

## Looking at Seven Years of Published Research Through a Bibliometric Lens (JSEHR in Focus)

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Received: 2 March 2024; Revised: 31 January 2025; Accepted: 4 February 2025

**Abstract:** *This bibliometric review used Excel spreadsheet tabulations and the VOSviewer software to analyze 92 research articles from 2017 to 2023 to discover productivity patterns, collaboration networks, and research trends in JSEHR. The findings show a fluctuating production pattern of JSEHR's annual publications, reflecting the dynamics of contributions by human rights researchers in Southeast Asia. Examination of authorship patterns highlighted individual researcher dedication and collaborative efforts, with 51 single and 41 multi-author articles. The geographic distribution of authors involves 23 countries, and Indonesia emerges as the central contributor with 76 authors. The institutional affiliation analysis highlights the diversity of contributors from leading higher education institutions in various countries as well as government and non-government institutions. Exploration also detected a diversity of research methodologies, with conceptual-normative and juridical-sociological approaches as dominant. The Scopus database confirms the citation influence of JSEHR, with 71 indexed pieces of literature, 38 of which have citation data. Various global journals across disciplines reference this journal, contributing to its increasingly widespread impact. Relevant to future research directions, there are potential areas that researchers could hope in on further, such as transitional justice, disability rights, and environmental rights. In conclusion, this bibliometric analysis positions JSEHR as a significant platform for diverse and impactful research on human rights issues. To ensure the continued influence of this journal in shaping a comprehensive global narrative on human rights in the post-COVID-19 era, it is crucial to maintain its collaborative and interdisciplinary spirit as it navigates an evolving landscape.*

**Keywords:** *Bibliometric; Excel; JSEHR; Scopus; VOSviewer.*

### How to Cite:



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## **Introduction**

Southeast Asia, a region rich in cultural, ethnic, and political diversity, faces unique challenges in protecting human rights. For this reason, the Journal of Southeast Asian Human Rights (JSEAHR) exists to explore the various dimensions of these issues in the region. Through a holistic and interdisciplinary approach, JSEAHR aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the human rights dynamics in Southeast Asia, complementing the spectrum of journals that specialize in publishing research on human rights issues. It stands alongside other renowned journals that deeply discuss and analyze human rights issues on a global scale, such as Human Rights Quarterly, International Journal of Human Rights, Journal of Human Rights, Health and Human Rights, American Journal of International Law, Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights, European Journal of International Law, Human Rights Law Review, Journal of Business Ethics, and International Studies Quarterly, that have established reputations as critical sources of knowledge in the human rights domain (Severo et al., 2021).

JSEAHR has the added value of setting a particular focus on Southeast Asia that can enrich human rights discourse with local and contextual perspectives. The journal not only maps the challenges and developments of human rights in general but also explores the unique issues that arise amidst the complex dynamics in the region. It contributes a new dimension to understanding human rights issues by publishing the latest research findings to bridge the gap in the global understanding of human rights. In other words, JSEAHR does not simply add to the number of existing journals but provides a depth of knowledge and remarkable insight into human rights in Southeast Asia. As a

platform for the publication of research results, the journal seeks to play a strategic role in shaping policy, giving voice to the needs of marginalized groups, and stimulating deep critical thinking about human rights, thus becoming an integral part of the academic trajectory that seeks to present a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges and potential of upholding human rights in the Southeast Asian region.

The University of Jember manages JSEAHR in collaboration with the Indonesian Human Rights Lecturers Consortium (SEPAHAM Indonesia) and the Center for Human Rights, Multiculturalism, and Migration (CHRM2). Al Khanif from the University of Jember, one of the recognized experts in Indonesia with a profound academic proficiency in human rights and social issues within the Southeast Asian context, currently holds editorial leadership. Furthermore, he has demonstrated a solid dedication to upholding the quality and significance of JSEAHR in the realm of human rights issues, transforming it from a mere publication medium into an influential platform that enhances insights and comprehension of human rights issues amidst the intricate social, cultural, and political dynamics of Southeast Asia. The focus is not only limited to regional aspects but also considers global perspectives on human rights issues that can make valuable contributions to the development of thought and action in this domain.

Although initially established to promote the works of authors affiliated with SEPAHAM Indonesia, JSEAHR welcomes contributions from researchers worldwide who explore and discuss human rights issues of a general nature or directly related to the Southeast Asian context. This diversity of perspectives can add color to the journal's content,

reflecting the complexity and dynamism of the region. JSEHR publishes a new issue every six months, in June and December, offering regular contributions based on academic literature on human rights. One of the journal's hallmarks is its choice to provide open access to all published articles. The journal decided to ensure that all interested parties have free access to knowledge about human rights, which will significantly support advocacy and understanding of human rights at the global level.

The focus areas of JSEHR encompass a wide range of human rights issues. The journal's interdisciplinary approach allows for a holistic examination of the intersections between different human rights issues and their impact on the fulfillment of human rights in the Southeast Asian region. Addressing these diverse aspects, the journal contributes to a nuanced understanding of human rights challenges and advancements in the specified geographic area and beyond (Table 1).

JSEHR began its publication journey in 2017. The inaugural issue, Vol. 1 No. 1, June 2017, was a significant first step, containing five research articles covering various aspects and dimensions of human rights in the Southeast Asian region, particularly Indonesia and Thailand. The first issue did not include an editorial note, but all subsequent issues have included one. This type of document is essential as it reflects the contribution of the editorial thinking towards providing the context or direction needed to understand the review of issues in each research article and is a valuable addition that connects various perspectives and enriches the overall discussion of human rights.

JSEHR continues its contribution by releasing Vol. 1, No. 2 in December 2017. This edition features an editorial note from Al Khanif and includes six additional research articles that engage with the latest thinking and analysis on human rights in Southeast Asia. As such, 2017 was a milestone for JSEHR, with its initial publications creating a solid foundation for further development and signalling the journal's management's commitment to making JSEHR a productive and meaningful platform for exploring human rights issues in Southeast Asia and beyond. From the inaugural edition of Vol. 1 No. 1, June 2017, to Vol. 7 No. 2, December 2023, JSEHR has published 108 academic works in the form of 13 editorial notes, 92 research articles, and three book reviews, as presented in Figure 1.

