for further investigation of geographical variation, regional comparison, public interaction and participation, technological mediation, and conservation or sustainability. The relative absence or low density of a term in the map is interpreted as underrepresentation within the analyzed corpus, not as proof that research on the topic does not exist.

Accordingly, this study addresses four research questions: (RQ1) How has research on public sculpture in Indonesia developed during the 2014–2024 publication period? (RQ2) What thematic clusters characterize the research corpus? (RQ3) Which terms and themes show stronger or more recent prominence in the temporal and density visualizations? and (RQ4) What themes appear comparatively underrepresented in the corpus and therefore indicate promising directions for subsequent research?

The contribution and novelty of this study lie in explicitly providing: (1) a systematic mapping of the Indonesian public sculpture research corpus over the last 10 years, (2) the identification of thematic clusters that structure the discourse, (3) a temporal analysis mapping the evolution of research trends, and (4) the identification of underrepresented research directions. By revealing these aspects, the study provides an evidence-based research agenda for subsequent work in art and design, cultural studies, public-space studies, and related social-science fields.

METHODS

Research Approach

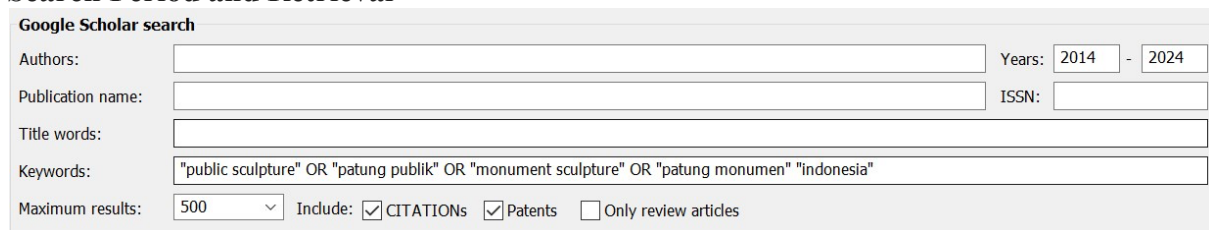
This study employed a bibliometric research design to map the development and thematic structure of scholarship on public sculpture in Indonesia. Bibliometric analysis was selected because it enables systematic examination of publication patterns and relationships among terms within a defined literature corpus. VOSviewer was used to construct and visualize term co-occurrence networks, thematic clusters, density, and temporal patterns.

Data Collection

Data Source

Bibliographic records were retrieved from Google Scholar using Publish or Perish. The search strategy used the terms “Public Sculpture” and “Monument Sculpture” together with “Indonesia.” Google Scholar was selected to provide broad coverage of scholarly records relevant to the Indonesian context. Because Google Scholar is a heterogeneous source, the retrieved records were subsequently screened for topical relevance before bibliometric analysis.

Search Period and Retrieval



Google Scholar search

Authors: Years: 2014 - 2024

Publication name: ISSN:

Title words:

Keywords: "public sculpture" OR "patung publik" OR "monument sculpture" OR "patung monumen" "Indonesia"

Maximum results: 500 Include: ☒ CITATIONS ☒ Patents ☐ Only review articles

Figure 1. Search Period and Retrieval

The data used included publications over the last ten years with a maximum search result of 500 articles to identify current trends in public art research. The search covered the 2014–2024 publication period.

Citation metrics	Help	Citation metrics	Help
Publication years:	2014-2024	Publication years:	2014-2024
Citation years:	10 (2014-2024)	Citation years:	10 (2014-2024)
Papers:	413	Papers:	114
Citations:	1852	Citations:	1046
Cites/year:	185.20	Cites/year:	104.60
Cites/paper:	4.48	Cites/paper:	9.18
Cites/author:	1568.75	Cites/author:	969.35
Papers/author:	326.83	Papers/author:	89.37
Authors/paper:	1.61	Authors/paper:	1.61
h-index:	17	h-index:	10
g-index:	39	g-index:	31
hI,norm:	13	hI,norm:	7
hI,annual:	1.30	hI,annual:	0.70
hA-index:	8	hA-index:	6
Papers with ACC >= 1,2,5,10,20:	68,37,17,5,2	Papers with ACC >= 1,2,5,10,20:	26,14,8,4,2

Figure 2. article metadata collected

The initial retrieval produced 413 records with 1,852 citations. After screening for relevance to sculpture or public monuments in Indonesia, 114 records were retained as the final bibliographic corpus. The citation indicators reported by Publish or Perish are descriptive retrieval statistics and were not treated as measures of research quality.

Screening and Eligibility

Records were retained when their title, abstract, and full-text reading indicated substantive relevance to public sculpture, monuments, or closely related public-art contexts in Indonesia. Records that only mentioned sculpture metaphorically or did not focus on the public or monumental context were excluded during the screening stage. The final corpus therefore represents the 114 records judged highly relevant for the bibliometric mapping.

Data Processing and Analysis

The retained records were exported in RIS format and processed in VOSviewer. The analysis used text-based term mapping. The retrieved corpus contained 805 terms. A minimum occurrence threshold of three was chosen to filter out idiosyncratic or isolated keywords while retaining sufficiently meaningful terms representative of this specific 114-record corpus. Consequently, 18 terms met this threshold, and the final VOSviewer network displayed 14 items organized into five clusters after excluding generic terms.

