

The Political Parties Coalition Behavior in Election: A Meta-Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The formation of political party coalitions can be applied productively to patronage democracy, but this requires a broader comprehensive study and the addition of new conceptualizations. Therefore, this study aims to determine the development of research on the theme of political party coalition behavior from 2015 to 2021 indexed by Scopus. This study uses a scoping review method. The source of this research data comes from the Scopus database. The findings in this study that the coalition behavior of political parties will not be separated from the topic of voting behavior and the electoral system, this is evident in this study. The political parties in building coalitions must consider the level of electability by looking at behavior in the voters. Moreover, the electoral system will determine whether political parties need to form coalitions or not if they want to participate in electoral contestation. Furthermore, parliamentary elections and proportional representation are topics that have opportunities as novelties for future research related to this themes. Furthermore, Indonesia (southeast asia), Spain, Norway (Europa), Uruguay and Colombia (South America) have recently paid great attention to research on the political parties coalition behavior. The implications of the findings of this study are as a form of a reference for knowledge regarding the study of political parties. More than that, it is important to describe these findings because they can classify world research which so far has only been limited to individual findings.

Keywords : Political Parties, Coalitions Behaviour, Election, Meta-Analysis

ABSTRAK

Pembentukan koalisi partai politik dapat diterapkan secara produktif pada demokrasi patronase, namun hal ini membutuhkan kajian komprehensif yang lebih luas dan penambahan konseptualisasi baru. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perkembangan penelitian dengan tema perilaku koalisi partai politik dari tahun 2015 hingga 2021 yang terindeks Scopus. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode scoping review. Sumber data penelitian ini berasal dari database Scopus. Temuan dalam penelitian ini bahwa perilaku koalisi partai politik tidak akan terlepas dari topik perilaku memilih dan sistem pemilu, hal ini terbukti dalam penelitian ini. Partai politik dalam membangun koalisi harus mempertimbangkan tingkat elektabilitas dengan melihat perilaku pemilih. Selain itu, sistem pemilu akan menentukan apakah partai politik perlu berkoalisi atau tidak jika ingin mengikuti kontestasi pemilu. Lebih lanjut, pemilu parlementer dan representasi proporsional merupakan topik yang memiliki peluang sebagai hal baru untuk penelitian di masa depan terkait tema ini. Selain itu, Indonesia (Asia Tenggara), Spanyol, Norwegia (Eropa), Uruguay, dan Kolombia (Amerika Selatan) baru-baru ini menaruh perhatian besar pada penelitian tentang perilaku koalisi partai politik. Implikasi dari temuan penelitian ini adalah sebagai bentuk referensi pengetahuan mengenai studi partai politik. Lebih dari itu, temuan ini penting untuk dideskripsikan karena dapat mengklasifikasi penelitian dunia yang selama ini hanya sebatas temuan individual.

Kata Kunci : Partai Politik, Perilaku Koalisi, Pemilu, Analisis Meta

1. Introduction

The choice of candidates by political parties is one of the most important decisions they make. Running candidates enables parties to promote their objectives and guiding principles, develop their brand, and even gain access to elected office. It stands to reason that party members prioritize the success of their own party over all others. However, in certain cases, party leaders will back a rival party, forging a pre-election coalition while forgoing the chances for party building that come from fielding their own candidate (Bruhn, 2021). Many academics have examined, tested and developed studies of political party coalitions, mostly in the context of coalitions formed to establish national governments after elections, but more recently studies have focused more on pre-election political party coalitions (Hendrawan et al., 2021).

The objective reason of this research is the formation of political party coalitions can be applied productively to patronage democracy, but this requires a broader comprehensive study and the addition of new conceptualizations. Thus, this research is important because mapping is an in-depth step to explain the study with the theme the coalition of political parties in elections as an effort to create a stronger conceptual related to this. More than that, this research also describes research topics that are very likely to be discussed in more depth by further researchers related to the theme of the coalition of political parties in election.

Pre-electoral coalitions of political parties form across a variety of elections contexts. The dominant theories contend that the nature of coalitions can be explained by the ideological proximity of coalition partners and the extent of the contribution that parties make. Parties also assess how trustworthy and reliable they believe potential coalition partners to be. When a party's contribution to thwarting a common opponent is taken into account, some potentially plausible coalitions fail to form due to a lack of trust or form despite ideological disagreements (Bruhn, 2021). The political parties that form coalition administrations in many Western democracies lay down their policy goals in coalition agreements, which severely limit any further legislative action by the government. Coalition agreements are desirable papers for policy advocates to influence because of their impact on future policymaking (Schermann & Ennsner-Jedenastik, 2014; Zubek & Klüver, 2015).