In 2019, JSEHR achieved the significant milestone of being indexed by Scopus. This achievement marks an essential step in increasing the visibility and accessibility of the journal. It opens up wider opportunities for human rights researchers, academics, and practitioners to access quality published content. The Scopus indexation process began with the June 2019 issue of Vol. 3, No. 1. As of January 31, 2024, this prestigious database recorded 71 documents, including eight editorial notes and 63 articles. Scopus indexation recognizes the journal's academic quality and connects JSEHR to a global network of human rights researchers and thinkers. The journal's presence in the Scopus database benefits the readers and authors involved and increases its reach and impact within the field of human rights studies.

Scopus indexation also attests to JSEHR's management's commitment to maintaining its academic excellence and

editorial quality standards. JSEHR's rigorous selection process for every contribution published in the journal demonstrates its dedication to providing current and in-depth insights into human rights issues in Southeast Asia, instilling confidence in all readers. By continuing to expand its impact through Scopus indexation, JSEHR serves as a change agent in shaping an inclusive and sustainable human rights narrative at the global level. This success further cements its position as one of the leading and most reliable sources of information in human rights studies.

According to Scimago Journal & Country Rank data in 2022, JSEHR holds an impressive status as a Q2 category journal, reflecting the quality management level and academic world recognition of the quality of its published articles. The Scimago Journal Rank (SJR) score of 0.210 further demonstrates the impact and reputation of this journal in the academic community. SJR is the most prestigious way to rank a journal. A journal's reputation, theme, and field will directly affect how many citations it gives to other journals. It also reduces the benefits of journal self-citation (S. Singh et al., 2020). With a significant SJR value, JSEHR demonstrates its significant contribution to developing literature and scholarly discussion on human rights.

In addition, JSEHR's H-index stands at two as a measure of the productivity and impact of the scholarly work it publishes. It indicates that other researchers cited at least two works from the journal at least twice in 2022. With the achievement of Q2 status, a satisfactory SJR score, and an H-index that shows a positive impact, JSEHR continues to significantly contribute to formulating discussions and understanding of human rights in Southeast Asia. This achievement

also reflects the commitment of the journal's management to always apply standards of excellence as a barometer of leading scientific literature.

## **Method**

Our article presents a bibliometric review that traces the journey of JSEHR from 2017 to 2023. For seven years, the journal worked to create a space for in-depth study of Southeast Asia's numerous and intricate human rights problems. The journal has published 108 pieces of literature covering various aspects and dimensions of human rights in the region. Its collection encompasses 92 research articles, 13 editorial notes, and three book reviews that all contribute critically to current and critical human rights problems. The accomplishment demonstrates JSEHR's commitment to offering people a diverse range of valuable and engaging avenues for discussing and gaining deeper insights into human rights issues in the area.

This overview is a bibliometric analysis based only on 92 academic articles encompassing various themes. The poll does not include editorial notes and book reviews. The authors gather information from the different editions on JSEHR's website and combine it with data from the Scopus database to check citation counts. As is commonly known, an accurate way to look through and understand large amounts of scientific data is to use bibliometric research. It helps understand how a particular field has changed over time and shines a light on new areas within that field (Donthu et al., 2021). Researchers tend to use two main types of analytical techniques in bibliometric mapping. The first is performance analysis, which measures productivity and impact, and the second is science mapping, which finds knowledge

clusters (like significant themes and research groups) in a field by looking at their relationships (Mukherjee et al., 2022).

The authors used Excel spreadsheet tabulations and the VOSviewer tool to identify bibliometric indicators and visualize their networks for the bibliometric review of research

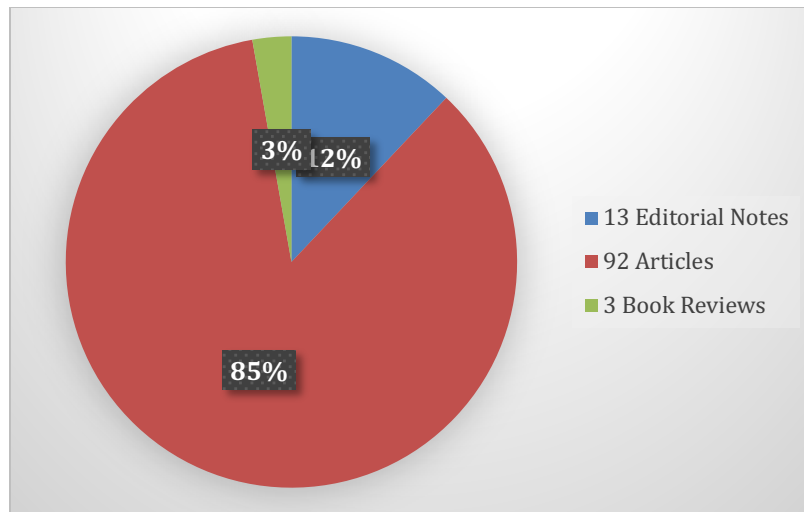
published in JSEAHR from 2017 to 2023. The study's primary goals are to (1) describe the general nature of its publications, (2) find networks based on research articles, (3) look into how authors and the journal affect the human rights field, and (4) explain research trends in JSEAHR.

Table 1. JSEAHR's Focus and Scope

No.	Focus Areas	Descriptions
1	Labor and Migrant Rights	JSEAHR addresses issues related to the rights of laborers and migrants, examining challenges, protections, and developments in these areas.
2	Political Rights	The journal covers topics related to political rights, including political participation, freedom of expression, and the overall political landscape in Southeast Asia.
3	Religious Freedom	JSEAHR explores issues related to religious freedom, analyzing challenges and advancements in protecting individuals' rights to practice their religion freely.
4	Health Care	The journal addresses human rights issues in healthcare, including access to healthcare services, health equity, and other health-related rights concerns.
5	Minority Rights	JSEAHR focuses on the rights of minority groups, examining issues such as discrimination, representation, and the protection of minority cultures and identities.
6	Land Rights	The journal explores land rights issues, including land ownership, displacement, and conflicts related to land use and access.
7	Indigenous Rights	The rights of indigenous communities are a specific focus, covering issues such as land rights, cultural preservation, and protection against discrimination.
8	Social Rights	JSEAHR addresses a broad spectrum of social rights issues, including topics such as housing, social security, and other rights essential for a dignified and equitable life.
9	Cultural Rights	The journal examines cultural rights, including the preservation of cultural heritage, language rights, and the promotion of cultural diversity.
10	Educational Rights	Educational rights are a key focus, encompassing issues related to access to education, educational quality, and the protection of academic freedom.
11	Various Additional Human Rights Issues	JSEAHR maintains a broad perspective, welcoming submissions on a wide array of human rights issues beyond the specific categories listed, ensuring comprehensive coverage of the field.