Network, Density, and Overlay Mapping

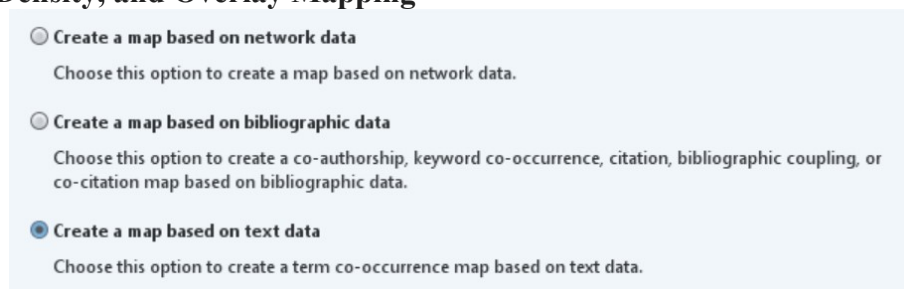


Figure 3. The mapping uses text-based data

The network visualization was generated using VOSviewer to identify relationships among key terms in public art research. The visualization shows thematic clusters that represent the main areas of focus within the analyzed corpus. Network visualization was used to identify relationships among terms and to determine thematic clusters. Density visualization was used to identify areas of higher and lower concentration within the term network. Overlay visualization was used to examine the temporal distribution of terms across the 2014–2024 period. The interpretations focus on patterns visible in the maps and do not treat low-frequency terms as evidence that a topic has never been studied.

Analytical Procedure

The analysis proceeded through four stages: (1) retrieval of bibliographic records from Google Scholar using Publish or Perish; (2) relevance screening and construction of the final corpus; (3) text-based mapping and visualization using VOSviewer; and (4) interpretation of network, density, and overlay patterns to identify dominant themes and comparatively underrepresented research directions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Table 1 presents the 20 most cited articles in the final corpus as illustrative examples of highly cited studies among the 114 retained records. Nevertheless, all 114 recorded articles served as the data for analysis.

Table 1. Search Results for Published Article Data

NO	YEAR	AUTHOR	TITLE	CITATIONS
1	2021	M.E.N. Sumarandak,	Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Kawasan Monumen Di Manado	35

NO	YEAR	AUTHOR	TITLE	CITATIONS
		A.E. Tunga, P.P. Egam	[Society Perception's towards Monumental Area in Manado]	
2	2018	N.C. Setiaji, M. Hanif	Kajian Makna Simbolis Patung dan Monumen di Kabupaten Ponorogo Sebagai Sumber Pembelajaran Sejarah Lokal [A Study of the Symbolic Meaning of Statues and Monuments in Ponorogo District as a Source of Local History Education]	13
3	2022	E.I. Sihombing, R.T. Siregar, M. Silalahi...	Kajian Revitalisasi Kawasan Pematang Kota Pematangsiantar [A Study of Pematang Kota Pematangsiantar Revitalization]	11
4	2016	A. Lufiani, S. Sabana	Kontribusi Inovatif Seni Dan Budaya Pada Masyarakat Urban [Innovative Contribution of Art and Culture in Urban Society]	10
5	2015	J. McDaniel	Spectacle Attractions and Buddhism in Southeast Asia	10
6	2014	D.L. Pattiasina	Kajian Estetika dan Realisme Sosialisme Tiga Patung Monumen (Patung Selamat Datang, Pembebasan Irian Barat dan Dirgantara) Era Soekarno di Jakarta [Aesthetic and Socialist Realism Study of Three Monuments Statues (Patung Selamat Datang, Pembebasan Irian Barat, dan Dirgantara) of Soekarno's Era in Jakarta]	7
7	2016	W.W. Amikarsa	Optimasi Peran Monumen sebagai Landmark dalam Membentuk Identitas Kota Surabaya [The Optimization of Monument Role as a Landmark in Shaping Surabaya City Identity]	6
8	2020	W. Murwonugroho, A. Wiyoso	Monumentalitas Seni Instalasi Bambu [Monumentality of Bamboo Installation Art]	6
9	2018	W. Carter	Art after empire: from colonialism to globalisation	5
10	2018	S. Wardiningsih, PT Putra...	Streetscape beautification, penggunaan patung pada lanskap jalan di Provinsi Bali [Streetscape Beautification: The Use of Statue in Street Landscape at Bali Province]	5
11	2018	W.M.A. Therik	Kota Kupang sebagai Heritage City [Kupang as a Heritage City]	5

NO	YEAR	AUTHOR	TITLE	CITATIONS
12	2021	A.M. Falah	Makna Simbolik Patung Monumen di Taman Balai Kota Bandung [The Symbolic Meaning of Monument Sculpture in Taman Balai, Bandung City]	4
13	2014	T.S. Arifin	Monumen Masa Pemerintahan Orde Lama Di Jakarta: Representasi Visual Nasionalisme Soekarno [Monuments During the Old Order Government in Jakarta: Visual Representation of Soekarno's Nationalism]	4
14	2018	N.W. Silaban, J.L.F. Nainggolan, I.F. Pane	Kajian Pengaruh Kekuasaan Pemerintah Era Poskolonial terhadap Arsitektur Di Medan [A Study of The Influence of Postcolonial Era Government Power on Architecture in Medan]	4
15	2022	M. Parhan, E.N.L. Sukma, F.I. Nugraha, I. Asofah...	Kontribusi seni rupa sebagai disiplin ilmu dalam Islam dengan afterlife mapping [The Contribution of Art as a Discipline in Islam with Afterlife Mapping]	3
16	2015	G.S. Aji	Landmark "Monumen Yogya Kembali" Studi Motivasi, Pengambilan Keputusan, dan Kepuasan Pengunjung ["Monumen Yogya Kembali" Landmark Motivation Study, Decision Making, and Visitors' Satisfaction]	3
17	2018	Y. Ardhiati	Architectonics: Design of the Nu Art Museum in Bandung	3
18	2017	D. Dewojati	Kajian Estetika Patung Monumen Jenderal Sudirman di Yogyakarta [Aesthetic Study of Patung Monumen Jenderal Sudirman in Yogyakarta]	3
19	2017	Y. Ardhiati	Toward the Tallest Statue of Garuda Wisnu Kencana: An Exploration of The Architectonic Design of the Land Art of Nyoman Nuarta's Work	2
20	2023	B.A. Ruby	Rancang Bangun Karya Seni Publik Interior pada Ruang Lobby Gedung Isola UPI di Bandung [Design of Interior Public Artworks in the Lobby Space of UPI Isola building in Bandung]	2