Many studies on political party coalitions have been carried out, research from Decker & Adorf, (2018) explain about coalition politics in the crisis, the German party system before and after the 2017 Federal Election. Six parties were able to win entry into the Bundestag in the 2017 federal election, illuminating the transformation of Germany's political party system. Research from Hiller, (2018), this article examined the impact of coalition announcements on the parties' negotiating position following the 2013 German Federal Election using the value of excluded coalitions. More specifically, we estimate the distribution of power in the potential

German governing coalitions based on polling conducted in the run-up to the election.

Then, research from Morini & Loveless, (2021), Examine the electoral results of established and emerging parties that join and depart from grand alliances. Major parties don't seem to form large coalitions following unfavorable election outcomes, according to the study. Research from Moeis & Sutrisno, (2019) explain regional election 2018 Social Network Analysis, Towards National Coalition in the 2019 Indonesian General Election. Parties are looking for the best possible configuration to increase the likelihood that their coalitional presidential candidate will win as well as to increase electability in legislative elections due to the coattail effect. Research from Haselmayer & Jenny, (2018) explain Negative campaigning among coalition partners. Although coalition parties frequently criticize one another, they avoid "burning bridges" with their allies by launching vicious attacks. These findings have repercussions for the study of coalition politics and negative campaigning.

Based on previous research that has been done, the focus can be classified, namely on coalition politics in the crisis, social network analysis towards national coalition, and negative campaigning among coalition partners. Therefore, this research focuses more on mapping and describes research topics that are very likely to be discussed in more depth about this theme. This is important because there has been no other research that has comprehensively focused on discussing it from this point of view, so at this point it becomes a novelty in this research. Therefore, this study aims to explain the dynamics of political parties around the world by mapping research global with the theme The political parties coalition behaviour in election through the scopus database from 2016-2022.

Then, Sona N Golder, (2005) work on the subject of pre-election coalitions is the most thorough. She contends that there is an institutional structure that fosters incentives for coalitions. Systems that favor bigger parties but have a lot of parties (like in federal systems), such as plurality or majoritarian systems, produce more pre-election alliances. In parliamentary systems, many studies have shown that political parties are motivated to join pre-coalition to influence policy decisions and secure office positions (Shin, 2019). In presidential democracies, recent work has emphasized that the promise of unreliable executive candidates to political party partner candidates reduces office incentives for the latter to form pre-election coalitions. Policy incentives can still be obtained, at least when policy agreements among pre-election coalition members are publicized during the campaign (Kellam, 2017).

There are various reasons why political party coalitions are formed. Two basic hypotheses are put out by the literature, each of which is based on a somewhat different assumption on the primary goals of the parties. First, coalition partners should be predicted by ideological affinity between parties if parties are primarily interested in pursuing policies. Second,

political parties as job seekers and show size as the primary indicator of coalition involvement. When parties can provide a significant number of seats to create a governing majority, they join coalitions. political parties expect the coalition not to cost them any side payments (such as cabinet portfolios), they should try to minimize costs by including only those parties necessary to establish a legislative majority(Hiller, 2018). Third, coalitions of political parties are formed when the participating parties have at least a minimum level of trust in their potential partners. The method used most often in political science assessing citizen trust as a quality based on evaluation; thus, citizens "give and withhold confidence in politics based on an assessment of its merits". Citizens are more likely to trust a political system when it delivers the benefits they expect. On the other hand, when a political system is underperforming, we can expect citizens to trust it less(Van der Meer & Hakhverdian, 2017).

More than that, meta-analysis is often defined as a study that reviews a particular topic descriptively, the purpose of meta-analysis is to analyze the test results of previous studies through qualitative and quantitative methods to summarize the findings(Smets & van Ham, 2013). A technique called "meta-analysis" systematically combines the findings of earlier research to assess the scope and consistency of an effect(Zoizner, 2021). Its capacity to undertake moderator analyses outside of a single context and to integrate prior findings is one of its key benefits. Thus, even when compared to comparative studies, which look at the same effect across different countries or political systems but typically within the same context, it boosts the generalizability of the conclusions(Schuck et al., 2013).

