

A Study of Human Rights from the Perspective of Bibliometric Analysis of Research Publications from 2020-2025

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Abstract: This study stems from the background of the importance of human rights as fundamental rights that need to be protected and fulfilled, especially in a global era fraught with challenges such as armed conflict, discrimination, and misuse of technology. This study uses a quantitative design with a bibliometric method, conducted in September 2025, with primary data sources consisting of 961 articles from the Crossref database from 2020 to 2025, supported by secondary data from academic literature. Research tools used include the Publish or Perish (PoP) and Vos Viewer applications, while data analysis was conducted using descriptive qualitative methods. The results show that the development of human rights publications from 2020 to 2025 is fluctuating but increasing, with scientific journals as the dominant source (80%). Five active researchers were identified, including Saharuddin Daming (5 articles), Zainal Abidin Pakpahan (5 articles), Rida Ista Sitepu (8 articles), Mitro Subroto (5 articles), and Suryaningsi (7 articles). Developing topics include the constitution, human rights principles, and legal quality. Future studies may focus on issues such as international conventions, political rights, gender equality, and the death penalty. The limitations of this study lie in the lack of use of international databases such as Scopus and the limitations of the analysis tools. Recommendations are directed towards the use of global data, more sophisticated analysis applications, and spatial mapping of human rights publications in the future.

Keywords: Bibliometric Research; Human Rights; Research Publications.

Introduction

Al-Muhyi is one of the 99 beautiful names of Allah *Azza wa Jalla* as God in the Islamic perspective, meaning that He is the Giver of Life (Alhusseini, 2022; Alturki, 2021; Kareem & Alhusseini, 2024; Kidwai, 2015; Mustafa, 2024). With this name, He created all living things, including humans, through His power. Humans came into existence from nothingness, which, from a biological perspective, means that they were originally

created from a clot of blood and exponentially developed into complete, perfect human beings (Haikal et al., 2025; Mufida, 2025; Murtaza & Syahputra, 2023). Tracing its root word, life is taken from Sanskrit, namely *hīdūp*, which means to *breathe or to exist*, while life refers to the state of life itself (Achmad, 2017; Endraswara, 2018). Terminologically, life is defined as the existence of a creature through biological activities, while living refers to the totality of experiences, connections,

and purposes of the creature's existence (Allien, 2012; Kholik, 2025).

Entering the 21st century, we are moving towards an increasingly dynamic era, especially in this age of artificial intelligence and technological advancement. Life and livelihood have become crucial issues that are highlighted by various parties, especially for the global community, making it a fundamental right for humans to live and develop, better known as human rights. Human rights, etymologically speaking, are rights inherent to human beings from birth, without distinction based on race, religion, status, or gender (Brook et al., 2020; Cargas, 2019; Flikschuh, 2016; Huda, Nurhuda, et al., 2025; Odysseos & Selmeczi, 2015). Definitively, human rights are a basic tool for human individuals that must be respected, protected, and fulfilled by various parties with the aim of maintaining their dignity (Björö, 2025; Gumbo, 2024; Veal, 2025). Several parties have also expressed their views on human rights, with John Locke stating that they are the basis of human rights to life, liberty, and property (Sasan, 2021; Schouls, 2018), while Montesquieu viewed human rights as emphasizing the importance of a life protected through the roles of power (Cambridge University Press, 2017; Douglass, 2012; Rahe, 2012), and Ir. Soekarno saw human rights as an integral part of social justice that cannot be separated (Alvat, 2019; Basari, 2025; Sugirman et al., 2025). Historically, human rights began with the Magna Carta in 1215, the American Declaration of Independence in 1776, and culminated in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 (Hoffmann, 2016; Oxford University Press, 2012).

