

Gross Human Rights Violations Research Trend: A Bibliometric Analysis and Future of Research Agenda

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Full Paper

Abstract

This study aims to analyze research trends related to the human rights, identify countries, organizations, and authors who make significant contributions to the aforementioned research, and identify related articles that have a strong influence in these scientific publications. Vosviewer collects 14 from Scopus Database Journal and analyzes it using bibliometric analysis. As a result of the study, the United States has the highest number of publications. Furthermore, the Department of Epidemiology at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health in Baltimore, Maryland, is the organization that has focused the most attention and influence on the issue of resolving gross human rights violations. Aside from that, Professor C. Beyrer of the United States is the most prolific and influential researcher on the topic of resolving gross human rights violations. Bibliometric analysis and content analysis shows that the trend of resolving gross human rights violations in several countries since 2015 has been more toward resolution with non-judicial mechanisms. These findings can serve as lessons for resolving gross human rights violations in Indonesia through collaboration between actors to meet the needs and reconcile affected victims. The results of the research show that several relevant articles do provide a clear definition of gross human rights violations. Therefore, further research is needed from other databases such as the Web of Science.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Collaborative Governance, Content Analysis, Gross Human Rights Violation, Multi-Stakeholders Governance.

1. Introduction

Since 2018, Indonesia has been experiencing a significant increase in its publications of scientific research, including journals, paper conferences and proceedings, ahead of Malaysia and Iran (Elango & Oh, 2022). In 2008, there were only four journal articles published in the country which then increased significantly to 79 in 2017. Publications of paper conferences also shows a positive trend, increasing from none to 44 publications¹. Similar trend is also observed in Scimago database which reveals that Indonesian publications across all subjects showcase a positive growth from 2000 to 2020².

These large number of publications in the past few years provide the basis for researchers to conduct studies on certain subjects using bibliometric analysis. First, bibliometric research that

¹ Rochman Achwan et al., "University Reform and the Development of Social Sciences in Indonesia," *International Journal of Educational Development* 78, no. August (2020): 102269, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedudev.2020.102269>.

² Prakoso Bhairawa Putera et al., "A Bibliometric Analysis of Articles on Innovation Systems in Scopus Journals Written by Authors from Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia," *Science Editing* 7, no. 2 (2020): 177–83, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.6087/kcse.214>.

examines health and human rights³. Second, research related to terrorism and human rights⁴. Third, those related to land misuse⁵ and convenience in tourism⁶. More specifically, bibliometric analysis is used to examine trends and settlement of human rights issues related to health⁷ and transgender⁸ in the last 150 years (1900-2017).

Human rights studies are currently broadening its focus. Human rights issues range from law enforcement⁹, the role of CSR in human rights fulfilment of affected communities¹⁰, and the role of the state in public health improvement¹¹. While research on gross human rights violations in Indonesia is

³ Waleed M Sweileh, "A Bibliometric Analysis of Global Research Output on Health and Human Rights (1900 – 2017)," *Global Health Research and Policy* 3, no. 30 (2018): 1–10, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1186/s41256-018-0085-8>; Waleed M Sweileh, "Bibliometric Analysis of Peer-Reviewed Literature in Transgender Health (1900 – 2017)," *BMC International Health and Human Rights* 18, no. 16 (2018): 1–11, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1186/s12914-018-0155-5>.

⁴ Fayaz Ahmad Loan and Refhatunnisa Shah, "Research Output on Terrorism by India and Pakistan : A Bibliometric Study," *Collection and Curation*, 2017, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/CC-01-2017-0004>; Priscilla Paola Severo et al., "Thirty Years of Human Rights Study in the Web of Science Database (1990 – 2020)," 2021.

⁵ Mari Rasva and Evelin Jürgenson, "Europe ' s Large-Scale Land Acquisitions and Bibliometric Analysis," 2022.

⁶ Huiru Li et al., "Research Progress and Future Agenda of COVID-19 in Tourism and Hospitality : A Timely Bibliometric Review," no. 2019 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-04-2022-0424>.

⁷ Sweileh, "A Bibliometric Analysis of Global Research Output on Health and Human Rights (1900 – 2017)."

⁸ Sweileh, "Bibliometric Analysis of Peer-Reviewed Literature in Transgender Health (1900 – 2017)."

⁹ Monika Heupel, "With Power Comes Responsibility: Human Rights Protection in United Nations Sanctions Policy," *European Journal of International Relations* 19, no. 4 (2013): 773–96, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1354066111426621>.

¹⁰ Daniel Augenstein, "Negotiating the Hard/Soft Law Divide in Business and Human Rights: The Implementation of the UNGPs in the European Union," *Global Policy* 9, no. 2 (2018): 254–63, <https://doi.org/10.1111/1758-5899.12530>; Grace A. Ballor and Aydin B. Yildirim, "Multinational Corporations and the Politics of International Trade in Multidisciplinary Perspective," *Business and Politics* 22, no. 4 (2020): 573–86, <https://doi.org/10.1017/bap.2020.14>; Uwafiokun Idemudia and Cynthia Kwakyewah, "Analysis of the Canadian National Corporate Social Responsibility Strategy: Insights and Implications," *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management* 25, no. 5 (2018): 928–38, <https://doi.org/10.1002/csr.1509>; Anna F.S. Russell, *Incorporating Social Rights in Development: Transnational Corporations and the Right to Water*, *International Journal of Law in Context*, vol. 7, 2011, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744552310000388>.

¹¹ Chris Beyrer et al., "Neglected Diseases, Civil Conflicts, and the Right to Health," *Lancet* 370, no. August 2018 (2007): 521–27; Monica Malta and Chris Beyrer, "The HIV Epidemic and Human Rights Violations in Brazil," *Journal of the International AIDS Society* 16, no. March (2013): 10–12, <https://doi.org/10.7448/IAS.16.1.18817>; Enrico Partiti and Steffen van Der Velde, "Curbing Supply-Chain Human Rights Violations through Trade and Due Diligence. Possible WTO Concerns Raised by the EU Conflict Minerals Regulation," *Journal of World Trade* 51, no. 6 (2017): 1043–68; Penelope Simons, "Selectivity in Law-Making: Regulating Extraterritorial Environmental Harm and Human Rights Violations by Transnational Extractive Corporations," in *Research Handbook on Human Rights and the Environment*, 2015, 473–507, <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781782544432.00034>.

still related to enforcement of regulation¹² and legal analysis of regulatory substance¹³, and no research has been found that examines cases of gross human rights violations that exist in Indonesia, including the governance of their handling. Yet previous research provides no mention on the settlement of gross human rights violation which in Indonesian context have not been resolved through judicial mechanism.

Gross human rights violations are ones that are especially serious in nature due to the severity of cruelty involved¹⁴. Torture, arbitrary and protracted confinement are all examples of large-scale violations with a terrible character¹⁵. In addition, gross human rights violations have been defined by The Human Rights Court Act in two forms, namely genocide and crime against humanity¹⁶. While human rights violations involve denying basic human moral rights. For example, the prohibition of freedom of thought and movement which is the right of all human beings by law¹⁷. More complete definition of gross human rights violations including torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, summary and arbitrary executions, disappearances, arbitrary detention, all forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, foreign occupation and foreign domination, xenophobia, poverty, hunger and other denial of economic, social and cultural rights, religious intolerance, terrorism, discrimination against women and lack of rule of law¹⁸. The concept of gross human rights violations does not have the same definition among human rights experts¹⁹. Even the term gross violation has different terms such as "serious violation", "massive violation", "systematic violation", and "flagrant violation"²⁰.

