



Bibliometric Analysis of Male Domination Articles Since 1958-2022

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Abstract: This article aims to analyse bibliometric-based male dominance with the keyword "male dominance" as search input. The Scopus.com web link is used in searching document databases with the type "article" about dominance studies worldwide. Bibliometric data were analysed using VOSviewer Type 1.6.18 software to visualise the network of authors, years, countries, keywords, and study depth related to the issue of male dominance. An analysis conducted on December 18, 2022, found 704 documents between 2000 and 2023. The research results show that, first, in the last six years (2017–2022), the number of publications about domination has grown significantly. Second, the United States is a country that contributes the most significant and productive number of publications in the world related to dominance studies. Third, the main keywords often used in dominance articles are women, state, murder, crime, violence, family, Islam, society, women's status, and gender. Furthermore, fourthly, the latest keywords used are relationship, west, historian, religion, Islamic law, and Christianity.

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis, Scopus database, male dominance, Islamic law, VOSviewer

1. Introduction

In the last few decades, domination has been fiercely discussed among academics and social observers, proving that domination is crucial in positioning men with women. (Iswari et al., 2019; Dayati, 2008). Humans are genetically predisposed to form a societal hierarchy (Sidanius & Pratto, 2011). Each member of society is arranged in such a way as to have a different position in the hierarchy. The hierarchy can be based on social groups or based on individual characteristics. Social domination orientation (SDO) is an individual's craving to desire and achieve social domination, support for hierarchy, and group-based domination in the form of domination of superior groups over inferior groups (Sidanius & Pratto, 2005). Referring to Sidanius and Pratto's definition of SDO, there are three crucial points from ODS; the individual's desire to dominate socially, the individual's tendency to support a hierarchical and caste-based social structure, and the individual's desire for his/her group to continually dominate other groups.

Human social domination has the predisposition to form a hierarchy in society. Each member of society is arranged in such a way as to have a different position in the hierarchy. The hierarchy can be based on social groups or groups of individual characteristics. Domination theory exemplifies that every broad social group constantly forms a social

hierarchy, meaning that several groups or individuals have different positions, i.e., the dominant group or individual above the hierarchy and the subordinate group or individual below the hierarchy. Dominant groups or individuals are characterized by the positive values they possess or are based on material or symbolic things. Dominant groups or individuals usually have political power or authority, have excellent and many resources, and hold wealth or high social status. Contrary to groups or individuals who are dominant, subordinate groups or individuals have low social status and power (Sidanius & Pratto, 2001). Further, social domination was developed to comprehend forming and maintaining a group-based social hierarchy. This theory assumes that we must understand the process of forming and maintaining prejudice and discrimination at several levels of analysis, such as cultural ideology, institutionalized practices and individual relationships with other individuals within or outside groups and between groups, individual psychological tendencies, and psychological developmental interactions between male and female (Pratto, Sidanius and Levin, 2006: 272).