Legally and formally, human rights are protected by several legal bases, including the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the United Nations Special Conventions (Cambridge University Press, 2013; Hughes, 2011; Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, 2023; Şener, 2021), the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution that independence and basic human rights are a gift from God (Ceswara & Wiyatno, 2018; Muni, 2020), Articles 28A-28J of the 1945

Constitution (Khoirunnisa, 2024; Wongkar et al., 2023), MPR Decree No. XVII/MPR/1998 on Human Rights (Laurensius, 2017; Wilujeng, 2013), Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (Sardol, 2014; Sudiarta, 2024), and Law No. 26 of 2000 concerning Human Rights Courts (Pakpahan, 2017; Yunara, 2019). Based on these legal foundations, human rights target several dimensions, including: (1) universality, which applies to all people and everything without discrimination, (2) freedom as a constitutionally guaranteed focal point, (3) welfare, which is also a focus for individuals to have economic, social, and cultural rights, and (4) justice, which is also a dimension of human rights itself, where equality, dignity, and fair legal protection for everyone must be upheld (Hassoun, 2012; Henrard, 2016; Stenner, 2011).

To complete a comprehensive view, we also review the description of human rights from Western and Islamic perspectives. In the Western view, human rights emphasize individual freedom and equality before the law, while in the Islamic view, human rights are fundamental rights that originate from God (*Allah Azza wa Jalla*) and include the rights to life, honor, justice, and moral responsibility (Andrabi, 2016; Mayer, 2013; Oba, 2012; Sheraz et al., 2025; Souaiaia, 2021). Like the other side of a coin that is not entirely beautiful, human rights face challenges and problems, especially in today's digital era, where several global human rights issues have been recorded, including: (1) armed conflicts that result in mass human rights violations, (2) racial, gender, and religious discrimination, (3) the rise of human trafficking and child exploitation, (4) the misuse of digital technology that targets privacy and freedom of expression, and (5) poor law enforcement in several countries (Kattel, 2022; Short et al., 2015). Locally in Indonesia, issues such as intolerance, social disparities, vulnerable protection of minority groups, and violence by officials against their own citizens also occur (McGregor & Setiawan, 2019; Setiawan, 2022).

Considering the various issues surrounding human rights, both globally and in Indonesia, it is necessary to find solutions to overcome them. One of the many things that can be done is to review them from an academic perspective. Academic

review is urgent for several reasons, including: (1) universal moral foundations, (2) legal bases applied nationally and internationally, (3) efforts to protect human dignity, (4) the foundations of democracy and justice, and (5) a compass for multidisciplinary research to formulate solutions to human rights violations (Fukuda-Parr et al., 2014; Langford, 2018; McMahon & Ascherio, 2012; Winkler & Williams, 2017). Various parties have conducted studies on human rights through academic reviews based on research conducted, including: (1) Kaniz Fatima, et al (2024) through bibliometric analysis of publication data from Scopus of 5,458 documents from 1963-2022 found that issues related to public health, HIV/AIDS, mental health, and ethics were the dominant topics developed in relation to human rights. The United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia were the top four countries covering these topics. There was a large gap in spatial distribution and collaboration, with northern countries having more power and southern countries having less, which presents opportunities for future collaboration. (2) Debalina et al. (2024), through the same bibliometric analysis of 437 documents from the Scopus database from 2020 to 2023, found that several authors were identified as contributing to research studies related to the impact of COVID-19 on health rights, namely Forman, L, McMellon, C, and Van Hout MC. The countries most frequently cited in the publications were the United States, Canada, and China. The most frequently studied issues include humans, pandemics, and human rights, while the less frequently studied themes include epidemics, viral diseases, and the coronavirus. (3) The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (2023) analyzed various interdisciplinary literature from the WoS database, Google Scholar, and Search Engine, which were compared with Scopus, DOAJ, and Portal Garuda, totaling 7,056 research publications, concluded that there was an increase in interest in the relationship between climate change, human mobility, and human rights, which were widely studied during the 2015-2023 period, and identified a research gap, such as climate refugee protection policies, as a suggestion for future studies.