Because there are still differences in the definitions of gross human rights violations, this study will answer several research questions including:

- (1) What are the research trends related to gross human rights violations?
- (2) What are the trends in the settlement of gross human rights violations?
- (3) Is it possible that the trend of resolution of gross human rights violations can be applied in Indonesia?

¹² Abdul Haris Samendawai, "Rights of Gross Human Rights Violation Victims (International and National Law Perspective)," *Jurnal Hukum IUS QUIA IUSTUM* 16, no. 2 (2009), <https://journal.uui.ac.id/IUSTUM/article/view/537>.

¹³ Bernhard Ruben Fritz Sumigar, "Pelanggaran Berat HAM Dalam RUU KUHP: Tinjauan Dari Hukum Internasional (Gross Violations of Human Rights in the Criminal Code Bill: An Overview from International Law)," *Negara Hukum: Membangun Hukum Untuk Keadilan Dan Kesejahteraan* 11, no. 2 (2020): 125–44, <https://doi.org/10.22212/jnh.v11i2.1639>.

¹⁴ E Hariharan and S Tharika, "Gross Human Rights Violation-The Enforcement Challenge," *International Journal of Law Management & Humanities* 1, no. 5 (2018): 2581–5369, www.ijlmh.com.

¹⁵ Roger-Claude Liwanga, "The Meaning of Gross Violation of Human Rights: A Focus on International Tribunals' Decisions over the DRC Conflicts," *Denver Journal of International Law & Policy* 44, no. 1 (2015): 67–81.

¹⁶ Samendawai, "Rights of Gross Human Rights Violation Victims (International and National Law Perspective)."

¹⁷ Simon Ekpa, "Human Rights Violation" (SSRN, 2016), <https://doi.org/https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2738447>.

¹⁸ WCHR, "World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action" (Vienna, 1993).

¹⁹ Liwanga, "The Meaning of Gross Violation of Human Rights: A Focus on International Tribunals' Decisions over the DRC Conflicts."

²⁰ Takhmina Karimova, "What Amounts to 'a Serious Violation of International Human Rights Law'?: An Analysis of Practice and Expert Opinion for the Purpose of the 2013 Arms Trade Treaty" (Geneva, 2014), <https://repository.graduateinstitute.ch/record/295203>.

2. Method

This research employs both content analysis and bibliometric analysis, an analytical method to comprehensively identify articles related to specific themes²¹. While content analysis is a research method used to make conclusions that can be replicated and validated from the text in the context of its use²². Data collection was carried out using Scopus database search engine with the latest data access on December 9, 2022. Scopus is the largest and most comprehensive database²³. Besides that, Scopus is also the most widely used database in bibliometric studies²⁴. The database was selected for the data mine considering its high-quality and reputable articles²⁵. Boolean Procedures were used to determine the keywords and strategies with the query TITLE-ABS-KEY (("gross human rights violation" OR "human rights violation") AND ("management" OR "governance")) and several inclusion criteria in Scopus database.

Table 1. Strategy for selecting paper

Inclusion Criteria	Aspect	Number
Year	Until 9 December 2022	359
Open Access	All open access	337
Document type	Article	329
Source type	Journal	324
Publication stage	Final	323
Language	English	323

Source: managed by authors, 2023.

This process resulted in 323 related articles. Bibliometric analysis was conducted using: co-authorship with units of analysis by country and author; co-occurrence by authors' keywords; citation by document and source, and; bibliographic coupling by recording, source, author, and country. VosViewer application version 1.6.17 was used for this bibliometric analysis. It is an application to display results and draw bibliometric visual maps with unique data²⁶. While content analysis is used to analyze the potential for implementing collaborative governance in handling gross human rights violations practiced in several countries based on existing trends.

Figure 1. Stage on Bibliometric Analysis using Vosviewer

²¹ Ida Hamidah, Sriyono, and Muhammad Nur Hudha, "A Bibliometric Analysis of Covid-19 Research Using VOSViewer," *Indonesia Journal of Science & Technology* 5, no. 2 (2020): 209–16, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.17509/ijost.v5i2.24522>.

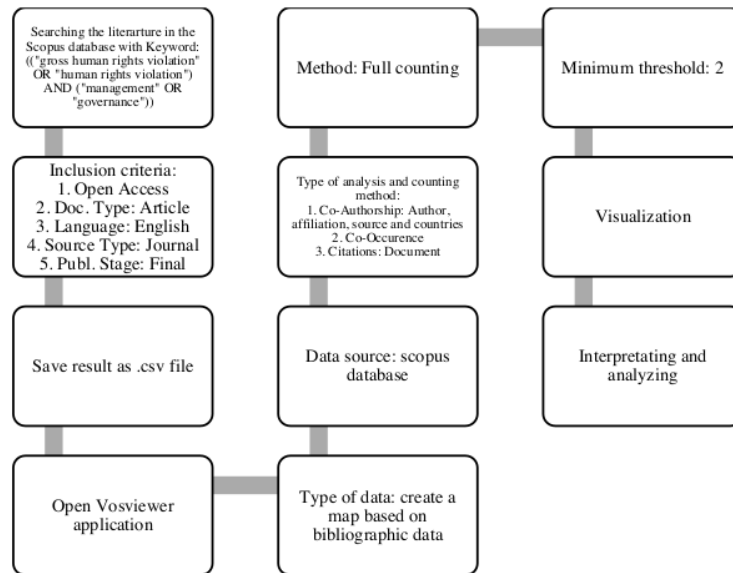
²² Yanuar Luqman, "Content Analysis on Energy Issue in Kompas Daily," *Komunikator* 11, no. 1 (2019) <https://doi.org/10.18196/jkm.111020>.

²³ Jeroen Baas et al., "Scopus as a Curated, High-Quality Bibliometric Data Source for Academic Research in Quantitative Science Studies," *Quantitative Science Studies* 1, no. 1 (2020): 377–86, https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00019.

²⁴ Walid M. Sweileh et al., "Bibliometric Analysis of Publications on Campylobacter: (2000-2015)," *Journal of Health, Population, and Nutrition* 35, no. 1 (2016): 35–39, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41043-016-0076-7>.

²⁵ "Discover Why the World's Leading Researchers and Organizations Choose Scopus," Elsevier, 2022, <https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/why-choose-scopus#:~:text=Scopus helps bolster performance%2C rank%2C and reputation.>

²⁶ Nees Jan van Eck and Ludo Waltman, "Software Survey : VOSviewer, a Computer Program for Bibliometric Mapping," *Scientometrics*, no. 84 (2010): 523–38, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-009-0146-3>.



Source: managed by authors, 2023.

In figure 1, steps one to three relate to searching for articles using keywords in the Scopus database, while steps four to 9 relate to visualization using VOSviewer. While on the final stage, researchers analysing the result and cooperating network analysis²⁷.

