

Stagnancy of Women's Election in Indonesia: A Literature Review

Fitriani Abbas¹, Andy Arya Maulana Wijaya², Herman Lawelai³, L.M Azhar Sa'ban⁴, Hazel Jovita⁵

^{1,2,3,4} Universitas Muhammadiyah Buton, Indonesia

⁵ Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines

Correspondence: fitrianiabbas90@gmail.com

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Abstract

This study conducted a literature review study of articles on women's acceptability in elections in Indonesia, by analyzing around n = 299 articles from Scopus data base in the publication period of 2004 to 2022. The data obtained is then processed through the VOS Viewer software application as a data analysis tool, with some of the main menus used from VOS Viewer software (density visualization and overlay) so that visualization of features on the theme of the article related to women's acceptability in Indonesia is obtained. This bibliometric analysis Research shows that obtained articles that discuss women's electability in elections in Indonesia are quite varied although no one is so dominant, the dynamics of women's choice in a number of articles between 2004 to 2022 are not so specific about placing the issue of women's choice in the results of their research. However, this study can explain that women's electability in Indonesian elections is still strongly influenced by demands for women's representation policies, religious identity to Political liberalization through gender equality, gender gaps and women's social status. Therefore, the results of this study show that analysis through literature review will be very helpful and contribute to analyzing the achievements of women's political work in Indonesia.

Keywords: Gender, Politics, Literature Review

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between women and politics has many unique interests in political research and its dynamics (Solihin, 2023). There are various studies that attempt to analyze it from various perspectives, including through surveys and the motives of women in politics. In addition, there are efforts to mainstream gender in politics in Indonesia, by achieving at least 30% representation of women in political activities at all levels. On the other hand, the significance of women's research through literature reviews has increased in the last few decades (Rahmat et al., 2022).

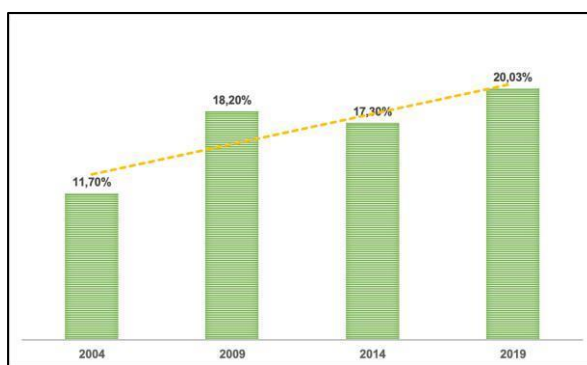
Likewise, the facts influence research on women and politics along with changes in open and modern political culture (Fauzi et al., 2018), as part of the resistance to political monopoly in power which gives birth to agents of democratic change (Törnquist, 2006). In turn, equality in politics provides equal access for women and their participation in power structures (Graham Davies, 2005), which in several election periods in Indonesia has become a representation of the main issue that continues to increase both in terms of

political inclusiveness and gender equality (Amalia et al ., 2021; Bangun, 2018; Hillman, 2018)

The democratic political foundation implemented in Indonesia can be seen through Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, which confirms the minimum representation of women in parliament at 30 percent. Meanwhile, in fact, women's participation in parliament is still very low (Bangun, 2018; Perdana & Hillman, 2020). According to the quota policy for women's participation in politics starting in the 2009 elections, the number of DPR RI legislative members a decreased by 101 members or a decrease from the previous election in 2004, then in the 2014 elections there were 97 female DPR RI members. Meanwhile, at the provincial level, the national average proportion of women only increased by 0.38% during the 2009 and 2014 elections, or if the percentage increase was from 15.94% to 16.32%.

Figure 1 shows that from the 2004 to 2019 elections, the percentage of women elected was no more than 20 percent. Even though the women's electability rate is still below the minimum for women's representation in parliament, the trend of women's participation in elections tends to increase.

Figure 1.1 Graph of Women's Electability from the 2004-2019 Election



Sumber: kpu.go.id, 2023

This research seeks to fill the research gap in research related to politics and women through a literature review, in order to find out various information that can support studies related to the dynamics of women's representation, especially in Indonesia in the previous 4 election periods. From this, this research study was able to collect and find out very detailed information about women voters, including demographic information, voting behavior, and factors that influenced their vote.

The importance of paying attention to the dynamics of quotas in party lists provided for women (Stokes, 2005 in Kurniawan, 2016) is a means for proportional gender mainstreaming. Therefore, the main idea behind establishing this quota is to ensure that women are included in politics (Dahlerup, 2007 in Umagapi, 2019). If you look at the distribution of research in various countries (Chen, 2010 in Umagapi, 2019), it shows positive experiences and relationships between large women's quotas and increasing government spending on women's welfare (Pande and Ford, 2011 in Umagapi, 2019).