Corpus Profile and Data Consistency

The initial Google Scholar retrieval produced 413 records, while the final screened corpus contained 114 records. Publish or Perish reported 1,852 citations for the initial retrieval. The final corpus was then used for the VOSviewer analysis. The annual publication counts previously presented in the manuscript summed to 107 and therefore did not reconcile with the 114-record final corpus. To avoid reporting an internally inconsistent statistic, the year-by-year count table has been removed from the final version. Temporal development is instead interpreted from the VOSviewer overlay visualization covering the 2014–2024 publication period.

Research Question 1: Development of the Research Field

The overlay visualization indicates several thematic emphases within the 2014–2024 corpus. Historically oriented terms, particularly “history” and “twentieth century,” occupy an important position in the map. “Public sculpture” and “public art” are centrally positioned, indicating sustained attention to the object and its public-space context. In the later part of the mapped period, “memory” and “research” become more visible, suggesting increasing attention to interpretive and reflective dimensions of public sculpture. These patterns indicate a field that combines historical documentation with broader questions of cultural meaning and public-space significance.

Research Question 2: Thematic Clusters

The VOSviewer network contains 14 mapped items organized into five clusters. Cluster 1 comprises failure, public art, public sculpture, and site. It emphasizes the relationship between public sculpture and its spatial context, including questions concerning the effectiveness or failure of public artworks. Cluster 2 comprises memory, nation, research, and twentieth century, linking public sculpture with collective memory, national identity, and historical periods. Cluster 3 comprises capital city, history, and leadership, highlighting relationships among public sculpture, historical narratives, and political or urban leadership. Cluster 4 comprises art and Southeast Asia, providing a regional frame for understanding public art. Cluster 5 consists of work, which is more peripheral and may refer to the artwork itself or the production of art.

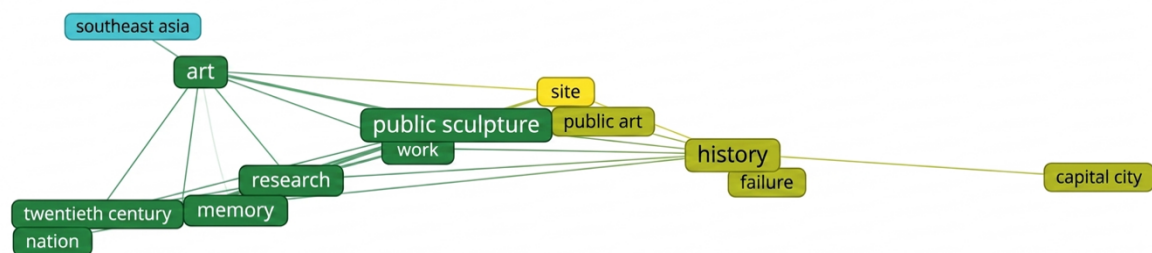


Figure 4. Analysis of the Distribution and Research Density

Table 2. Thematic Cluster

CLUSTER	NUMBER OF ITEMS	ITEMS
1	4 Items	Failure Public Art Public Sculpture Site
2	4 Items	Memory Nation Research Twentieth Century
3	3 Items	Capital City History

CLUSTER	NUMBER OF ITEMS	ITEMS
4	2 items	Leadership Art Southeast Asia
5	1 Items	Work

Taken together, the clusters show that Indonesian public sculpture research is not organized around a single artistic or aesthetic concern. Instead, it is structured through the interaction of spatial, historical, political, cultural, and art-related perspectives. The central position of “public sculpture” and its connections with “public art,” “history,” “memory,” and “research” indicate that the field is strongly connected to questions of historical representation, cultural meaning, and public space.

Research Question 3: Temporal and Density Patterns

The overlay visualization provides evidence of temporal differentiation among the mapped terms. “History” and “twentieth century” are associated with the historically oriented part of the network, while “public sculpture” and “public art” occupy a central position in the mapped corpus. “Memory” and “research” appear as comparatively more recent or reflective emphases in the overlay. The density visualization identifies “public sculpture” and “public art” as the most concentrated terms, followed by “history,” “memory,” and “research.” In contrast, “Southeast Asia” and “capital city” are less dense and therefore less prominent within the mapped corpus.