Table 2. Method and application for data analysis

Research Questions	Content Analysis	Bibliometric Technique	Bibliometric Application
Publication trends (main information)	No	Citation analysis	VOSviewer
RQ1: What are the research trends related to gross human rights violations?	Yes	Dynamic co-citation analysis and visualization	VOSviewer
RQ2: What are the trends in the settlement of gross human rights violations?	Yes	Bibliographic coupling and visualization	VOSviewer
RQ3: Is it possible that the trend of resolution of gross human rights violations can be applied in Indonesia?	Yes	-	-

Source: managed by authors, 2023.

3. Findings and Discussion

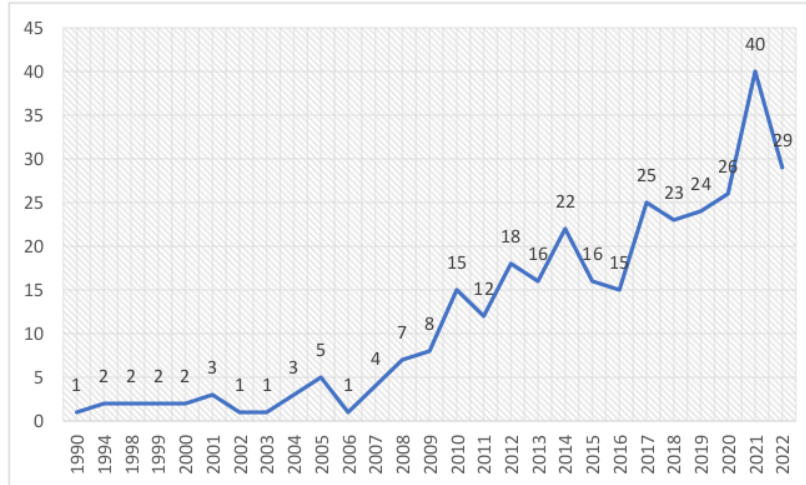
3.1. Publication Trends related to Gross Human Rights Violations

In the Scopus database, there are 323 published researches about gross violation of human rights (consists of journal articles, conference, books, book reviews, and book chapter), most of the researches, as many as 40 articles were published in the year of 2021-2022. While the least number of articles, as many as 1 article were published in the year of 1990, 2002, 2003, and 2006. Referring to graphic 1, the

²⁷ Ida Widiyingsih et al., "Evolutionary Study of Watershed Governance Research: A Bibliometric Analysis," *Science and Technology Libraries* 40, no. 4 (2021): 416-34, <https://doi.org/10.1080/0194262X.2021.1926401>.

highest increase of published works in the topic of gross violation of human rights happened between the year of 2020 (26 articles) to 2021 (40 articles).

Graph 1. Research Trends on the Settlement of Gross Violation of Human Rights



Source: scopus.com

3.1.1. The Influential Countries of Publication

Authors from 63 different countries had produced 290 publications that were used as research topics. The list of 12 countries with publications that cites “gross violation of human rights” is as follows.

Table 3. Top 12 countries with publications that cites “Gross Violation of Human Rights”

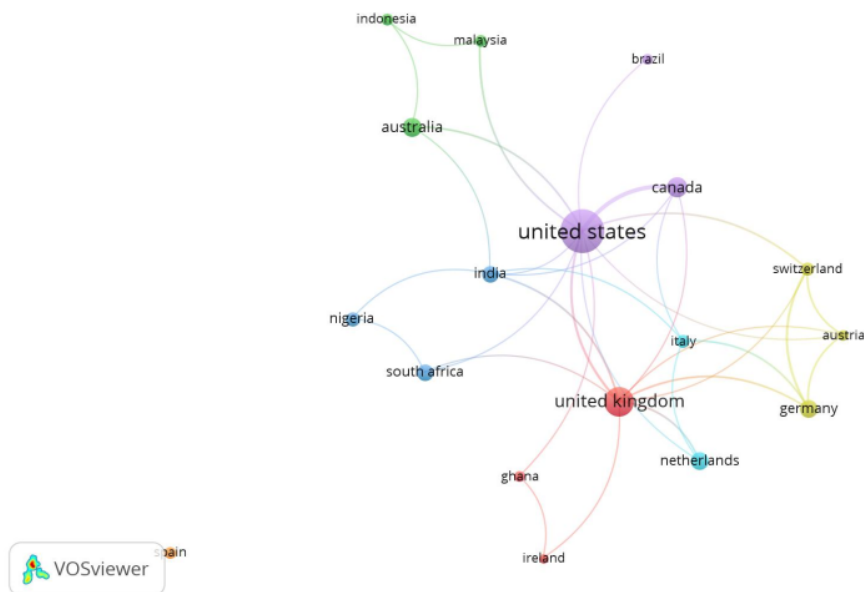
Rank	Country	Documents (A)	Citations (C)	C/A
1	United States	91	1480	16.2637
2	United Kingdom	44	501	11.3864
3	Canada	21	585	27.8571
4	Australia	17	131	7.7059
5	Germany	15	203	13.5333
6	Netherlands	15	114	7.6
7	South Africa	14	37	2.6429
8	India	13	39	3
9	Nigeria	10	11	1.1
10	Italy	9	26	2.8889
11	Switzerland	9	96	10.6667
12	Indonesia	7	11	1.5714

Source: VosView⁵²er Data Analysis, processed by authors, 2022.

Table 3 shows that the United States has the most publication and citations among the 12 states with as many as 91 articles and 1.480 citations. The United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia places second to fourth as country with the most publications. While in terms of number of cited works, the second to fourth rank consists of Canada, United Kingdom, and Germany. Sixth to twelfth rank of publication quantity consists of Netherlands, South Africa, India, Nigeria, Italy, Switzerland, and Indonesia. In terms of number of cited works, Switzerland, India, South Africa, Italy, Nigeria, and Indonesia, ranks sixth to twelfth. Some of the countries with publications and citations mentioned, had links in term of international collaborations that resulted in 18 collaborating countries. United States has

the most productive country because the United States was the first to internationalize human rights issues²⁸, and several cases and types of human rights violations occurred in the United States²⁹. Table 3 also shows the top 5 countries which publish human rights articles are the Anglo-Saxon countries. This is because the Anglo-Saxon countries strongly supports individual rights and freedoms³⁰.

Figure 2. Network Visualization of the Most productive Countries Publishing “The Settlement of Gross Violation of Human Rights”



Source: processed by authors, 2022

3.1.2. The Influential Journal of Publication

There is a noticeable gap among the publication sources in term of article and citation quantity. Journal of Social Science and Medicine ranks first as the most cited with as many as 97 citations. The themes discussed on the aforementioned journal consists of health and social issues such as the process and implementation of health and social policies. World Development Journal ranks second with as many as 59 citations, followed by Human Rights Quarterly Journal which ranks third with 58 citations. In term of article quantity, Health and Human Rights Journal, Human Rights Quarterly Journal, and Marine Policy Journal ranks first concurrently with 4 published articles. While African Security Review

²⁸ Gillian MacNaughton and Mariah McGill, “Economic and Social Rights in the United States: Implementation Without Ratification Universal Declaration of Human Rights , Which Has since Become,” *Northeastern University Law Journal* 4, no. 2 (2012): 365–406.