In the study of Islamic law, men are significantly dominant compared to women, as found in the formulation of Islamic law resulting from the *ijtihad* of scholars. Facts show that, firstly, the discourse of feminism has recently become an interesting issue to be explored by most academics or Muslim intellectuals (Muhammad, 2019; Hulwati, 2015; Solikul Hadi, 2014). Islam existed to glorify women who, before the arrival of Islam, had a very inferior position compared to men in the tradition of Arab society. Women were even equated with the spoils of war. Secondly, women could be traded and inherited (Abdurrohmat, 2008; Sulaeman, 2020; Sanday, 1981; Bierbach, 2014). Thirdly, many verses in the Qur'an demonstrate the superiority of men over women. For example, Surah An-Nisa's verse 34 states: men are leaders for women. Then surah al-A'raf verse 189 states: He who has created you from oneself and He has made from oneself his partner". Textual reading of verses and hadiths of the Prophet SAW regarding the relationship between men and women often results in discriminatory and subordinate attitudes towards certain genders (Farida, 2021; Mudaris, 2015). There are several studies related to male domination. The first is the Study on Feminism and Gender from the Perspective of the Qur'an (Fadhlan, 2011; Sultan, 2015; Widyatmoko, 2010; Muzani, 2015; Maslamah, 2015). Second is Gender from the perspective of Syari'ah Islamiyah (Tisna Widyatmoko, 2010; Pristiwiyanto, 2011; Suprapti Muzani, 2014; Hulwati, 2015; Rahmah & YUSDANI, 2021). Third is Gender Deconstruction from Rasyid Ridha's Perspective (Roswati Nurdin, 2016; Hanafi, 2018). From the three study trends above, this study aims to formulate a theory/concept regarding the position of male dominance in the formulation of Islamic law (Engineer, 2003; Nurdin, 2016). Several things are related to the domination of men in the formulation of Islamic law. First, the question of the meaning of gender in the Qur'an and Hadith. Second, regarding male and female relationships in Islam. The three gender issues above are caused by an interpretation of men's position in Islam, which is constantly considered superior (Hildred, 1975; Umar, 2019). Based on the preceding, the issue of determining, in any case, the domination of men in the formulation of Islamic law becomes the reason for the necessity of male domination formulation in the establishment of Islamic law.

The significance of understanding male's position is not merely limited to determining gender differences between males and females (Fadlan, 2011; Suprapti Muzani, 2018); further than that, it is to fulfill a sense of justice (Atun Wardatun, Bianca J. Smith, 2020; Ramli, 2013; Ismah, 2006; Nasir, 2016; M. Hajir Mutawakkil, 2014). According to Nasaruddin Umar (2011), gender is a genetic difference between men and women understood not only as a natural but a concept used to identify differences between men and women from a social and cultural point of view. Nasaruddin Umar further explained that the gender differences in the Qur'an are that men and women are servants and caliphs; both accept the Primordial agreement and are created in Heaven. Both have the potential to accomplish achievements. According to Asliah Zainal (2021), interpretations of the Qur'an verses and the Prophet's Hadith tend to be misogynistic and underestimate women. The failure and stagnation of the struggle to promote the equality of men and women stem from sources of interpretation that are patriarchal in nature. The main basic sources of Islam, namely the Qur'an and sunnah, hadith, and fiqh literature, are only interpreted by Muslim men unwilling to define the ontological, theological, sociological, and eschatological status of Muslim women, and therefore gender bias occurs. Islam does not discriminate between men and women because the Qur'an has explained that humans have the same position in the eyes of Allah, regardless of men and women. Due to the view that men are perfect human beings, the term gender emerged to eliminate the notion that men are perfect human beings because the position of men and women is the same. However, in this renewal of women's position, many things deviate from what has been stipulated in the Qur'an and al-Sunnah in the name of gender equality. Gender can also be associated with issues of Islamic law, whereby in the name of gender, things only permissible by men mean women can also do them. What men can obtain is also entitled to be received by women. Gender is equality of position between men and women, which does not violate the applying rules in Islamic law because Islam has regulated in what matters men and women have similarities, and in what cases between men and women have different portions.

Nearly all countries adhere to patriarchal culture, including Indonesia, even though at a different level. Saudi Arabia is a country with a sturdy patriarchal culture. In Saudi Arabi, women have limited space for movement and are more expected to remain at home and be serving housewives to their husbands. Therefore, it is imposible to see a single Arab women working, for example, as a shopkeeper, let alone driving a car. The viscosity of patriarchal culture in Saudi Arabia is also supported by a family system that adheres to a patrilineal system. The patrilineal system is a system that assumes thas descendants only follow the father's line (Nurmila, 2015). In Arabia, only sons are considered

able to continue their descent. In Indonesia, people in Batak and Bali adhere to this patrilineal system. The opposite of this patrilineal system is the matrilineal system, which assumes that descendants follow the mother or female line, for example in Minangkabau (Nurmila, 2015). In a matrilineal system, it is possible to have a matriarchal culture in which adult women have the most privileged position in making decisions and controlling family assets. However, this system has gradually faded in Minangkabau, especially since the new order era, whose policies tended to be patriarchal, for example marriage law no. 1 of 1974 positions the man as the head of the family, while the woman is the housewife.

