

## Women Empowerment during Covid-19: A Systematic Literature Review

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*Abstract:* - Women are considered as one of the victims affected by Covid-19 who experience various difficulties. This research aims to conduct a systematic literature review on the topic of Women Empowerment and Covid-19. By using the main data from the Scopus database in the period 2020-2022, this research uses descriptive analysis and then processed and visualized with Vos-Viewer. This study reveals that the results show 3 dominant concepts that are most researched, namely women, pandemic, and covid-19. These findings contribute to the study of women's empowerment to be developed on the topic of crisis, crisis management, and strengthening the role of women as part of the recovery strategy during the COVID-19 crisis.

*Key-Words:* Empowerment, Women, Covid-19, Participation, Economics, Policy, Society.

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### 1 Introduction

The promotion of women's empowerment has been widely recognized as a crucial and indispensable factor in driving economic and social progress. The concept of women's empowerment is frequently linked to the matter of gender equality, which entails the equitable provision of rights and opportunities for both women and men across all domains of society, encompassing economic participation, decision-making processes, as well as the recognition and support of the aspirations and needs of individuals of both genders. Gender equality is a fundamental human right and is recognized as a crucial factor in fostering a flourishing modern economy that promotes sustainable and inclusive growth. Within the realm of international business literature, the concept of gender equality is commonly characterized as the equitable treatment of both women and men within

the professional environment. Gender disparity in the workplace is attributed to various factors, such as gender discrimination and stereotyping, the devaluation of women's labor, the division of the labor market based on gender, societal norms and customs that perpetuate uneven treatment of men and women, and challenges related to achieving work-life balance, [1]. Regional discrimination is a significant social problem that divides society, [2].

Gender violence has been characterized as a social problem within the framework of the relationship system of male domination over women, which consequently causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm, through actions that cause suffering. Gender violence has historically been linked to women, affecting them in various fields, economic, political, social, and cultural. National laws and strategies for their prevention and eradication are based on international standards;

however, despite efforts made, reports of alarming figures have proven to show weaknesses in the implementation or procedures adopted in the regions to implement current regulations that guarantee and protect women's rights to live free from violence, [3]. Regarding the importance of empowering women, both as a solution to the problem of gender violence and so on. The study, [4], introduced the concept of "women's voice quality", to challenge the binary perception of women's voice and participation. They argue that rather than being viewed as a simple yes or no proposition, women's voice and participation should be understood as being on a continuum, with varying degrees of engagement. The degree to which women's perspectives are effectively represented directly influences the level of gender inclusivity and responsiveness exhibited in the provision of laws, programs, and services for women entrepreneurs. The vocal features of female entrepreneurs are influenced by a range of interconnected political, social, economic, and cultural issues. These influences include societal structures and norms, community dynamics, market characteristics, and others.

During illness outbreaks, women experience an increased burden related to both paid and unpaid labor, frequently without enough consideration or alleviation of their other life duties. The occurrence of famine, war, natural disasters, and disease epidemics has been well documented, revealing the heightened vulnerability of women to worsening gender burdens. In the context of the Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic, this assertion remains unchanged. Female individuals employed in the fields of health, welfare, and social care are disproportionately experiencing the escalating weight of the expanding responsibilities associated with diverse gender identities. The female population will have a progressively greater level of responsibility until the epidemic is effectively managed, and this load will persist for an extended duration thereafter. Insufficient recognition has been given by public policies and health initiatives to the concerns pertaining to the correlation between gender and illness outbreaks. Women possess pressing practical and strategic requirements. Insufficient attention has been given to the gendered aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of interpersonal, societal, and policy responses, [5].

The global outbreak of COVID-19 has engendered widespread apprehension and a sense of ambiguity, [6]. The global COVID-19 pandemic has raised concerns about the impact of social distancing measures and stay-at-home orders on

older individuals, namely in terms of loneliness and isolation, [7]. Numerous nations across the globe are currently grappling with the formidable challenge of mitigating the transmission of the COVID-19 virus and mitigating its multifaceted impact on public health, societal dynamics, and economic well-being. The comprehensive ramifications on society, labor, familial dynamics, and their interconnections remain uncertain at present. It is quite probable that COVID-19 will amplify pre-existing disparities, both in its immediate ramifications stemming from the stringent efforts implemented to mitigate its transmission, and in its prospective enduring effects. There are a multitude of variations for this imbalance. Considerable discourse has arisen about the potential exacerbation of gender inequality considering the ongoing pandemic, wherein women are compelled to do an increased share of domestic chores due to prevailing circumstances. Conversely, there has been a notable increase in instances of domestic violence associated with the COVID-19 pandemic within the United States, [8].

Developing countries have a significant disparity in gender representation, which can be attributed to a multitude of cultural, economic, and political obstacles. This phenomenon is further accentuated in post-conflict economies during periods of crisis, [9]. The Covid-19 pandemic has presented various obstacles for women, particularly in relation to the lack of access to school services, child care, and parental care. As a result, female entrepreneurs and/or female workers are disproportionately burdened with the responsibility of family care. Furthermore, it is worth noting that women assume a greater share of domestic chores, as supported by empirical evidence, [10]. The global health crisis has presented various obstacles to the progress of women. A greater number of women have experienced job loss compared to men. Additionally, women are overrepresented in positions of significance that expose them to both diseases and psychological stress. Moreover, women have more frequent disruptions in their employment due to heightened childcare and other related duties, [11].