²⁹ Xin²⁹, “The Report on Human Rights Violations in the United States in 2021,” SCIO Republic of China, 2022, http://english.scio.gov.cn/m/scionews/2022-02/28/content_78076572.htm.

³⁰ Mukti Ali, “Perbandingan Konsep Negara Hukum,” *Biro Hukum Sekretariat Jenderal Kementerian*, 2020, 1–32.

Journal, International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, and Political Research Quarterly Journal ranks second with 3 published articles.

Table 4. Top 12 Journals on “the Settlement of Gross Violations of Human Rights”

Based on the Number of Articles					Based on the Number of Citation				
Rank	Name of Journal/Book	Documents (A)	Citations (C)	C/A	Rank	Name of Journal/Book	Documents (A)	Citations (C)	C/A
1	Health And Human Rights	4	19	4.75	1	Social Science and Medicine	2	97	48.5
2	Human Rights Quarterly	4	58	14.5	2	World Development Human Rights Quarterly	2	59	29.5
3	Marine Policy	4	47	11.75	3	Marine Policy	4	58	14.5
4	African Security Review	3	2	0.6667	4	Reproductive Health	4	47	11.75
5	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	3	2	0.6667	5	Third World Quarterly	2	34	17
6	Political Research Quarterly	3	9	3	6	Epidemiology And Psychiatric Sciences	2	33	16.5
7	Advances In Intelligent Systems and Computing	2	3	1.5	7	International Journal of Drug Policy	2	32	16
8	Epidemiology And Psychiatric Sciences	2	32	16	8	Orbis	2	28	14
9	Global Health Action	2	16	8	9	Sustainability (Switzerland)	2	27	13.5
10	International Community Law Review	2	1	0.5	10	Health And Human Rights	2	23	11.5
11	International Journal of Drug Policy	2	28	14	11	Global Health Action	4	19	4.75
12	International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare	2	0	0	12		2	16	8

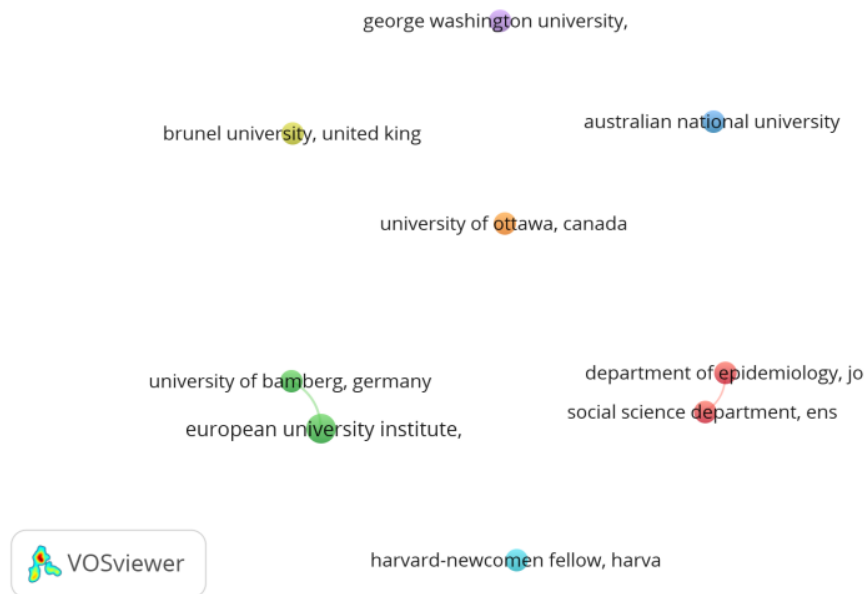
Source: scopus.com, 2022.

3.1.3. The Influential Organizations of Publication

In term of author organizations of published articles with the topic of gross violation of human rights up until the year of 2022, there are 677 authors of 533 organizations that published 323 articles. The connections between co-authors of their respective organizations with other organizations are visualized by VosViewer as shown in figure 2. There are 9 authors organizations with at least 2 authors that focused their research on gross violation of human rights. Among those 9 organizations there are 2 linked organizations that collaborates in publishing article, namely University of Bamberg, Germany

with European University Institute, Italy, which written by Zürn M., Heupel M., and Department of Epidemiology with Social Science Department, Brazil which written by Malta M., Beyrer C.

Figure 3. Network of Author Based on Organization



Source: [37] processed by authors, 2022

Department of Epidemiology from John Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health is the organization with the most cited works with 116 citations, followed by George Washington University with 36 citations on 2 published articles. In term of the quantity of published articles, European University Institute from Italy ranks first as the organization with the highest number of published articles with the topic related to gross violation of human rights with 3 articles and 8 citations. Australian National University, Brunel University, and Department of Epidemiology from John Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health ranks second concurrently with 2 articles. The top 9 author organizations categorized by citation and publication quantity is shown on the following table.

Table 5. Top 9 Influential Organizations of Publication

Based on the Number of Articles					Based on the Number of Citation				
Rank	Organization	Documents (A)	Citations (C)	C/A	Rank	Organization	Documents (A)	Citations (C)	C/A
1	European University Institute, Italy	3	8	2.6667	1	Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Md, United States	2	116	58
2	Australian National University, Australia	2	3	1.5	2	George Washington	2	36	18

3	Brunel University, United Kingdom	2	1	0.5	3	University, United States Social Science Department, Ensp/Fiocruz, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil	2	35	17.5
4	Department Of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School Of Public Health, Baltimore, Md, United States	2	116	58	4	European University Institute, Italy	3	8	2.6667
5	George Washington University, United States	2	36	18	5	University Of Bamberg, Germany	2	8	4
6	Harvard-Newcomen Fellow, Harvard Business School, Soldiers Field, Boston	2	4	2	6	University Of Ottawa, Canada	2	7	3.5
7	Social Science Department, Ensp/Fiocruz, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil	2	35	17.5	7	Harvard-Newcomen Fellow, Harvard Business School, Soldiers Field, Boston, Ma	2	4	2
8	University Of Bamberg, Germany	2	8	4	8	Australian National University, Australia	2	3	1.5
9	University Of Ottawa, Canada	2	7	3.5	9	Brunel University, United Kingdom	2	1	0.5

Source: Scopus, 2022.

3.1.4. Citation Network Among Authors

Figure 4. Network of Citation Based on Authors



Source: processed by authors, 2022

Figure 4 visualizes author clusters by quantity of articles with at least 2 cited works. It is shown that there were no attachment between authors in publishing an article. Nevertheless, in term of quantity of cited works, Beyrer C. had the most cited works with 172 citations, followed by Ahmed with 37 citations, and Malta M. with 35 citations. The details could be further observed in the following table.

