HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE IN PAPUA: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract:
The issue of human rights in Papua has received considerable scholarly attention in recent years. Therefore, this study uses the comprehensive Scopus database to evaluate global trends in publications related to human rights in Papua. Through bibliometric analysis, the study covers the period from 1981 to 2023. The data was visualised and analysed using VOSviewer software. The results showed that international publications on human rights in Papua covered various topics such as Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, indigenous peoples, West Papua, violence, human rights, geopolitics, foreign policy, investigative journalism, indigenous peoples and local communities, collaborative journalism, pregnant women, separatism and malaria. Australia emerged as the leading country of publication, with many authors associated with its institutions. The classification of human rights issues in this study is divided into three dimensions, namely: a) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; b) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; c) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Keywords: Bibliometric, human rights, issue, Papua, Scopus, trends

Titulo en Español: La Situación de los Derechos Humanos en Papúa: Una revisión sistemática de la literatura.

Resumen:
La cuestión de los derechos humanos en Papúa ha recibido una considerable atención académica en los últimos años. Este estudio utiliza la amplia base de datos Scopus para evaluar las tendencias globales de las publicaciones relacionadas con los derechos humanos en Papúa. Mediante un análisis bibliométrico, el estudio abarca el periodo comprendido entre 1981 y 2023. Los datos se visualizaron y analizaron utilizando el software VOSviewer. Los resultados muestran que las publicaciones internacionales sobre derechos humanos en Papúa cubren diversos temas como Papúa Nueva Guinea, Indonesia, pueblos indígenas, Papúa Occidental, violencia, derechos humanos, geopolítica, política exterior, periodismo de investigación, pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales, periodismo colaborativo, mujeres embarazadas, separatismo y malaria. Australia se erigió en el principal país de publicación, con numerosos autores asociados a sus instituciones. La clasificación de los temas de derechos humanos en este estudio se estructura en tres dimensiones: a) Pacto Internacional de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales; b) Convención Internacional sobre la Eliminación de todas las Formas de Discriminación Racial; c) Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos.

Palabras Clave: Bibliometría, derechos humanos, edición, Papúa, Scopus, tendencias.
1. Introduction.

The issue of human rights in Papua is of significant concern to numerous countries, particularly those in the South Pacific region. These countries have consistently highlighted the matter in various international forums, emphasizing its importance and systematic human rights violations committed by the Government of Indonesia.

Numerous scholarly studies have addressed the human rights issues in Papua. Notable researchers such as Nigel D. White, Mary E. Footer, Kerry Senior, Mark van Dorp, Vincent Kiezebrink, Y. Wasi Gede Puraka, and Ayudya Fajri Anzas have contributed to this discourse. Their research highlighted a specific incident in October 2011 at the Grasberg mine operated by Freeport. During this period, law enforcement personnel and security forces resorted to the use of firearms against demonstrators who were participating in a strike against the minimum wage and obstructing the entry of substitute employees. Tragically, one individual lost their life, and several others sustained injuries as a result of these confrontations.

In addition to the research conducted by Nigel D. White and his colleagues, several other studies have been undertaken by Kylie McKenna, Maire Leadbeater, and Nino Viartasiwi. In general; their research elucidates that the issue of human rights violations in Papua cannot be dissociated from its historical dimension, which fundamentally relegates Papuans to a subordinate status, consequently influencing the conduct of corporations in Papua. These corporations’ resort to employing security forces to perpetrate repressive actions against indigenous Papuans to ensure uninterrupted business operations. Additionally, it is noteworthy that the comprehensive portrayal of human rights violations in Papua is inadequately emphasized by the international media owing to the restrictions imposed by the Indonesian Government on foreign media outlets.

Generally, this study focuses on the background of human rights issues in Papua, specifically examining eight out of the nine primary international human rights instruments that Indonesia has ratified, that is:

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Law no. 7/1984);

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Pornography (Law no. 10/2012);
- Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Law no. 5/1998);
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965 (Law no. 29/1999);
- International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (Law no. 11/2005);
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Law no. 12/2005);
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Law no. 19/2011);
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Law no. 6/2012)

This study will systematically analyze each human rights instrument and examine the specific human rights issues addressed by the authors' research in the Scopus database. Ultimately, each research explanation will be classified based on the primary human rights instruments that have been formally adopted by the Indonesian government.