From the three preliminary studies, the research positions have similarities, namely that the focus of the study is related to human rights and the research method is similar, namely bibliometric research. The difference lies in the publication history range, which is from 2020 to 2025 (the last 5 years) from the Crossref database as a differentiator and a novelty of this study. The research was guided by several research questions, including: (1) How have publications on human rights research developed from 2020 to 2025? (2) What are the sources of scientific publications on human rights research from 2020 to 2025? (3) Who are the researchers who contributed to the publication of research on human rights from 2020 to 2025? (4) What are the developing and frequently studied topics on human rights in 2020-2025? and (5) How will the study of human rights develop in the future based on the results of bibliometric analysis? The objectives of this research are to examine the development of research publications on the topic of "human rights" through bibliometric analysis and to provide recommendations for future research on human rights to be developed further into programs, policies, services, and others.

Materials And Methods

This research was conducted in September 2025 with the aim of mapping the development of academic publications on the topic of human rights through a quantitative approach. The quantitative design was chosen because the data was analyzed based on quantification, namely in the form of measurable, calculated, and systematically processed numbers (Chapman & Rodden, 2023; Singh, 2025). Through a quantitative design, the study can illustrate publication trends objectively, including the number, distribution, and pattern of research relationships, thereby describing the actual conditions of the development of the issues being studied (Mukhopadhyay & Majumder, 2023; Nakai, 2025).

Specifically, the method used in this study is research bibliometrics, which is a quantitative analysis method of academic publications that aims

to map writing patterns, authors, research topics, and the direction of study development (Huda et al., 2024; Huda, Mulyani, et al., 2025). The primary data in this study consisted of 978 articles on human rights from the Crossref database, while the secondary data came from books, journal articles, proceedings, papers, theses, dissertations, research reports, and valid internet sources.

The analysis used in this study after the data was obtained was qualitative descriptive analysis, which describes and explains the research findings in narrative form or in the form of statements (Hoda, 2024; Huda, Hamdi, et al., 2025) rather than numbers based on quantitative results obtained from bibliometric analysis in order to obtain comprehensive meaning and objectives. In addition, the research process also used research tools, namely the Publish or Perish (PoP) application to extract publication data from Crossref, Vos Viewer to perform network analysis and data visualization, and the researcher himself as a key instrument in interpreting the results. In more detail, the research design using the bibliometric research method can be seen in the steps in Figure 1 below:

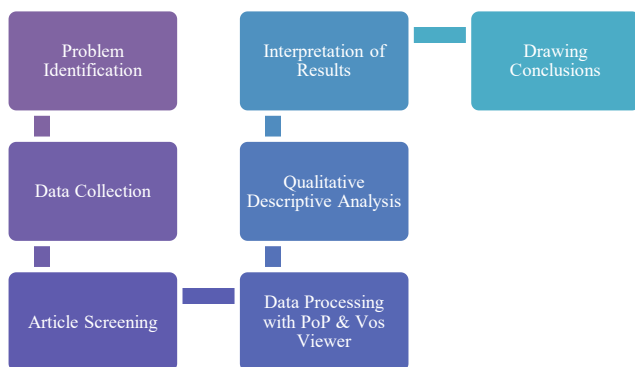


Figure 1. Research Process Using Bibliometric Research Methods (Alyahya, 2024; Cock et al., 2025)

Results And Discussion

Development of Research Publications on Human Rights 2020-2025

The first research finding was to identify and investigate the development of research on the topic of human rights in 978 published articles from the Crossref database using the Publish or

Perish (PoP) application version 8.18 as primary data extracted in APA Word format, as shown in Figure 2 below:



Figure 2. 978 Publications on Human Rights from the Crossref Database, 2020-2025

The analysis process was carried out manually by the researcher himself by looking at the publications produced each year from 2020 to 2025, along with reviewing whether there were duplicate articles, inconsistencies between publications and the theme being studied, or anonymous (unidentified) articles as part of the bibliometric analysis review process itself, namely the screening of articles as primary data. From the process carried out, the results of the 978 publications were as follows:

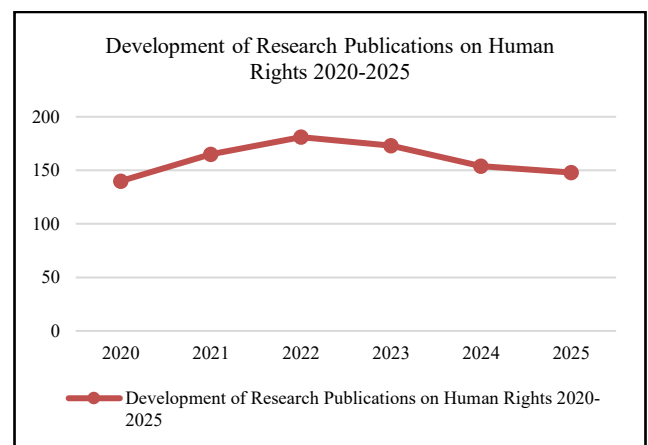


Figure 3. Development of Research Publications on Human Rights 2020-2025

Based on the graph shown in Figure 3 above, with developments in research on human rights from a total of 978 published articles, there were 17 published articles that did not meet the criteria, including 3 articles that did not discuss human rights, 4 articles with duplicate years, 7 articles

with duplicate publications, and 3 articles identified as anonymous. Of the 17 publications, the total number of 978 articles was reduced by 17 articles to a net total of 961 articles. Details of the development of research publications on human rights include: In 2020, 140 articles were published, in 2021 there were 165, increasing to 181 articles in 2022, decreasing slightly by 8 points to 173 articles in 2023, declining again in 2024 to 154 articles, and declining further to 148 in 2025.

Findings regarding the development of human rights research throughout 2020-2025 tend to fluctuate and, when viewed at a glance, continue to increase. This is due to several factors, including growing public awareness of citizens' rights, the active role of human rights institutions both nationally and internationally, and the massive growth of digital technology, which has expanded access to information and services related to legal advocacy (Ramcharan, 2021; Roberts Lyer, 2019; Smith & Goodhart, 2024). This is reinforced by the findings of a study by Faturohman, et al (2024), which found that even though regulations regarding human rights are increasingly robust, violations still occur frequently, especially in the political, legal, and social spheres. Similarly, findings by RM Bagus Trisardono (2020) state that human rights protection in the Indonesian legal system has been effective but has experienced obstacles in its implementation in the courts. Therefore, based on these two findings, this study concludes that human rights issues continue to be explored, developed, and are likely to increase both nationally and internationally with the occurrence of several conflicts, especially in countries experiencing disputes or war.

Sources of Scientific Publications on Human Rights Research for 2020-2025

The second finding of this study is to identify sources of scientific publications from research on human rights throughout 2020-2025 by analyzing 961 publications (clean data) extracted in APA Reference format from the Publish or Perish (PoP) application version 8.18, which were then manually examined by researchers. The results are as follows:

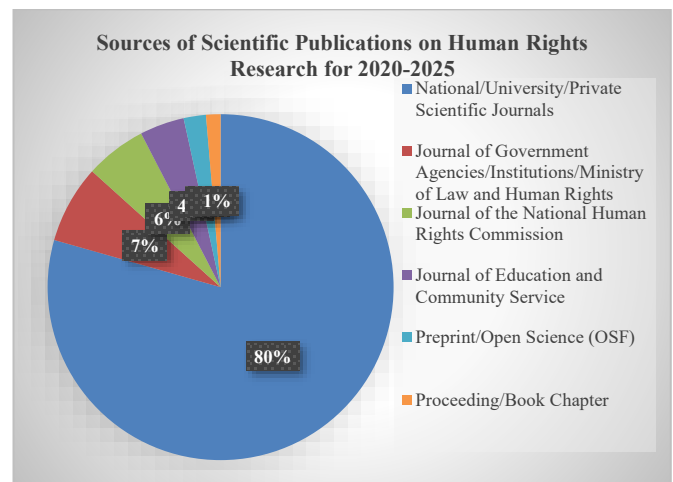


Figure 4. Sources of Scientific Publications on Human Rights Research for 2020-2025