However, this desire does not require a short period of time, as is currently happening with the quota for women's representation in parliament of 30 percent, which has not yet been realized to date (Parwati & Istiningdiah, 2020; Rasjidi, 2022) and a number of future studies still require more there is a lot of exploration, one of which is through literature reviews.

This research seeks to accelerate a variety of information that is relevant to the discourse on women's electability in elections, on the other hand, as well as a developing discourse about the need for women in the world of politics. In this way, this research will provide an in-depth description of the discussion regarding the discourse on women's representation from various literature published in the reputable journal Scopus over a certain period of time, with the aim of bringing positive change in Indonesian politics (Aldary & Salamah, 2018).

This type of research is a literature review research that uses big data as an open source, referring to large amounts of data volume (blade and baymap), speed (completed in real time) and variants. Full coverage but flexible enough to provide seamless insight into the population and /or certain relationships (Aldary & Salamah, 2018). In this way, this research can provide several benefits, including providing more detailed and accurate information about the dynamics of women's electability. In addition, this research can help identify factors that influence women's electability and how big data can help understand these dynamics in various study topics (Salahudin, 2019).

There are several stages that must be completed before carrying out bibliometric analysis, including the data search process, bibliographic filtering, cross-checking bibliographic properties, and finally bibliometric analysis (Sadat & Lawelai, 2023). Several tools and websites help visualize the process. The data search technique uses an application or program known as Publish or Perish, or PoP, which is software that can retrieve data from Google Scholar Query articles to obtain citation information and convert it into various statistics. This program is used to search for data in the Scopus database and carry out journal searches. Scopus is a compilation of summaries of the world's major literature, with citations containing abstracts or summaries of academically reviewed scientific literature.

Bibliometric analysis methodology is used to identify trends in publications released in 2020-2021 by utilizing a quantitative approach to collect data from internet databases to determine publications on modeling and artificial intelligence issues (Prihatini, 2018, 2019b, 2019c, 2019a, 2020a, 2020b). in management (Iriyani et al., 2023). Scientific output is currently evaluated using bibliometric analytical techniques based on the number of citations, keywords, geographic data, author collaboration, and disciplinary interactions (Istiana, 2022). Fundamental data include annual publication output, publishing country, research topics, number of citations, keyword co-occurrence, co-authoring, and collaboration networks between countries and institutions.

This research data was collected through documentation, namely data from Scopus for 2004-2022. We used keywords related to women's electability and big data to extract bibliometric data from the Scopus database. We assessed and abstracted articles after extracting available literature to see whether they were eligible for bibliometric analysis. The search procedure was limited in 2020 and 2021 when the COVID-19 epidemic emerged in December 2019. The aim was to make data distribution and graphic display easier. In addition, the data is sorted into groups depending on the factors studied and presented in tabular form.

After obtaining the results and discussing them, the next step is to draw conclusions. VOSviewer software (<http://www.VOSviewer.com/>) was used to display author co-occurrences of keywords, author contributions, international collaborations, and co-reference analysis citations. We also used the Bibliometrix R program (<https://www.bibliometrix.org/>) to calculate frequencies, percentages, and citations for each journal and country. “Biblioshiny” produces a global collaboration map as well as a number of other visualizations (related information, author collaboration) . The Scopus database was used as the basis for the research. A search query to find behavior change systems that had a technology component was applied. As a result, (TITLE-ABS-KEY (women's AND politics AND participation) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (electoral AND dynamics) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (gender AND elections) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (women AND candidates) OR TITLE -ABS-KEY (political AND representation) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (gender AND gap AND in AND politics) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (women AND in AND politics) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (electoral AND gender AND quotas) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (political AND empowerment AND of AND women) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (women's AND electoral AND success) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Indonesia")) AND PUBYEAR > 2003 AND PUBYEAR < 2023 AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBSTAGE , "final")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE , "English")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE , "j") OR LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE , "p")). Articles published between 2004 and 2022. Procedures for integrating data are described further below. Scopus returned 299 articles, in response to search queries.