Previous research on human rights in Papua has been extensive. Still, there is a notable gap in the literature regarding using a systematic literature review (SLR) approach with articles sourced from the Scopus database. Additionally, using the article review method with the Vosviewer application has been limited. Consequently, this study aims to address these gaps by conducting a comprehensive review of papers using the SLR approach and drawing on scientific articles from the Scopus database. The SLR method, known for its scientific rigor, offers distinct strengths and advantages in comprehensively understanding research issues by synthesizing and analyzing previous studies.

The focus of this research leads to an attempt to answer the research question, namely, “How is the development of research on human rights issues in Papua?” The research methodology employed for this study involves qualitative content analysis utilizing the systematic literature review (SLR) approach and article analysis using VOSviewer. This research study significantly contributes to advancing scientific knowledge, particularly in international studies concerning human rights issues in Papua. It recognizes the increasing global significance of this matter and seeks to enhance understanding and awareness of it further.

2. Methodology.

In contemporary research settings, bibliometric analysis is a frequently utilized analytical approach. In this type of analysis, various statistical tools are commonly employed as an initial step to investigate the articles that have been published on a specific subject. Over the years, there has been a significant rise in adopting this analytical approach across diverse domains, including economics, business, health, technology, social sciences, political issues, urban studies, and public administration.

This methodology is significant in examining broad and unrestricted subjects involving large datasets. It highlights that implementing this approach often requires substantial data and a collection of over 100 documents, typically sourced from reputable databases such as Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus. Moreover, adopting the bibliometric analysis methodology has the potential to aid numerous researchers. The bibliometric analysis methodology proves valuable in exploring the latest advancements related to a specific subject matter.

This research reveals that using various tools, such as VOSviewer, enables the visualization and understanding of multiple outputs. Using data mapping through this tool, different patterns within specific domains can be assessed. These patterns encompass the annual report count, the nation with the highest publication output, the most prolific authors, the significant affiliations and sponsors providing funding, and the predominant types and fields of publication.

2.1. Data sources and search strategy.

Figure 1 explains that the bibliometric data utilized in this study was obtained from the Scopus database in September 2023. The search strategy employed the TITLE-ABS-KEY approach with the keywords "human," "rights," "issue," "in," and "papua." The search was restricted to articles published in the English language. This study aimed to analyze the publication trends concerning the human rights issue in Papua within the specified timeframe of 1981 to 2023.

Figure 1. Identification of studies via Scopus Database.

Source: Author analysis Identification of Study Via Scopus Database with PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses)

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2.2. Data selection and extraction.

A comprehensive compilation of 76 scholarly publications addressing the human rights issue in Papua was obtained from the Scopus database, covering the period from 1981 to 2023. Exclusion and inclusion procedures were employed to transform the data into CSV (Comma Separated Values) and RIS (Research Information System) formats to facilitate its use as analytical data. The dataset above was then utilized to analyze the global publication patterns about the human rights issue in Papua, as depicted in Figure 1.

2.3. Data analysis and visualization.

The study placed significant emphasis on data analysis, involving the activities of observation, assessment, comprehension, research, and interpretation of the outputs obtained from the information-gathering phase. The data for this study were obtained from the Scopus database and subsequently subjected to exclusion and inclusion techniques. The resulting data outputs were then converted into CSV and RIS formats. VOSviewer was utilized to visualize the outcomes using the previously acquired CSV and RIS information to facilitate the data analysis. The dataset above was analyzed by categorizing the published documents from 1981 to 2023. This process led to the identification of multiple classes based on various factors, including the authors, affiliations, funding sponsors, field of study, types of publications, and other relevant details.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. International published documents on human rights issue in Papua by year.

As demonstrated in Figure 2, scholarly publications examining human rights issues in Papua have garnered significant attention from researchers worldwide. The interest in this topic is evident in the substantial body of literature dedicated to reviewing the human rights challenges faced by the people of Papua. This global recognition highlights the importance and urgency of addressing these issues. These publications have contributed to the existing knowledge base, shedding light on various aspects of human rights violations, indigenous rights, political conflicts, and socio-cultural complexities in Papua. The prominence of this topic in academic discourse underscores the growing awareness and commitment to promoting human rights and social justice in the region.

Figure 2. Published documents on human rights issue in Papua by year.

Source: Author analysis from Scopus (2023) database.
The subject under consideration has gained significant prominence and has become a topic of widespread discourse between 1981 and 2023. The increased attention and discussion surrounding this issue reflect its growing significance within academic, scholarly, and intellectual circles. Researchers, scholars, and practitioners have increasingly recognized the importance of addressing and understanding the complexities of this topic during this period. The specified temporal range encompasses a significant period of scholarly engagement and highlights this subject's enduring relevance and evolving nature.