Source: Adapted from <https://jurnal.unej.ac.id/index.php/JSEAHR/scope>

Figure 1. JSEAHR's Total Scientific Production, 2017–2023



(Source: Authors' Own Elaborations)

## Results and Discussion

### Performance Analysis: Bibliometric Indicators

Figure 2 shows how the JSEHR's yearly publication changed from 2017 to 2023. The journal published 11 articles in 2017, 12 literary works in 2018, 16 papers in 2019, and then 18 pieces of literature in 2020. The number of annual publications went down to 11 in 2021, up to 13 in 2022, and stayed the same in 2023 with 11 releases. This data provides an overview of JSEHR's publishing activity over seven years, with fluctuations reflecting research dynamics and contributions to Southeast Asian human rights literature.

JSEHR has released 92 academic articles over the past seven years. As shown in Figure 3, a single author wrote 51 articles, while multiple authors contributed to 41 articles. These choices show the range of academic efforts published in the journal. Individually authored papers show single dedication and contribution, while papers with multiple authors show close cooperation in researching regional human rights problems. Together, they give a complete picture of the various approaches and

points of view used in the study and analysis published by JSEHR.

Figure 4 presents the global distribution of 136 authors associated with the 92 academic articles in JSEHR. There is notable diversity in the authors' countries of origin, with 23 different countries. The data confirms that Indonesia plays a central role, with a significant contribution from 76 authors. Several authors from Australia, Malaysia, and Vietnam contributed significantly. This diversity demonstrates JSEHR's appeal as a global collaborative platform to explore human rights issues in the Southeast Asian region. Such cross-border collaborations illustrate the relevance and far-reaching impact of the journal in presenting diverse perspectives from different parts of the world.

There are various institutional affiliations of the authors of JSEHR articles. Of the 136 authors involved, they represent 75 affiliations. Some affiliations significantly contribute to the number of authors, creating strong involvement from institutions within and outside Southeast Asia. In particular, Airlangga University and the University of Jember emerged as the leading affiliates, with 6 and 5 authors,

respectively. The University of Sydney, Hanoi Law University, and the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE) also made significant contributions as other affiliates.

In addition, several government agencies and non-government organizations, such as Komnas HAM Republik Indonesia, BRIN Republik Indonesia, Ombudsman Republik Indonesia, and Christian Solidarity Worldwide, were also involved in providing varied perspectives and understandings of human rights. As such, the table's content reflects the diversity of institutional affiliations contributing to JSEHR, creating a broad and diverse research ecosystem in exploring human rights in Southeast Asia.

Table 2 highlights 13 key contributors who have made significant contributions to JSEHR. Of the 136 authors identified, these thirteen names appear because they have more than one article published in the 2017–2023 timeframe. Their contributions reflect their continued dedication and contribution to developing human rights literature in Southeast Asia. Mirza Satria Buana from Lambung Mangkurat University and Otto Gusti Ndegong Madung from Ledalero Catholic School of Philosophy, both from Indonesia, stand out as the top two contributors with three documents each. Several other authors from different affiliations and countries followed them. Zandy Wulan Ayu Widhi Prameswari, Erni Agustin, and Herlambang P. Wiratraman, all from Airlangga University, Indonesia, also contributed significantly with two papers each. So did several other authors, including Khoo Ying Hooi from the University of Malaya, Malaysia, and

Douglas Sanders from Mahidol University, Thailand.

The authors listed in the same article are still classified separately in the rankings and receive a similar allotment. Each author's ranking is determined by the number of articles they contribute to. This approach ensures that each contributor receives fair and accurate recognition based on their contributions to the published research.

Table 3 provides an overview of the various research approaches used in the JSEHR series of articles. Among these are the philosophical-theoretical approach, the mixed methods approach, the discursive-theoretical approach, the survey, the historical-descriptive approach, the comparative approach, the policy review, the dialogical analysis, the systematic literature review, and the impact evaluation research. Forty-six articles represent the prevalence of conceptual, juridical, and normative analysis in human rights studies, indicating that researchers widely apply the conceptual-normative approach. Furthermore, researchers have also widely used the juridical-sociological approach, which is evident from the inclusion of 22 articles. Some of the articles that become representative studies in each category provide an overview of the diversity of topics, focus of interest, and research approaches promoted by the authors.

These approaches showcase the wide range of themes researchers can study in the context of human rights in Southeast Asia, including environmental issues, migrant policy, freedom of the press, women's issues, religion, and more. By categorizing different research approaches and representative studies, this table reflects the richness of human

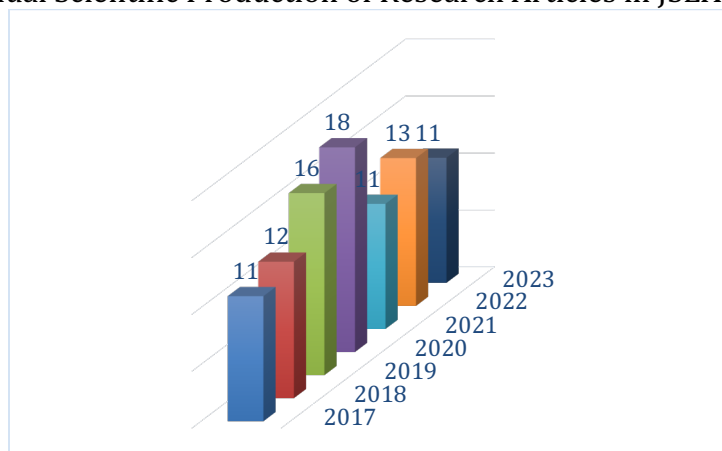


rights research in the region, inviting readers to explore different perspectives and methodologies for understanding and addressing human rights challenges.