Table 6. The Influential Authors of Publication

Based on the Number of Articles					Based on the Number of Citation				
Rank	Author	Documents (A)	Citations (C)	C/A	Rank	Author	Documents (A)	Citations (C)	C/A
1	Beyrer C.	4	172	43	1	Beyrer C.	4	172	43
2	Augenstein D.	3	16	5.3333	2	Ahmed R.	2	37	18.5
3	Heupel M.	3	28	9.3333	3	Malta M.	2	35	17.5
4	Zanotti J.	3	0	0	4	Heupel M.	3	28	9.3333
5	Ahmed R.	2	37	18.5	5	Augenstein D.	3	16	5.3333
6	Ballor G.A.	2	4	2	6	Russell A.F.S.	2	16	8
7	Idemudia U.	2	12	6	7	Idemudia U.	2	12	6
8	Malta M.	2	35	17.5	8	Simons P.	2	7	3.5
9	Partiti E.	2	6	3	9	Partiti E.	2	6	3
10	Russell A.F.S.	2	16	8	10	Ballor G.A.	2	4	2
11	Simons P.	2	7	3.5	11	Yildirim A.B.	2	4	2
12	Yildirim A.B.	2	4	2	12	Zanotti J.	3	0	0

Source: Scopus, 2022.

Based on the data of popular authors that published their works on the topic of gross violation of human rights, until the year of 2022, more than 677 authors and co-authors published their works in the scopus database. There are 12 authors with at least 2 published articles related to the topic of gross violation of human rights. Beyrer rose to prominence as the most prolific and influential writer on human rights. Beyrer's four important articles discuss the Brazilian government's role in reducing the rate of

HIV/AIDS cases by subsidizing HIV/AIDS treatment costs and making HIV/AIDS treatment mandatory for all citizens, from children to the elderly³¹. On the one hand, the state is responsible for providing health services to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. On the other hand, requiring children and some community groups to inject drugs is a sign of human rights violations. Other Beyrer articles also discuss the role of the government which actually ignores its citizens in cases of neglected diseases while at the same time demonstrating the role of non-governmental actors such as academics and researchers who advocate for society to recover as shown in Burma and Colombia³². In the case of Burma, the government's limitations in overcoming maternal mortality in conflict areas as a result of limited resources, infrastructure, and logistics resulted in the emergence of the role of local communities in overcoming this problem in the form of Mobile Obstetric Maternal Health Workers (MOM)³³. Beyrer wrote about LGBT discrimination during the Covid era, when the government saw the LGBT community as a vulnerable group and restricted all of their activities, including the permanent closure of nightclubs. The existence of harassment, exclusion, suppression, and violence in the LGBT community by the government, religious leaders, and community leaders is considered a violation of human rights³⁴.

3.1.5. Top Cited Articles

The most popular articles relating to the settlement of gross human rights violations are shown by the highest number of citations. The article entitled "Neglected diseases, civil conflicts, and the right to health" written by Beyrer C., Villar J.C., Suwanvanichkij V., Singh S., Baral S.D., Mills E.J. publicized in *Lancet* Journal of Public Health. This article has the highest citation because the result of the research reveals that the poor role of the Government in tackling infectious diseases and the political justification for oppression on the basis of national security as occurred in Burma with Filariasis disease and in Colombia with yellow fever, chagas disease, and leishmaniasis disease. In addition, the research overviews the relations between the decision to violate human rights with infectious and deadly diseases. The research outlines several conclusions and recommendations which are 1) the need for ethics in state administration and an understanding of human rights to overcome challenges relating to disease and vulnerable population; 2) The lack of awareness of the disease by the society becomes the main source for the spread of the disease and thus threatens humanity³⁵. Therefore, the research recommends reconciliation and peace between ethnic groups facilitated by the government.

Table 7. The Influential Articles

Rank	Title	Authors Code	Year	Source Title	Total Citations	Document Type
1	Neglected diseases, civil conflicts, and the right to health	³⁶	2007	Lancet	94	Article

³¹ Malta and Beyrer, "The HIV Epidemic and Human Rights Violations in Brazil."

³² Beyrer et al., "Neglected Diseases, Civil Conflicts, and the Right to Health."

³³ Katherine C Teela et al., "Social Science & Medicine Community-Based Delivery of Maternal Care in Conflict-Affected Areas of Eastern Burma : Perspectives from Lay Maternal Health Workers Q," *Social Science & Medicine* 68, no. 7 (2009): 1332–40, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2009.01.033>.

³⁴ Sara Wallach et al., "HHR Viewpoint Address Exacerbated Health Disparities and Risks to LGBTQ + Individuals during COVID-19" 22, no. 2 (2020): 313–16.

³⁵ Beyrer et al., "Neglected Diseases, Civil Conflicts, and the Right to Health."

³⁶ Beyrer et al.

2	The HIV epidemic and human rights violations in Brazil	³⁷	2013	Journal of the International AIDS Society	23	Article
3	With power comes responsibility: Human rights protection in United Nations sanctions policy	³⁸	2013	European Journal of International Relations	20	Article
4	Hide-and-see in corporate disclosure: evidence from negative corporate incidents	³⁹	2019	Corporate Governance (Bingley)	17	Article
5	Incorporating social rights in development: Transnational corporations and the right to water	⁴⁰	2011	International Journal of Law in Context	16	Article
6	Analysis of the Canadian national corporate social responsibility strategy: Insights and implications	⁴¹	2018	Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management	12	Article
7	Negotiating the Hard/Soft Law Divide in Business and Human Rights: The Implementation of the UNGPs in the European Union	⁴²	2018	Global Policy	9	Article
8	Selectivity in law-making: Regulating extraterritorial environmental harm and human rights violations by transnational extractive corporations	⁴³	2015	Research Handbook on Human Rights and the Environment	5	Book Chapter
9	Curbing supply-chain human rights violations through trade and due diligence. Possible WTO concerns raised by the EU conflict minerals regulation	⁴⁴	2017	Journal of World Trade	5	Article

³⁷ Malta and Beyrer, "The HIV Epidemic and Human Rights Violations in Brazil."

³⁸ Heupel, "With Power Comes Responsibility: Human Rights Protection in United Nations Sanctions Policy."

³⁹ Bradley Rudkin et al., "Hide-and-Seek in Corporate Disclosure: Evidence from Negative Corporate Incidents," *Corporate Governance (Bingley)* 19, no. 1 (2019): 158–75, <https://doi.org/10.1108/CG-05-2018-0164>.

⁴⁰ Russell, *Incorporating Social Rights in Development: Transnational Corporations and the Right to Water*.

⁴¹ Idemudia and Kwakyewah, "Analysis of the Canadian National Corporate Social Responsibility Strategy: Insights and Implications."

⁴² Augenstein, "Negotiating the Hard/Soft Law Divide in Business and Human Rights: The Implementation of the UNGPs in the European Union."

⁴³ Simons, "Selectivity in Law-Making: Regulating Extraterritorial Environmental Harm and Human Rights Violations by Transnational Extractive Corporations."

⁴⁴ Partiti and van Der Velde, "Curbing Supply-Chain Human Rights Violations through Trade and Due Diligence. Possible WTO Concerns Raised by the EU Conflict Minerals Regulation."

10	Multinational Corporations and the Politics of International Trade in Multidisciplinary Perspective	⁴⁵	2020	Business and Politics	5	Article
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Source: Scopus, 2022.

