

Human Rights and Civil Society in Global Context

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Abstract

Abstract: This research aims to explore the role of civil society organizations in promoting gender equality for women within the context of human rights. The research methodology applied in this study is a systematic literature review, utilizing 517 scholarly articles sourced from the Scopus database. The article review process employs the Vosviewer application. The study highlights how these organizations mobilize resources and advocate for policy changes that significantly strengthen the protection and empowerment of women, as well as respond to specific challenges faced by women. The results of this research contribute to the development of knowledge, particularly in the field of governance, by providing insights into civil society's role in advocating for women's rights. The findings are valuable for policymakers and practitioners in the realms of human rights and gender equality. However, a limitation of the study is that the articles used are solely derived from the Scopus database, limiting the comprehensive portrayal of human rights and civil society.

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi peran organisasi masyarakat sipil dalam mempromosikan kesetaraan gender bagi perempuan dalam konteks hak asasi manusia. Metodologi penelitian yang diterapkan dalam studi ini adalah tinjauan pustaka sistematis, memanfaatkan 517 artikel ilmiah yang bersumber dari basis data Scopus. Proses peninjauan artikel menggunakan aplikasi Vosviewer. Studi ini menyoroti bagaimana organisasi-organisasi ini memobilisasi sumber daya dan mengadvokasi perubahan kebijakan yang secara signifikan memperkuat perlindungan dan pemberdayaan perempuan, serta menanggapi tantangan khusus yang dihadapi oleh perempuan. Hasil penelitian ini berkontribusi pada pengembangan pengetahuan, khususnya di bidang tata kelola, dengan memberikan wawasan tentang peran masyarakat sipil dalam mengadvokasi hak-hak perempuan. Temuan ini berharga bagi para pembuat kebijakan dan praktisi di bidang hak asasi manusia dan kesetaraan gender. Namun, keterbatasan studi ini adalah bahwa artikel yang digunakan semata-mata berasal dari basis data Scopus, yang membatasi penggambaran hak asasi manusia dan masyarakat sipil secara komprehensif.

Introduction

Human rights and the role of civil society play a crucial role in fighting for justice, equality and freedom for individuals around the world. Civil society, as an agent independent of the government and business sector, has the ability to mobilize the masses, voice public aspirations, and monitor the implementation of human rights. They are often critical observers of government policies and practices, and play a role in providing access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized groups in society ([Hernandez & Levesque, 2023](#)). Close partnerships between human rights and civil society strengthen the struggle towards a more just and inclusive social order. While there has been some progress in the fight to achieve gender equality over the past few decades, there remain challenges relating to policies, structures and systems that contribute to the reproduction of gender and inequality across various sectors that remain a priority for action, both globally ([Gerő et al., 2023](#)). Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has amplified awareness of gender inequalities intertwined with many dimensions, making them more visible and persistent in society. The disconnect between global health policy goals and implementation efforts is influenced by a number of complex factors.

These factors include conceptual, pragmatic and political aspects that influence the agreement process and policy implementation ([Patterson et al., 2023](#)). Previous research on human rights and civil society during the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the significant impact on human rights protection and the important role played by civil society organizations in safeguarding individual rights. These studies have revealed the enormous challenges faced by civil society in carrying out their role in monitoring the implementation of government policies, fighting for basic rights, and providing assistance to the most vulnerable amidst this global health crisis ([Armiwulan, 2022](#)). The research results also highlight changes in the dynamics between government and civil society organizations, as well as the need to adapt strategies and advocacy actions to address new challenges that arise. Conceptually, difficulties in reaching agreement on a gender framework can be an obstacle in formulating and implementing inclusive global health policies. On the pragmatic side, diverse approaches and limited implementation capacity can also affect the ability to implement policies effectively ([Tsikhistavi & Mosashvili, 2022](#)).

Even though previous research has explained a lot about human rights and civil society, not many previous studies have used a systematic literature review approach with articles sourced from the Scopus database and not many have used the article review method with Vosviewer. Therefore, this research focuses on review papers using the SLR approach which uses 169 scientific articles sourced from the Scopus database. The SLR method is a scientific method that has strengths and advantages in understanding research issues based on previous research. This research also makes a new contribution by focusing on the role of civil society in fighting for gender equality for women in the context of human rights. Through this approach, this research explores how civil society organizations mobilize resources and advocate for policy changes that substantially strengthen women's protection and empowerment, as well as respond to the specific challenges faced by women. This

research aims to explore the role of civil society organizations in promoting gender equality for women in the context of human rights. To answer the research question, namely how do civil society organizations mobilize resources and advocate for policy changes that strengthen women's protection and empowerment? The research method used is qualitative content analysis using the SLR approach and article analysis using Vosviewer. The contribution of this research is the development of science, especially government science, which is related to providing a better understanding of the role of civil society in fighting for women's rights and offering useful insights for policy makers and practitioners in the field of human rights and gender equality. And the importance of understanding how the dynamics between civil society and government change in the context of crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on efforts to achieve gender equality for women.

Democracy thrives through the contribution of civil society. People from the countries that join the community are united to deal with issues that are important for the growth of the community as a whole and for themselves. Active citizens are directly correlated with the progress of the country's democracy. The responsibility of the government to run the state increases with the level of citizens' participation in the democratic process ([Radiya-Dixit & Neff, 2023](#)). The process is carried out by improving the protection of civilians while increasing the repressive effect on government leaders and agents. When vulnerable groups have access to legal efforts supported by a strong justice system, human rights violations will also be reduced. Moreover, a strong civil society can prevent human rights violations by showcasing such events and educating people about human rights ([Bsisu & Murdie, 2022](#)). In addition to talking about democracy, Human Rights also talks about the empowerment of women and gender equality, which are important aspects of human rights and civil society, which aims to create a just and inclusive environment for all individuals, regardless of gender ([Mlambo et al., 2023](#)). It is therefore important to understand the impact and root causes of discrimination against women in the context of human rights so that appropriate measures can be taken to address this problem. In order to ensure sustainable growth and prosperity, States are expected to pursue equal progress, giving women the same rights as men in all aspects of political, social, economic and cultural life in their territories ([Abbas et al., 2023](#)). It is imperative to expose and eliminate significant inequalities in employment and wages, unpaid employment for women, discrimination in public decision-making, violence and exploitation of women and girls, harmful practices, and unequal access to reproductive rights and universal health.