DISCUSSION

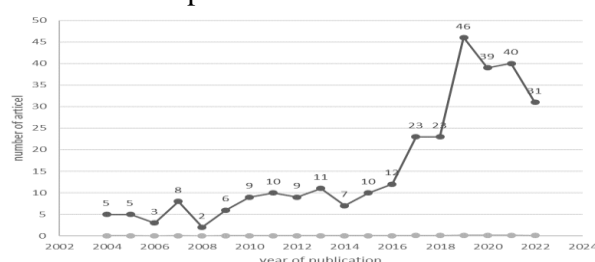
The Electability of Women in Scientific Discussions: Between Policy and Political Policy

This research begins its analysis by displaying ten subsections of data obtained using bibliometrics, by referring to the distribution of articles published and downloaded on the Scopus database in the publication years from 2004 to 2022 with n=299. The type of data obtained is classified into document type including year of publication, number of articles, author, number of references to the article, country coverage, and author affiliation. Then distribute the data, select keywords through analysis using Vos-Viewer analysis.

Article Publication Year

This research is based on bibliometric analysis on Scopus article data with the issue of women's electability, based on the year the article was published in the period 2004 to 2022. From the data obtained, the year of publication was then classified according to four time sections over a 5 year period. The trend in the number of publications based on year of publication can be observed in Figure 1, as follows;

Figure 1.2 Number of publications based on Publication Year



Source: Analisis Dataset Vos Viewer "publication year", 2023

Based on the data presented in the image above, it can be explained that over the last 2 (two) decades there has been a continuous increase in the number of article publications on Scopus with women and politics issues, although in some years there have been fluctuations, this illustrates a trend of increasing articles with women's issues. On the other hand, in the last few years (2019-2022) there has been a significant increase in the number of article publications on the issue of women's electability. The largest increase in this time period occurred in 2019 with 46 articles. However, in the following year or 2020 there was a decrease in the number of publications compared to the previous year. Therefore, the trend of published articles discussing women and politics issues in the four election periods in Indonesia continues to increase with the highest number in 2019 but gradually decreasing until 2022 with a total of 31 articles.

Profile article

The next research stage was to create a distribution map of publishers based on the n=299 articles obtained. From the bibliometric search results based on publishers, 157 publishers were obtained with a varied distribution of the number of articles. This shows that, although the issue of women and politics is widely discussed in articles, this issue within the scope of journal publications has not yet become the main idea for accredited journals. The results of mapping the number of article publications based on publishers can be seen in table 1, as follows.

Table 1. Number of Article Publications Based on Publisher

Publisher	Number of Article	Percentage
Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs	12	4%
Indonesia And the Malay World	8	3%
Journal Of International Women's Studies	6	2%
South East Asia Research	6	2%
Asian Journal of Women S Studies	5	2%
International Journal of Innovation Creativity and Change	5	2%
Women's Studies International Forum	5	2%
Asian Studies Review	4	1%
International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research	4	1%
Iop Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science	4	1%
Asia Pacific Journal of Anthropology	3	1%
Asian Women	3	1%
Austrian Journal of South East Asian Studies	3	1%
Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics	3	1%
Journal of Contemporary Asia	3	1%

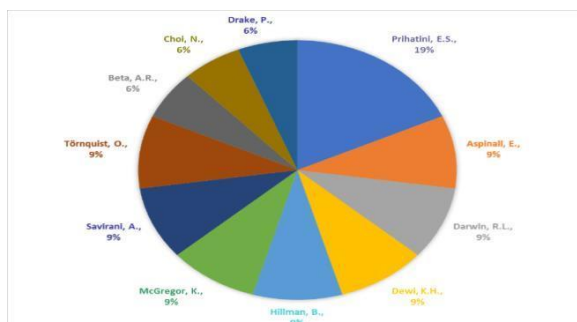
Source: Vos Viewer Analysis Results, 2023

Regarding the data on the distribution of the number of articles and publishers that have been obtained, this research took the top 15 publishers with the highest number of published articles. Where the Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs has published 12 articles on the theme of women's electability in elections in the period 2004 to 2022, while Indonesia and the Malay World has published 8 articles, the Journal of International Women's Studies and South East Asia Research have 6 articles. Apart from that, the Asian Journal of Women's Studies, International Journal of Innovation Creativity and Change and Women's Studies International Forum published 5 articles. Meanwhile, 4 articles were published through the journals Asian Studies Review, International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research and Proceedings of the Iop Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science, and 3 articles were published respectively through the journals Asia Pacific Journal of Anthropology, Asian Women, Austrian Journal of South East Asian Studies, Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics and Journal of Contemporary Asia.