2. Methodology

This article is a bibliometric study whose data was collected through Scopus. The search process was carried out on December 18, 2022, with the keyword "Male Domination." Bibliometrics is an analytical process to explore scientific data collected from Scopus-indexed articles collaborated using VOSviewer software (Herawati, Utami, & Karlina, 2022). The advantages of the VosViewer application are using the text mining function to find the combined affiliation of nouns that align with mapping and its integrated clustering methods that function to investigate co-citation data networks and co-occurrence. Bibliometrics is a study of bibliographic analysis of scientific trends (Tupan, Rahayu, Rachmawati, & Rahayu, 2018), which refers to a statistical approach with quantitative analysis for measuring literature (Sidiq, 2019). The search phase found 1,715 publications in the form of "male domination" articles from 1958-2022 through Scopus by type of article. The data obtained were analyzed using co-authorship and co-occurrence to find a network map of authors, countries, keywords, and research depth. A network map of scientific articles can also be found in the citation analysis results. All articles were exported into the Mendeley application to tidy up the metadata of the collected articles. Then, the files in Mendeley were converted to data with type RIS. These data were then analyzed using VOSviewer software version 1.6.18 exe. This application is used to display, firstly, author analysis, second; analysis by year, third; analysis by country, fourth; analysis based on keywords, and fifth, analysis based on research depth. In addition, this tool functions to discover publication information which then examines the connectedness displayed in a circle, and between the distances has a strength marked in color according to the terms as each representative.

3. Result and Discussion

The number of publications of various research results related to domination in Scopus displays scholars' great attention to the topic of domination. It is recorded that Scopus published 1,715 articles from 1958 to 2022. Even for 2023, Scopus has published two articles. Of the 1,715 special articles, 1,064 articles were found for the subject area of social sciences. The discussions focus on analyzing Scopus data on male domination with the keyword "Male Domination" in social sciences. There are five units of analysis in this discussion. First, analysis based on the author's network. Second, analysis based on publication year. Third, analysis based on the country network. Fourth, analysis based on the keyword network. Fifth, analysis based on depth.

First, an analysis based on the author's network. Based on the author's analysis, around 1,038 documents were published on Scopus regarding the domination theme. The top 10 authors are based on the number of documents presented on the scopus.com web are shown in Figure 1 below.



Fig. 1 - Authors in VOSviewer

Authors with the most publications are Bonnemera, P with three documents, followed by Chid, D.D. with also three documents, Rostami-Povey, E with three documents, Young, I.M with three documents, Zerar, S with three documents, Bailey, B with two documents, Barton, B with two documents, Bhana, D, with two documents,

Brownridge, D.A with two documents and Bustamante, C.M with two documents. The ten authors above have contributed to developing a model of male domination as a means of control to solve social problems according to their respective areas of study. The data above was obtained through the Scopus application from 1958 to 2022. This data is also supported by the results of VOSviewer readings, with the author's unit of analysis, as shown in Figure 3 below.