Table 7 shows a list of the 10 articles with the highest number of citations relating to the settlement of gross human rights violations. The article entitled “Neglected diseases, civil conflicts, and the right to health” from The Lancet of Public Health ⁴⁶ has the highest number of citations with a total of 94 citations. This article discusses health management policies and the government's role in relation to inter-ethnic conflict which became the beginning of the spread of infectious diseases. The result of the research indicates that the poor role of the government in handling infectious diseases and the existence of political justification for committing violence against patients of a disease ⁴⁷. The ⁵⁵ article “The HIV Epidemic and Human Rights Violations in Brazil” written by Malta and Beyrer from the *Journal of the International AIDS Society* is in second position with a total of 23 citations. This article looks at the policy of coercion and acts of violence against drug users by the government compared to the prison policy that has reduced HIV and drug cases in Brazil ⁴⁸.

The article in the third position is “With Power Comes Responsibility: Human rights Protection in United Nations Sanctions Policy” from European Journal of International Relations ⁴⁹ with a total of 20 citations. The article highlights the development of mechanisms for protecting human rights violations by international organizations, shifting the role of the state which is considered traditional. By raising several cases of the Security Council and the European Union, the article recommends the need to institutionalize the involvement of international organizations in protecting against national human rights violations ⁵⁰. Some of the preceding articles demonstrate a connection between infectious diseases⁵¹, neglected diseases⁵², social conditions in society⁵³, and the roles of government and non-government actors in combating these diseases⁵⁴. Even the government's dominant role has the potential to result in human rights violations.

⁴⁵ Ballor and Yildirim, “Multinational Corporations and the Politics of International Trade in Multidisciplinary Perspective.”

⁴⁶ Beyrer et al., “Neglected Diseases, Civil Conflicts, and the Right to Health.”

⁴⁷ Beyrer et al.

⁴⁸ Malta and Beyrer, “The HIV Epidemic and Human Rights Violations in Brazil.”

⁴⁹ Heupel, “With Power Comes Responsibility: Human Rights Protection in United Nations Sanctions Policy.”

⁵⁰ Heupel.

⁵¹ Li et al., “Research Progress and Future Agenda of COVID-19 in Tourism and Hospitality : A Timely Bibliometric Review”; Malta and Beyrer, “The HIV Epidemic and Human Rights Violations in Brazil.”

⁵² Beyrer et al., “Neglected Diseases, Civil Conflicts, and the Right to Health.”

⁵³ Li et al., “Research Progress and Future Agenda of COVID-19 in Tourism and Hospitality : A Timely Bibliometric Review”; Wallach et al., “HHR Viewpoint Address Exacerbated Health Disparities and Risks to LGBTQ + Individuals during COVID-19.”

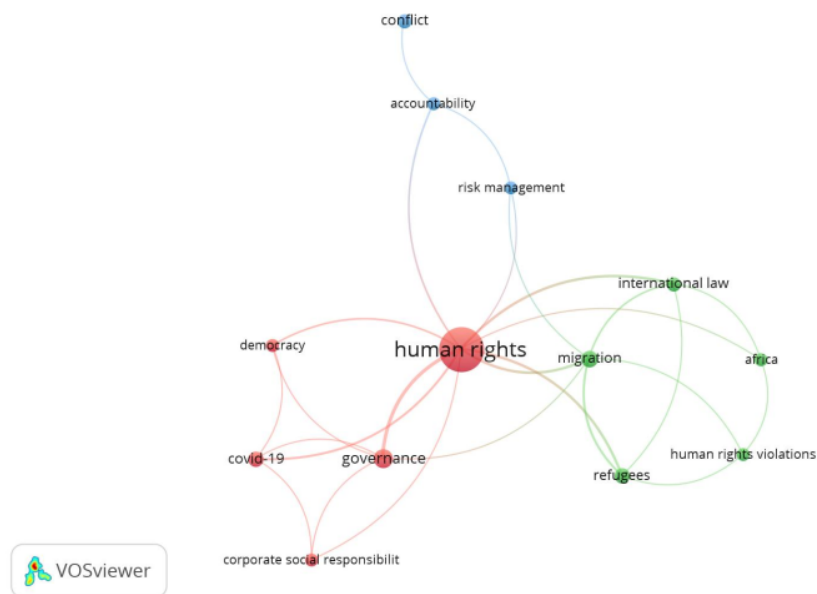
⁵⁴ Raylenn Nuckolls and Leticia Villarreal Sosa, “Human Rights, Collaborative Advocacy, and a Global Approach to Practice: Lessons from a Field Experience in Indonesia,” *Journal of Human Rights and Social Work* 6, no. 1 (2021): 82–89, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41134-020-00149-7>; Augenstein, “Negotiating the Hard/Soft Law Divide in Business and Human Rights: The Implementation of the UNGPs in the European Union”; Russell, *Incorporating Social Rights in Development: Transnational Corporations and the Right to Water*; Heupel, “With Power Comes Responsibility: Human Rights

The most influential articles that were netted in the search also showed information that differed from the definition of gross human rights violations. Most of the articles that were netted explained about the failure of the state to guarantee human rights, and violations of human rights by the state, either directly or indirectly. Human rights violations by the government aimed at the disease's condition and the status of society have not portrayed the conditions of gross human rights violations that occurred in Indonesia, the majority of which occurred due to separatist movements, religious sects considered heretical by the government, and conflicts between citizens and the government because they smelled SARA⁵⁵.

3.1.6. Keyword Analysis

The mapping of articles relating to the settlement of gross violation of human right that has been publicized until 2022 is illustrated in the keyword cluster marked with different colors and number of nodes. Figure number 4 shows that based on co-occurrence by authors' keywords, with the keyword "Human Rights" stands out compared to other words. Visualization based on analytical result using VosViewer, the wider the circle size, the more frequently the keyword appear. Keywords with the same color indicate that they are in the same cluster and are closely related to other keywords.

Figure 5. Keyword Network Visualization



Source: processed by authors, 2022

Protection in United Nations Sanctions Policy”; Idemudia and Kwakyewah, “Analysis of the Canadian National Corporate Social Responsibility Strategy: Insights and Implications.”

⁵⁵ Dony Setiawan, “Ombudsman finds Maladministration in Talangsari Massacre ‘Peace Declaration,’” The Jakarta Post, 2019, <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2019/12/06/ombudsman-finds-maladministration-in-talangsari-massacre-peace-declaration.html>; Amiruddin Amiruddin, “Komnas HAM , Investigating Serious Human Rights Violations : Dynamics and Challenges,” *Journal of Southeast Asian Human Rights* 5, no. December (2021): 244–54, <https://doi.org/10.19184/jseahr>.

The image shows that there are 3 clusters, where the first cluster is marked with 5 nodes in red which focuses on human rights, governance, democracy, Covid 19 and Corporate Social Responsibility. The first cluster, denoted by a thicker line, depicts the relationship between human rights and governance. This demonstrates the importance of governance in dealing with human rights violations. According to Nuckols & Sosa, and Bartunek's research, the handling of recent human rights violations cannot be carried out unilaterally by the state but requires the involvement of community actors and non-state actors in order to realize collaborative advocacy⁵⁶. Since that human rights infractions are always handled through the courts, this circumstance becomes novel. Several researchers have revealed that developing solutions to human rights violations through non-judicial mechanisms or collaboration can be done through collaborative lawyering carried out by the government with indigenous communities in the Amazon Forest in the face of multinational corporations⁵⁷, collaborative advocacy to protect civilians affected by conflict impacts such as those in Syria, Yemen, South Sudan, and Myanmar⁵⁸, and through the role of civil society organizations to hold consultative meetings⁵⁹. In the same cluster, the importance of democracy in protecting and enforcing human rights⁶⁰ because democracy is a political system that rewards essential human rights, the struggle to sustain democracy is an attempt by mankind to ensure and protect their human rights⁶¹. The second cluster is characterized with 5 nodes in green which focuses on international law, immigration, refugee, Africa, and human rights violation. While the third Cluster is marked with 3 nodes in blue which focuses on risk management, accountability, and conflict. The result of this research is illustrated by overlay visualization based on co-occurrence by the author's keywords. Figure 5 is the density network which indicates the level of research based on co-occurrence by author's keyword. The more concentrated the color in certain keywords shows the relevance of research conducted on these keywords.