Several studies have shown how women's empowerment during Covid-19 with different contexts. These studies look at economic aspects, [12], [13], [14], [15], [16], [17], health, [18], [19], [20], environment, [21], [22], social welfare, [23], [24], [25], [26], political life, [27], social entrepreneurship, [28], [29], and violence, [30]. Different from these studies that were conducted specifically, this research provides a new contribution because it uses the Systematic

Literature Review method to show the trend of topics on women's empowerment studies during Covid-19 along with its analysis so that it can be more comprehensive and comparative.

## 2 Literature Review

### 2.1 Women's Empowerment Concepts

In these countries, women primarily engaged in the informal sector often face food insecurity as a result of significant illness outbreaks. This vulnerability stems from their limited access to resources, networks, and decision-making authority, [31]. The researcher's investigation entails documenting the distinct ramifications of COVID-19 with respect to gender disparities and regional disparities between urban and rural areas. The consequences have augmented the onus placed upon African nations with regards to ensuring food security, encompassing its significance as a crucial component of public health and economic stability, as well as a fundamental aspect of fostering solidarity and upholding human rights.

Disasters exhibit a disproportionate impact on women and girls, as seen by indications that instances of violence against them escalate inside disaster-stricken environments. Post-disaster violence against women and girls may be influenced by several risk factors, as suggested by research. These elements encompass heightened living demands, inadequate law enforcement, exposure to surroundings with elevated risk levels, the exacerbation of pre-existing gender inequalities, and the persistence of unequal social norms. The occurrence of violence against women and girls during disasters can be attributed to several factors. Firstly, the heightened levels of stress experienced during such events can serve as a catalyst for violence against women and girls. Secondly, the conditions created by the disaster can contribute to an environment that enables violence against women and girls. Lastly, there may be underlying triggers that generate resentment, which in turn leads to violence against women and girls, [32].

The COVID-19 pandemic has not yet concluded. Although the issue of women's position continues to present significant challenges, women are now compelled to assume the responsibility of a protective role. Women assume a crucial role in safeguarding the adherence of family members to COVID-19 preventative health guidelines, so fulfilling a protective function. It is imperative that all members of the family adhere dutifully to this commendable practice, as the prevention of

COVID-19 transmission is contingent upon familial efforts. The manifestation of women's protective function is evident in this context. Moreover, women also ensure the provision of sustenance and beverages for their households. In poor nations, women assume a pivotal role in fulfilling familial requirements, encompassing the domains of food hygiene and healthcare. In this capacity, women are responsible for ensuring that all members of the family maintain a hygienic and wholesome living environment, while also safeguarding the well-being of the family unit. The inclusion of this supplementary responsibility amplifies the physical and psychological load experienced by women, hence increasing the likelihood of future health complications. The study reached the conclusion that women may have significant and extensive repercussions, encompassing physical, psychological, and emotional aspects, [33].

Gender-related vulnerability disparities are shaped by various factors, including disparities in asset and income ownership, variations in risk preferences, and differences in cultural and social norms between males and females. Hence, it is imperative to comprehend the discrete yet interdependent functions of males and females within the grazing system, with the aim of discerning the potential ramifications of the pandemic on their respective roles. In addition, it is important to note that the act of herding children and women exposes them to a heightened vulnerability to acute malnutrition. Inadequate nutrition has been observed to result in a compromised immunological response, hence exerting a detrimental influence on malnutrition associated with COVID-19. Furthermore, the presence of socio-cultural barriers contributes to a disparity in access to health services between females and males, hence exacerbating health inequalities that are anticipated to be further amplified by the COVID-19 pandemic. In order to achieve this objective, it is imperative to consider gender dynamics when implementing health and livelihood support measures. For instance, offering supplementary food and fodder assistance specifically targeted towards women can effectively address the nutritional requirements of both households and animals, [34].

The study, [35], have categorized group digital responses to pandemics into five distinct categories. These categories encompass various technological solutions that have emerged as dominant players in the fight against COVID-19. The first category involves the development of effective and efficient contact tracing solutions. The second category

focuses on enhancing testing capabilities and disaster response capacity. The third category pertains to the implementation of early warning and surveillance systems, which aid in the comprehension of pathogens and the monitoring of outbreaks. The fourth category encompasses strategies related to quarantine and control measures. Lastly, the fifth category encompasses technological advancements in vaccine research, mitigation, and treatment. However, it is important to note that their assumption of equal access to digital infrastructure is flawed, as it fails to acknowledge the gendered and uneven nature of such access. Multiple research studies have demonstrated that across low- and middle-income nations, there exists a notable disparity wherein women exhibit a 20 percent lower likelihood of smartphone ownership and mobile internet usage in comparison to their male counterparts. The gender disparity is further magnified in socioeconomically disadvantaged regions, indicating that women in these areas exhibit around a 50 percent lower likelihood of accessing the internet and a one-third lower likelihood of utilizing smartphones for connectivity, in comparison to men within the same age cohort possessing equivalent educational attainment and household income.