As mentioned, JSEHR has 71 works in the Scopus database in 63 articles and eight editorial notes (data taken as of January 31, 2024). The total number of pieces of literature from the nine editions of JSEHR that "should" be indexed by Scopus, from Vol. 3 No. 1, June 2019 to Vol. 7 No. 1, June 2023, is 74, but Scopus seems to have missed indexing one editorial note in Vol. 3 No. 1, June 2019, and two book

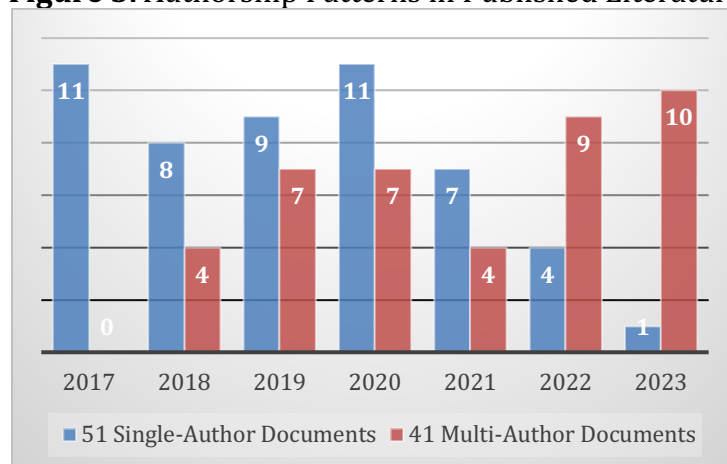
reviews in Vol. 5 No. 1, June 2021. Currently, the Scopus database coverage still needs to include the eight works published in Vol. 7 No. 2, December 2023, which consists of 1 editorial note, six research articles, and one book review. Based on the citation data available in the Scopus database, 38 of the 63 research articles have citations, as presented in Table 4. Some articles stand out for gaining academic attention and a significant number of citations, reflecting valuable contributions to discussing human rights in Southeast Asia.

**Figure 2.** Annual Scientific Production of Research Articles in JSEHR 2017–2023



(Source: Authors' Own Elaborations)

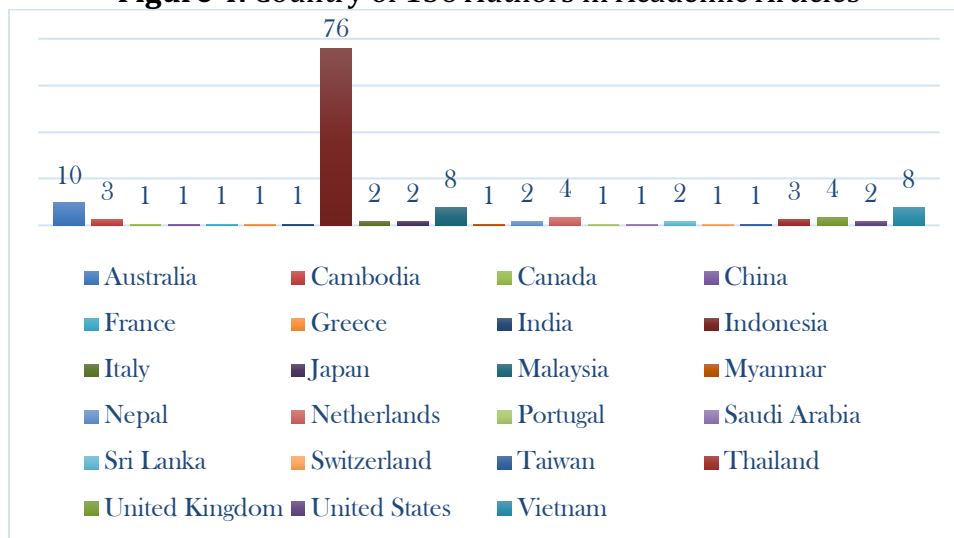
**Figure 3.** Authorship Patterns in Published Literature



(Source: Authors' Own Elaborations)



**Figure 4.** Country of 136 Authors in Academic Articles



(Source: Authors' Own Elaborations)

JSEAHR bears witness to the brightness of human rights discussions and can manifest as a reference target for various other journals. This journal is not just a collection of words, but the trail of thought of its contributors has crossed disciplinary boundaries. In other words, JSEAHR has become a friend of researchers on their scientific journey, exploring the meaning and wisdom of human rights. Journals from across the region, including Southeast Asia, Europe, Africa, and Australia, recognize the valuable insights and research presented in JSEAHR's published articles, further enhancing its global reach. The variety of referring journals reflects the journal's appeal as a crucial resource for interdisciplinary scholars and researchers worldwide.

In addition to citation information for research articles, the Scopus database also includes citation data for two JSEAHR editorial notes, namely De Vrieze (2019): Preface, Vol. 3 No. 2, December 2019, once cited in the Journal of Legislative Studies and Khanif (2021): Introduction:

Shrinking Civic Space in Indonesia, Vol. 5 No. 1, June 2021, once cited by the same author for the editorial note of the next edition in 2021. In the journal's self-citation label, JSEAHR authors cite or include their previous works in the bibliographies of several recent articles in the same journal. Such a label gains 13 frequencies, namely 1 (Zayzda et al., 2019); 1 (Wahyuningroem, 2019); 1 (Yulianti & Utomo, 2019); 2 (Wiratraman, 2020); 1 (Hurriyah, 2020); 1 (Buana, 2020); 2 (Fahmi & Armia, 2022); 1 (Ramadhani & Anggraeni, 2022); 1 (Junaenah et al., 2022); 1 (Hara et al., 2022); and 1 (Mere & Madung, 2022). Journals should maintain a balance and avoid over-reliance on self-citation to increase their impact, although a certain amount of self-citation is standard practice. Increasing a journal's impact should be based on various factors, including the quality and relevance of the research it publishes, rather than the number of citations it receives from its published articles.