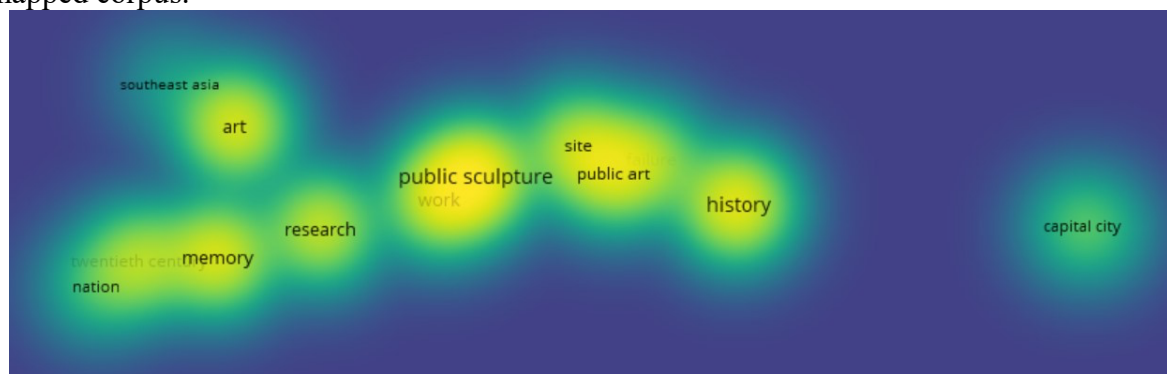


Figure 6. Density Visualization analysis

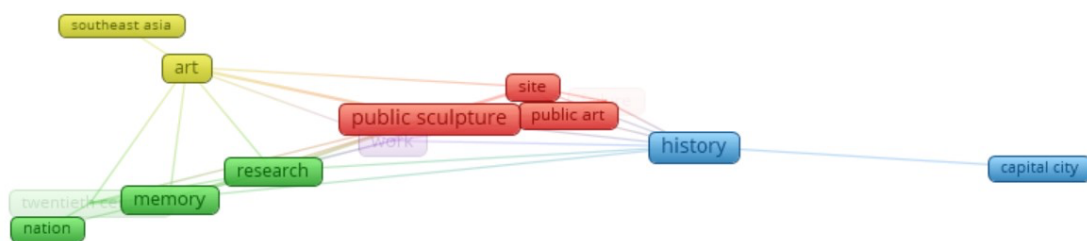


Figure 7. Relationship Between Terms and the Strength of the Connection

These findings suggest that the research field remains strongly centered on the object of public sculpture and its historical and cultural interpretation. At the same time, the relatively lower visibility of regional, participatory, and technologically mediated terms indicates opportunities to broaden the field. The interpretation should be understood as a description of the analyzed corpus rather than as a claim about the complete absence of these topics in the wider literature.

Research Question 4: Underrepresented Themes and Research Directions

Four directions emerge from the comparatively peripheral terms and the thematic structure of the corpus. First, geographical and regional comparison can be strengthened by examining public sculpture across non-Java Indonesian regions and Southeast Asian contexts. Second, drawing on public participation theories, future studies can examine how communities interact with, negotiate, or participate in the production of public sculpture, moving beyond object-centered description. Third, viewed through the lens of new media theories, digital mediation (including augmented reality and virtual reality) represents a comparatively less visible direction that may expand public access and engagement. Fourth, aligned with art conservation theories, maintenance, restoration, and long-term sustainability deserve greater attention, as public art is highly vulnerable to environmental and urban change (Gazali, 2017).

Discussion

The bibliometric structure indicates a field that is heavily historically and symbolically oriented. The strong visibility of historically oriented terms suggests that historical representation and symbolism constitute important themes within the analyzed corpus. This pattern is consistent with studies examining monuments in relation to national identity, historical narratives, and collective memory. However, the bibliometric analysis itself does not establish the historical causes underlying this thematic orientation. However, the implication of this finding is that the field risks becoming overly retrospective. For the discipline to evolve, future research must shift from merely decoding historical symbols to critically examining how these sculptures function in contemporary urban settings, dealing with issues of commercialization, public neglect, and spatial contestation. This pattern is consistent with the cited case studies on monuments in Bandung, Ponorogo, Manado, Surabaya, and Bali, which emphasize symbolic interpretation, local history, urban identity, and public perception (Amikarsa, 2016; Falah, 2021; Setiaji & Hanif, 2018; Sumarandak et al., 2021; Wardiningsih et al., 2018). The bibliometric contribution is to show how these concerns are connected at the level of the research field rather than within a single monument or city.

Distribution and Research Density of Public Sculpture in Indonesia

The overlay visualization indicates temporal differences among the mapped terms during the 2014–2024 publication period. The presence of terms such as “history” and “twentieth century” reflects a historically oriented component of the corpus, although the visualization alone does not demonstrate a continuous increase in historical research over the entire period. The overlay visualization places “public sculpture” and “public art” centrally within the mapped corpus, while “memory” and “research” appear as comparatively more recent emphases. These patterns suggest a possible broadening of attention from the public artwork itself toward questions of memory and research, although the visualization should not be interpreted as establishing discrete chronological phases.

Medium density terms such as “History,” “Memory,” and “Research” show medium density. Research tends to relate public artworks to the dimensions of collective memory, history, and as objects of scientific study. Meanwhile, low-density terms such as “Southeast Asia” and “Capital City” have a fainter color. Within the analyzed corpus, “Southeast Asia” and “capital city” are comparatively less prominent terms, suggesting that regional and urban comparative perspectives are less visible in the bibliometric map.

Relationship Between Terms and the Strength of the Connection

Included in the first cluster with “public art,” “site,” and “failure.” “Public Sculpture” becomes the terms with the strongest connection, having 15 connections linking it with another terms such as art, twentieth century, memory, research, work, and history. This term becomes the center of attention in research because it portrays the main study object (public sculpture).

The connection with art and history emphasizes that public sculpture often researched in the contexts of history and artistry. Terms like memory and research present that public sculpture has functions as historical markers, collective memories, and object of scientific research.

The term “Public Art” is strongly connected to public sculpture, site, failure, and history with 6 connections. “Public Art” is often used as an umbrella term that covers various forms of artworks in public spaces, including sculpture. The focus on site indicates the importance of location or space in the study of public art.