This article explains how to position themselves in relation to various actors and legal devices (Civil society) ([Wiegink, 2023](#)). Highlighting the factors that support and hinder women's progress in politics, as well as how authoritarian governments use the rights of women to legitimize their government and increase their domination over civil society. Political space available to women to support social and gender justice Despite the fact that political polarization often leads to human rights violations in the modern era, young feminist movements seek to politicize their gender agenda and challenge the principles of patriarchy that exist in social and political institutions. By advocating these concepts,

whether through advocacy or direct action, civil society can play a vital role in ensuring the empowerment of women and realizing gender equality in society (Koski et al., 2023). Research shows that increasing gender disparities, gender-based violence, sexual harassment, restrictions on access to reproductive health services and social justice, as well as obstacles to participation in education, employment, and politics, indicate that emergency responses are inconsistent with the legal framework and government policies to address these problems. In human rights activism, where there are unbalanced differences in the means of generating reliable knowledge between activists, organizations, and state actors, this causes the production and dissemination of statistics to be affected by strong knowledge policies (Mwenyango, 2023). Thus, in this situation, the need for NGO approaches and active actions to help victims, provide education to the public, and pressure the government to respect human rights is considered crucial (Sosa, 2023).

International human rights experts argue that almost universally ratified conventions are an effective tool for achieving global health goals such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as they facilitate dialogue between countries and human rights professionals. However, no comprehensive evaluation has been carried out globally to assess the extent to which a rights-based approach is successful in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in general. The study aims to address the urgent need for data-based analysis by developing a global dataset that measures state action in support of women's health and human rights (Yeh, 2023). One of the human rights to be respected in a democratic society is the right to protest peacefully, which must be obstructed by repeated government efforts to determine whether such protests are justified by national security or against the law (Moss, 2022). The presence and the way civil society operates is a function of a democratic society. Civil space has been used to measure the level of openness, transparency, and political response of governments in addressing policy issues. Despite the challenges mainly related to state autocratic norms, civil spaces are expanding. There has been controversy about how the government helps victims of harassment and defends human rights. Therefore, the strategies and activism of non-governmental organizations (NGO) in helping victims, encouraging public education, and encouraging the government to defend human rights have been considered important in this context (Magutu, 2023). This article to estimate the various parties involved in the policy process, provides an overview of the various narratives and gender frameworks, as part of studying gender social construction in policy processes (Jacobs & George, 2023).

The authors proposed a plan of action that highlighted the need to incorporate gender analysis and perspectives into all decisions on peace and security, as well as the involvement of women in every measure of conflict prevention and resolution, and peace-building. They integrate the movements of human rights, women's rights, feminism, and peace and security, and show how each of these movements provides important perspectives in foreign policy analysis (Bsisu & Murdie, 2022). Human rights provides guidelines on fiscal transparency, participation, and accountability (FTPA), as well as provides tools for citizens to demand more open fiscal decisions. By taking into account the FTPA, countries fulfil their

international human rights obligations and increase representation and legitimacy in their fiscal policies (Mamberti & Minatta, 2022). Research based on the concepts and findings of previous research on human rights and civil society that deals with gender equality and human empowerment can combine several key elements. First, the framework can raise concepts such as gender Equality, women's Empowerment, and other individual rights in the context of civil society. Furthermore, the research framework may include a review of the literature that exposes previous research findings in the field, including case studies of the role of NGO, community activism, and government policies that affect gender inequalities and human emancipation. By designing this framework, researchers can generate and formulate appropriate research questions to explore more in depth the complex human rights issues and gender, as well as broaden an understanding of how civil society can play a role in enhancing human rights.

Research Method

This research aims to investigate and analyze articles that raise human rights and civil society issues. In this context, articles published in international journals are the main data source used to understand and study the topic in depth. This study is based on an understanding of several fundamental aspects of problems related to the relationship between the state and civil society. The main focus is to explore key concepts previously discussed in the relevant literature, emerging influences, and the importance of state-civil society relations. To achieve the objectives of this research, the author formulated several basic questions which became the basis for analyzing the basic themes raised in the papers reviewed. Article searches were carried out using the SCOPUS database, which is the main source for searching for articles regarding human rights and civil society. Once relevant articles are found, the next step is to separate the articles into two stages. Namely searching for articles and determining the topic of discussion. This process allows the authors to filter the most relevant articles and identify the main themes discussed in the human rights and civil society literature. Therefore, it is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution to the understanding and discussion of these problems.

The authors went through a series of structured steps to obtain articles related to human rights (HAM) and civil society research. This phase begins with identifying relevant articles, followed by a review to ensure that only articles that are truly relevant and closely related to the selected topic are included. The first step, article identification, is an important process for classifying and filtering articles related to a research topic. The author begins this step by entering the keywords "human rights and civil society" in the search column for a certain period between 2022 and 2024. Through this process, a total of 1746 articles were found that matched our search criteria. The second step is to review the items found. The aim of this review is to narrow the selection to articles that are truly relevant and closely related to human rights and civil society research. During this review process, the authors carefully examine each article for quality and relevance. The result, from 1. Of the 746 articles found, only 517 articles/journals were classified as very relevant and met the research criteria. Through a thorough identification and review process, the author succeeded in obtaining a valuable collection of papers related to human rights and civil society research. These steps

provide a solid foundation for further research and ensure that only the most relevant and useful information is included in your analysis and writing.