Historical evidence from previous pandemics, such as the Ebola and Zika crises, has substantiated the notion that women are more susceptible to health vulnerabilities, with gender emerging as a significant determinant of health outcomes. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has reignited discussions within feminist discourse around the allocation of labor and societal expectations surrounding gender roles. Notably, women have predominantly assumed the role of primary caregivers, thereby placing them at the forefront of vulnerability to the pandemic. During the COVID-19 pandemic, it was observed that women constituted the majority of those affected, at 54.8% of the overall infected population. Female individuals who have persisted in their employment amidst the ongoing pandemic have been subjected to progressively hazardous working environments, frequently lacking the essential personal protective equipment (PPE). Moreover, a significant number of these women face substantial peril as a result of direct and close interactions with individuals afflicted by COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on female immigrant domestic carers, both from a gender viewpoint and due to their employment in the domestic care industry. This sector has experienced substantial disruptions as a result of the pandemic, [36].

The function of agro-tourism in promoting women's self-reliance and empowerment in rural communities is recognized by multiple authors, who analyze its impact from various perspectives including psychological, social, political, and economic dimensions. Agro-tourism has a role in restoring gender dynamics through the involvement of women in agricultural contexts. Numerous studies highlight the prevalence of women's involvement in agro-tourism efforts. The inclusion and engagement of women in agricultural tourism necessitate the acquisition of novel skills and competencies, while also potentially influencing the dynamics of gender relations, power dynamics, and identity construction. The provision of opportunities for women to engage in business management and occupy leadership positions facilitates their ability to transcend the confines of solely operational responsibilities within the agriculture sector. This enables women to exercise agency and exert influence in decision-making processes, albeit within the confines of agro-tourism endeavors, [37], [38], [39], [40], [41].

One discernible strategy that emerges from comprehensive analyses of women's participation is to enhance political representation of women and prioritize their inclusion in diverse initiatives and programs. Numerous studies indicate that gender equality continues to be inadequately prioritized within various ministries and/or governmental bodies. Despite concerted efforts to address the issue, a persistent gender imbalance continues to prevail in leadership roles and decision-making processes inside governmental institutions. Empowerment is an essential and multifaceted element of development, particularly in endeavors that seek to address poverty and social exclusion through a comprehensive approach. The objective is to promote women's empowerment and enhance their self-confidence by providing them with training, technical assistance, and financial services to foster the growth of businesses operating in the fields of tourism, creative industries, and crafts. The implementation of an integrated approach including environmental sustainability, gender equality, and economic development is crucial for enhancing the involvement of women in the preservation of agrobiodiversity goods. This approach also facilitates sustainable consumption practices and the intergenerational transmission of such products, [42].

## 2.2 Women's Empowerment during the Covid-19 Period

Since the onset of the Covid-19 epidemic, there has been a prevailing perception that nations governed by female leaders have exhibited superior outcomes compared to those led by their male counterparts. This widely circulated myth has been included in reputable publications such as the New York Times, Forbes, Vox, Harvard Business Review, Stanford Medicine, and NBC News. The effectiveness of New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern in effectively reducing the spread of COVID-19 attracted initial attention and prompted discussions regarding the influence of gender in leadership roles in managing the adverse impacts of the pandemic. Iceland has received comparable accolades. The aforementioned narratives demonstrate the interconnectedness of political gender and highlight the presence of specific leadership qualities in women, including adept listening abilities, a proclivity for soliciting opinion and guidance when making significant decisions, the capacity to offer a comprehensive understanding of the prevailing circumstances, and proficiency in managing risks. The use of political double bond theory offers insights into the commendation received by female leaders in nations like New Zealand, Iceland, Germany, and Taiwan for their effective leadership during the pandemic. These leaders demonstrated proficiency in utilizing both masculine and feminine leadership attributes, [43].

The COVID-19 pandemic has presented significant obstacles for women entrepreneurs, encompassing three primary challenges. Firstly, the recession has disproportionately impacted industries in which women predominantly operate. Secondly, women are more likely to manage businesses that are characterized by their youth, small size, and vulnerability. Lastly, women face the added burden of balancing primary caregiving responsibilities and household chores due to school closures and the increased vulnerability of elderly family members. These challenges have created difficulties for women entrepreneurs as they strive to safeguard their businesses, [10]. The COVID-19 pandemic has further compounded the difficulties that women encounter when navigating the business landscape and managing the interplay between different limitations, leading to adverse consequences.

Hence, [44], employed a combination of systems thinking and remote participatory research methodologies to involve women entrepreneurs and institutional stakeholders in the process of determining the most significant impacts, appropriate response activities, and recovery

requirements following the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings of the discourse indicate that the primary action plan for advancing women's economic empowerment underscores the necessity of a high-quality program for enhancing entrepreneurial capacities, which should be complemented by the cultivation of gender-inclusive soft skills to bolster the efficacy of women's entrepreneurial endeavors.