The term “Art” belongs to cluster 4 with “Southeast Asia.” It has 7 connections with terms such as twentieth century, memory, and research. This term emphasizes the research focus on the artistic and temporal aspects of public art, especially in Southeast Asia and the 20th century period.

The term “history” is connected to memory, research, public sculpture, and capital city with a relationship strength of 8. The term “History” stands out as a research focus that traces the historical development of public artworks, especially in urban centers.

Research Gap

According to the data analysis of connection between terms, temporal distribution, and density terms in public sculpture research in Indonesia, the following are the research gaps:

1. The Limitations of Geographical Contexts

The term “capital city” appear in low frequency, which indicates the specific research limitations in certain locations, especial in big cities or outside the island of Java. The lack of exploration of public sculpture in cities other than the capital center and Eastern Indonesia. Lack of comparative studies that compare the development and role of public sculpture in numerous major cities and regions Indonesia such as Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua.

2. The Lack of Southeast Asian Contextual Studies

The term “Southeast Asia” has a low density, indicating that research on public sculpture in Indonesia has not been linked to the regional context. There is a lack of comparison between public sculptures in Indonesia and similar works in Southeast Asian countries such as Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, or Philippines. The comparatively low visibility of regional terms in the analyzed corpus suggests an opportunity for further research on the position of Indonesian public sculpture within Southeast Asian and broader global art discourses.

3. The Limitations of Theoretical Perspectives

Most of the studies are still focused on the terms “history,” “memory,” and “public sculpture,” showing a center on descriptive, historical, and documentation aspects. The mapped terms provide limited visibility of explicitly critical perspectives concerning ideology, politics, and economics in the production of public sculpture. Future research could therefore examine these dimensions more explicitly through relevant theoretical perspectives on public space, power, and collective memory.

4. The Lack of Interactive and Participatory Studies

Terms such as “failure” and “site” indicate attention to the location and value of public sculptures, but are still limited to the description and function of the sculpture itself. Lack of the research on people’s interactions with public sculptures. Lack of the participatory studies that involve local communities or artists in the process of creating public sculptures.

5. The Technology Gaps and New Media

Terms such as “art” and “twentieth century” indicate that the focus is still on conventional sculpture, with little exploration of technological mediums. There is a lack of research on the

integration of new technologies such as augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR), or digital sculpture in public sculpture in Indonesia. The lack of exploration on how digital media can increase accessibility and appreciation of public sculptures.

6. The Maintenance and Sustainability Aspects

Terms explicitly related to maintenance and conservation are not visible in the final VOSviewer map. This pattern suggests that maintenance, conservation, restoration, and the physical sustainability of public sculpture are comparatively underrepresented themes within the analyzed corpus and warrant further investigation.

From a social-science perspective, the findings imply that public sculpture can be studied more explicitly as a social and cultural process rather than only as a physical artwork. Research on public reception, community participation, public-space negotiation, and digital interpretation could extend the predominantly historical and symbolic orientation identified in the corpus. For art and design scholarship, this provides a basis for connecting formal and contextual analysis with questions of participation, accessibility, technological mediation, and sustainability.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The bibliometric mapping shows that the analyzed literature on public sculpture in Indonesia is primarily structured around public sculpture, public art, site, history, memory, nation, and related research themes. These relationships indicate a strong orientation toward historical representation, collective memory, national identity, and public-space contexts. From historical side, this research highlights the dominant theme of symbolism and the role of public art in building the local identity and nation narratives. The findings indicate temporal differences in thematic emphasis, with “memory” and “research” appearing comparatively more recent in the overlay visualization. At the same time, technological mediation and long-term sustainability are not prominent in the final term map, suggesting opportunities for future research rather than an established shift toward technology-oriented studies.

This research also provides new opportunities for exploration to be further developed. One of the aspect that is not much researched is the digital participation in public art production and appreciation. Technologies such as AR and VR can be integrated to create more immersive experience along with increasing widespread public engagement. Moreover, studies on the social impact from public art on social cohesion, environmental awareness, and community building are relevant topics amidst the dynamics of urbanization and social environmental challenges.

This research contributes by offering systematic mapping regarding the trends and development of public art in Indonesia, providing valuable insight for researchers, art practitioners, and policy makers. The implication of the findings points to the needs for collaborations between various parties, such as artists, government, and society, in evaluating the effectiveness of public art as a medium for social dialogue and the aesthetics of space. Besides that, the enhancement of a more participatory and data-based methodological approach is expected to enhance public art studies in the coming time, especially in responding to the challenges of environmental sustainability and technological innovation. Thus, this research becomes an important foundation in formulating the direction of the development of more inclusive, innovative, and sustainable public art in Indonesia.

Limitations

Several limitations of this study should be acknowledged. First, the data retrieval was restricted to bibliographic records obtained from Google Scholar via Publish or Perish for the 2014–2024 publication period using a specific set of search keywords, which may exclude

relevant literature indexed exclusively in other major databases such as Scopus or Web of Science, as well as unindexed local institutional repositories. Second, the bibliometric analysis relied on text-based term co-occurrence mapping using VOSviewer, which measures term frequency, density, and structural relationships within the selected metadata rather than offering an in-depth qualitative analysis of individual artworks or theoretical arguments. Finally, the screening process reduced the initial 413 retrieved records to a final corpus of 114 relevant items, meaning that lower-frequency terms or newly emerging topics might appear peripheral in the mapping without necessarily indicating a complete absence of scholarly work in those areas.