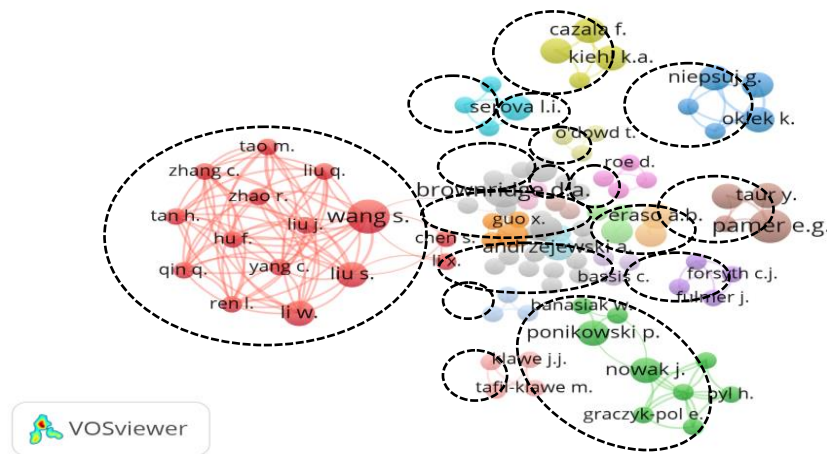


Fig. 2 - Authors' analysis in VOSviewer

The visualization data above found 1,715 published documents over 64 years, from 1958 to 2022. The data above shows around 155 items consisting of 16 clusters. Cluster 1, marked in red, consists of 15 items, i.e., Toa M, Zhang C, Liu Q, Zhao R, Tan H, Hu F, Liu Y, Wang S, Qin Q, Yang C, Liu S, Chen S, Li X, Ren I, Li W. Cluster 2 with green color consists of 5 items, i.e., Banasik W, Ponikowski P, Nowak J, Klimczak A, Graczy-Pol E, Mika Mika-Witkowska R, Pyl H, Jonkous K Mendek-Czajkowska E. Cluster 3 in blue consists of 5 items, i.e., Wang S, Chen S, Li X, and Liu S. Cluster 4 in yellow consists of Nipsuj G, Grzanka P, Oklek K, Mazur B, Ziora D. Cluster 5 in purple consists of 6 items, i.e., Littmann E.R, Van Den, Pamere G, Taur Y, Eraso A.B, and Cit D.D. Cluster 6, with light blue color, consists of 7 items, i.e., Desotels T.H, Foryith T.J, New B, Fulmer J, Bassist C, Zeekats A, Sun Y. Cluster 7, with orange color, consists of 4 items with the author's names of Koslova O.N, Serova L.I, Popova N.K, and Voitenko N.N. Cluster 8 with dark brown color consists of 3 items, i.e., Govorukhina A.A, Nifontova O.L, and Malkov A.O. Cluster 9 in light purple consists of 4 items, i.e., Cazala F, Harenski C.L, Thorntan D.M, and Kiehl K. Cluster 10 in pink consists of 4 items whose authors are Roe D, Mashiach, Eizhenbe and Lysaker P.H. Each color code describes the class of writers who are the most productive in researching the domination theme from year to year.

Second, analysis by year. This article limits the search for author network data based on published articles on the domination theme from 1958 to 2022 through the following diagram:

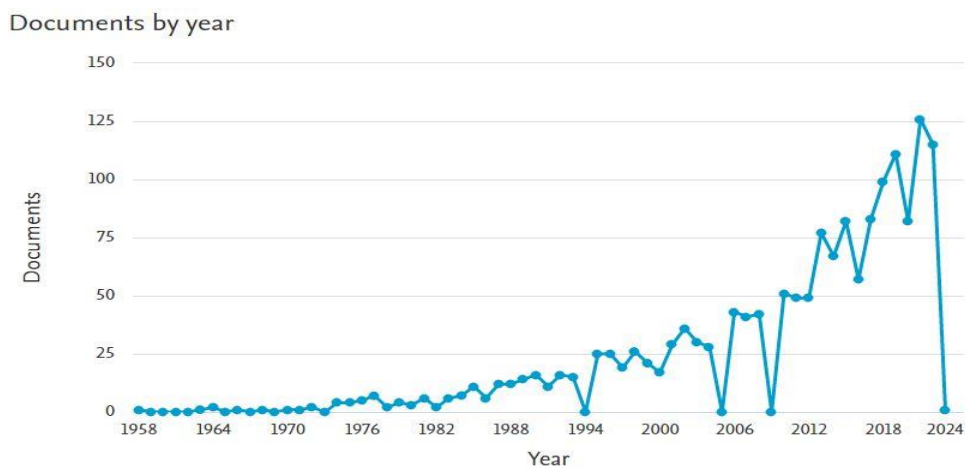


Fig. 3 - Document distribution in VOSviewer

Graph 1 above illustrates a significant development regarding publications regarding domination from 1958 to 2022. Even though there was a decline in 2009, the decline in publications did not stagnate and increased again. Then from 2018 to 2022, the domination theme publication level continued to increase moderately. This shows that