Table 2. Top Contributing Authors of JSEHR

Author	Affiliation	Documents
Mirza Satria Buana	Lambung Mangkurat University	3
	Ledalero Catholic School of	3
Otto Gusti Ndegong Madung	Philosophy	
Erni Agustin	Airlangga University	2
Muhammad Siddiq Armia	UIN Ar-Raniry	2
Khoo Ying Hooi	University of Malaya	2
Nurrahman Aji Utomo	Komnas HAM Republik Indonesia	2
Herlambang P. Wiratraman	Airlangga University	2
Douglas Sanders	Mahidol University	2
Nguyen Thi Hong Yen	Hanoi Law University	2
Winibaldus Stefanus Mere	Nanzan University	2
Ngo Thi Minh Huong	National University Hanoi	2
Vu Cong Giao	National University Hanoi	2
Zendy Wulan Ayu Widhi	Airlangga University	2
Prameswari		

Source: Authors' Own Elaboration

Table 3. Research Approaches Applied in 92 Academic Articles

Research Approach	Number	Representative Study
Conceptual-Normative Approach	46	Mizan Bin Ismail (2017), Sarhindi (2017), Wiratraman (2017), Menski (2017), Pratisti & Wibawa (2017), Rahayu (2017), Rogers (2018), Kurniawan (2018), Netipatalachoochote et al. (2018), Prameswari & Agustin (2018), Huong et al. (2018), Gordyn (2018), Kusumawati (2018), Kusuma (2018), Zayzda et al. (2019), Doust & Hastings (2019), Nordin & Jeyabalan (2019), Peng (2019), De Vrieze & Fitsilis (2020), Hooi (2020), Mahato et al. (2020), Banki (2020), Tann (2020), Wiratraman (2020), Sanders (2020), Buana (2020), Yen (2020), Indriani & Paripurna (2020), Madung & Mere (2021), Prakasa (2021), Sanders (2021), Nayak (2021), Fahmi & Armia (2022), Ramadhani & Anggraeni (2022), Nguyen & Tran (2022), Citrawan (2022), Suntoro et al. (2022), Junaenah et al. (2022), Pratiwi (2022), Yen & Hoang (2022), Mere & Madung (2022), Regus (2022), Suryanti et al. (2023), Prameswari et al. (2023), Huong & Vu (2023), Natalis et al. (2023)
Socio-Legal Approach	22	Buana (2017), Wicaksana (2017), Grainger (2017), Rif'ah (2017), Armia (2018), Jocson, (2018), Fadlia & Ramadani (2018), Abuso (2019), Hing (2019), Kuchava (2019), Kadir (2019), Yulianti & Utomo (2019), Nainggolan & Katharina (2020), Seewald (2020), Purwaningrum et al. (2020), Manaysay (2020), A. K. Singh (2020), Leong (2021), Jayathilake & Tennakoon (2021), Hara et al. (2022), Buana (2022), Putro (2023)
Policy Review	6	Widijantoro et al. (2021), Eddyono (2021), Amiruddin (2021), Koeswahyono et al. (2022), Prayitno et al. (2023), Rahmawati et al. (2023)
Mixed Methods	3	Kulvmann (2017), Tuy (2019), Aji & Khudi (2021)
Historical-Descriptive Approach	3	Wahyuningroem (2019), Htun, (2019), Ma'Mun & Maliki (2023)
Philosophical-Theoretical Approach	2	Ankerl (2019), Madung et al. (2023)
Discourse Analysis	2	Maharani (2018), Yunita et al. (2023)
Comparative Approach	2	Griglio & Lupo (2020), Adihartono & Jocson (2020)
Advocacy Research	1	Parthiban & Hooi (2019)
Survey	1	Tanielian & Tanielian (2019)
Dialogical Analysis	1	Francis (2021)
Impact Evaluation Study	1	Moulds (2019)

Systematic Literature Review	1	Prianto et al. (2023)
Narrative Overview	1	Hurriyah (2020)

Source: Authors' Own Elaborations

Table 4. Top 15 Most Cited Articles in the Scopus Database

Author(s)	Title	Count	Detail
Fahmi & Armia (2022)	Protecting Indigenous Collective Land Property in Indonesia under International Human Rights Norms	17	15 (2023), 2 (2022)
Wiratraman (2020)	Does Indonesian COVID-19 Emergency Law Secure Rule of Law and Human Rights?	13	2 (2023), 9 (2022), 1 (2021), 1 (2020)
Hurriyah (2020)	Dynamics of Shrinking Religious Freedom in Post- <i>Reformasi</i> Indonesia	6	5 (2023), 1 (2022)
Madung & Mere (2021)	Constructing Modern Indonesia Based on <i>Pancasila</i> in Dialogue with the Political Concepts Underlying the Idea of Human Rights	5	5 (2023)
Adihartono & Jocson (2020)	A Comparative Analysis of the Status of Homosexual Men in Indonesia and the Philippines	4	2 (2023), 2 (2022)
Wahyuningroem (2019)	Towards Post-Transitional Justice: The Failures of Transitional Justice and the Roles of Civil Society in Indonesia	4	2 (2023), 1 (2022), 1 (2021)
Zayzda et al. (2019)	Securitization and Desecuritization of Migration in Indonesia: Its Implication to Refugee Rights in the Southeast Asian Region	4	1 (2023), 1 (2021), 2 (2020)
Parthiban & Hooi (2019)	Detention of Refugee Children in Malaysia and Thailand: Are Alternatives to Detention (ATD) Workable?	4	2 (2023), 1 (2021), 1 (2020)
Mere & Madung (2022)	Disruptions and Corporate Human Rights Responsibility: A Flashback to COVID-19	3	2 (2023), 1 (2022)
Sanders (2020)	Sex and Gender Diversity in Southeast Asia	3	1 (2024), 1 (2023), 1 (2022)
Seewald (2020)	Shrinking space for free expression in Cambodia during COVID-19: Opportunistic repression or proportionate necessity?	3	2 (2023), 1 (2021)
Hooi (2020)	Post-legislative Scrutiny in the Process of Democratic Transition in Malaysia	3	3 (2023)
Kadir (2019)	Hierarchical Reciprocities and Tensions between Migrants and Native Moluccas Post-Reformation	3	2 (2023), 1 (2020)
Kuchava (2019)	First Post-Legislative Scrutiny in Georgia: Steps Towards Generating Result-oriented Laws	3	1 (2023), 2 (2020)
Htun (2019)	Legal Aspects of the Right to Nationality Under Myanmar Citizenship Law	3	1 (2023), 1 (2022), 1 (2020)