Author Profile

Based on the distribution of authors discussing the issue of women's electability in Scopus indexed articles, this research highlights the authors who published the most articles on relevant themes. Therefore, we obtained 11 authors who had published more than 1 article writing about the issue of women's electability in the period 2004 to 2022. An illustration of this data can be seen in the following figure;

Figure 1.3 Author data based on number of publications



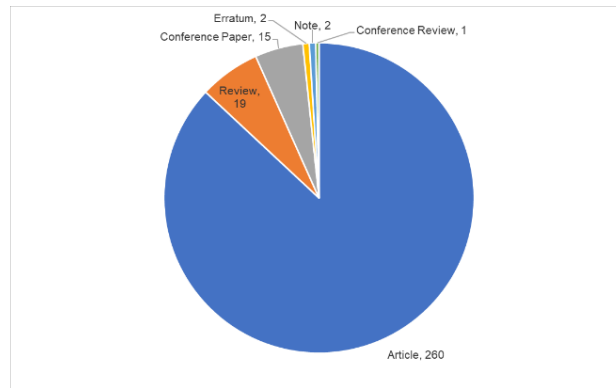
Source: Vos Viewer Dataset Analysis "author", 2023

The distribution of these authors includes Prihatini with 5 articles (Prihatini, 2018, 2019a, 2019b, 2020a, 2020b). Authors who published 3 articles include Aspinall, E (Aspinall et al., 2011, 2021), Törnquist, O., (Törnquist, 2006, 2007; Törnquist et al., 2017); McGregor, K (K. McGregor, 2012; K. E. McGregor & Hearman, 2007; K. McGregor & MacKie, 2018). Meanwhile, authors who only published 2 articles include Darwin, .I., (Darwin, 2017; Darwin & Haryanto, 2021); Dewi, K.H (Dewi, 2019, 2020); Hilman, B. (Hilman, 2017, 2018); Choi, N., (Choi, 2007, 2019); Drake, P. (Drake, 2013, 2018). And, authors who only published 1 article include Savirani, A. (Savirani et al., 2021) and Beta A.R (Beta, 2019).

Document Profile Based on Publication

A number of published articles on the theme of women's electability in elections, based on the bibliometric analysis carried out, can be classified as quite religious. This can be seen in the following picture;

Figure 1.4 Percentage of Document Types Based on Article Publication



Source: Analisis Dataset Vos Viewer "document type", 2023

Based on the figure above, this research classifies the types of documents that have been published with relevant themes, the most numerous being documents of the Article type, 260 documents, then 19 documents in Review form, then 15 documents published in Conference Paper form, Next, there are 2 documents in the form of notes, 2 erratums and 1 conference review document. In this way, through the distribution of documents that have been published on themes relevant to the issue of women's electability, namely articles, this indicates that the majority of researchers are interested in conducting academic studies on the theme of women's electability in their Scopus publications.

Number of Article References

Furthermore, from a number of articles obtained in the Scopus database with the issue of women's electability. This research organizes these articles based on articles that have the most citations through the top 10 articles. This can be noted in:

Table 2. Number of Citations by Document

Document title	Source	Cited by
Direct Democracy and Local Public Goods: Evidence from A Field Experiment in Indonesia Author: (Olken, 2010)	American Political Science Review	163
Transnational Domestication: State Power and Indonesian Migrant Women in Saudi Arabia. Author: (Silvey, 2004a)	Political Geography	145
The familial technique for linking maternal death with poverty Author : (Graham et al., 2004)	Lancet	91
Tigers and gangsters: Masculinities and feminised migration in Indonesia Author:(Elmhirst, 2007)	Population, Space and Place	85

Document title	Source	Cited by
Development for whom? Social justice and the business of ecotourism Author:(Schellhorn, 2010)	Journal of Sustainable Tourism	83
Representing world history in the 21st century: The impact of 9/11, the Iraq war, and the nation-state on dynamics of collective remembering. Author :(Liu et al., 2009)	Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology	78
Coping by Colluding: Political Uncertainty and Promiscuous Powersharing in Indonesia and Bolivia Author: (Slater & Simmons, 2013)	Comparative Political Studies	71
The management of chronic hepatitis B in Asian Americans. Author : (Tong et al., 2011)	Digestive Diseases and Sciences	66
Transnational migration and the gender politics of scale: Indonesian domestic workers in Saudi Arabia Author: (Silvey, 2004b)	Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography	60
Awkward encounters and ethnography Author :(Koning & Ooi, 2013)	Qualitative Research in Organizations and Management: An International Journal	58