The trajectory of scholarly publications examining human rights issues in Papua commenced in 1981 with the emergence of an article in the prestigious Scopus database. This particular article focused on the imperative and demand for medical termination of pregnancy in Papua New Guinea (PNG) as well as other developing regions. The inclusion of this article in the Scopus database marked the initial step in the scholarly exploration of human rights concerns in Papua. This seminal work highlighted the urgent need to address reproductive rights and healthcare access in the region, setting the stage for subsequent research and discourse on broader human rights issues in Papua

Following the initial publication in 1981, subsequent scholarly works on Papua's human rights issues emerged in the following years. In 1984, one publication delved into this topic, followed by one publication in 1988, another in 1993, two in 1994, three in 1995, and two in 1996. From 1984 to 1996, the research on this subject matter explored various aspects, including the dynamics of shifting gender roles and relations among women. These studies shed light on the impact of Western education and urbanization on traditional gender roles within the Papua region. The focus on changing gender dynamics reflects the recognition of the interplay between societal transformations and Papua's human rights issues during this time

The articles that appear also focus on critiques of the stereotype of male dominance and sexual antagonism in the highlands of Papua and emphasize the need for a more nuanced understanding of gender relations in the region

The following publications appeared quite a lot in 2006 (4 publications), 2012 (6 publications), 2020 (9 publications), 2021 (5 publications), 2023 (5 publications). In 2006, the average publication focused on examining two essential topics: the efforts of women's

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organizations in Papua that tried to voice women's rights through the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID) forum. The second topic discusses the dichotomy in viewing the issue of an independent Papua from the Indonesian National Army (TNI) and the Free Papua Organisation (OPM). In the view of the TNI, their presence is essential in Papua to maintain the integrity of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia. However, in the opinion of the OPM, the company of the TNI in carrying out operations against the OPM is a form of human rights violation. Thus, it can be said that the conflict in Papua, if there is no meeting point between the TNI and the OPM will continue without stopping.

In 2012, the publications discussed Papua development issues, categorized as low. Then, the research also discusses mining companies involvement in human rights violations in Papua. In 2020, as well as the most publications in the Scopus database related to human rights issues in Papua, several studies focused on discussing the role of social media, which made both the public at home and abroad increasingly concerned about the issue of independent Papua. In addition to focusing on the use of social media, the emerging research also discusses Indonesia's ambivalence at the United Nations regarding human rights and the issue of gender inequality in Papua.

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In 2021, research that emerged, among others, discussed the efforts of the Indonesian Government to block the internet in Papua.\textsuperscript{35} Then, the study examines the domestic and international dimensions of the conflict in Papua.\textsuperscript{36}

The year 2023 is the most recent in this research. Emerging research includes discussing the human rights of people with aids in Papua.\textsuperscript{37} Then, the following analysis focuses on describing the efforts of civil society, especially Papuan students on the island of Java who voiced the idea of an independent Papua.\textsuperscript{38}

\textbf{3.2. International published documents on human rights issue in Papua by distribution country.}

Examining the distribution of published documents across various nations was imperative in this study. This analysis aimed to identify the countries with the most significant activity levels in generating publications on human rights issues in Papua, as illustrated in Figure 3. According to the findings, Australia exhibited the most published materials on human rights issues in Papua, with 23 documents.

\textbf{Figure 3: Published documents on human rights issue in Papua by Country or Territory.}

![Bar chart showing the distribution of published documents on human rights issue in Papua by country or territory.](https://example.com/bar_chart.png)

Source: Author analysis from Scopus (2023) database.


The following countries with contributors, most of which are the United States, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Japan, Netherlands, South Africa, and Austria at 11,10,9,7,6,3,2,2 and 1 publication, respectively, as shown in Table 1.

### Table 1. Documents and citations by country or territory distribution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Documents</th>
<th>Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author analysis from VOSviewer.

#### 3.3 International published documents on human rights issue in Papua by authors and affiliations.

Correctly identifying authors and their relationships has been paramount in any scholarly analysis. This study involved the analysis of 76 public documents about human rights issues in Papua. At least one individual authored each of these documents. To ascertain the authors who have produced the highest number of articles, the researchers utilized VOSviewer software, as illustrated in Figure 4.

**Figure 4: Published documents on human rights issue in Papua by author.**
This study used data visualization tools to discover the authors who published the most on human rights issues in Papua. Based on the findings illustrated in Table 2, Derrick M. Silove has the most significant publication count, with three documents.