Based on Figure 4 above, there are 6 sources of scientific publications on human rights research from 2020 to 2025, including 763 articles in national/university/private scientific journals, 70 articles in journals published by institutions/government agencies/the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 55 articles in the National Human Rights Commission journal, 40 articles in education and community service journals, 20 articles in preprint/open science (OSF) form, and 13 articles in proceedings/book chapter format, for a total of 961 articles.

In terms of quantity, scientific journals are the dominant source of publications among other sources, accounting for 80% (763 sources). Upon further examination, publications in the form of journals specifically in the field of human rights play a very urgent role because they are a scientific medium for disseminating research findings, academic reviews, strengthening the legitimacy of a law, and a forum for providing credible policy and advocacy bases (Peruginelli et al., 2021; Tran & Aytac, 2021; Yumnam & Singh, 2024). An important example of the importance of journal-based scientific publications in human rights is the discussion on "The Role of Companies in Protecting Human Rights During the Covid-19 Pandemic" published in the Novelty Law Journal in 2022, which is interesting to study (Hijriani et al., 2022). Another example is the discussion on "International Human Rights Agreements in Promoting Gender Equality for Women's Empowerment" published in the West Science Law

and Human Rights Journal in 2023, which has also become the focus of attention for the world, especially in the field of law (Sari, 2023).

Researchers Research on Human Rights 2020-2025

The third finding of this research is an investigation of researchers who contributed to publishing the results their research results, specifically examining human rights throughout 2020-2025 by analyzing 961 article publications from the Crossref database, which were extracted and stored in RIS format and elaborated using the Vos Viewer version 1.6.20 application. The steps are as follows: Open the Vos Viewer application → then on the first screen, select the “Create” menu → then select the “Create a map based bibliographic data” menu, followed by the “Read data from reference manager files” menu → then select the “Data Source (read data from type RIS)” menu → then “Counting Method” → and finally select the menu “Full Counting-Maximum Number of Authors (25)-Minimum number of documents per author (2)” (Hamdi et al., 2024). After the RIS-formatted data was entered into the Vos Viewer application using the steps above, the results showed that out of 1250 researchers, 5 researchers were selected, as can be seen in the following image:



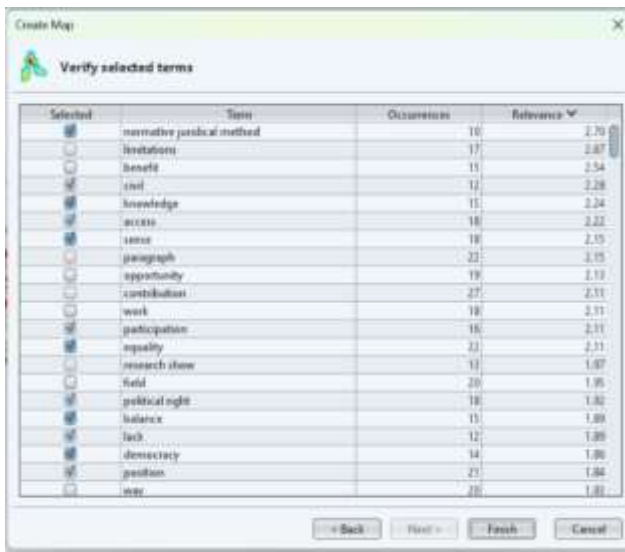
Figure 5. Researchers on Human Rights for 2020-2025