Source: Dataset Analicis Vos Viewer "citation", 2023

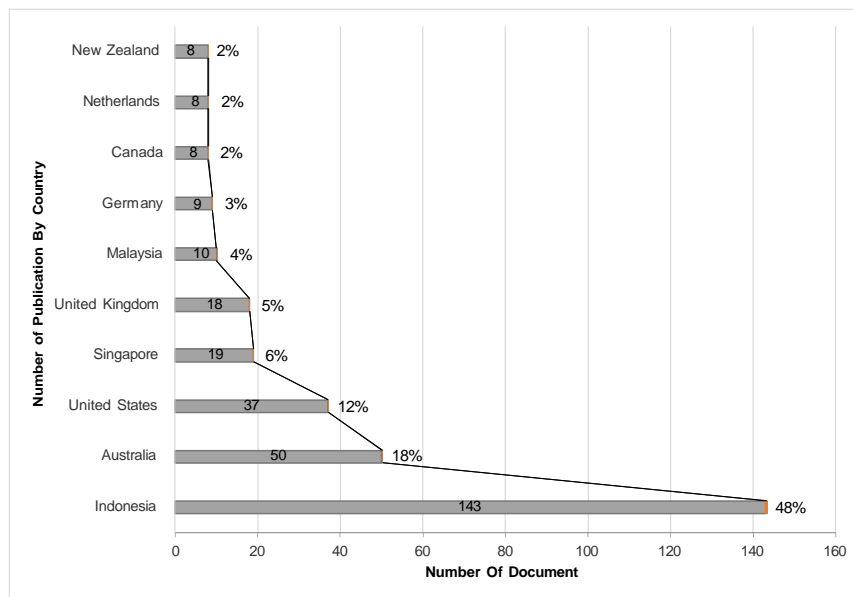
The number of citations for an article indicates that the article has become a reference for researchers, as well as having an impact on other research. From the results of this research analysis, it was found that there were 10 articles that had a number of citations above 50 citations in one published article. Articles with more than 100 citations include articles entitled Direct Democracy and Local Public Goods: Evidence from A Field Experiment in Indonesia by Olken, B.A. (2010) has a total of 163 citations and Transnational Domestication: State Power and Indonesian Migrant Women in Saudi Arabia by Silvey, R. (2004) has a total of 145 citations.

Meanwhile, articles that specifically discuss the issue of women in politics with the highest number of citations include articles with the title Coping by Colluding: Political Uncertainty and Promiscuous Powersharing in Indonesia and Bolivia by Author: Slater, D., Simmons, E. (2013) with the number of citations is 71 and the article with the title Transnational migration and the gender politics of scale: Indonesian domestic workers in Saudi Arabia, by Silvey, R. (2004) with the number of citations is 60. Thus, this indicates that the theme of women and politics is still has become an issue that has been discussed a lot by a number of studies as well as being a reference for various similar articles. Therefore, concerns about women and politics can be categorized as an arena that is still very possible for further study and discussion.

Distribution of Documents by Region

Furthermore, documents based on the author's country of origin or study area in the article are categorized into document distribution based on country. From these results, it was found that Indonesia, with 143 articles, dominated the distribution of documents discussing the issue of women in politics. Furthermore, the regions that were also highlighted in this research included Australia (50 articles), United States (37 articles), Singapore (19 articles) and United Kingdom (18 Articles). In addition, other authors are located in Malaysia, Germany, Canada, the Netherlands and New Zealand. This can be seen in Table 3 as follows;

Figure 1.5 Distribution of Documents by Region



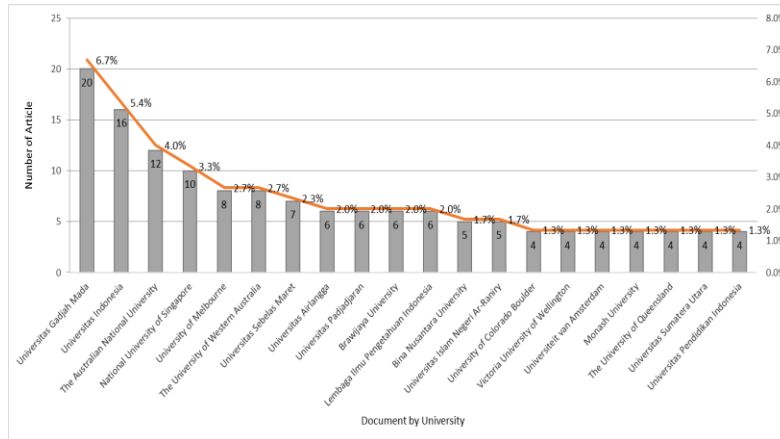
Source: Dataset Analicis Vos Viewer "country", 2023

The facts that can be established in this figure show that there is sufficient intensity for the study of women's electoral characteristics to spread to several countries or regions. In particular, according to a number of studies in Indonesia, it has the largest percentage (48%), but this does not necessarily guarantee that women's electability can increase optimally.