The global COVID-19 epidemic has significantly impacted businesses on a global scale, with particular emphasis on micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The circumstances have presented notable obstacles for female entrepreneurs. The potential outcomes are formidable, and women have limited agency. Nevertheless, the proliferation of smartphones in developing nations and the declining expenses associated with internet connectivity have engendered unparalleled prospects for individuals to leverage this technology for the initiation and expansion of entrepreneurial endeavors. Smartphones and mobile applications have the potential to assist women entrepreneurs through facilitating communication and networking, addressing both economic and non-economic obstacles related to limited mobility, enhancing financial management, reducing expenses, enabling women to allocate more time to their families, facilitating the management of various business and family operations, and aligning women's entrepreneurship with societal and cultural norms. The utilization, acceptance, and integration of smartphones and mobile applications for business objectives have demonstrated their efficacy in enhancing operational efficiency in both business and domestic contexts. Moreover, these technologies have provided women entrepreneurs with a platform to showcase their valuable contributions to the advancement of both business enterprises and society as a whole, [10].

Since the onset of the Covid-19 epidemic, there has been a prevailing perception that nations governed by female leaders have exhibited superior performance compared to their male-led counterparts. This popular narrative has appeared in the New York Times, Forbes, Vox, Harvard Business Review, Stanford Medicine, and NBC News. The accomplishment of New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern in effectively reducing the spread of the epidemic, sometimes referred to as "flattening the curve," has garnered significant attention and prompted discussions regarding the potential influence of gender on leadership in managing the adverse consequences of the crisis.

Iceland has received comparable accolades. The narratives exemplify the interconnectedness of political gender and highlight the manifestation of women leader attributes, including adeptness in active listening, proclivity towards soliciting opinion and guidance for significant decisions, proficiency in offering a comprehensive overview of the prevailing circumstances, and competence in managing risks. The application of political double bond theory offers insight into the commendation received by female leaders in nations like New Zealand, Iceland, Germany, and Taiwan for their adeptness in leadership, particularly in navigating the challenges posed by the epidemic. These leaders have demonstrated proficiency in incorporating both masculine and feminine leadership attributes, [43].

The COVID-19 pandemic has presented significant challenges for women entrepreneurs, encompassing three key aspects. Firstly, the recession has had a disproportionate impact on industries in which women predominantly operate. Secondly, women are more likely to manage businesses that are relatively new, small in scale, and more susceptible to vulnerability. Lastly, due to the closure of schools and the increased vulnerability of elderly family members, women are faced with the additional responsibility of balancing primary caregiving and household tasks, while simultaneously striving to preserve their businesses, [10]. The COVID-19 pandemic has further compounded the existing difficulties that women encounter in managing commercial endeavors and negotiating the interplay of several limitations, leading to adverse consequences.

Consequently, [44], employed a combination of systems thinking and remote participatory research methodologies to effectively involve women entrepreneurs and institutional stakeholders in the process of identifying and prioritizing the consequences, response activities, and recovery requirements in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings of the discourse indicate that the primary action plan for promoting women's economic empowerment underscores the necessity of a high-quality program for enhancing entrepreneurial abilities, which should be supplemented by the cultivation of gender-inclusive soft skills to bolster the efficacy of women's entrepreneurship.

The global COVID-19 epidemic has had a profound impact on businesses worldwide, particularly micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The circumstances have presented notable difficulties for female entrepreneurs. The potential outcomes are challenging, and women

have few options available to them. Nevertheless, the proliferation of smartphones in developing nations and the declining expenses associated with internet connections have engendered unparalleled prospects for individuals to leverage this technology for the initiation and expansion of enterprises. Smartphones and mobile applications have the potential to assist women entrepreneurs by facilitating communication and networking, addressing both economic and non-economic obstacles related to limited mobility, enhancing financial management, reducing expenses, allowing for greater time allocation to family responsibilities, streamlining business operations, and aligning women's entrepreneurship with societal and cultural norms. The utilization, integration, and execution of smartphones and mobile applications for business objectives have demonstrated their efficacy in enhancing operational efficiency across business and household domains. Moreover, these technologies have facilitated women entrepreneurs in showcasing their valuable contributions to the advancement of both business enterprises and societal progress, [10].

### 3 Methods

This research uses descriptive analysis methods and literature studies. Descriptive analysis methods were carried out using software to analyze qualitative data, QDAS (Qualitative Data Analysis Software). Qualitative Data Analysis Software or QDAS used in this study was VosViewer which was then analyzed and described based on the generated data. The data processed by VosViewer was taken from Scopus which was the main data source in this study. VosViewer then processed data sources from Scopus to map the selected research discussion namely about keywords or research topics, countries with dominant contributions, authors, research subject areas, and types of research documents related to the theme of women's empowerment and Covid-19.

The literature study method was carried out by utilizing the Mendeley application as a tool or media to review articles that are related to the theme of women's empowerment and Covid-19. We also obtained data from Mendeley from Scopus because it was considered as a central source of journal data that has been reviewed by experts from each research field, and has been considered as the most complete in the world and provides good scientific academic information. This study was carried out through searching the Scopus database with several criteria, namely the keywords women empowerment

and covid-19 which were published in 2020 to early 2022. The search results showed that there were 257 documents that passed the selection based on these requirements.