Comparing meta-analysis research to traditional or narrative literature reviews reveals several advantages. Results are more reliable when earlier research is included (the total number of studies included in a meta-analysis is its effective sample size)(Cancela & Geys, 2016). Meta-analysis offers the advantage of generating an average impact size as a consequence, as opposed to concentrating only or largely on the significance of results (the latter, of course, is dependent on sample size)(Van der Pas & Aaldering, 2020). Meta-analysis "useful in revealing gaps in the literature, providing insight into new paths for research, and finding mediating or interactional correlations or trends either too subtle to observe or that cannot be hypothesized and verified in individual studies," according to the authors. Therefore, there is sufficient basis for a meta-analysis of political advertising's effects(Copeland & Boulianne, 2022).

This study uses a scoping review method. Scoping reviews is a method for identifying knowledge gaps, describing a corpus of literature, elaborating on ideas, or looking into research practices. Scoping reviews can be used to validate the applicability of inclusion criteria and prospective questions and may be beneficial predecessors to systematic reviews(Munn et al., 2018). In a meta-analysis, data from a primary,

secondary, or tertiary publication covering a specific time period can be retrieved and examined from a variety of perspectives to ascertain the institution's article distribution, authorship patterns, citation patterns, and article length. Items are distributed, articles are broken down by topic, and many other bibliographic characteristics(Panda et al., 2013).

The source of this research data comes from the Scopus database. This study uses the Scopus search engine to identify research related to the coalition of political parties in election from 2016 to 2022. The reason for this time span is because the process of coalition of political parties in elections in various parts of the world is dynamic. The rapid development of information technology has become one of the factors in the formation of coalitions of political parties in the digital era, changing from the old paradigm. Search results from the scopus database, research related to this theme as many as 393 documents. The main resource for studies that evaluate scientific research is now the Scopus database. Scopus can accurately index scientific literature to offer details on each scientific article's metadata, including publication information, abstracts, references, and other information because it is one of the largest data centers in the world(Mongeon & Paul-Hus, 2016).

This study uses analysis features in the Scopus database to obtain bibliographic data from articles with the theme of the coalition of political parties in election. Meanwhile, to visualize keywords based on network, density and overlay, this study uses VOSviewers software. The goal is to get keywords that are strongly related to the theme, then map out topics that have a great opportunity to be researched further related to the theme and find countries that discuss the theme. A software program for creating and visualizing bibliometric networks is called VOSviewer (Febriyanti & Zubaidah, 2023). The visual depiction of bibliometric maps is a focus of VOSviewer software(Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). Figure 1 show the stages of data collection and processing in this study.

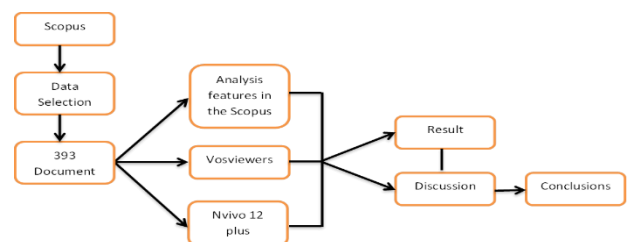


Figure 1. Research Stage

2. Result

Bibliographic Mapping in Worldwide Research

The results of the data from the Scopus database produced 393 documents with the theme of political party coalitions from 2016 to 2022. The data can be displayed and analyzed to produce significant findings on the focus of the study on political parties. Moreover, the data will also be useful for explaining the trend of

global publications about coalitions of political parties indexed by Scopus. It aims to understand how the development of the theme in the constellation of world research. Based on the data obtained from 393 documents, in the early part of this research will map the publications per year, publication sources, most contributing countries, authors and affiliations. Figure 2 shows the number of document publications per year from 2016-2022 with the theme of coalition of political parties indexed by Scopus.

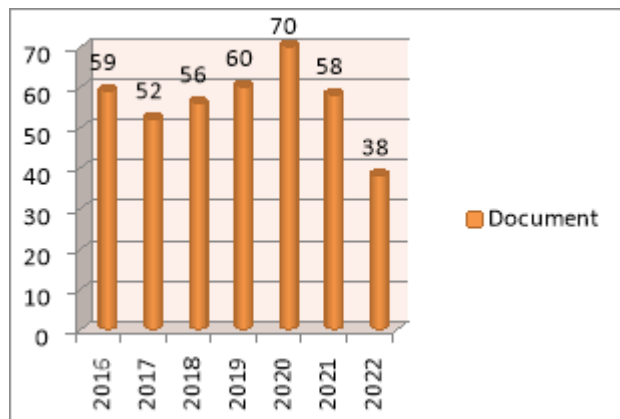


Figure 2. Document by years

Figure 2 shows that in 2016 global publications with the theme of coalition research of political parties indexed by Scopus were 59, then in 2017 there were 52 documents. Furthermore, in 2018 publications increased to 56 documents, and again increased in 2019 to as many as 60 documents. In 2020, it is the time to have research publications on coalitions of political parties with the highest Scopus index, which is as many as 70 documents. Furthermore, in 2021 there will be a decrease, which is 58 documents and again in 2022, which is 38 documents.