Table 2. The Author's Contribution to Human Rights Issue in Papua Studies, 1981-2023.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Silove, D.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Craig, P.S.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ito, A.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kareth, M.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Margono, S.S.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Robie, D.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Siskin, A.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Wandra, T.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Wyler, L.S.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Abplanalp, K.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author analysis from Scopus (2023) database.

Derrick M. Silove is an academic at Harvard Medical School, Boston, United States. Derrick M. Silove's research track record focuses on health and human rights issues, especially those related to the Papuan people. In addition to examining the most contributors to the Human Rights Issue in Papua, this research also investigates the institutions that contribute the most to this research.

From the analysis results as outlined in Figure 5, UNSW Sydney became the institution with the most publications with 6 documents, followed by The Australian National University with 4 documents then followed by Auckland University Technology, University of Melbourne, The University of Queensland, and Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research each with 3 documents. The other institutions produced 2 documents.

Figure 5: Top Ten Affiliation Contribution to human rights issue in Papua Studies.

Source: Author analysis from Scopus (2023) database.
3.4 International published documents on human rights issue in Papua by type and subject area.

In this study, Documents related to human rights issues in Papua can be found at Figure 6 among others Article 67,1% (51 documents), Book Chapter 13,2% (10 documents), Review 6,6% (5 documents), Book 3,9% (3 documents), Conference Paper 3,9% (3 documents), Note 2,6% (2 documents), Editorial 1,3% (1 documents), and letter 1,3% (1 documents).

Figure 6: Published documents on human rights issue in Papua by type of publication.

Then on Figure 7 explains related to the subject area in the study of human rights issues in Papua, including Social Sciences 46,9% (53 documents), Medicine 15,0% (17 documents), Arts and Humanities 9,7% (11 documents), Environmental Science 4,4% (5 documents), Agricultural and Biological Sciences 3,5% (4 documents), Earth and Planetary Sciences 3,5% (4 documents), Economics, Econometrics and Finance 3,5% (4 documents), Immunology and Microbiology 3,5% (4 documents), Business, Management and Accounting 2,7% (3 documents), Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology 1,8% (2 documents) and others 5,3% (6 documents).

Figure 7: Published documents on human rights issue in Papua by subject area of publication.
3.5 International published documents on human rights issue in Papua by funding sponsor.

Based on the funding sponsors in Figure 8, several institutions predominantly fund research on human rights issues in Papua, including the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (2 documents) and the World Health Organization (2 documents). Several other institutions have each funded 1 research on human rights issues in Papua, including the Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research, Australian Agency for International Development, Australian Research Council, Centre for International Health, David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Department of Education and Training, Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Australian Government, Gerda Henkel Foundation, James Cook University, National Aeronautics and Space Administration and National Department of Health.

Figure 8: Published documents on human rights issue in Papua by funding sponsor of publication.

Source: Author analysis from Scopus (2023) database.

3.6 Co-occurrence network of international published documents on human rights issue in Papua.

The human rights issue in Papua research has several essential keywords that are visualized with the network visualization feature in VOSviewer. (Figure 9). Based on the results of Vosviewer visualization, human rights, West Papua, and Indonesia are the keywords that appear most frequently in this research.

Figure 9: Co-occurrence network of published documents on human rights issue in Papua.

Source: Author analysis from VOSviewer
Based on VOSviewer visualization, the co-occurrence on this topic is divided into 14 clusters, as described in Table 3. Of the 14 clusters, several dominant keywords exist, including Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Indigenous People, West Papua, Violence, Human Rights, Geopolitics, and Foreign Affairs. Policy, Investigative Journalism, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, Collaborative Journalism, Pregnant Women, Separatism, and Malaria.