Recommendations

Based on the identified thematic gaps, several recommendations are proposed for future research and practice. Subsequent scholars are encouraged to broaden the geographical scope beyond major cities in Java to include underrepresented regions in Indonesia as well as comparative studies within Southeast Asia, thereby enriching regional discourse on public art and cultural identity. Methodologically, future studies should move beyond descriptive and historical documentation by adopting participatory approaches that examine public reception, community engagement, and social cohesion around public sculptures. Furthermore, art practitioners, urban planners, and policy makers should explore the integration of digital technologies, such as Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR), to increase public accessibility, while establishing structured maintenance and conservation frameworks to ensure the physical sustainability of public sculptures amid urban environmental changes.

Author Contributions

First author contributed to the conceptualization of the study, methodology design, data retrieval from Publish or Perish, bibliometric mapping using VOSviewer, and writing the original draft of the manuscript. Second author contributed to data validation, network and overlay visualization analysis, critical review and editing of the manuscript, and finalizing the overall structure. Both authors have read, revised, and approved the final version of the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- Aji, G. S. (2015). Landmark “Monumen Yogya Kembali” Studi Motivasi, Pengambilan Keputusan, dan Kepuasan Pengunjung. [“Monumen Yogya Kembali” Landmark Motivation Study, Decision Making, and Visitors’ Satisfaction] *Jurnal Tata Kelola Seni*, 1(1), 29-49.
- Ajinegara, Muhamad Wulidasuma, and Joko Soebagyo. "Analisis Bibliometrik Tren Penelitian Media Pembelajaran Google Classroom Menggunakan Aplikasi VOSViewer." [“A Bibliometric Analysis of Google Classroom Learning Media Research Trends Using the VOSviewer Application”] *JNPM (Jurnal Nasional Pendidikan Matematika)* 6, no. 1 (2022): 193-210. <https://doi.org/10.33603/jnpm.v6i1.5451>
- Amikarsa, W. W. (2016). Optimasi Peran Monumen sebagai Landmark dalam Membentuk Identitas Kota Surabaya. [The Optimization of Monument Role as a Landmark in Shaping Surabaya City Identity] *Surabaya: Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember*.
- Ardhiati, Y. (2017). Toward the Tallest Statue of Garuda Wisnu Kencana: An Exploration of the Architectonic Design of the Land Art of Nyoman Nuarta’s Work. *International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology*, 8(11), 357-67.
- Ardhiati, Y. (2018). Architectonics: Design of the Nu Art Museum in Bandung. *The International Journal of Architectonic, Spatial, and Environmental Design*, 12(3), 17.

- Arifin, T. S. (2014). Monumen Masa Pemerintahan Orde Lama Di Jakarta: Representasi Visual Nasionalisme Soekarno. [Monuments During the Old Order Government in Jakarta: Visual Representation of Soekarno's Nationalism] *Panggung*, 24(2).
- Ayudha, Churoni Fryda Hajar, and Woro Setyarsih. "Studi literatur: Analisis praktik pembelajaran fisika di sma untuk melatih keterampilan pemecahan masalah." ["A Literature Study: Physics Practical Analysis in Senior High School to Train Problem Solving Skill"] *Jurnal Pendidikan Fisika Undiksha* 11, no. 1 (2021): 16-28. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jjpf.v11i1.33427>
- Carter, W. (Ed.). (2018). *Art after empire: from colonialism to globalisation*. Manchester University Press.
- Dewojati, D. (2017). *Kajian Estetika Patung Monumen Jenderal Sudirman Di Yogyakarta* ["Aesthetic Study of Patung Monumen Jenderal Sudirman in Yogyakarta"] (Doctoral dissertation, INSTITUT SENI INDONESIA SURAKARTA).
- Falah, A. M. (2021). Makna Simbolik Patung Monumen di Taman Balai Kota Bandung. [The Symbolic Meaning of Monument Sculpture in Taman Balai, Bandung City] *ATRAT: Jurnal Seni Rupa*, 8(3).
- Gazali, M. (2017). Seni mural ruang publik dalam konteks konservasi. [Public Space Mural Art in the Context of Conservation] *Imajinasi: Jurnal Seni*, 11(1), 69-76.
- Indarta, Yose, Ambiyar Ambiyar, Agariadne Dwinggo Samala, and Ronal Watrianthos. "Metaverse: Tantangan dan peluang dalam pendidikan." ["Metaverse: The Challenges and Opportunities in Education"] *Jurnal Basicedu* 6, no. 3 (2022): 3351-3363. <https://doi.org/10.31004/basicedu.v6i3.2615>
- Indriyanti, Fitri, Tia Nurul Fauziah, and Asep Nuryadin. "Analisis Bibliometrik Penggunaan Video Pembelajaran di Sekolah Dasar Tahun 2013-2022 Menggunakan Aplikasi VOSViewer." ["A Bibliometric Analysis of Educational Video in Primary School in 2013-2022 Using VOSviewer Application"] *Jurnal Educatio FKIP UNMA* 9, no. 1 (2023): 23-31. <https://doi.org/10.31949/educatio.v9i1.3906>
- Krismayani, Ika. "Analisis Sitasi Pada Artikel Jurnal Anuva Tahun 2017." ["Citation Analysis on Anuva Journal Article in 2017"] *Anuva: Jurnal Kajian Budaya, Perpustakaan, dan Informasi* 5, no. 2 (2021): 307-314. <https://doi.org/10.14710/anuva.5.2.307-314>
- Kristial, Dela, Joko Soebagjojo, and Hariyati Ipaenin. "Analisis bibliometrik dari istilah "Etnomatematika". ["Bibliometric Analysis from the Terms Ethnomathematics"] *Kognitif: Jurnal Riset HOTS Pendidikan Matematika* 1, no. 2 (2021): 178-190. <https://doi.org/10.51574/kognitif.v1i2.62>
- Lufiani, A., & Sabana, S. (2016). Kontribusi Inovatif Seni Dan Budaya Pada Masyarakat Urban. [The Innovative Contribution of Art and Culture on Urban Society] In *2nd International Conference On Creative Media, Design & Technology* (pp. 1-13).
- McDaniel, J. (2015). Spectacle Attractions and Buddhism in Southeast Asia.
- Muhammad, Ilham, Ahmad Mukhibin, Abdurrahman do muhamad Naser, and Dadan Dasari. "Bibliometric analysis: Research trend of interactive learning media in mathematics learning in Indonesia." *Prisma Sains: Jurnal Pengkajian Ilmu Dan Pembelajaran Matematika Dan IPA IKIP Mataram* 11, no. 1 (2022): 10-22. <https://doi.org/10.33394/j-ps.v11i1.6595>
- Muhammad, Ilham, Fadli Agus Triansyah, Ardian Fahri, and Ashari Gunawan. "Analisis Bibliometrik: Penelitian Game-Based Learning pada Sekolah Menengah 2005-2023." ["A Bibliometric Analysis: A Research on Game-based Learning in Secondary School 2005-2023"] *Jurnal Simki Pedagogia* 6, no. 2 (2023): 465-479. <https://doi.org/10.29407/jsp.v6i2.301>
- Muhammad, Ilham, Febrinna Marchy, Abdurrahman do muhamad Naser, and Turmudi Turmudi. "Analisis Bibliometrik: Tren Penelitian Etnomatematika dalam Pembelajaran Matematika Di Indonesia (2017–2022)." ["A Bibliometric Analysis: Ethnomathematics