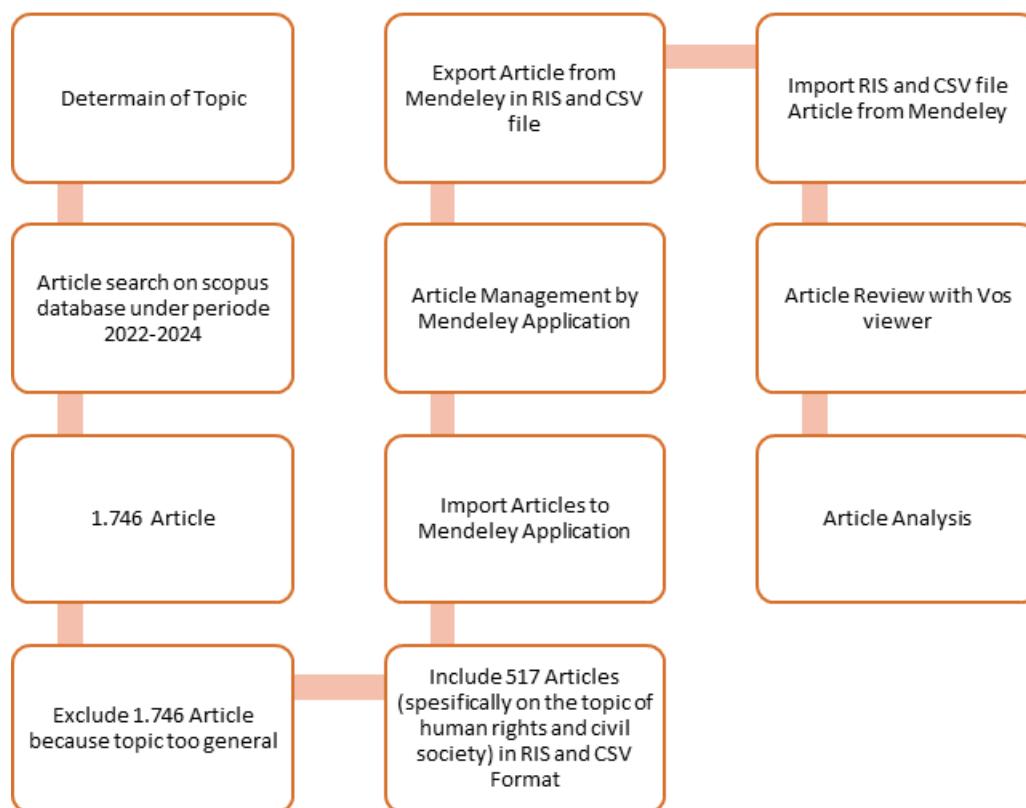


Figure 1. Research stages

Results and Discussion

Figure 2 Articles on Human Rights (HAM) and civil society have become the focus of research and continue to develop over time. However, trends in scientific publications on this topic have changed significantly in recent years. Data shows that the number of articles published will increase significantly from 2022 to 2023, indicating growing interest in human rights issues and the role of civil society. However, in 2024, the number of articles published declined sharply, indicating that interest in the topic may have changed or declined. Figure 1 of this analysis shows a fairly clear pattern. By 2023, the number of papers will reach 85, indicating high research and research activity on human rights issues and the role of civil society. However, in the following year, the number of articles published dropped drastically to only 10 articles. This phenomenon raises questions about the causes of this decline, whether due to changes in research priorities, limited access to resources, or other factors that influence academic interest in this topic. These changing patterns of academic publications on human rights and civil society can provide valuable insight into the dynamics of attention and focus within the academic community. Therefore, further research may be needed to understand the causes of the sharp decline in the number of publications in 2024

and the implications for the understanding and resolution of human rights issues in the future.