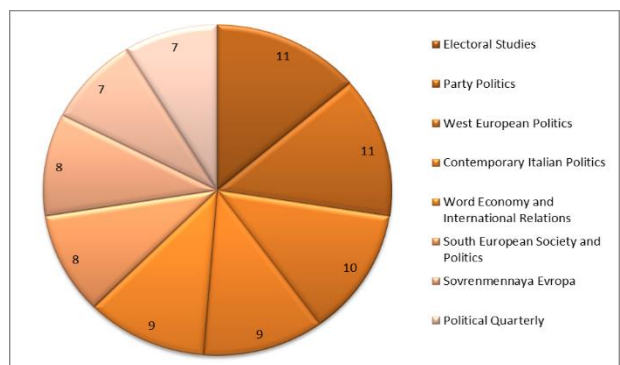


Figure 3. Document by Source

Figure 3 shows the top 9 journal sources that publish global research on political party coalitions from 2016-2022 indexed by Scopus. Electoral studies and Party Politics are the highest sources of journals publishing articles with the theme of coalitions of political parties, each of which has 11 documents. Then, West European Politics published 10 documents, Contemporary Italian Politics had 9 documents, Word Economy and International Relations 9 documents.

Furthermore, the South European Society and Politics has 8 documents, Sovremennaya Evropa also has 8 documents. Lastly, Political Quarterly only publishes 7 documents and Regional and Federal also has 7 documents.

Then, this study found that Electoral Studies and Party Politics became the source of the journal with the highest contribution in publishing research on coalitions of political parties from 2016 to 2022 indexed by Scopus. This is indeed an important finding, because it will become a very fundamental reference for academics, especially in the field of political party studies, to publish their research in the two journals. Because these two journals have proven to be the highest sources of publication in the focus of the study, they are also reputable journals. Electoral Studies is a journal indexed Q1 Scopus(Scimago, 2022a). Electoral Studies is an international publication devoted to the study of elections and voting in various parts of the world, according to its objectives and domain of study. Electoral Studies has been published for more than 35 years and has built a solid reputation as a leading journal in the area. It offers a venue for the investigation of subjects like turnout, voting behavior, campaigns, political parties, and electoral systems, among many others. It publishes theoretically informed and empirically sound research on all aspects of elections. Numerous new democracies that have recently emerged around the world offer a wealth of fresh data and opportunities to test theories(Sciencedirect, 2022).

Likewise with Party Politics which is an indexed journal Q1 Scopus (Scimago, 2022b). Considering the objectives and reach of party politics, especially every democratic political system is fundamentally based on political parties, and given the frequent and dramatic changes that the political landscape undergoes, the study of political parties' role and structure is one of the most active fields of research today. Peer-reviewed publication Party Politics is devoted to the study of this crucial area of political science. This esteemed publication provides a forum for the analysis of political parties, including their historical evolution, structure, policy agendas, ideology, electoral and campaign tactics, and their role within the many national and international political systems of which they are a part(Sagepub, 2022).

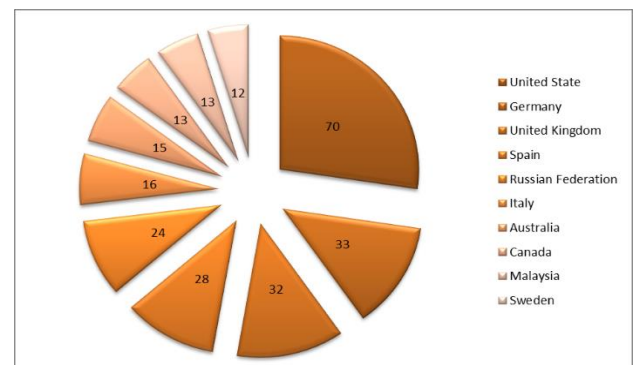


Figure 4. Document by Country

Figure 4 shows the top 10 countries that contributed the most to the publication of research on political party coalitions from 2016 to 2022 indexed by Scopus. United State is the country with the highest contribution in scientific publications of research on coalitions of political parties with 70 documents. Followed by Germany which has 33 documents, United Kingdom has 32 documents published. Furthermore, Spain has a Scopus indexed publication of 28 political party coalitions. The Russian Federation has 24 documents, the State of Italy has 16 documents. Then, Australia has 15 documents, Canada has 13 documents published. Finally, Malaysia has 13 documents and Sweden has 12 documents.