Figure 6. Keyword Density Visualization

⁵⁶ Jean M Bartunek, Pennie G. Foster-Fishman, and Christopher B. Keys, "Using Collaborative Advocacy to Foster Intergroup Cooperation: A Joint Insider-Outsider Investigation," *Human Relations* 49, no. 6 (1996); Nuckolls and Villarreal Sosa, "Human Rights, Collaborative Advocacy, and a Global Approach to Practice: Lessons from a Field Experience in Indonesia."

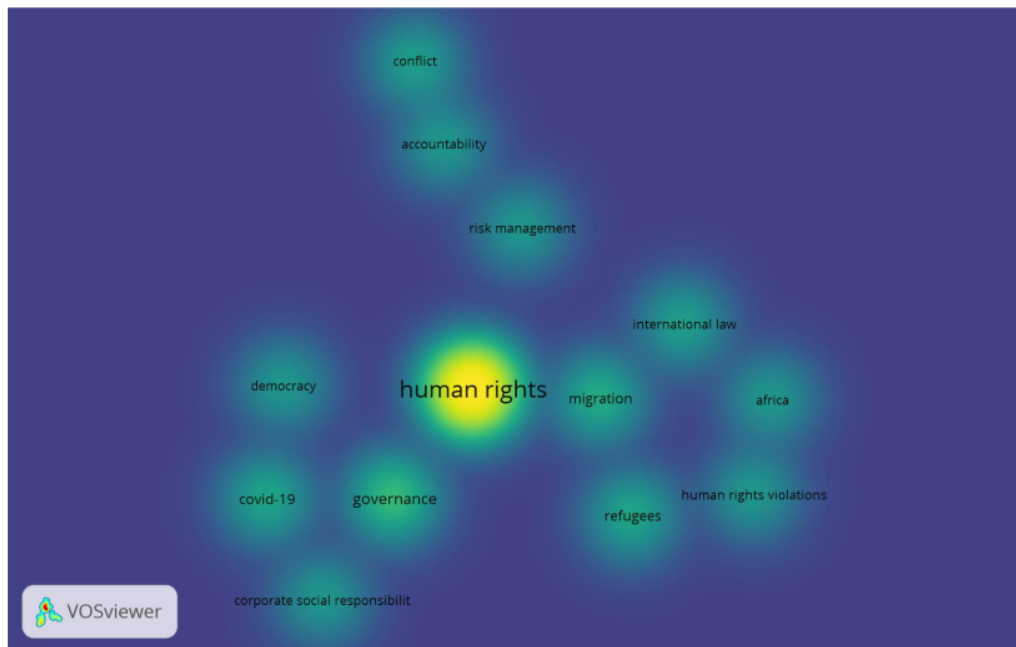
⁵⁷ Marissa Vahlg and Benjamin Hoffman, "Collaborative Lawyering in Transnational Human Rights Advocacy," *Clinical Law Review*, 2014, 1–28.

⁵⁸ Victoria Metcalfe-hough, "Collaborative Advocacy between Humanitarian and Human Rights Actors Opportunities and Challenges," no. October (2021).

⁵⁹ Lorna Davidson and Raj Purohitt, "Note from the Field The Zimbabwean Human Rights Crisis : A Collaborative Approach to International Advocacy," no. February 2004 (243): 1–24.

⁶⁰ Neil A. Englehart, "State Capacity, State Failure, and Human Rights," *Journal of Peace Research* 46, no. 2 (2009): 163–80, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022343308100713>.

⁶¹ Fikre Jesus Amahazion, "Human Trafficking: The Need for Human Rights and Government Effectiveness in Enforcing Anti-Trafficking," *Global Crime* 16, no. 3 (2015): 167–96, <https://doi.org/10.1080/17440572.2015.1019613>.



Source: processed by authors, 2022

The above image shows that the research relating to gross violation of human rights conducted until 2022, mostly uses the keyword human rights. There is no topic that is researched with many keywords, except by including the keyword human rights in the research.

3.2. ⁸ Patterns of Gross Human Rights Violations Settlements

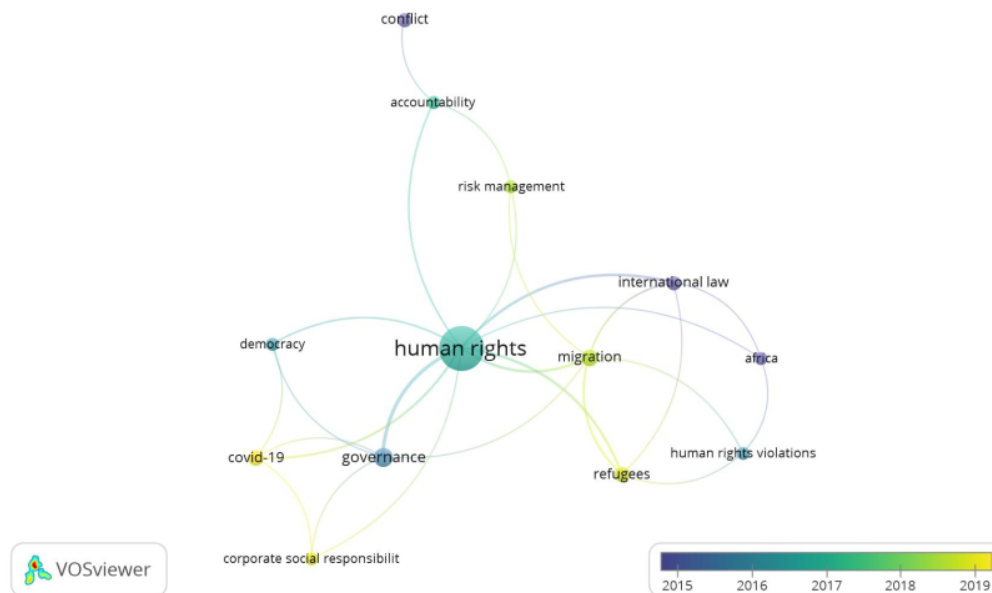
Prior to 2010, egregious human rights breaches were dealt with judicially or through courts in numerous countries across the world⁶². This is due to the fact that the affected victims continue to demand that the perpetrators of human rights violations be tried and punished in accordance with the judge's judgment⁶³. Furthermore, pressure from the international community was applied to countries with cases to investigate perpetrators of grave human rights breaches⁶⁴.