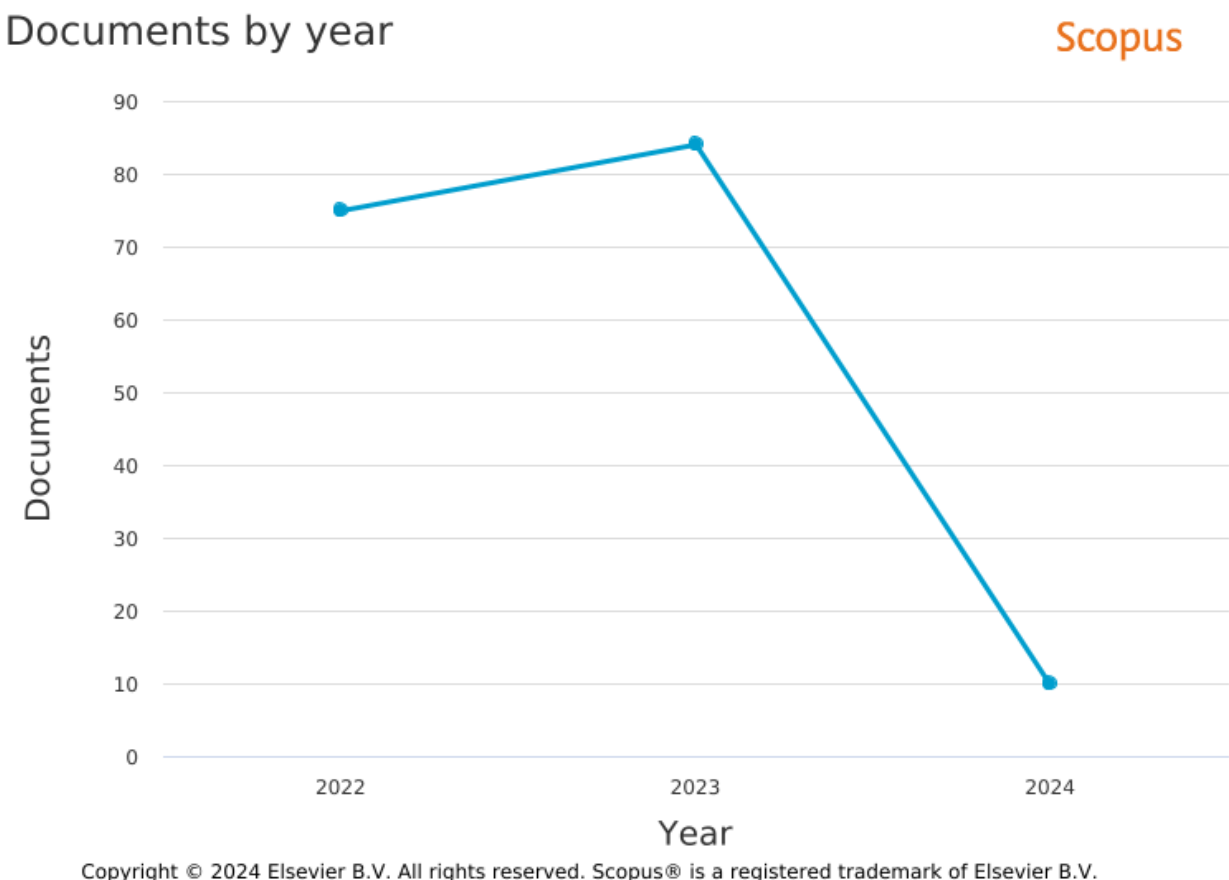


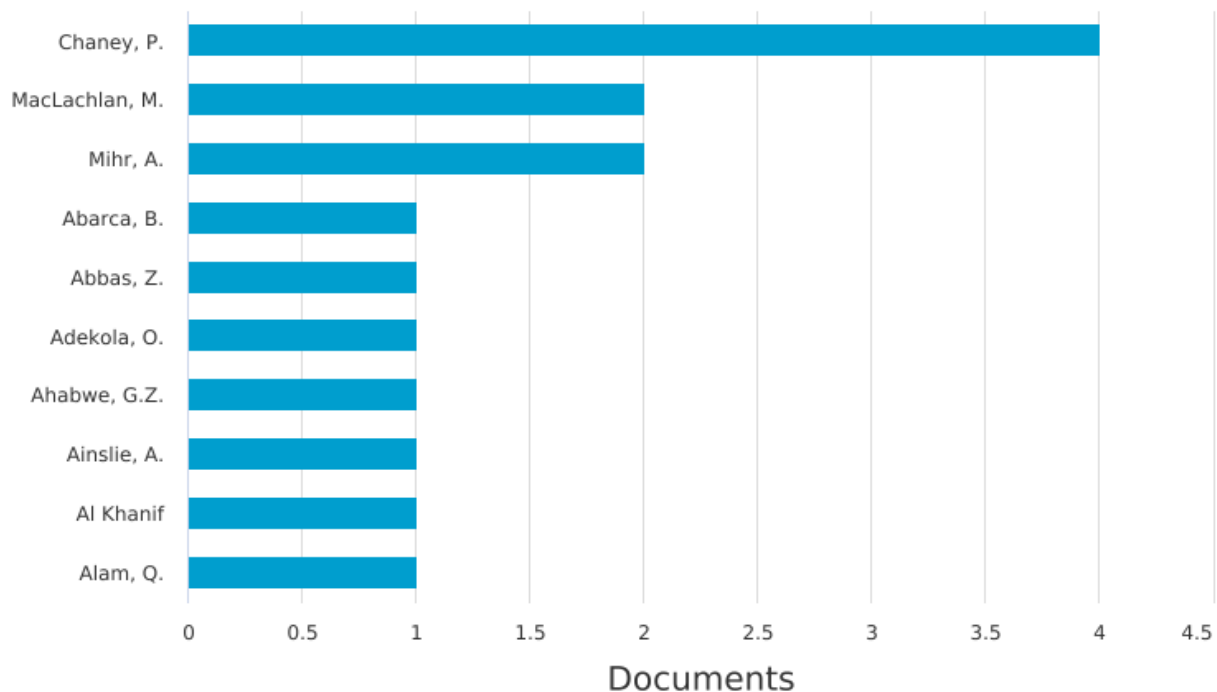
Figure 2. Documents by year

Figure 1.3 shows the top 10 authors who have made significant contributions to the human rights and civil society debate from 2022 to 2024. Topping the list is Chaney P who published the most papers with four papers. They were soon followed by MacLachlan and Mia, two prominent authors who each published two papers, further enriching the scientific debate on this important topic. Additionally, the list includes seven equally important authors, including Abarca, Abbas, Adekola, Ahabwe, Ainsley, Al Kanif, and Alam, who each made significant contributions through the publication of papers. Their joint efforts highlight the breadth and depth of research and debate in the fields of human rights and civil society over the coming period and highlight the diverse perspectives and insights of these leading scholars.

Documents by author

Scopus

Compare the document counts for up to 15 authors.