This article aims to identify the progress of research and the extent of research coverage on women's empowerment and Covid-19 in 2020 and 2022. For this reason, this research was directed at conceptualizing studies in the development of research on women's empowerment and Covid-19. This article was written based on several writing focuses in order to have a quality description and description of a well-systematic discussion, such as keywords or research topics, countries with dominant contributions, authors, research subject areas, and types of research documents as well as several other research findings that have been published and indexed on Scopus. In addition, there were several stages carried out in this research including, as shown in Figure 1:

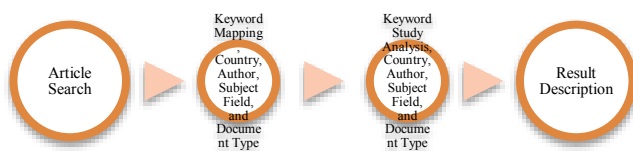


Fig. 1: Research Stages

Based on Figure 1, it will be easier to understand through several supporting questions such as (1) how many documents were published based on the aspect of year of publication, author's name, and country in research on women's empowerment and Covid-19?; (2) what is the percentage of documents based on the type or types of documents, and the research subject area of each document in research on women's empowerment and Covid-19?; (3) how are the relationships, clustering, and the density level of keywords appearing in research on women's empowerment and Covid-19?

## 4 Results

Research on women's empowerment and Covid-19 is one of the most interesting topics and has become a topic of discussion for many scholars. The condition is supported by several studies that show the vulnerability of women in adapting to the environment, career, and even family when the Covid-19 pandemic comes and haunts people around the world. With these considerations, it is essential to know how the development of research

or scientific work with issues related to women's empowerment during the Covid-19 pandemic. This paper is important to be considered for future scholars to be more innovative in developing the repertoire of knowledge following the study.

Based on the Figure 2, writing about women's empowerment during the Covid-19 pandemic has increased since the beginning of its existence until now. Based on the calculated number, articles or documents published in 2020 reached 44 documents. Then the number of documents published in 2021 reached 257 documents, while at the beginning of 2022 the number of documents published had reached 8 documents. The increase number of papers on women's empowerment and covid-19 shows that the writing of articles or documents on women's empowerment has increased in attractiveness and is sustainable.

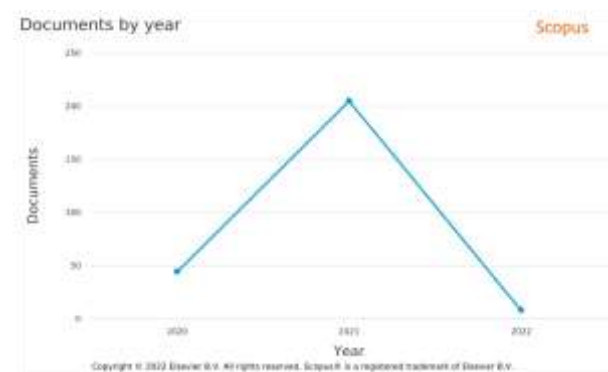


Fig. 2: Number of documents by year of publication

The improvement in the number of articles written on women's empowerment and COVID-19 shows that the enthusiasm of researchers in the health, social, economic, and political fields, and several other subjects has increased and shows the development of research using this topic. The increase in the number also indicates that research on women's empowerment and COVID-19 has developed and will expand in scope. This fact certainly gives bright hope for future research to be more creative, innovative, and solution-oriented when carrying out research with this theme.

The next discussion is the number of document ownership by author, as shown in Figure 3. This data needs to be considered as information about which authors have the most contributions in writing articles about women's empowerment and Covid-19. The author's discussion this time also includes a topic or discussion that is the author's expertise in his study of women's empowerment and Covid-19. The more dominant one topic discussed

by the researcher illustrates that the researcher is indeed focused on discussing that topic.

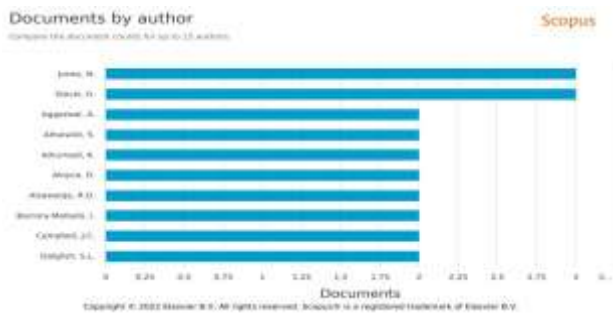


Fig. 3: Number of documents by author

Based on Figure 3, there are the top 10 authors who have works of at least two documents. Authors by the name of Nicola Jones and Stockl, H. have the highest number of published documents related to women's empowerment and COVID-19 among others. One of Nicola Jones' writings is "Our World Is Shaking Because of Corona: Intersecting Crises and Disrupted Life Transitions among Young People in Ethiopia and Jordan Pre-and Post-COVID-19". Based on the search, most of the documents which written by Nicola Jones focus on gender studies, refugees, and adolescents affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. On the other hand, one of the research works of the author Heidi Stöckl is "Natural hazards, disasters and violence against women and girls: A global mixed-methods systematic review". about Covid-19, SARS-CoV-2, and women.

The next discussion is the countries or regions that become contributors either as objects of research or the location where each document is published. This discussion is essential to be studied as an effort to increase knowledge regarding which countries or regions are active in carrying out research related to the theme of women's empowerment and Covid-19 as well as being a reference for future studies so that they are more varied in choosing their research objects.