domination research was in great demand and was a hot theme for further research. From 2018 to 2021, the development of publications has increased continuously from 75 publications to 125 published documents. While the number of publications in 2022 is still not up to date at around 120 and slightly lower than in 2021, the number is expected to continue to increase beyond the last number. Interestingly, there are already five documents in 2023 on domination research, although the data is not up-to-date. This shows that domination is a study of great interest to various parties. Proven that in the last five years, the level of publication has continued to increase throughout the year.

Third, analysis by country. Visualization of the network of countries whose total data for 1958-2023 are 978 countries and has 650 link strengths consisting of 180 links, 17 clusters, and 78 items, as seen in Figure 4 below.

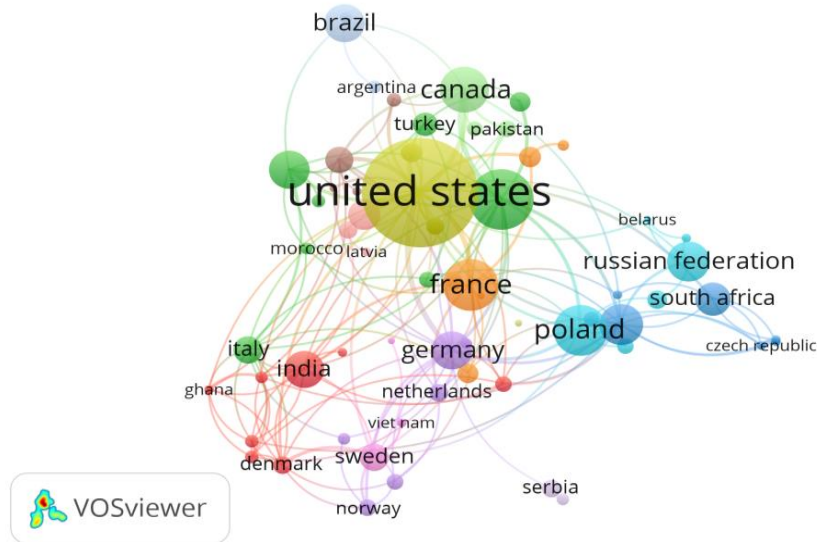


Fig. 4 - Countries analysis in VOSviewer

The visualization result in Figure 4 shows that the United States is a productive country in publishing the theme of male domination with 12 clusters and contains as many as 396 documents, 145 contents, and 38 links. Followed by the United Kingdom as the second country after the United States. The United Kingdom is in cluster 10, with a power of 135 out of 286 links. Following is France as the third country, which is relatively productive in researching domination and has published as many as 89 documents out of a total strength of links totaling 21 links. The country of France is in cluster 3. Followed by Poland with 85 published documents out of 745 link strengths in cluster 4. While the fifth position is occupied by Australia, which is in cluster 5 with a total link strength of 23 out of 18 links. Australia is considered productive in researching domination, proven by the number of publications of 85 documents in the visualization through the VOSviewer software.