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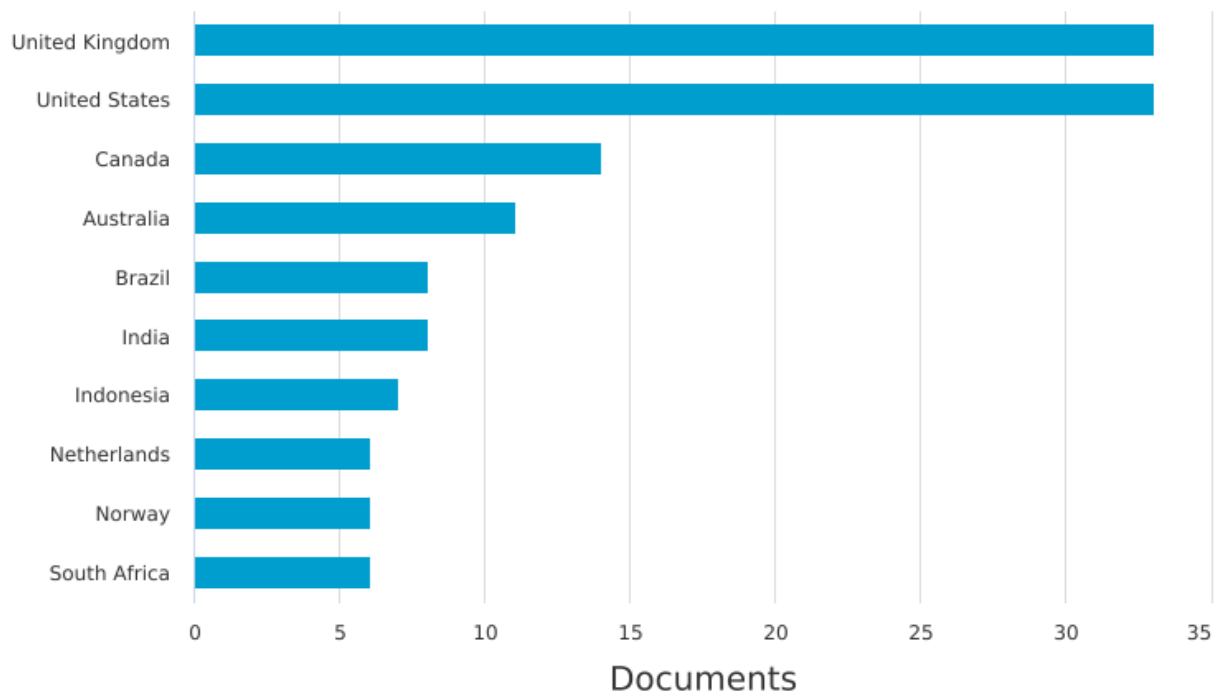
Figure 3. Documents by author

If look at the countries of origin of researchers registered in the Scopus database, we can see Figure 4 below. This data reveals interesting distribution patterns regarding human rights and civil society topics. In the UK and US, there are around 32 documents on this topic from each country. This shows the leading role of both countries in research and debate on human rights and civil society at the global level. Canada contributed 13 papers on this topic, demonstrating Canada's significant contribution to debate and research on human rights and civil society. Australia also contributed 11 related papers, demonstrating the interest and commitment of the Australian academic community to these issues. In addition, Brazil and India each contributed around eight documents on human rights and civil society, indicating the important role of developing countries in this research. Countries such as Indonesia, the Netherlands, Norway and South Africa also contribute to research on human rights and civil society, although in smaller numbers than other countries. These distribution patterns provide an interesting picture of the geographic distribution of research on human rights and civil society and highlight the importance of cross-border collaboration in enhancing our understanding and effectively addressing these issues.

Documents by country or territory

Scopus

Compare the document counts for up to 15 countries/territories.



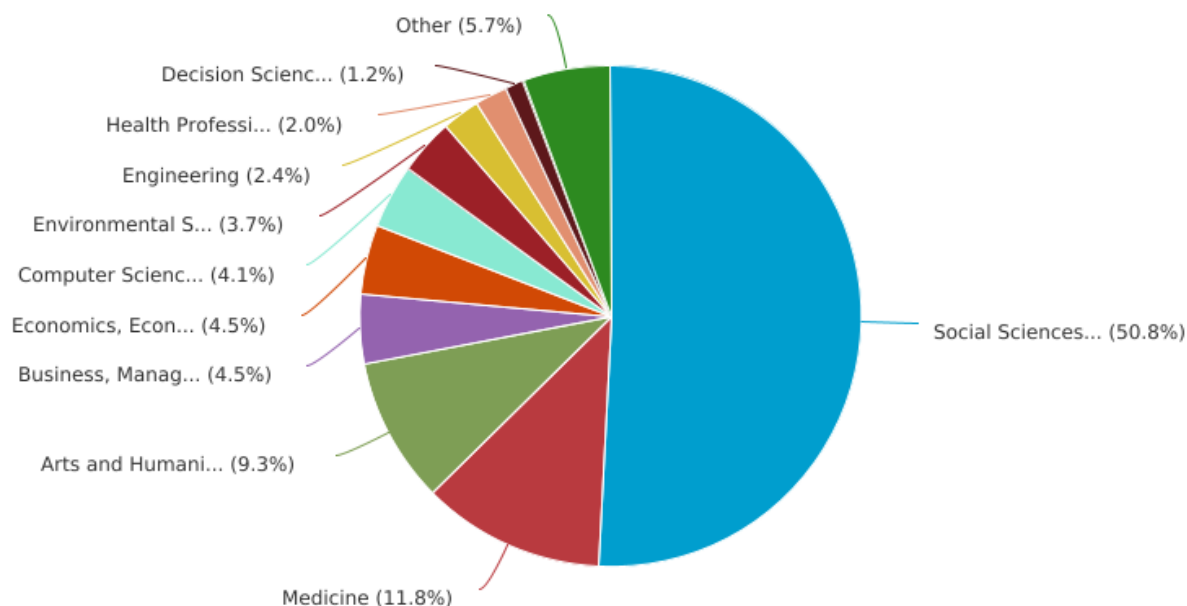
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Figure 4. Documents by Country

Based on the analysis in Figure 1.5, it can be seen that the field of research related to human rights (HAM) and civil society tends to be dominated by social sciences. This phenomenon reflects the complexity of human rights issues which involve various aspects of human life and their interactions with society and government. The large number of subjects included in the field of social sciences shows that the discussion of human rights is not limited to certain fields, but is spread across various scientific disciplines. Human rights issues are closely related to social, political, economic and cultural dynamics and require a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach. Researchers who are interested in human rights issues seem more likely to choose the field of social sciences as the basis for their research. This is because human rights in the context of civil society concern various layers of society and require a broad and comprehensive approach to understand, identify, develop and resolve existing problems. Therefore, it is not surprising that the social sciences are at the center of attention of many researchers interested in human rights issues. Integrating this field into human rights studies reflects the need for a holistic and interdisciplinary approach to addressing human rights-related challenges and issues at national and international levels.