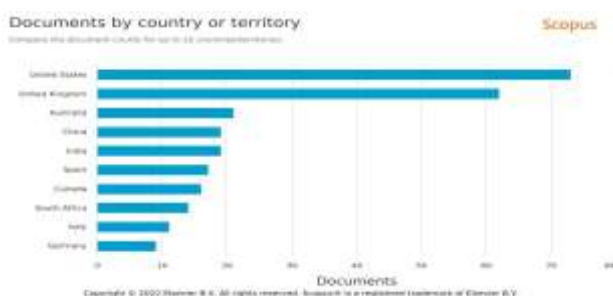


Fig. 4: Number of Documents by Country or Region

Based on Figure 4 above, the countries or regions listed are countries or regions with involvement either by being the object of research or the location of the highest publication among other countries. The search results show that United State (US) is the highest country with 73 documents, followed by United Kingdom (UK) with 62 documents, and Australia with 21 documents in third place. The above results also show that the US is the most active country in reviewing and discussing various types of research on women's empowerment and Covid-19. This fact should certainly be a concern for other countries to be more active in increasing the volume of research on women's empowerment and Covid-19.

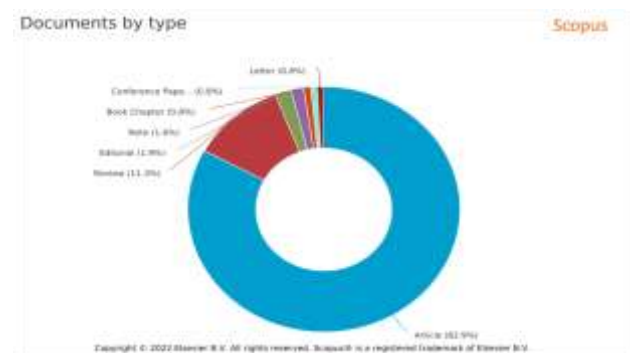


Fig. 5: Percentage of number of documents by type

Based on Figure 5, there are seven types of documents that were included as a result of searching through Scopus related to research or essays with the theme of women's empowerment and Covid-19. The article document type seems to dominate the document type with the percentage reaching more than 80%. Following at the second rank is the review with 11.3%. The document type of journal articles is the majority in the classification of document types, indicating that most of the research includes the object of research in the work being prepared. Both are in the form of discussion forums, projects, and so on. The higher the percentage of the number of journal articles as the type of document also indicates that the object of research is directly involved with the researcher.

The next discussion is the subject area of all research on women's empowerment and Covid-19 that have been identified. This is crucial to know as a consideration for future research on subject areas that have been widely studied and subject areas that are still little researched. When most subject areas are chosen, the consequence is that research is made more innovative and broader in relation to other topics.



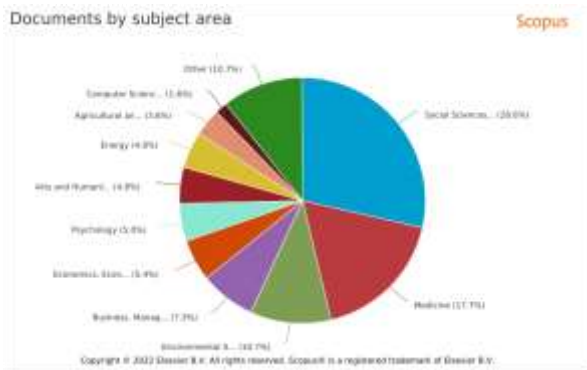


Fig. 6: Percentage of number of documents by subject field

Based on Figure 6, the research subject areas with the theme of women's empowerment and Covid-19 are dominated by the social, medical, and environmental sciences. This number of subject areas shows that the discussion or topic of women's empowerment and Covid-19 is a very complex theme and can be linked to a variety of other subject areas. The subject area of the social sciences seems to be the subject area that researchers are most interested in, considering the issue of women's empowerment and Covid-19 is one of the social issues that deserves to be developed both in identifying the problem and solving the problem. So, it is natural that the subject area of the social sciences is a field that has many devotees.

The forthcoming discourse pertains to the topic of keyword network mapping. This study aims to investigate the durability and impact of research pertaining to women's empowerment in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. The research findings underwent a series of selection processes to ensure the acquisition of precise and efficient mapping outcomes, utilizing VosViewer for data processing. Several phases have been chosen, including a minimum attendance requirement and the necessity of mentioning a specific term at least 20 times within a single paper. Additionally, a calculation system in the form of a full count or full counting is selected to facilitate the interpretation and description of the mapping findings.

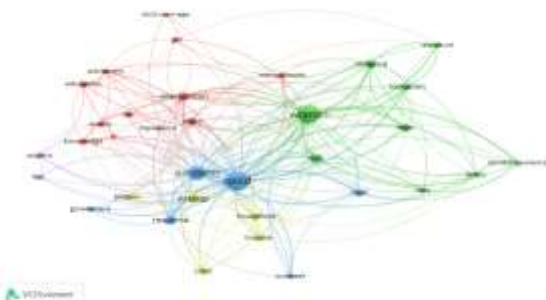


Fig. 7: Network mapping by keyword

Based on the analysis presented in Figure 7, it can be observed that the mapping conducted by VosViewer reveals the existence of five distinct clusters within the realm of research pertaining to women's empowerment and its intersection with the Covid-19 pandemic. Each cluster is populated by terms that share similar attributes with one another. The provided image depicts a collection of circles, with certain circles exhibiting a greater prominence in terms of their size compared to the remaining circles. This phenomenon demonstrates that the frequency of keywords related to the circle is higher in the content compared to other keywords.