Figure 7. Keyword Overlay Visualization

⁴³ International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), "Achieving Justice⁴³ for Gross Human Rights Violations in Cambodia Baseline Study, October 2017" (Geneva⁶⁸ 17); International Commission of Jurists, "Civil Remedies for Gross Human Rights Violations," *International Commission of Jurists* (Geneva, 2018), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315203454-19>.

⁶³ Englehart, "State Capacity, State Failure, and Human⁶⁹ Rights."

⁶⁴ Jorge Contesse, "Settling Human Rights Violations," *Harvard International Law Journal* 60, no. 2 (2019): 317–75.



Source: processed by authors, 2022

Meanwhile, the term governance has emerged in egregious human rights breaches since 2015 (see figure 6). Governance in gross human rights breaches is carried out through a process of reconciliation between impacted victims and the government, which includes satisfying all of the requirements of victims of previous crimes, including social, psychological, economic, and environmental situations. Some analysts believe that this can be accomplished through non-judicial procedures including collaboration between government and non-government parties⁶⁵. On the one hand, the collaboration arose from the shared goal of the government and non-state entities to handle issues as rapidly as possible. Yet, because not all of the players involved have the same resources, a collaborative procedure is required to limit the danger of actors engaging in advocacy⁶⁶. As a result, some professionals refer to this method of teamwork as collaborative advocacy or collaborative lawyering.

Figure 7 indicates the different trends in publications relating to human rights in which human rights governance has been studied since 2015. Meanwhile, recent research relating to human rights has always been linked to refugee and covid-19 pandemic. In other side, international law, conflict and Africa are topics that emerge⁶⁵ 2015-2016. Moreover, figure 6 shows that research relating to human rights, the issue of refugee, Covid-19 and corporate social responsibility policy are topics that have emerged in 2019 to date which is marked with a yellow node. It appears that recent research linking

⁶⁵ Metcalfe-hough, “Collaborative Advocacy between Humanitarian and Human Rights Actors Opportunities and Challenges”; Davidson and Purohitt, “Note from the ⁶⁷ld The Zimbabwean Human Rights Crisis: A Collaborative Approach to International Advocacy”; Bartunek, Foster-Fishman, and Keys, “Using Collaborative Advocacy to Foster Intergroup Cooperation: A Joint Insider-Outsider Investigation”; Nuckolls and Villarreal Sosa, “Human Rights, Collaborative Advocacy, and a Global Approach to Practi¹⁰Lessons from a Field Experience in Indonesia.”

⁶⁶ Chris Ansell and Alison Gash, “Collaborative Platforms as a Governance Strategy,” *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory* 28, no. 1 (2018): 16–32, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jopart/mux030>.

CSR policies with Covid-19 has been carried out. During the Covid-19 pandemic, CSR initiatives led in a growth in the psychological capital of working people and increased the perception of security of firm management⁶⁷. Thus, some premium and middle-class hotels issued CSR policies for the community, staff and customers during the Covid-19 epidemic to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic which resulted in potential human rights abuses⁶⁸. Meanwhile, there has been no human rights research linking CSR policies to refugee management. Human rights research related to refugees is only related to international law (2015), migration (2018), and human rights violations (2019).

3.3. Possibility Patterns of Handling Gross Human Rights Violations Implemented in Indonesia

The settlement of gross human rights violations that occurred in several countries through a collaborative mechanism between the government and other actors for the affected victims seems to be replicated in the handling of gross human rights violations in Indonesia. Meeting the needs of affected victims by the government requires the involvement of many actors, both state and non-state. In addition, the reconciliation process requires the role of community leaders and religious leaders. In practice in Indonesia, there were 11 (eleven) cases of gross human rights violations including 1) the 1965/1966 incident; 2) the mysterious shooting events of 1982-1985; 3) the 1989 Talangsari incident; 4) the 1989 Rumoh Geudong incident; 5) 1999 KKA Intersection Event; 6) May 1998 riots; 7) Trisakti, Semanggi I, and Semanggi II 1998 incidents; 9) Wasior 2000-2001 and Wamena 2003 incidents; 10) 2003 Jambu Keupok incident; and 11) the 2004 Paniai Incident.

All of the gross human rights violations above have not been resolved by a judicial mechanism so that a non-judicial mechanism can be another alternative. Non-judicial mechanisms with collaboration have proven successful in handling minor human rights violations in the context of fulfilling the rights of education social workers⁶⁹. In addition, there are several central government policies to immediately resolve gross human rights violations in Indonesia. The policy is in the form of Presidential Decree Number 17 of 2022 concerning the Formation of a Team for the Non-Judicial Resolution of Past Serious Human Rights Violations.

Collaboration in handling gross human rights violations in Indonesia is carried out by meeting the needs and rehabilitation of affected victims. Therefore, multi-stakeholder involvement is important. For example, psychological and environmental rehabilitation requires the Ministry of Health, Association of Psychiatrists, Religious Leaders, and Local Community Leaders. The economic aspect will involve the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of SMEs and NGOs. The same applies to the fulfillment of other aspects.

⁶⁷ Yan Mao et al., "Effects of Tourism CSR on Employee Psychological Capital in the COVID-19 Crisis: From the Perspective of Conservation of Resources Theory," *Current Issues in Tourism* 24, no. 19 (2021): 2716–34, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2020.1770706>; Viachaslau Filimonau, Belen Derqui, and Jose Matute, "The COVID-19 Pandemic and Organisational Commitment of Senior Hotel Managers," *International Journal of Hospitality Management* 91, no. August (2020): 102659, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2020.102659>.

⁶⁸ Li et al., "Research Progress and Future Agenda of COVID-19 in Tourism and Hospitality: A Timely Bibliometric Review."

⁶⁹ Nuckolls and Villarreal Sosa, "Human Rights, Collaborative Advocacy, and a Global Approach to Practice: Lessons from a Field Experience in Indonesia."

4. Conclusion

Up to 2022, research focusing on the settlement of gross human rights violations has grown significantly in number. United States becomes the country with the highest number of publications. In addition, Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Md, United States is the organization that paid the most attention and influence on the issue of the settlement of gross violations of human rights. In addition, *Social Science and Medicine* is the journal publisher that highly focused on the issue of the settlement of gross violations of human rights. Based on the number of publications, Professor C. Beyrer from the United States has the highest number of publications and the most influential researcher related to the topic of settlement of gross human rights violations. Based on density visualization, research on human rights violations is still a relevant research topic until today. Based on the co-occurrence and overlay visualization, future research related to human rights in the future can be carried out with a focus on CSR policies in handling refugees. In addition, research related to the handling of human rights violations through non-judicial mechanisms is interesting to do. In the Indonesian context, resolution of gross human rights violations through non-judicial mechanisms can be carried out in collaboration to meet the needs of affected victims by involving multi-stakeholders. Actors in collaboration process should be derived from state and non-state actors which formalized in the President decree. So that there is a change in regulation regarding the involvement of actors who have been working in the context of handling gross human rights violations.

This research has several limitations that needs to be considered, particularly bibliometric analysis with regards to the topic on settlement of gross human rights violations is limited from Scopus database. While the Scopus database is certainly among the largest databases with regards to scientific literature, it is highly likely that the database does not exhaustively include all existing literatures related to the settlement of gross human rights violations. Hence, it is recommended that future research also include other databases, such as Web of Science or Google Scholar for a more comprehensive overview of the literature.

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