Document Distribution by University

Furthermore, this research highlights the distribution of documents based on the university of origin of the author. This is to describe the rhythm of the activities of university researchers in studying the issue of women's choice in elections in Indonesia. From the data obtained, the top 3 universities from which the article authors came from were Gajah Mada University (20 articles), University of Indonesia (16 articles) and The Australian National University (12 articles), which can be seen in the table;

Table 3. Document Distribution by University



Source: Dataset Analicis Vos Viewer "university", 2023

However, themes highlighting women and politics also come from a number of universities in the Asian region, Australia and the United States. This indicates that the issue of women and politics is an issue that is also an academic study for many academics in many regions. Overall, there are several articles from various universities. And the highest number of articles is at Gadjah Mada University with 20 articles.

Scope of Publication and Authors

Publication coverage is intended as a form of network analysis of the number of researchers and research themes that are connected to each other, either with the same keywords or relevant journal study fields. From this analysis, it can provide a match between the number of publications, authors and themes that are connected, so that the network can guide research to visualize the most discussed keywords.

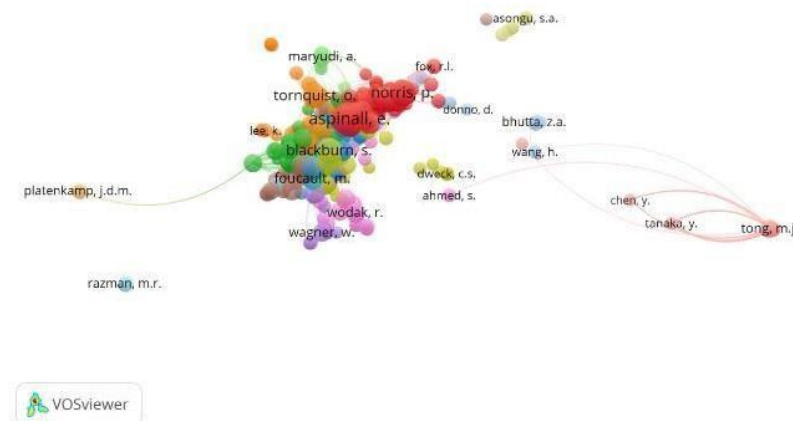


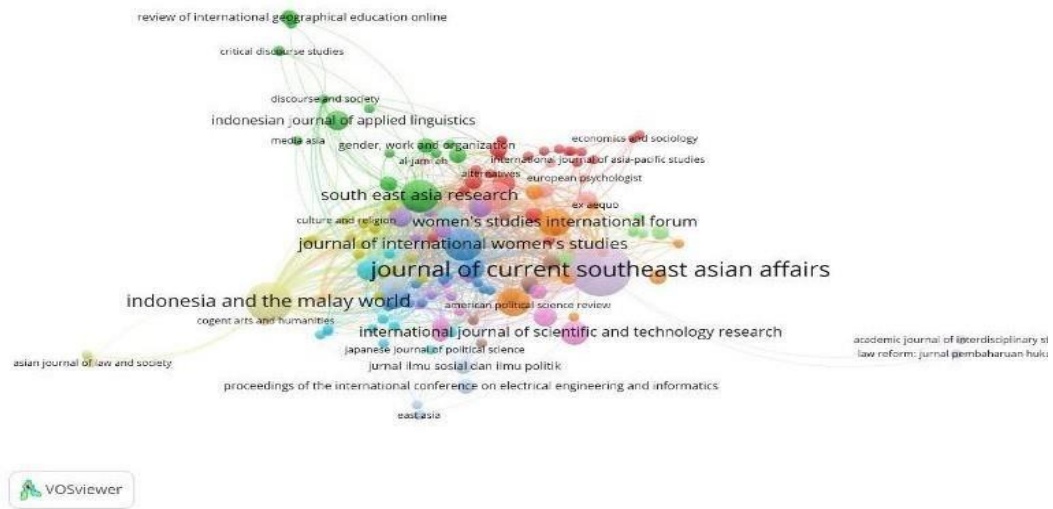
Figure 1.6 Visualization of research topics using VOSViewer according to scope of number of publications
 Source: Data Processing using VOSviewer, 2023

When using VOSviewer, the number of relationships between them is set to several terms. VOSviewer analysis, there are several groups, namely red, green, orange, blue, yellow and purple. Which shows the relationship between one topic and another topic. VOSviewer can display bibliometric mapping in three ways, namely: Network Visualization (Figure 5), Overlay Visualization (Figure 7), and density visualization (Figure 6).