From Figure 7, it can also be seen that there are 3 dominant keywords determined from the size and thickness of the color, namely Women, Pandemic and Covid-19. This shows that these three keywords are the most mentioned or discussed by the author. These 3 keywords are very dominant considering that the main topic written by the author is related to women and Covid-19 (pandemic) so it is very reasonable to be mentioned frequently.

Table 1. Network Mapping Clustering by Keyword

Cluster	=	Keywords	Number of item
Cluster 1	=	Adolescent; child marriage; education; girl; importance; intervention; knowledge; life; mental health; policy; quality; sustainable development.	12 items
Cluster 2	=	Case; domestic violence; exposure; family; lockdown; man; role; violence; woman.	9 items
Cluster 3	=	Child; covid; government; pandemic; response.	6 items
Cluster 4	=	Crisis; household; income; person; strategy.	5 items
Cluster 5	=	Fear; student.	
<b>Total</b>			<b>34 items</b>

Cluster 1 covers the keywords “adolescent; child marriage; education; girls; importance; policies; quality; sustainable development” which illustrates that the importance of policy involvement for adolescents and girls in having the right to obtain knowledge and education on the culture of child marriage which is increasingly rampant everywhere as well as understanding related to mental health issues that affect the quality of life and sustainable development. Cluster 2, with the words key "case; domestic violence; exposure; family; lockdown; men; roles; woman” indicated that the exposure of cases or problems related to

domestic violence that occurred in most families was the impact of the lockdown. Victims or vulnerable people who are the object of cases of domestic violence or domestic violence are women where men and women argue about their roles during the lockdown period with various reasons behind it.

Cluster 3 consists of the keyword “child; covid; government; pandemics; response” describes how the policy response set by the government towards children who are one of the vulnerable victims affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Then in cluster 4, with the keywords “crisis; household; income; persons; strategy” describes how each household's strategy is to continue to generate or even maintain their income during a crisis that occurs in their country and even in the world. Finally, Cluster 5, with the keywords "fear and student" illustrates the fear and concern felt by students around the world about the learning process that they must carry out and complete during the critical time of the Covid-19 Pandemic.

The next discussion is the density level of each keyword based on the number of documents that contain these keywords as part of the contents of the published text. Keyword density level map is based on the total document that lists one keyword to another. The overall document density provides evidence of a robust network or connection among these terms, indicating a correlation or relationship between them. The keyword density map illustrates that the terms are the predominant subjects of discussion. In subsequent periods, the outcomes of density analysis will possess the capacity to guide researchers towards the exploration of a broader range of subjects.

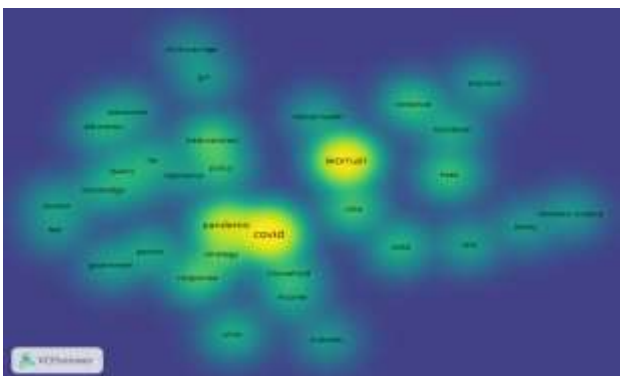


Fig. 8: Density mapping by keyword

Based on Figure 8, it appears that the keywords Covid, Pandemic, and Woman are the keywords with the most prominent density level among other keywords. The results of VOSviewer's processing also show that the keyword Covid has 389

occurrences, followed by the Woman keyword with 350 occurrences, and Pandemic with 206 occurrences. The results of the data above are obtained from the mapping qualification which is based on "text data" which is read from Scopus bibliographic data. The next qualifying step is to decide to extract the terms based on the title and abstract with a full count.

## 5 Discussions

The primary thematic focus of cluster 1 is "Intervention," exemplified by the article authored by, [45], titled "Decolonising violence against women research: a study design for co-developing violence prevention interventions with communities in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs)." This article highlights the authors' commitment to fostering community engagement as a means of promoting participants' comprehension of social disparities, influencing their actions, and cultivating their critical consciousness. This communal endeavor involves engaging people in the process of posing critical inquiries pertaining to their lives and personal experiences. The community additionally enhances participants' critical consciousness by engaging them in the identification of underlying causes of violence against women and girls within their community, as well as in the development of interventions aimed at addressing these causes within the research/action framework. The PCID approach, in practical application, employs a blend of concept mapping, project management methodologies, role acting, and participatory evaluation exercises.