Documents by subject area

Scopus



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Figure 5. Documents by subject area

The follow-up process after an article/journal passes the selection and validation process is an important step in research. To facilitate analysis of review results, researchers often use applications such as VOSviewer. This application allows users to group new concepts into different articles based on their relationships. Figure 6 shows the results of this process, showing the various concept names categorized into specific groups. The cluster density and link strength of a total of 517 links and a total of 1746 link strengths show the complexity and depth of the relationship between these concepts. Different cluster colors indicate separation between different discussion groups or different research foci. It provides a clear visual representation and helps you identify patterns and trends in your data. This allows researchers to map groups of data for further analysis, allowing them to better understand the dynamics and relationships between related concepts. In the context of human rights (HAM) and civil society research, Figure 5 provides a comprehensive visualization using different colors for each cluster to reflect the diversity of topics and perspectives related to those topics. Using these visual tools, researchers can identify trends, fads, and areas requiring further research in human rights and civil society debates.

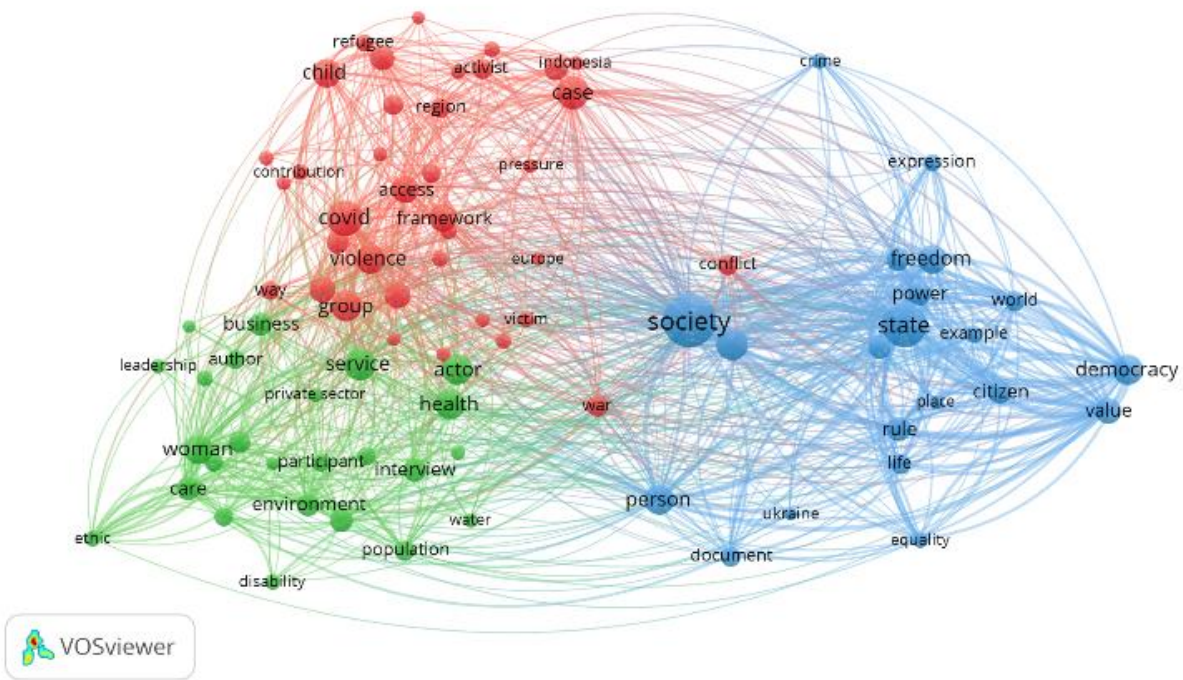


Figure 6. Cluster analysis with Vosviewer.