Based on Figure 5 above, using the Network Visualization display mode of the Vos Viewer application, the five researchers are: (1) Saharuddin Daming, a Doctor from UIKA Bogor with expertise in Law and a total of 5 publications, (2) Zainal Abidin Pakpahan, an academic from Labuhanbatu University with expertise in Constitutional Law, Law and Human Rights, Arbitration and APS with

a total of 5 articles published, (3) Rida Ista Sitepu from Nusa Putra University with expertise in Law with a total of 8 articles published, (4) Mitro Subroto, an academic from the Correctional Science Polytechnic with expertise in Correctional Science and Prison with a total of 5 publications, and finally (5) Suryaningsi, an academic from Mulawarman University with expertise in Mining and Environmental Law, Constitutional Law, Legal Philosophy, and Civic Education, with a total of 7 publications.

Emerging and Widely Studied Topics on Human Rights in 2020-2025

The fourth finding of this study is the identification of issues that are widely studied, developed, and published on the topic of human rights. The identification process was carried out in the same way as the findings of active researchers who contributed, namely with the help of the Vos Viewer application with the following more detailed steps: First, select the create menu and create a map based on text data, then 961 publications were taken from the file manager in RIS reference format. Next, the Binary Counting method was selected with a minimum limit of 10 occurrences of a term, resulting in a total of 366 terms, of which the application automatically filtered back to 220 main terms (60%). Before the visualization stage, a “verify selected terms” menu appeared, where researchers reviewed the terms to ensure their relevance to the topic of human rights. After cleaning up irrelevant terms such as conjunctions and conjunctions, the final number of terms suitable for analysis was 104 items, as shown in Figure 6 below:



Selected	Term	Occurrences	Relevance
☒	normative juridical method	10	2.70
☒	limitations	17	2.67
☒	benefit	15	2.54
☒	cost	12	2.28
☒	knowledge	11	2.24
☒	access	18	2.22
☒	issue	18	2.15
☒	paragraph	22	2.15
☒	opportunity	19	2.13
☒	contribution	27	2.11
☒	work	19	2.11
☒	participation	16	2.11
☒	equality	22	2.11
☒	research show	11	1.97
☒	field	20	1.95
☒	political right	18	1.80
☒	balance	15	1.80
☒	lack	12	1.80
☒	democracy	14	1.80
☒	position	23	1.80
☒	new	27	1.80

Figure 6. 104 Term Item data from Binary Counting Results with Minimum Numbers of Occurrences of Terms and Number of Terms to be Selected that have been manually reviewed by the researcher

Next, from Figure 6 above, after selecting several items by considering the accuracy of the study topic surrounding human rights during the period from 2020 to 2025, the process can be continued as follows below:

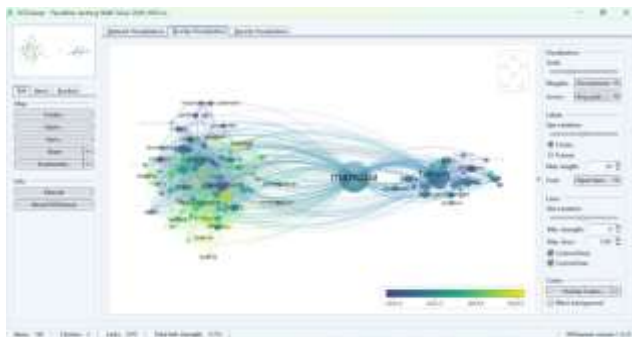


Figure 7. Emerging and Frequently Discussed Topics on Human Rights for 2020-2025

Based on Figure 7 above, through the Overlay Visualization display mode of the Vos Viewer application above, it was found through bright yellow circles and threads, among other items: tertiary legal material, Indonesian constitution, challenge, limitations, balance, human rights principles, and quality. These items are interpreted as topics that are frequently discussed and researched in relation to human rights during the period from 2020 to 2025, with research beginning to develop from 2023 to the present in 2025.