The predominant term observed in cluster 2 is "Woman." One of the publications authored by, [46], titled "Gender inequality during the COVID-19 pandemic: Income, expenditure, savings, and job loss," elucidates that women have a 24 percent higher probability of enduring permanent job loss in comparison to males as a consequence of the pandemic. In addition, it is observed that women anticipate a decline in their labor income that is 50 percent more than that anticipated by men. Possibly due to this apprehension, women exhibit a tendency to decrease their present consumption and augment their savings. Various factors, such as disparities in male and female participation rates within the labor market, might significantly contribute to elucidating the existence of this gender disparity. The findings also indicate that there is heterogeneity across countries in these gender inequalities, which can be attributed to variations in infection rates and the proportion of women in the workforce.

The predominant keyword observed in Cluster 3 is Covid-19. The study titled "COVID-19 risk perception and coping mechanisms: Does gender make a difference?" authored by, [47], provides an analysis of the emergence of Covid-19 as a significant hazard to the human population. The efficacy of a pandemic risk reduction strategy hinges upon the positive response of both individuals and society. To achieve this, it is crucial to comprehend the varying perceptions and responses to such risks among different demographic groups. The role of gender is crucial in influencing risk perceptions and coping methods, which in turn reflect the community's inclination to embrace health initiatives and engage in preventative measures. The findings of the study indicate that there were notable differences in the levels of felt fear and trust among Pakistani individuals based on their gender. Research findings indicate that women exhibit a greater perception of risk, display higher levels of compliance with government directives, and demonstrate more effective coping strategies in their response to the COVID-19 pandemic compared to men.

Cluster 4 exhibits a prominent term, specifically Strategy. One of the scholarly publications that examines the topics is "Household Coping Strategies During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Chile" authored by, [48]. It has been noted by researchers that Chile experienced a significant impact from the COVID-19 epidemic. The Chilean economy saw significant impacts due to the adoption of the social restriction plan, leading to a quick increase in the unemployment rate and a rise in the share of the population temporarily excluded from the labor force. According to the survey findings, most families, specifically 60.3%, reported a decrease in their family income. Additionally, a significant proportion of households, namely 70.3%, stated that they had to adopt at least one revenue-generating approach. Furthermore, a substantial percentage of households, specifically 76.6%, employed at least one strategy to reduce their expenses during the initial months of the pandemic. Most households employ coping mechanisms that involve incurring debt and reducing their capital as a means of managing their financial situations.

Cluster 5 is comprised solely of two prominent keywords, specifically Student and Knowledge. One scholarly study that examines the impact of online classes on student satisfaction and performance during the COVID-19 pandemic is titled "Impact of online classes on the satisfaction and performance of students during the pandemic period of COVID 19" authored by, [49]. The individual provided an

explanation on the transition of schools and universities to online mode by their separate governments, citing the global pandemic as the underlying factor. The duration of the epidemic remains uncertain, prompting a shift in teaching methodologies towards an online mode. The findings of the study indicated that four distinct criteria were employed, including teacher quality, learning design, prompt feedback or reaction, and student expectations. In the realm of education management, the presence of these four criteria is of utmost importance in order to attain a heightened level of satisfaction and performance in the context of online learning. In general, the consensus among students is that online instruction holds significant value for them, even though this method of learning is a novel experience brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic.

## 6 Conclusion

Women's empowerment and Covid-19 have become hot topics and have been discussed by various parties, one of which is researchers. Departing from the various problems that befell women during the Covid-19 Pandemic, the hundreds of articles contained in our processed data show the enthusiasm of the researchers to identify problems, solve problems, and provide solutions to problems that occur. Scopus has collected 257 documents of various types or types of documents that discuss women's empowerment and Covid-19. From our processed results that use QDAS as a tool for quick identification, we found several results of the number of documents by year of publication, the number of documents by author, the number of documents by country or region, the percentage of the number of documents by type or type of document, the percentage of the number of documents by field. the research subject, mapping the keyword network based on the number of occurrences, and the keyword density level based on the occurrence.

We summarize all these results as follows, (1) the number of documents based on the year of publication was noted that 2021 was the year with the highest number of documents published compared to 2020 and 2022; (2) the number of documents based on their authors noted that Nicola Jones and Heidi Stöckl had the most number of documents, namely three documents each; (3) the number of documents by country or region is led by the United State (US) with 73 documents; (4) the percentage of the number of documents by type or type of document is dominated by the type of

journal article document; (5) the percentage of the number of documents based on the research subject area is dominated by the social sciences; (6) the mapping of the keyword network based on the number of occurrences produces five clusters, each of which is grouped based on the similarity of items; and (7) the keyword density level based on its occurrence is dominated by the keyword covid with 389 occurrences.

This study aims to combine the development of research on women's empowerment and Covid-19 that has been carried out from 2020 to early 2022. The limitation of this research is that the articles reviewed are only sourced from the Scopus Database. Future research is expected to be more innovative and complex, not only using articles sourced from the Scopus database but also using articles from other sources such as the Web of Science.

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- Vina Salviana Darvina Soedarwo carried out the data analyze and final drafting
- Tutik Sulistiowati, Wahyudi Winarjo carried out the Introduction
- Mohammad Reevany Bustami, Salahudin Salahudin, Iradhad Taqwa Sihidi carried out the Methodology and collecting data

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