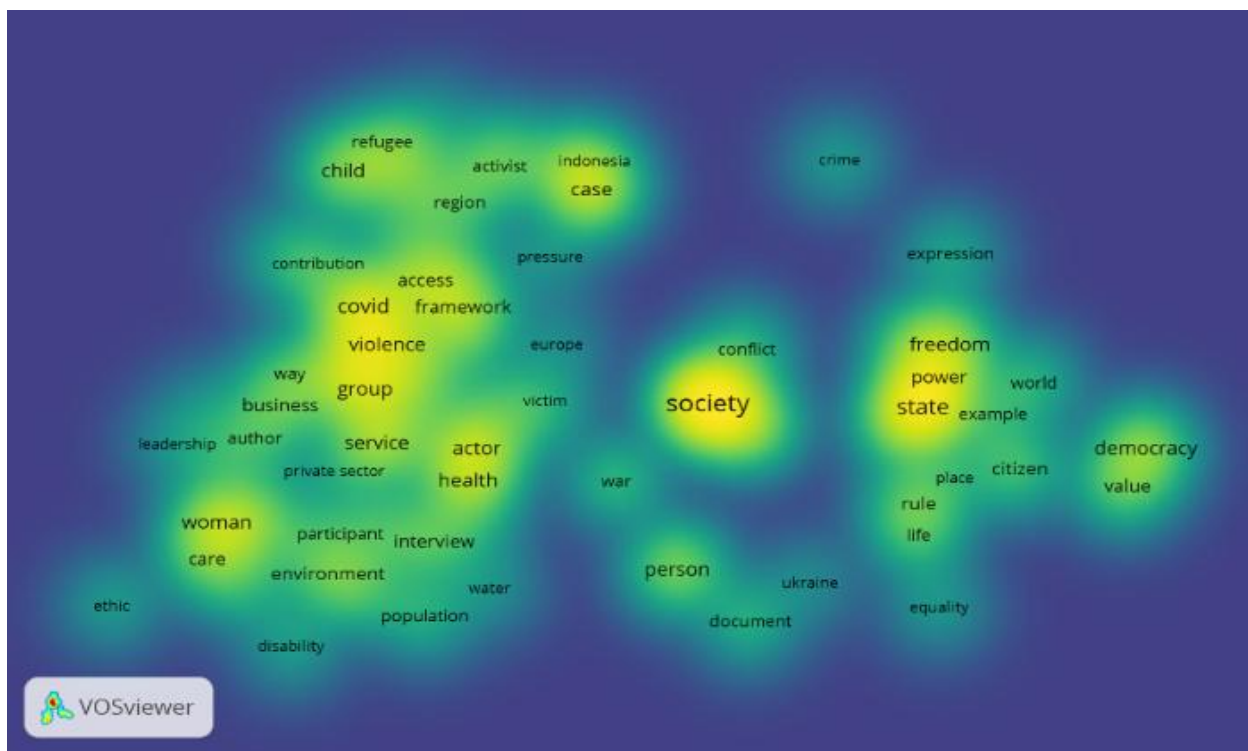


Figure 7. Density analysis with Vosviewer

Based on the data analysis carried out, several major themes or themes can be identified that are closely related to research on human rights (HAM) and civil society. The process of classifying or grouping these major themes has a clear purpose. It's about placing more emphasis on research so that its findings can provide more relevant and useful conclusions for readers. Apart from that, classifying and grouping major themes also plays an important role in making it easier to map the relationship between various existing themes and the main research topics. Understanding the relationship between these concepts allows researchers to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the complexity of human rights and civil society issues. Through the process of reviewing and classifying data, researchers can ensure that the arguments put forward are not too general or broad. Therefore, Figure 7, which shows some key concepts related to human rights and civil society research, provides a clear visual representation of the main areas that require further research. This allows researchers to examine specific aspects relevant to their research objectives and allows the resulting results to make a meaningful contribution to the understanding and solution of issues related to human rights and civil society.

Some of the principles contained in international human rights instruments have provided important guidelines for ensuring the protection, realization and enforcement of human rights. It is relevant in the context of the implementation of these standards within the national regulatory framework, which also serves to monitor human rights and civil society participation. In Indonesia, the basis for integrating human rights instruments into national regulations is Article 6b of Act No. 11 of 2012, which regulates the creation of laws. The article emphasizes that the contents of the regulation must reflect the principles of humanity. The principle of humanity as described in the article is to protect and respect the human rights, dignity and values of all Indonesian citizens and societies in a balanced manner. Previous researchers also stressed the importance of protecting human rights that are guaranteed by law and enforced through fair processes. Respect for and protection of human rights is one of the characteristics of a democratic and law-based government. In order to provide a basis for the protection, realization and enforcement of human rights, States must endeavour to harmonize the development of domestic regulations with the principles and norms of international human rights. One of the fundamental principles of human rights is universality, non-discrimination and interdependence. These principles have existed since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and are reflected in the Vienna Declarations and the United Nations Programme of Action for All. The international community must treat all human rights fairly, equally and equally ([Suntoro et al., 2022](#)).

Previous researchers also explained the importance of human rights in achieving gender equality lies in its integration into the entire peace and security-related decision-making process. It highlights the need for comprehensive gender analysis and perspective-taking approaches. In this context, it is essential to involve women in all aspects of conflict prevention and resolution, peacebuilding, post-conflict reconstruction, and humanitarian

assistance. Their presence is not only desirable but also urgent because women bring unique experiences and different perspectives towards peace and security efforts. Moreover, the initiative links the human rights movement, women's rights, feminism, and peace and security. It shows how each movement complements each other and makes important contributions to understanding and policymaking. Combining these perspectives enables us to better understand the complexity of the challenges in achieving gender equality in the context of peace and security and develop more comprehensive and inclusive solutions (Foster & Markham, 2023).

The development of the rule of law in the world has also demonstrated how important it is to consider societies in which the supremacy of law will be built and to lay the foundations, mechanisms and procedures that can be continuously improved. The experience of other countries that have made significant progress in the realization of democracy and the rule of law is very beneficial. The solutions adopted by states in transition to the rule of law are heavily dependent on the nature of previous regimes, especially those relating to the supremacy of law. For example, a lack of interest in political, governmental and doctrinal approaches to the supremacy of law, separation of power and individual protection has led to lack of attention to civil society. But this principle still supports the formation of a civil society capable of increasing the level of democratisation and promoting political dialogue with society. Although governments tend to reduce civil society participation in decision-making, civil society organizations in practice still evaluate government decisions and provide appropriate responses to human rights violations and anti-democratic and unconstitutional policies (Ciobanu & Aramă, 2022).

From previous researchers also explained that to reduce the level of violence even gender equality can be achieved by building early warning systems led by women in peacekeeping operations is essential to limit the rise of violence. It can be successfully implemented and integrated into existing health services through cross-sectoral cooperation and partnerships between civil society, organizations, multilateral working groups, and government agencies. The responsibility for meeting these enormous needs must be shared by the various sectoral platforms and government agencies, which must seek the wider participation of civil society and community members. In accordance with local constitutional and regulatory requirements, the right to health must be protected through the efforts of the public health system. To this requires strategies that are culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive and based on human rights approaches and knowledge of leadership. It provides effective and cost-effective benefits to improve service absorption, build trust and enhance legal assistance. These efforts will help reduce gaps in health services, prevention/protection mechanisms, and the population served (Corrêa, 2022).