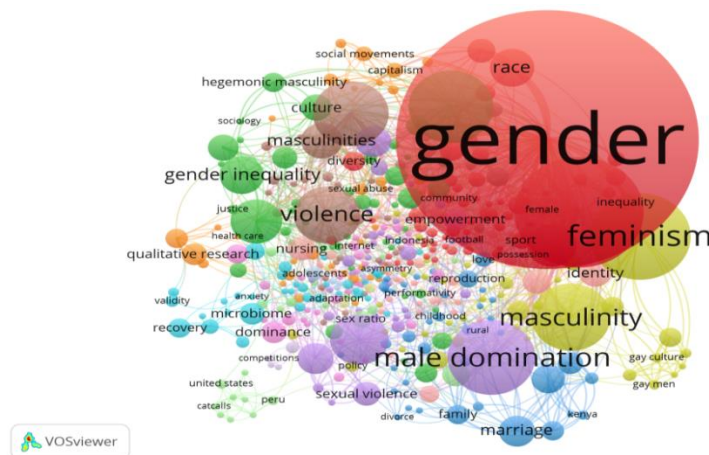


Fig. 5 - Analysis of all keywords in VOSviewer

Fourth, domination keyword analysis. Figure 5 below shows the trend of domination based on keywords to classify the scope according to clusters of research themes related to domination. This aims to extract the main keywords to determine the scope of interdisciplinary scholarship discussing a study (Diana Permata Sari; Ayu Purwarianti, 2014).

This analysis needs to ascertain trends in emerging themes and identify networks that might be of interest as areas of research, development, and innovation.

Based on Figure 5 above, it can be analyzed that cluster one (in red) consists of 898 Occurrences and 476 links out of a total link strength of 9447 links. The main keyword is "Gender," in which several words represent each term. The terms are Human Experiment, women, Masculinity, Sexuality, Violence, and Race. Cluster 2 (green color) with the keyword "human" represents other keywords such as Animal, Animals, Metabolism Genetic, Microbiology, and Intestine Flora. Cluster 2 has 203 Occurrences and 480 links out of 2.78 total link strength. In cluster 3 (blue color), the keyword is "female," which contains several keywords: Normal Human, Emotion, Humans, Brain, Physiology, Child, Sex Difference, and controlled study. In cluster 2, there are 132 Occurrences and 348 links out of 2527 link strengths. This cluster also focuses on Feminism. The most dominant discussion is about masculinity and male identity. Cluster 4 (yellow color), with the main keyword "Masculinity," contains other keywords; Gay Culture, Gay Man, Gender Equality, Freedom, and Human Relations. This research consists of 43 occurrences and 254 links out of 668 link strengths. Furthermore, cluster 5 (purple color) with the main keyword is "Male Domination." This article is examined based on 24 Occurrences spread across 256 links out of a total strength of around 605 links. In general, other keywords are not listed in clusters 1 to 4. However, cluster 5 has a connection with its studies with clusters 1, 2, and 3, which discuss male dominance over gender using various perspectives. This connection can be described, namely, cluster 5 and cluster 1 regarding gender roles and women's status. That is, clusters 1 and 5 take the theme of their study of male dominance, focusing on status and masculinity. This study shows that it is imperative to follow up on the theme of male domination, which is expected to be a solution to increasing equality for women's future (Muhammad Ivan, 2020). Meanwhile, the link between Cluster 5 and Cluster 2 and 3 discusses the importance of women's health to make them useful and able to contribute to realizing empowerment for the whole community (Susanti et al., 2017). The study of male dominance will open up new opportunities and deliver changes that can elevate women's status; thus, their role can create a prosperous society for Indonesia (Meiliana 2021).

Fifth, analysis of the novelty of domination studies. VOSviewer's reading found several keywords recently used by researchers on domination studies. This can be seen from the VOSviewer visualization below.