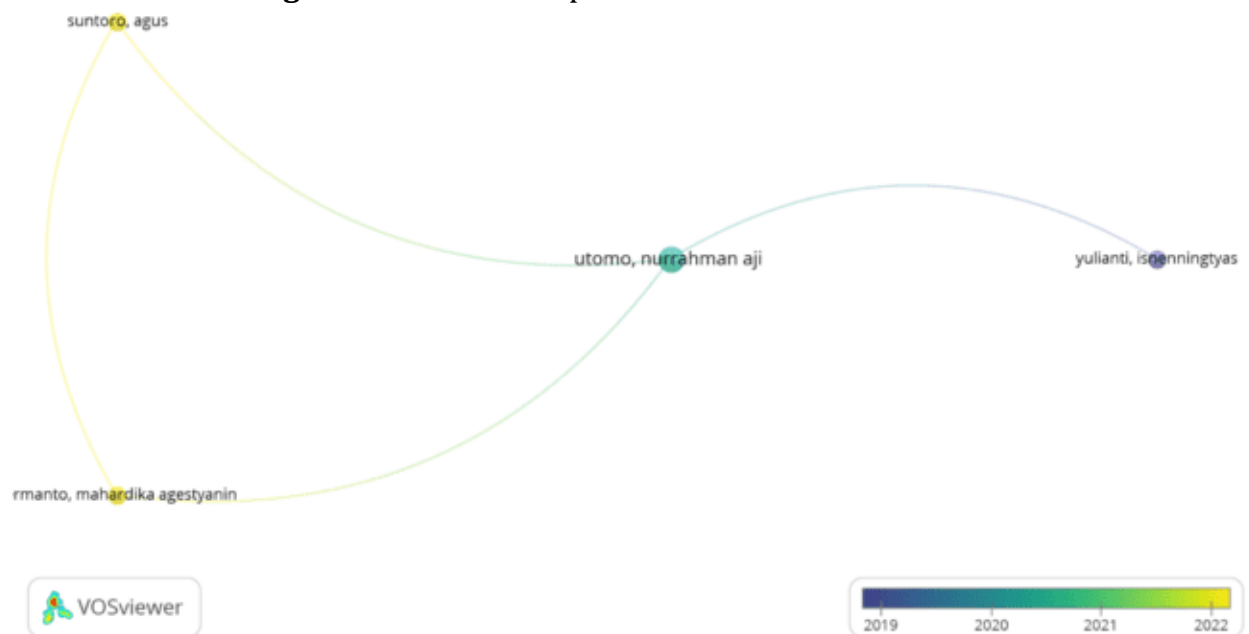
Source: Processed from the Scopus Database

Coauthorship, in academia, is a manifestation of research collaboration between two or more authors who contribute to a scholarly work. Coauthorship reflects a collaborative spirit to bring a holistic understanding to a research topic. This collaboration often involves researchers with different backgrounds and expertise, bringing unique contributions to a shared investigation. Coauthorship encompasses more than just recognizing individual contributions; it also involves fostering synergy of ideas, exchanging views, and integrating knowledge (Ponomariov & Boardman, 2016). This collaboration can enrich research perspectives, methods,

and results to produce more robust and balanced work.

In the context of JSEAHR, coauthorship is the cornerstone of developing an understanding of human rights in the region. Researchers work together to explore the complexity of issues in the domain, enrich the scholarly literature, and make sustainable contributions to the region's human rights policy development and advocacy. Coauthorship is not just about joint publication but also about building solid academic networks, creating meaningful scholarly dialogue, and enhancing cross-disciplinary collaboration to solve complex challenges in the world of human rights.

**Figure 5.** Co-authorship-Based on 92 Academic Articles



(Source: Visualized Through the VOSviewer Software)

Through the VOSviewer software, the specific criterion for this coauthorship analysis was the minimum number of documents for an author out of 136 authors in 92 academic articles. As a result, four names stand out as crucial

researchers in the field of human rights: Agus Suntoro (BRIN Republik Indonesia), Mahardika Agestyaning Hermanto (BRIN Republik Indonesia), Nurrahman Aji Utomo (Komnas HAM Republik Indonesia), and Isnenningtyas Yulianti

(Komnas HAM Republik Indonesia), as seen in Figure 5 above, highlighting their significant contributions through collaborative efforts.

### **Science Mapping: Keyword Co-Occurrence and Research Streams**

Keyword co-occurrence is an interesting analysis that tracks relationships and interrelationship patterns between keywords in a research field. How often specific keywords appear together in the literature can help identify trends, research foci, and connectivity between critical topics (Lozano et al., 2019). Through this analysis, researchers gain profound insights into dominant issues and the interrelationships of certain concepts within a broader research framework. The criteria required each keyword to appear in at least one of the 235 terms identified, but the most extensive set of connected items consists only of 158 terms. It reflects that these keywords consistently co-occur in the context of the scientific literature, highlighting the relationships and interrelationships between topics or concepts that have high relevance in published research articles on JSEHR.

According to Figure 6, the results of keyword co-occurrence analysis show that the writers of the 92 chosen articles listed 235 keywords. These keywords indicate that prior researchers extensively examined countries such as Indonesia (10), Malaysia (3), Cambodia (2), Myanmar (1), Nepal (1), the Philippines (1), India (1), Thailand (1), Vietnam (1), and Australia (1). Most of the time, the contributors wrote about this research subjects: Human Rights (20), Post-Legislative Scrutiny (7), COVID-19 (5), Multiculturalism (3), Transitional Justice (3), Discrimination (2), State (2), Land (2),

Evaluation (2), Freedom of Expression (2), Gender Equality (2), Human Trafficking (2), Identity (2), Legislation (2), Sexual Violence (2), Women's Rights (2), Citizenship (2), and Gender Discrimination (2). Based on these high-frequency keywords, the authors synthesized the popular research topics of the 92 selected articles into six research clusters or streams (Table 5).

The research stream "Post-Legislative Scrutiny and the State's Role in Enforcing Human Rights" presents a series of in-depth studies to understand the dynamics of law evaluation and the crucial role of the state in protecting human rights, represented by ten articles. The four "Special Edition on Post-Legislative Scrutiny" articles mentioned earlier in the following explanation are the content of Vol. 3 No. 2, December 2019, while the following five "Special Edition on Post-Legislative Scrutiny" articles are in Vol. 4 No. 1, June 2020, and the last is part of Vol. 5 No. 2, December 2021. Relevant to this stream, Moulds (2019) discusses the impact of parliamentary scrutiny on counter-terrorism legislation in Australia, bringing us to a deeper understanding of the vital role of legislative scrutiny in protecting individual rights. Along the same lines, Doust & Hastings (2019) direct attention to post-legislative oversight in Western Australia, discussing its outcomes and presenting reform options that could improve the system. Going a step further, Htun (2019) focuses on Myanmar, examining its citizenship law and suggesting reforms to address the problem of statelessness. Kuchava (2019) explores post-legislative oversight procedures in Georgia, shedding light on the concrete challenges in safeguarding justice and human rights.