Colored circles are used to label authors. Circle size correlates well with the presence of keywords in the title and abstract. Consequently, the frequency of occurrence affects the size of letters and circles. The larger the letters and circles, the more often the keyword appears. In picture no. 5 illustrates that the author who discusses women's electability the most is Aspinal, E. Norris. P, Blackburn. S.

Analysis Density Visualization

The next step is to use Density Visualization Analysis or analysis unit density visualization, where this refers to the distribution of publishers/journals that have an interest (scope) of publications that are mutually relevant to the keywords that have been obtained previously. In this step, it will help the research to identify a number of journals or publishers that have a concentration on women's issues, as well as providing an overview of the area where women's issues are studied.



Publisher	No. of Articles	Percentage
Journal Of Current Southeast Asian Affairs	12	4%
Indonesia And the Malay World	8	3%
Journal Of International Womens Studies	6	2%

South East Asia Research	6	2%
Asian Journal of Women S Studies	5	2%
International Journal of Innovation Creativity and Change	5	2%
Women S Studies International Forum	5	2%
Asian Studies Review	4	1%
International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research	4	1%
Iop Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science	4	1%

Figure 1.7 Keyword visualization using VOSviewer with a density visualization approach to the number of publications in journals
 Source: Data Processing using Vos Viewer, 2023

Meanwhile, the figure above illustrates the level of research from 2004 to 2022, where the most publications are currently in Southeast Asian journals. The frequency of keywords in (figure 1.7) was used to determine the most frequently found studies in this research. First, we ran keywords in VOSViewer that most emphasized the terms frequently cited in the research. And then arrange the words into a visualization overlay based on their frequency. As shown in the picture above, which shows the concentration of all the keywords in the article, overall, the most prominent points to be highlighted in certain issues in the study of women's electability in elections are found in the Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs, then Indonesia and The Malay World, and then Journal of International Women's Studies.

Overlay Network Visualization

Visualization of a collection of article networks or Overlay Network Visualization is a description of a collection of keyword networks that represent the number of studies on a number of articles with certain themes. In analyzing this section, we can show response data from a number of studies on keywords with the theme of women's electability. This process provides a description of this research that the denser the colors and the more diverse the network colors that are visible indicate that the keyword has the strongest character in the analysis network.

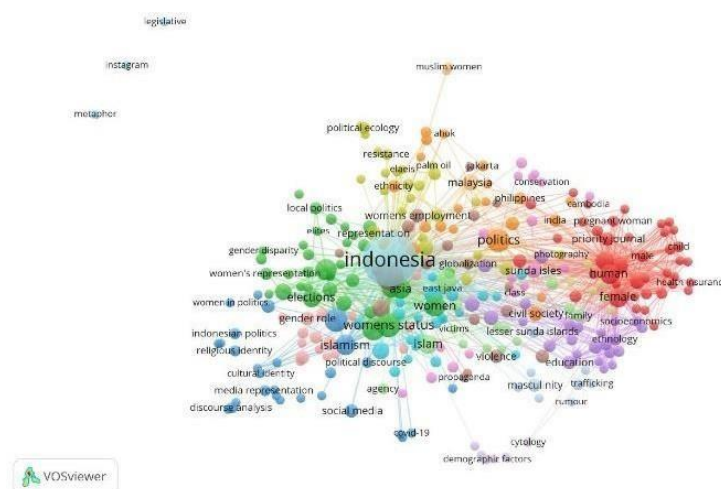


Figure 1.8 Visualization of keyword networks using VOSviewer according to Overlay Network Visualization

Sumber: Data Processing Vos Viewer, 2023

Meanwhile, the image above illustrates the level of research in Indonesia, this shows that the darker the color appears, the more research is carried out. Based on analysis using VOSviewer as shown in the figure above, the keywords that often appear are women's status, political discourse, religious identity, women's representation, gender gap, and women's work. Therefore, researchers can help determine women's electability by conducting studies on the use of AI-based technology. A significant percentage of the news disseminated contains misinformation that has a negative impact on the cognitive and psychological health of readers. The analysis to be carried out on the problem of combining technology with AI can also be observed in various studies carried out by different scholars. Apart from that, the figure above shows that previous research with the keywords women's status, political discourse, religious identity, women's representation, gender gap, and women's employment has a fairly relative relationship.

The Stagnation of Women's Electability: Priorities or Policy Demands

Based on previous research, it can be concluded that the factor of women's electability in Indonesia is more about women's status, where there is still an old paradigm regarding women's position, women's work, and also political discourse where representation in carrying out roles and functions in politics is the responsibility of men. These keywords are most relevant to studies with relevant themes in this research conducted by Prihatini (Prihatini, 2018, 2019a, 2019b, 2020a, 2020b), examining a number of variables that show factors influencing the political role of women in Indonesia, starting from their relationship with understanding of religion to political liberalization through gender equality in politics in Indonesia from the colonial era until now.