Development of Studies on Human Rights in the Future from Bibliometric Analysis Results

The final finding of this study is an effort to provide suggestions and recommendations for the future that can be reviewed and developed from topics related to human rights from a bibliometric analysis review. Several suggestions, inputs, and recommendations were made using the Vos Viewer application to analyze 961 publications on human rights from the Crossref database in RI format, following the same steps as topics that are widely studied and developed in the Vos Viewer application, with a slight difference in the Choose type of data menu, where "Create a map based on text data" was selected. The results are as follows:

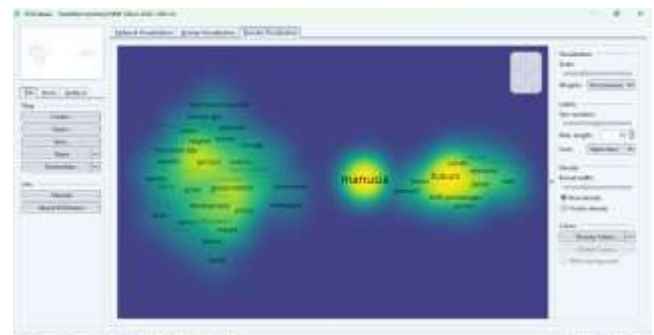


Figure 8. Opportunities for Future Development of Topics Related to Human Rights Issues

Based on Figure 8 above, using the Density Visualization display mode of the Vos Viewer application, it can be seen that there are several dark yellow circles (less bright) between items such as: international covenant, political right, normative juridical method, nation, guarantee, woman, democracy, formulation, equality, human dignity, literature study, sense, dignity, basic right, expression, welfare, access, important role, balance, human right principle, impact, awareness, policy, investigation, corruption, legal certainty, normative legal research, criminal code, marriage, women, recognition, hukuman mati, keadilan, sekolah, tindak pidana, and uud as topics/issues for future study that have the potential to be developed because the dim yellow color indicates that there are still few publications/studies produced by various parties.

Conclusions

The research conducted concluded several points. First, research development on human rights throughout the period from 2020 to 2025 experienced ups and downs and tended to increase, with a significant increase occurring in 2022 with 181 publications. Second, the sources of publications on human rights research were identified as 928 articles in electronic journals (e-journals), 20 articles in preprints (open science), and 13 articles in proceedings/book chapters, showing that journals dominated the sources of publications with a percentage of 80%.

The third conclusion of the study also identified five researchers who contributed to producing research studies on human rights from 2020 to 2025, including Saharudin Daming, an academic from UIKA Bogor with five publications, Zainal Abidin Pakpahan from Labuhan Ratu University with five articles, Rida Ista Sitepu from Nusa Putra University with 8 articles, Mitro Subroto from the Correctional Science Polytechnic with 5 articles, and Suryaningsi from Mulawarman University with 7 articles. Fourth, several topics that were frequently studied from issues concerning human rights throughout 2020-2025 were also identified, including tertiary legal material, the Indonesian constitution, challenges, limitations, balance, human rights principles, and quality. Finally, the fifth conclusion is that this study also succeeded in identifying several opportunities for future development of topics related to human rights based on bibliometric analysis, including: international covenant, political rights, normative juridical method, nation, guarantee, women, democracy, formulation, equality, human dignity, literature study, sense, dignity, basic rights, expression, welfare, access, important role, balance, human rights principles, impact, awareness, policy, investigation, corruption, legal certainty, normative legal research, criminal code, marriage, women, recognition, capital punishment, justice, schools, criminal acts, and the constitution.

Despite its success, the research also has several limitations, namely the lack of use of primary data sources such as international databases such as Scopus, Web of Science (WoS) and the like, the

simplicity of the bibliometric analysis used, namely Vos Viewer, and the need for other applications in the future to make it more comprehensive, and the lack of countries that publish studies on human rights.

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest concerning the publication of this article.

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