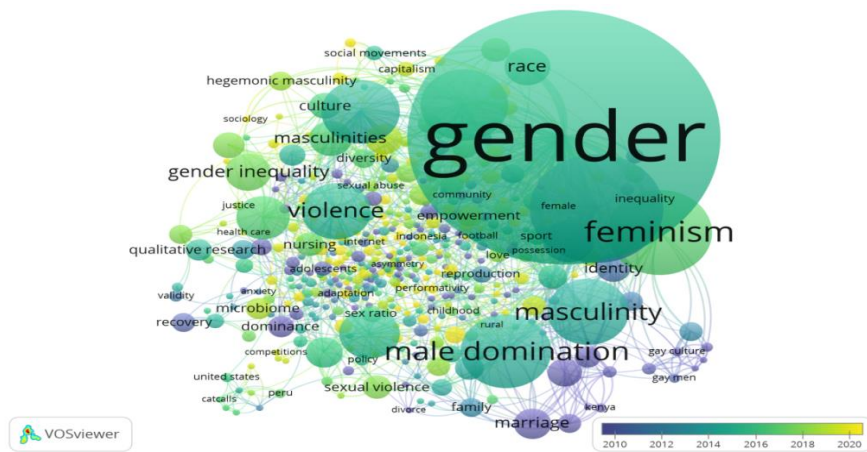


Fig. 6 - Latest keyword analysis on VOSviewer

In the figure above, the "yellow" cluster is a cluster that shows the most recent keywords based on publication year "2020" and correlates with domination issues. Recent keywords regarding domination include Masculinity, Hegemonic Masculinity, Diversity, Social Movements, Capitalism, Sexual Abuse, Microbiome, and sex ratio. Meanwhile, keywords such as empowerment, human, female, gender, women's status, controlled study, reproduction, and health services were widely used between 2010 and 2014.

Sixth, analysis based on the depth of research on male domination. The VOSviewer reading found that the most in-depth research was related to the keyword gender, as can be seen in the image of the analysis of the depth of research on the VOSviewer reading below:

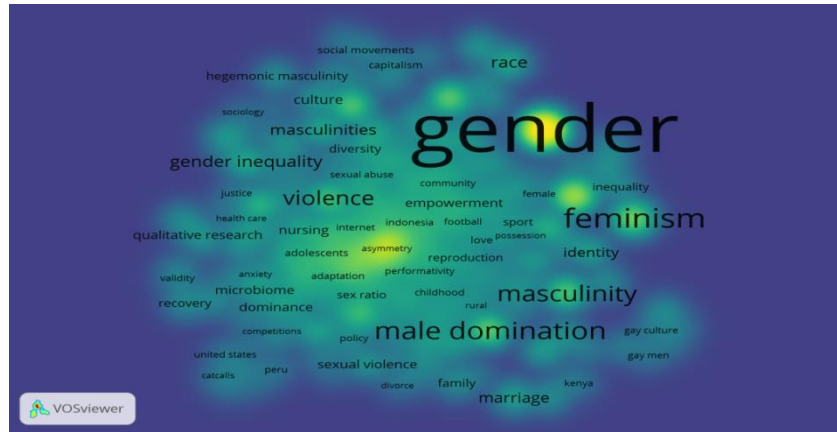


Fig. 7 - Analysis of the latest keyword in VOSviewer

In the figure above, yellow is the most in-depth research keyword; the darker the yellow color, the deeper the research is. The deepest keywords based on VOSviewer's analysis are as follows: first, the keyword Gender; second, Feminism; third, Masculinity; fourth, Male Domination; fifth, Violence; sixth, Culture; seventh, Race; eighth, Hegemonic Masculinity; ninth, Social Movement; tenth Female and eleventh, gender inequality.

4. Conclusion

This article uncovers that studies regarding domination in social sciences have continued to experience a significant increase in the last few decades. The percentage of publications continues to increase throughout the year and is examined by various countries. The United States of America is a productive country conducting domination studies, making it the most contributed country with the most publications globally. Apart from that, ten authors with the highest publications were also found, one of which was Wang S, who did a lot of research on domination. Furthermore, the main keywords in the domination study are empowerment, human, sustainability, female status, and gender, and updated keywords such as sustainability, stakeholder, student, biodiversity, cultural heritage, and livelihood. This article conveys that domination is one of the very important studies in creating gender equality between men and women. This is because the domination approach has received support from the government and related institutions. After all, it is considered a new sustainable development paradigm. The results of this study indicate that the topic of domination needs to be studied in more depth, for example, in increasing women's empowerment, especially building independence, reducing dependency, involving women as agents of change, strengthening capacity and awareness, as well as the issue of providing access for women to work and gain as befits men.

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