Table 3. Cluster and items of concept.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Items of Concept</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster 1</td>
<td>adult survivors, aids, behavioral risk factors, community media, cultural issues, development communication, diarrhea, ethnographic and epidemiological methods, gender, hard to reach populations, health journalism, immunization coverage survey, media ethics, papua new guinea, prevention, sorcery</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster 2</td>
<td>bali, copro-dna, coproantigen, cysticercosis, enarotali, epilepsy, indonesia, mitochondrial dna, north Sumatra, papua (irian jaya), serology, taenia asiatica, taenia saginata, taenia solium, taeniasis, wamena</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster 3</td>
<td>Corporate culture value and traditions, economic development, extractive industry, freeport memoran copper and gold inc, human rights abuses, indigenous people, individual company voluntary code of conduct, industry wide voluntary codes of conduct, military, news media, ngo intervention and relationship, third party independent audit and compliance monitoring, top management vision and risk taking propensities</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster 4</td>
<td>Activism, art, bottom up regionalism, decolonization, digital politics, literature, Melanesia, oceania, pacific regionalism, social media, south pacific region, west papua</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster 5</td>
<td>Advocacy, conflict analysis, conflict transformation, customary law, land rights, media freedom, Melanesian spearhead group, natural resources, press freedom, radicalization, violence, women rights</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster 6</td>
<td>Academic freedom, censorship, environmental journalism, freedom of information, human rights, independent publishing, investment, peace journalism, uni tavur, wansolwara</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster 7</td>
<td>Bougainville crisis, civil war, education, every day, geopolitics, mental health and psychosocial impact, political socialization, securitisisation, terrorism</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster 8</td>
<td>Asylum seeker, externalization, foreign policy, international relations, pacific islands, queer</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.7 Discussion.

Research on human rights issues in Papua in the Scopus database first appeared in 1981, and this research intends to analyze the emerging trends in this study. Several vital points are the focus of discussion in this article, including:

Firstly, publications on human rights issues in Papua in the Scopus database have increased since 2012 with 6 publications. The highest number of publications occurred in 2020, with 9 publications. This increase cannot be separated from the actual conditions in Papua, especially the movement of Benny Wenda as chairman of the United Liberation Movement for West Papua (ULMWP)\(^{39}\), who infiltrated the Vanuatu delegation to present a petition on the Papuan referendum during Vanuatu's meeting with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights\(^{40}\). In the session, Benny Wenda presented a petition to Michelle Bachelet, the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights, asserting that it had garnered signatures from approximately 1.8 million individuals in Papua, constituting a significant proportion of the total Papuan population of 2.5 million\(^{41}\). The petition highlighted the perceived lack of freedom experienced by the Papuan people under the governance of the Indonesian Government. It appealed for the intervention of the United Nations to address the issue.

Secondly, based on a search of the Scopus database, two countries have contributed the most to studies on human rights issues in Papua: Australia and the United States. This cannot be separated from the interests of these two countries in the context of human rights issues in Papua. Australia has several attractions, including its concern for humanitarian issues and maintaining regional stability. Meanwhile, the United States is the second country with interests in the context of human rights issues in Papua, including democratic values, regional security, and the context of minority protection.


Thirdly, based on the results of data visualization with VOSviewer, some of the most frequently discussed topics related to human rights issues in Papua include Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Indigenous People, West Papua, Violence, Human Rights, Geopolitics, Foreign Policy, Investigative Journalism, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, Collaborative Journalism, Pregnant Women, Separatism, and Malaria. These topics reflect more profound aspects of human rights, including indigenous peoples' position concerning separatism and health issues in Papua.

Regarding the research categorization based on human rights issues addressed in each author's contribution to studies on Papua, there are numerous aspects that may be discussed, such as: research conducted by Sri S. Margono a, Toni Wandra, Meutia F. Swasono, Sri Murni, Philip S. Craig and Akira Ito with title “Taeniasis/cysticercosis in Papua (Irian Jaya), Indonesia”. They provided detailed information about the high prevalence of Taeniasis and cysticercosis in Papua, Indonesia, specifically in areas like Jayawijaya District. The study highlights the substantial influence of these parasitic diseases on the indigenous population, specifically examining the implications for human health, the incidence of the diseases, the factors that increase the risk of infection, and the cultural behaviors that facilitate the transmission of these diseases.

The research emphasized the lack of government involvement, at both the local and central levels, in promoting the rights of the people in the health sector in the Jayawijaya district. This contradicts one of the main human rights instruments ratified by Indonesia, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.

Additional research was conducted by Susan J Rees, Remco van de Pas, Derrick Silove, and Moses Kareth with the title “Health and human security in West Papua” The research elucidated the health and human rights obstacles encountered by indigenous West Papuans in the West Papua region. The article examines the historical backdrop of West Papua, encompassing its colonial past and the integration of West Papua into Indonesia in 1969. The research also examines accusations of suppression and brutality by Indonesian authorities towards West Papuans, giving rise to apprehensions over violations of human rights.

Moreover, the research highlights the importance of taking into account the wider notion of “human security”, which includes many elements such as economic, environmental, educational, health, and political circumstances. This highlights the need to address the social, political, and economic upheavals in West Papua, which lead to the proliferation of diseases such as HIV/AIDS and have a significant influence on the overall welfare of the community.