In line with other research explaining findings related to the existence of obstacles to women's political participation in Indonesia, including understanding religion (Fattore et al., 2010), the strong patriarchal culture of society (Dzuhayatin, 2020; Prajuli et al., 2021), structural and institutional factors that confront with women's domestic duties (Bayo, 2021; Christoff et al., 2017), even the blurred understanding of all parties regarding gender bias which still often occurs both in government and society (Badrudin et al., 2019), lack of financial support and political support (Adnan & Amri, 2021), where even political parties only view women's involvement as a formality in fulfilling the women's quota policy (Angin & Purnomo, 2022) as well as the lack of access to information, resources and political education received by women's groups (Yanti et al., n.d.; Yumasdaleni et al., 2022)

On the other hand, in several articles it was also found that there are political parties that have not provided sufficient portions for women's involvement (Rofhani & Fuad, 2021; Savirani et al., 2021). Apart from that, it also needs to be acknowledged that there is still a gender gap in knowledge and preferences. women's politics in Indonesia (Prihatini, 2018). Although a number of studies show that the influence of kinship also strengthens women's participation in politics, accompanied by the shadow of being the wife, niece, or family member of a regional political leader (Aspinall et al., 2021b; Marwah & Catur Pratiwi, 2022), or simply an actress in political celebrations celebrities (Ahmad,

2020; Sugiarto & Yuwanto, 2020) which continue to increase in strength but not substantially are an indicator that women are increasingly empowered in politics.

Cultural factors are also a concern in a number of articles regarding women's involvement in Indonesia, for example (Lestari et al., 2019) revealing the limitations of Javanese women in understanding politics, or in understanding post-reform political inclusiveness which does not have much influence on ethnic Chinese politics in Indonesia (Chen, 2022), which is ultimately narrated as patriarchal beliefs that continue to haunt the situation of low representation of women in politics in Indonesia (Vasandani et al., 2022;) Even so, it needs to be acknowledged that the various articles on the theme of women and politics in a number of studies published on Scopus have their own interest, especially in terms of women's popularity. (Ichsan Kabullah & Fajri, 2021) introduced the term neo-motherism as a victory for women in regional head election contestations, resulting in the strengthening of clientelism at the grassroots which also won for women (Mahsun et al., 2021). Apart from that, intellectual circles pay more attention to the election of women as a representation of the voice of support for the struggle for issues of empowerment and resolving cases of violence against women (Budoyo & Hardiyanti, 2021).

Based on the literature review analysis carried out, this research can provide an explanation that a number of studies in Scopus articles in the publication period 2004 to 2022, n=299, can explain that the issue of women's electability in Indonesian elections is still very much influenced by demands for women's representation policies, religious identity, gender gap and women's social status. However, it is also necessary to pay attention in further studies or research regarding the motivation of women to get involved in politics which seems to continue to increase over time. On the other hand, clientelism is beginning to strengthen in grassroots communities, which is heavily influenced by the roles of women, which has led to an increase in the level of trust in lower society towards women in politics. Therefore, the results of this research show that analysis through a literature review will be very helpful and contribute to analyzing the political achievements of women in Indonesia.

Conclusion

Based on the literature review analysis, an analysis of articles on the theme of women's acceptability in elections in Indonesia has been carried out, using around n=299 articles from the Scopus database in the publication period from 2004 to 2022. The results of the data review using VOSviewer, which shows several dominant keywords in each existing cluster. This condition is in accordance with a number of previous studies which assist researchers in finding information about the theme being studied. Software called VosViewer is capable of analyzing length metrics and statistics of scientific journals such as the Journal of Gender Studies. It contains several topics that have strong ties to women's electability. The most published articles with relevant themes were Prihatini with 6 articles, then Olken., et al. is the author with the highest number of citations n=163. At the same time, the article comes from a university explaining that academics have the most to contribute. In this research, there is a gap in the study of women's electability in elections in Indonesia, especially in the variety of keywords found, and there are no keywords that are dominant enough. This illustrates that the dynamics of women's electability in a number of articles in the period 2004 to 2022 do not specifically place the issue of women's electability in their research results. However, this study can explain that women's electability in Indonesian elections is still strongly influenced by demands for women's representation

policies, religious identity, gender gaps and women's social status. Therefore, this study provides recommendations for future research to be able to explain more about women's motivational factors in political participation and the strengthening of women's social capital in lower level communities.

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