**Figure 6.** Keyword Co-Occurrence in JSEAHR's 92 Academic Articles



(Source: Visualized Through the VOSviewer Software)

Table 5. Research Stream

No.	Research Stream	Descriptions
1	Post-Legislative Scrutiny and the State's Role in Enforcing Human Rights	Focus on scrutinizing legislative measures after implementation and exploring the state's responsibility in upholding human rights.
2	Gender Studies in Human Rights	Examination of issues related to sexual violence and gender discrimination, along with exploration of gender equality within the human rights context.
3	Citizenship and Multiculturalism	Emphasis on the role of citizenship and multiculturalism in preserving freedom of expression and addressing identity-based discrimination within human rights.
4	COVID-19 and Post-Pandemic Effects on Human Rights	Investigation into the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on human rights, along with exploration of post-pandemic effects and implications.
5	Land Rights as the Foundations of Human Dignity	Exploration of the significance of land rights in preserving human dignity and diving deeply into how access to and control over land contribute to human rights.
6	Human Trafficking and Its Impact on Human Rights	Investigation into the phenomenon of human trafficking and analysis of the implications for human rights.

Source: Authors' Own Elaborations

Meanwhile, De Vrieze & Fitsilis (2020) raise the issue of post-legislative oversight in South and Southeast Asia, discussing how the implementation of legislation can affect the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). On the other hand, Nainggolan & Katharina (2020) provide insights into the impact of weak Parliamentary Post-Legislative Scrutiny (PLS) in Indonesia, presenting an in-depth overview of the country's democratization challenges. Hooi (2020) turned the page on PLS in Malaysia, bringing the context of democratic transition and potential parliamentary reforms into the spotlight and detailing changes that could improve law-making procedures. As the research continued, Mahato et al. (2020) focused attention on the role of Nepalese legislators in policy and PLS, providing an analysis that delves into the factors that influence the effectiveness of post-legislative review and its impact on legislative accountability. Further afield in Europe, Griglio & Lupo (2020) provide a comparative overview of PLS in European parliaments. Their analysis covers evolving regulations, practices, and trends amidst diverse legislative contexts. Jayathilake & Tennakoon (2021) conclude this journey by focusing on Sri Lanka, discussing how the Sri Lankan Parliament evaluates policies and legislation and providing a comprehensive overview of the measures taken to ensure the protection of human rights. With this research, the entire stream presents a comprehensive view of the essential dynamics involving legislation, oversight, and human rights protection.

In exploring the stream "Gender Studies in Human Rights," several representative studies highlighted its focus of interest in depth. One of them is

Prameswari & Agustin's (2018) study, which examines the minimum age of marriage in Indonesia and its compatibility with international human rights instruments. The study discussed judicial review efforts to raise the minimum age for women and the application of child rights principles in international instruments. Sanders (2020) continued this theme by assessing the status of the rights of the LGBTI community in Southeast Asia. Involving in-depth analysis, the research touches on some aspects, including visibility, government attitudes, criminal law, discrimination, legal recognition, and challenges in adoption and surrogacy. As far as the representation of LGBTQ identity is concerned, Maharani (2018) utilized Magdalene.co, an Indonesian feminist web magazine, as a research object. Through discourse analysis and theory, this study illustrates how media can be a space of resistance to heteronormative public discourse.

Tuy (2019) focuses on Cambodia, analyzing young women's challenges in accessing higher education. The research explores factors such as social norms, financial constraints, and the role of educational institutions, highlighting that increased enrollment remains a challenge. Francis (2021) explores the dimensions of women's resistance to military oppression in Burma through testimonies. Analysis of the language of testimony is central, opening a window on identity formation and collective action amidst state pressure. Eddyono (2021) highlights efforts to address sexual violence in Indonesia, examining the integration of restorative justice principles in two draft laws. An in-depth analysis of the Criminal Code Bill and the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill



provides further understanding of their impact on victims.

Yen & Hoang (2022) discussed the multiple forms of discrimination and inequalities faced by ethnic minority women and girls in Vietnam. With an analysis of international legal frameworks, the study provides recommendations to address the educational rights challenges faced by these groups. Ma'Mun & Maliki (2023) explored the influence of women's voices and experiences in shaping Islamic law, highlighting critical aspects such as polygamy, khulu', zhihar, and inheritance. This research advocates for recognizing women's perspectives in constructing Islamic law. Finally, Suryanti et al. (2023) examined UNIFEM's role in safeguarding women's rights and addressing sexual violence in Darfur. Through qualitative methods, this study explores UNIFEM's effectiveness as a feminist group and identifies ongoing challenges in addressing sexual violence through international cooperation. Thus, these studies together provide a diverse and in-depth contribution to the discussion of gender in the context of human rights.

In the context of the stream "Citizenship and Multiculturalism," several studies provide an in-depth understanding of the dynamic relationship between citizenship, multiculturalism, freedom of expression, identity-based discrimination, and human rights in Southeast Asia. First, a study by Kusuma (2018) explains the impact of the relationship between transnational Islamic movements, regional terrorism, and the establishment of specialized Muslim units in the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The study also explores the potential impact of this military approach on Muslim identity. Secondly, Kurniawan (2018) critically examines the legal instruments of human rights protection in

Indonesia and tries to link the failure to a multicultural approach. He proposes adopting an 'intercultural' approach to protect minority groups. Third, Kadir (2019) explores the relationship between Buton migrants and Maluku natives, discussing citizenship issues and controversies in the post-*Reformasi* era.

Fourth, Madung & Mere (2021) review the role of Pancasila as the ideological basis for Indonesia's multicultural society. The study encourages the reinterpretation of Pancasila in the context of human rights and contemporary political discourse. Fifth, Sanders (2021) tracks the development of LGBTI issues in UN forums, highlighting global progress over time and the role of UNDP in Asia. Sixth, a study by Regus (2022) assesses the level of human rights fulfillment in Indonesia, particularly discrimination and restrictions minority groups face. It proposes an acculturation approach as a measure to address human rights vulnerabilities. Finally, Yunita et al. (2023) critically examined the existence of indigenous tribes in Indonesia within the framework of cultural rights promotion. The study identifies conflicts and challenges affecting the promotion of indigenous cultural rights and evaluates government policies related to their recognition. With various approaches and findings, these studies form a holistic picture of the complex relationship between citizenship, multiculturalism, and human rights.