Researchers have begun to measure the level of freedom through answers to questions such as, "Do you feel free to run your life?" and "How free do you feel?" The use of research questions of this type will produce data that are subjective in nature, thus enabling consistently to capture the theory and align it with operationalization for empirical analysis.

This will lead to a shift in a more objective and free direction. A lot of research is trying to measure freedom without separating freedom from the right to act. In most areas of human life measured in the context of freedom, such as law and the media, no action is initiated by citizens and therefore there is a need to measure freedom that covers the micro level of the individual to the macro. To truly understand public freedom as a whole, it is important to use tools that were previously undefined and focused only on the economic or civil aspects, such as Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Dataset (CIRI), the World Press Freedom Index, and the Economic Democracy Index, becoming considering a more comprehensive index that can bridge the gap between civil rights and freedoms (Ohene Kwatia et al., 2024).

In the context of gender equality and answering the question of whether a society has the right to live in accordance with its human rights raises a complex and relevant debate. It is part of an effort to well-being and equality for all, regardless of their gender. The right to non-discrimination on the basis of gender is one of these freedoms, which is an important step towards a more equitable and inclusive society. This freedom includes not only formal equality, but also equal access to education, careers, and financial opportunities, enabling everyone to maximize their potential without being constrained by gender stereotypes. On the other hand you must guarantee that you will maximize your potential anywhere. In the context of gender equality, human rights include the right to control the body and make personal decisions, including decisions on reproductive and sexual health. In addition, these freedoms include the right to participate fully and equally in the political, social and economic life of the people and to ensure that the voice and contribution of everyone is recognized and appreciated. Guaranteeing freedom for everyone is crucial to achieving a just and integrated society. It's also important to guarantee the survival of the community. As a result, sustained efforts are needed to find, break, and remove barriers that prevent one from enjoying gender equality and living with human rights.

To address gender equality, and discrimination must be tackled through a range of comprehensive initiatives. In order to protect individual rights and promote equality in areas such as education, employment, and health care, inclusive policies must be developed. However, it cannot be ignored that efforts to change structures and cultures are necessary to greater change. It includes education that raises awareness of gender stereotypes and prejudices, strong campaigns to protect individual rights, and empowering people to understand, respect, and support gender equality as a human right. These steps enable us to build a solid foundation to ensure that everyone has equal opportunities to their full potential without being constrained by gender differences. In addition, policies and practices that support gender equality must be continuously updated and adapted to social change and progress of the times. It requires continuous commitment from all parties involved, including governments, private agencies, non-governmental agencies and the general public. Moreover, cross-sectoral collaboration is crucial in efforts to address these challenges, as gender equality issues often involve complex and multidimensional issues. To ensure that the action taken produces positive change, accurate data collection and regular monitoring of progress is required. Moreover, incorporating gender awareness into school curricula

from an early age can be an important step in the long term to bring about greater cultural change in societies. We can move towards a more inclusive and equitable society for all, regardless of gender, with sustained commitment and effort.

Conclusion

Gender equality is an important component of human rights, which affirms that everyone, regardless of gender, is entitled to fair and equal treatment. I believe that everyone has the right to their best potential in education, career, and social life by ensuring gender equality. Because gender discrimination limits opportunities and leads to injustice, it violates human rights. The basic principle of human rights, gender equality, promotes a balance of power between men and women. One important aspect of the human rights struggle is the endeavour to gender equality. With the recognition and implementation of gender equality, societies become more inclusive, fair, and sustainable. I hope that by promoting a better society and respect for human rights this can promote gender equality. Through gender equality, everyone has an equal opportunity to contribute actively to social, economic, and political development. It also produces a more harmonious and peaceful environment, which can reduce conflict and tensions caused by gender inequality. Furthermore, respect for human rights in the context of gender equality creates a strong foundation for sustained and inclusive progress. By giving everyone equal access and fair treatment, we strengthen human rights as the foundation of justice and human dignity. Gender equality is not just about justice; it is also about appreciating the differences and uniqueness of each person and building more moral and cultural societies.

The research also provides contributions or in-depth insights into the role of civil society in protecting and fighting for women's rights, which will be the basis of scientific development, especially in the government sector. To analyze the participation and impact of civil society activities to uncover power relationships that strengthen the position of women in society and politics. The results will not only encourage government policies and practices to become more inclusive, but will also encourage broader collective action and advocacy. Therefore, this study not only improves our understanding of the difficulties and opportunities faced in defending women's rights, but also shows how important civil society is to participate in building a more just and inclusive society as a whole. Moreover, this research is vital to supporting gender equality and protecting the fundamental rights of everyone, especially women. Thus, the findings have consequences not only in theory but also in practice, as they contribute to the formulation of practical strategies to enhance the role of civil society in the struggle for women's rights.

However, it is important to remember that this research has limitations on the literature used. Future research should expand the scope of literature by looking at academic articles from other leading international databases, such as the Web of Science and Dimensions Scholars. Because this research only uses articles from the Scopus database that can limit the overall picture of the role of civil society and human rights. Future research can gain a wider understanding of human rights issues and the contribution of civil society by expanding data sources. This provides a broader and deeper perspective, as well as strengthening the validity and generalization of research results. Therefore, a combination of data from different sources will provide a more comprehensive and in-depth picture of

the issue, which will result in more appropriate policy recommendations and more efficient methods to safeguard human rights and public responsibilities in their entirety, because each database has its own coverage and focus. Future researchers may also consider including articles from more specific sources, such as journals that specifically focus on human rights and civil society issues. Thus, a more holistic and diverse approach to literature collection can provide a more balanced and in-depth view of the topics being studied. However, in order to ensure the optimal relevance and quality of research, proactive measures must be taken to identify and address these problems. Thus, research can help to understand and address critical issues in the field of human rights and civil society.

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