- Research Trend on Mathematics Learning in Indonesia (2017-2022)"] *JIPM (Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Matematika)* 11, no. 2 (2023): 267-279. <https://doi.org/10.25273/jipm.v11i1.13818>
- Muhammad, Ilham, Febrinna Marchy, Husnul Khatimah Rusyid, and Dadan Dasari. "Analisis Bibliometrik: Penelitian Augmented Reality Dalam Pendidikan Matematika." ["Bibliometric Analysis: A Research on Augmented Reality in Mathematics Education"] *JIPM (Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Matematika)* 11, no. 1 (2022): 141-155. <https://doi.org/10.25273/jipm.v11i1.13818>
- Murwonugroho, W., & Wiyoso, A. (2020). Monumentalitas Seni Instalasi Bambu. [Monumentality of Bamboo Installation Art] *Mudra Jurnal Seni Budaya*, 35(3), 273-282.
- Nazidah, Fithrotin, and Setyo Admoko. "Analisis Bibliometrik Penelitian Argumentasi Ilmiah dalam Pembelajaran Sains di Era Revolusi Industri 4.0 Society 5.0." ["A Bibliometric Analysis of Scientific Argumentation Research in the Era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 Society 5.0."] *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran* 1, no. 1 (2022): 7-14. <https://doi.org/10.58706/jipp.v1i1.p7-14>
- Parhan, M., Sukma, E. N. L., Nugraha, F. I., Asofah, I., George, J. R., & Utama, K. T. (2022). Kontribusi seni rupa sebagai disiplin ilmu dalam Islam dengan afterlife mapping. [The Contribution of Art as a Discipline in Islam with Afterlife Mapping] *Jurnal Pendidikan Seni Rupa Undiksha*, 12(2), 83-93.
- Pattiasina, D. L. (2014). Kajian Estetika dan Realisme Sosialis Tiga Patung Monumen (Patung Selamat Datang, Pembebasan Irian Barat dan Dirgantara) Era Soekarno di Jakarta. [Aesthetic and Socialist Realism Study of Three Monuments Statues (Patung Selamat Datang, Pembebasan Irian Barat, dan Dirgantara) of Soekarno's Era in Jakarta] *Jurnal Ilmiah Widya*, 2(1), 53-61.
- Pratiwi, Vivied Eka, and Joko Soebagyo. "Analisis bibliometrik terhadap kemampuan penalaran matematis." ["A Bibliometric Analysis of Mathematical Reasoning Ability"] *Jurnal Riset Pembelajaran Matematika Sekolah* 6, no. 2 (2022): 11-18. <https://doi.org/10.21009/jrpms.062.02>
- Prihatini, Arti. "Perkembangan penelitian pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa kedua: Analisis bibliometrik." ["The development of research on learning Indonesian as a second language: A bibliometric analysis"] *KEMBARA: Jurnal Keilmuan Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya* 9, no. 1 (2023): 56-75.
- Putri, Ni Putu Laksmi Resti, Margaretha Sri Yuliariatiningsih, and Dede Trie Kurniawan. "Analisis Bibliometrik Trend Penelitian Pembelajaran Berbasis Teknologi Digital di Sekolah Dasar." [Bibliometric Analysis on Technology-based Learning in Primary School] *Jurnal Pembelajaran, Bimbingan, dan Pengelolaan Pendidikan* 2, no. 12 (2022): 1127-1133. <https://doi.org/10.17977/um065v2i122022p1127-1133>
- Putri, Yesty Desca Refita. "Pembuatan Motion Graphics sebagai Media Sosialisasi & Promosi untuk Aplikasi Mobile Trading Online Mandiri Sekuritas." ["Making Motion Graphics as Socialization and Promotion for Online Trading Application"] *KOPERTIP: Scientific Journal of Informatics Management and Computer* 1, no. 2 (2017): 85-92. <https://doi.org/10.32485/kopertip.v1i02.16>
- Rahmawati, Yulika, Monica Merry Febriyana, Yoga Budi Bhakti, Irnin Agustina Dwi Astuti, and Mamik Suendarti. "Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran Fisika Berbasis Game Edukasi: Analisis Bibliometrik Menggunakan Software VOSViewer (2017-2022)." ["The Development of Game-based Physics Learning: A Bibliometric Analysis Using VOSviewer software (2017-2022)"] *Jurnal Penelitian Pembelajaran Fisika* 13, no. 2 (2022): 257-266. <https://doi.org/10.26877/jp2f.v13i2.13170>
- Royani, Yupi, and Rochani Nani Rahayu. "Literasi Digital Pustakawan dalam Database Scopus Periode 2010-2020: Studi Bibliometrika." ["Digital Literacy of Librarians in the Scopus