In the stream "COVID-19 and Post-Pandemic Effects on Human Rights," many representative studies provide insights into the impact of the pandemic and its consequences on human rights in various regional contexts. For example, Banki (2020) highlights the structural challenges in Myanmar that play a role in human

rights issues, particularly in the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, Seewald (2020) examined the impact of Cambodia's COVID-19 response on freedom of expression, considering the constitutionality of new regulations and responding to concerns regarding restrictions on rights. Wiratraman (2020) focused on analyzing Indonesia's COVID-19 emergency law, assessing its compliance with human rights and rule of law legal standards. The study critically identified violations and their impacts on civil liberties. Ramadhani & Anggraeni (2022) critically assessed the Indonesian government's response to the pandemic, expressing concerns regarding the uncertainty of the health environment and advocating for stricter policies in line with constitutional rights.

Nguyen & Tran (2022) explored the intersection of the pandemic and human rights, discussing concerns regarding excessive restrictions and advocating for a renewed commitment to human rights amidst the pandemic. Furthermore, Junaenah et al. (2022) explored citizens' rights to access information during the COVID-19 pandemic, emphasizing the importance of adequate information in rights-based e-participation. Pratiwi (2022) analyzed Indonesia's legal policies during the pandemic, highlighting the balance between the protection of public health and respect for religious freedom through a human rights-based approach and case studies. Finally, Mere & Madung (2022) examined how businesses balanced profitability and social responsibility during the COVID-19 pandemic, supporting an organizational culture prioritizing human rights and commercial interests. These studies, taken together, make a diverse contribution to understanding the complexity of the

COVID-19 pandemic's impact on human rights, from regional aspects to comparisons of consequences in the context of law, policy, and business responsibility.

In the stream "Land Rights as the Foundations of Human Dignity," several representative studies discuss the crucial role of land rights in affirming and respecting human dignity. Grainger (2018) investigates the dynamics of land control, authority, and political economy in Timor-Leste, particularly in the context of a petrochemical infrastructure project (Tasi Mane). This research reveals problems related to authority, difficulties in recognizing land rights, and the complexity of social relations in local property disputes related to land control. Fahmi & Armia (2022) review the application of international human rights instruments to protecting indigenous land rights in Indonesia. The study confronts the challenges of non-ratification and the impact of land concession policies, highlighting the urgency of protecting land rights for indigenous groups. Suntoro et al. (2022) explore conflicts in Indonesia regarding land and natural resources, highlighting regulatory issues that are not in line with human rights principles. This research advocates the evaluation and harmonization of domestic regulations to ensure the protection of land rights by human rights standards. Rahmawati et al. (2023) focus on the role of state actors in agrarian conflicts in Indonesia, analyzing policies and their impacts. This study highlights the increase in agrarian conflicts and difficulties in implementing the rule of law. It applies theories of legitimacy and space production to understand these issues' complexity. Together, these studies provide comprehensive insight into the dynamics

of land rights in the context of human dignity, summarizing aspects of authority, human rights, and agrarian conflict. Through this approach, this research provides a basis for a better understanding of the complex role of land rights in securing human dignity.

In the stream "Human Trafficking and Its Impact on Human Rights," several vital studies provide an in-depth understanding of the issue of human trafficking and its impact on human rights. Tanielian & Tanielian (2019) investigated cultural perceptions regarding human trafficking, highlighting differences in opinion between native English speakers and Thai speakers. This study reveals the complexity of cultural views that can influence responses to human trafficking. Furthermore, Nordin & Jeyabalan (2019) focused on Malaysia, analyzing protection mechanisms against human trafficking, evaluating their adequacy, and proposing improvements based on international standards. This study provides an overview of the challenges and opportunities for improving human rights protection at the national level. Huong & Vu (2023) describe Vietnam's criminal justice response to human trafficking. They identified challenges in implementing the ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons and advocated increased efforts to meet international standards. This study sees the need for stricter prosecution of human traffickers and better protection for victims. Overall, these studies together provide a holistic understanding of the dynamics of human trafficking and demonstrate the urgency to improve global and national responses to this issue.

The future offers significant research potential across various human rights research streams. Issues such as transitional justice, disability rights,

refugees' rights, religious intolerance and freedom, press freedom, environmental rights, political rights, terrorism and counter-terrorism, health rights, education rights, social-political conflicts, and others have the potential to become the focus of research in their own right. Supporting these issues with adequate research frequency will provide an in-depth understanding of the challenges and problems developing in human rights. Separating these topics into separate research streams will help build a more specific and contextual understanding and positively contribute to the development of future human rights policies and practices.

## **Conclusion**

From 2017 to 2023, JSEADR has played a leading role as a pioneer in analyzing and reviewing various aspects of human rights in the Southeast Asia region. Concentrating on local and contextual contexts, this journal does not merely act as a publication platform. Instead, it becomes a transmitter of significant influence on the formation of an inclusive and sustainable human rights narrative at the global level. The performance analysis results confirm that the number of JSEADR annual publications fluctuates, reflecting a response to the dynamics of human rights research contributions in Southeast Asia. Combining single- and multi-author articles from 92 published articles is a form of author dedication and close collaboration between individuals in responding to complex human rights issues.

The participation of authors from 23 countries and 75 different institutions confirms that global collaboration is one of the advantages of JSEADR. Indonesia, with the critical role of 76 authors, strengthens significant contributions from various

parts of the world. Keyword co-occurrence analysis emerged as a picture of consistent relationships between concepts in the JSEHR literature, with 235 keywords identifying six main research strands. From legislative evaluation to gender issues and the impact of COVID-19, JSEHR covers a broad spectrum of human rights topics in Southeast Asia.

The authors recommend the development of global collaboration, promoting cross-disciplinary approaches, and increasing visibility to maintain the JSEHR's positive influence in the future as a valuable source of knowledge and reliable guide for Southeast Asian human rights discussions. By reflecting, adapting, and growing, JSEHR will continue to shape an inclusive and sustainable global narrative regarding human rights in this dynamic regional region.

### Acknowledgement

The authors thank the anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments. Many thanks also go to the editorial team of JoG, who helped the authors improve the quality of the article's content.

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