In summary, the research promotes the need for greater recognition, promotion, and assistance from the global community, particularly Australian healthcare practitioners, to tackle the disregard for health and wellness in West Papua. It emphasizes the significance of allocating financial resources for healthcare initiatives, endorsing both local and foreign medical institutions, and promoting increased opportunities for monitoring and research in the area.

The research focuses on the human rights context concerning the Indonesian government's failure, at both the central and regional levels, to provide adequate healthcare facilities for the Papuan people due to limited resources. This negligence is sometimes attributed to the belief that Papuans lack knowledge and are therefore more prone to infectious

diseases. Such actions contradict the Indonesian government's commitment, particularly in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Additional research conducted by Derrick Silove, Alvin Kuowei Tay, Moses Kareth, and Susan Rees titled “The relationship of complex Post-traumatic stress Disorder and Post-traumatic stress Disorder in a culturally Distinct, conflict-affected Population: a study among West Papuan refugees Displaced to Papua new guinea”. The research elucidated the correlation between Complex Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (C-PTSD) and Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) within a particular demographic of West Papuan refugees residing in Papua New Guinea. The study examines the distinct cultural environment of the refugees and its impact on the expression of symptoms connected to trauma. Additionally, it seeks to comprehend the ways in which extended periods of mass persecution and displacement lead to a more comprehensive understanding of trauma symptoms in this particular group.

The researchers discovered that the symptoms of PTSD and C-PTSD, as outlined in the ICD-11 criteria, may be a component of a wider range of trauma-related symptoms among refugee communities who have experienced chronic persecution. This finding questions the conventional belief that PTSD and C-PTSD are separate concepts, indicating that in individuals exposed to many traumas, these classifications may have a greater degree of overlap. The study highlights the significance of taking into account the cultural and environmental elements while evaluating and managing trauma-related disorders in refugee populations. It requires a more extensive comprehension of the trauma response that considers the intricate interaction between personal experiences, group dynamics, and the wider ecological setting in which displaced populations are attempting to adjust. In summary, the research emphasizes the necessity of adopting a more sophisticated and culturally attuned strategy when implementing mental health interventions for refugees and other groups that have experienced long-term persecution and forced displacement.

The research findings revealed a coercive endeavor by the Indonesian government to forcibly remove West Papuans to Papua New Guinea, thereby contradicting the Indonesian government's own obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Further research from Karen Abplanalp titled “‘Blood Money’: ANZ investigative journalism case study”. Karen's research delves into the contentious investment made by the NZ Superannuation Fund in the Freeport copper and gold mine located at Grasberg. She explores the human rights violations, ecological destruction, and societal consequences associated with the mining operation in West Papua. The research seeks to examine the fund's assertion of being a responsible investor, despite its association with a troublesome mine. Its objective is to increase awareness regarding the ethical implications and possible outcomes of such investments. Furthermore, the study examines how peace journalism contributes to a thorough comprehension of the matters in question and promotes well-informed decision-making for investments in controversial sectors.

Karen's research underscores the need for investors in New Zealand to be cognizant of Freeport's activities in West Papua, which flagrantly disregard human rights principles, even if West Papua is not the main focus of her study. Within this framework, it is evident that Freeport is engaging in human rights breaches, and the Indonesian government is failing to adequately

45 Abplanalp, op.cit.
safeguard the rights of these workers. This situation clearly contradicts the principles outlined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.

4. Conclusion.

Based on the results of this study, the publication of human rights issues in Papua has begun to increase in the Scopus database since 2012, with topics including development issues in Papua, which are in the low category. Then, some discuss mining companies' involvement in human rights violations in Papua. The highest number of publications was in 2020, with nine publications discussing several topics, including the role of social media, which has increasingly made both the domestic and foreign public more concerned about the issue of an independent Papua.

In addition to focusing on the use of social media, emerging research also discusses Indonesia's ambivalence at the United Nations in discussing topics on human rights and the issue of gender inequality in Papua.

The results of this study show that publications in the field of Social Sciences are still dominant. Australia and the United States are the top two contributors to the publication of human rights issues in Papua; this can be understood because these two countries have significant national interests in Papua. The results of this study also show that the most dominant author in the human rights issue in Papua is Derrick M. Silove, with the most significant funding sponsors, namely the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and the World Health Organization.

Within the realm of human rights, the research carried out by those authors can be classified as human rights instruments that have been officially approved by Indonesia, including: a) International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. b) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. c) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Bibliography