- Database for the Period 2010-2020: A Bibliometric Study”] *Al-Ma'mun* 3, no. 2 (2022): 137-155. <https://doi.org/10.37014/visipustaka.v24i1.2861>
- Ruby, B. A. (2023). Rancang Bangun Karya Seni Publik Interior pada Ruang Lobby Gedung Isola UPI di Bandung. [Design of Interior Public Artworks in the Lobby Space of UPI Isola building in Bandung] *Jurnal Desain Indonesia*, 5(01), 17-36.
- Sarman, Sri Neviyanti, and Joko Soebagyo. "Analisis Bibliometrik terhadap Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Matematika Berdasarkan Pemecahan Masalah Berbasis VOS Viewer." ["A Bibliometric Analysis on Mathematics Critical Thinking Skill based on VOSviewer Problem Solving"] *Vygotsky: Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika dan Matematika* 4, no. 2 (2022): 117-128. <https://doi.org/10.30736/voj.v4i2.590>
- Setiaji, N. C., & Hanif, M. (2018). Kajian Makna Simbolis Patung dan Monumen di Kabupaten Ponorogo Sebagai Sumber Pembelajaran Sejarah Lokal. [A Study of the Symbolic Meaning of Statues and Monuments in Ponorogo District as a Source of Local History Education] *Agastya: Jurnal Sejarah Dan Pembelajarannya*, 8(01), 59-74.
- Sidabutar, Dahlia, Sintya Setia Ningrum, and Asep Nuryadin. "Analisis Bibliometrik Media Pembelajaran di Sekolah Dasar Menggunakan VOSViewer." ["A Bibliometric Analysis of Learning Media in Elementary School Using VOSviewer"] *Educatio* 17, no. 2 (2022): 165-177. <https://doi.org/10.29408/edc.v17i2.9435>
- Sihombing, E. I., Siregar, R. T., Silalahi, M., & Modifa, I. (2022). Kajian Revitalisasi Kawasan Pematang Kota Pematangsiantar. [A Study of Pematang Kota Pematangsiantar Revitalization] *Jurnal Regional Planning*, 4(1), 51-64.
- Silaban, N. W., Nainggolan, J. L., & Pane, I. F. (2018). KAJIAN PENGARUH KEKUASAAN PEMERINTAH ERA POSKOLONIAL TERHADAP ARSITEKTUR DI MEDAN. [A STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF POSTCOLONIAL ERA GOVERNMENT POWER ON ARCHITECTURE IN MEDAN] *Jurnal Koridor*, 9(2), 345-353.
- Sumarandak, M. E., Tungka, A. E., & Egam, P. P. (2021). Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Kawasan Monumen Di Manado. [Society Perception's towards Monumental Area in Manado] *Spasial*, 8(2), 255-268.
- Supinah, Roslani, and Joko Soebagyo. "Analisis Bibliometrik Terhadap Tren Penggunaan ICT Pada Pembelajaran Matematika." ["A Bibliometric Analysis on ICT Trend in Mathematics Learning"] *JNPM (Jurnal Nasional Pendidikan Matematika)* 6, no. 2 (2022): 276-290. <https://doi.org/10.33603/jnpm.v6i2.6153>
- Therik, W. M. (2018). Kota Kupang sebagai Heritage City. [Kupang as a Heritage City] *Jurnal Lingkungan Binaan Indonesia*, 7(3), 137-143.
- Wadiyo, W. (2006). Seni sebagai Sarana Interaksi Sosial (Art as a Tool of Social Interactions). *Harmonia Journal of Arts Research and Education*, 7(2), 66168.
- Wardiningsih, S., Putra, P. T., Syahadat, R. M., & Nurisjah, S. (2018). Streetscape beautification, penggunaan patung pada lanskap jalan di Provinsi Bali. [Streetscape Beautification: The Use of Statue in Street Landscape at Bali Province] *IKRA-ITH Teknologi Jurnal Sains dan Teknologi*, 2(2), 20-26.
- Widito, A. (2021). Pengaruh Pembentukan Ruang Publik Bernuansa Agama pada Alih Fungsi Gedung Bouwploeg Menteng. [The Impact of Religious Public Space Formation on the Change of Function of the Bouwploeg Menteng Building] *Jurnal Senirupa Warna (JSRW)*, 9(1), 21-33.
- Wilsa, Asrizal Wahdan, Sutikno Sutikno, Dyah Rini Indriyanti, and Jaja Jaja. "Bibliometric Analysis: Augmented Reality Research Trends in Indonesia in Biology Learning." *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan IPA* 9, no. 4 (2023): 1937-1947. <https://doi.org/10.29303/jppipa.v9i4.2562>
- Zulkifli, Z. (2021). Seni Rupa di Era Disrupsi: Dampak Teknologi dalam Medan Sosial Seni Rupa. [Fine Arts in Disruption Era: The Impact of Technology in Social Terrain of Art] *Gondang*, 5(1), 134-142.