Furthermore, this study found that the country that contributed the most to the publication of research with the theme of political party coalitions from 2016 to 2022 which was indexed by the Scopus was the United States. This finding is in line with the data which states that the academic world of research in the United States is very secure. One of the keys to the success of the United States as a developed country is the progress of its research world. The United States devoted 2.8% of GDP to research and development (R&D) in 2012. The private sector accounts for two-thirds of the total. Uncle Sam's country is said to have a research budget of USD 511 billion(Ananda, 2021).

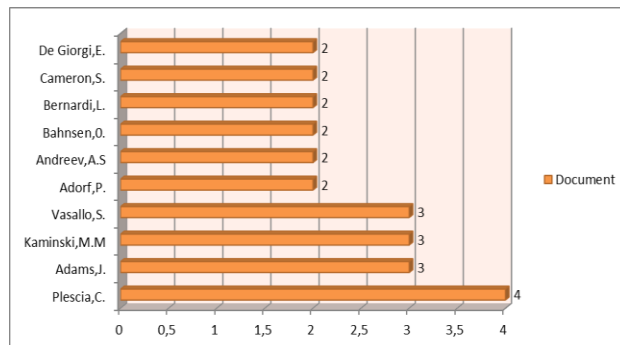


Figure 5. Document by Author

Figure 5 shows the top 10 most influential authors in scientific publications about political party coalitions from 2016 to 2022 indexed by Scopus. Plescia, C. is the author who publishes the most research on the theme of political party coalitions, which are 4 documents. Followed by Adam, J with 3 documents, Kaminski, M.M has 3 documents published, Vassallo, S also has 3 scientific research publication documents indexed by Scopus. Then, Adorf, P has 2 documents published, Andreev, A.S has 2 documents, Bahnsen, O has 2 documents, Bernardi, L has 2 documents, Cameron, S has 2 documents and De Giorgi, E also has 2 documents.

Then, the findings in this study are that Plescia, C. is the most influential writer in research with the theme of political party coalitions. This finding can have implications for the world's academic world, because the expertise of an academic can be measured by how much that person conducts research and publishes the results of his research in a particular theme. Some of his research

entitled "Losers together? Grand coalitions in the EU member states"(Morini & Loveless, 2021). Research entitled "On the nature of voters' coalition preferences"(Plescia & Aichholzer, 2017). Furthermore, research entitled "When Marriage Gets Hard: Intra-Coalition Conflict and Electoral Accountability"(Plescia & Kritzinger, 2022). Research entitled "Coalitions in the news: How saliency and tone in news coverage influence voters' preferences and expectations about coalitions(Eberl & Plescia, 2018) and etc.

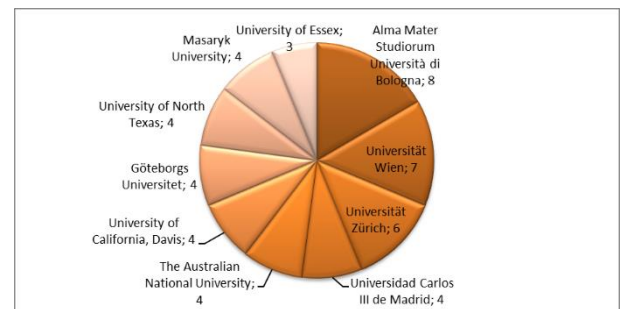


Figure 6. Document by Affiliation

Figure 6 shows the top 10 affiliates who contributed the most to scientific publications with the theme of political party coalitions from 2016 to 2022 indexed by Scopus. Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna is the affiliate with the highest contribution, which has 8 documents. Followed by Universität Wien which has 7 documents, Universität Zürich with 6 documents. Then, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid has 4 documents, The Australian National University has 4 documents. Furthermore, the University of California, Davis, also has 4 documents, Göteborgs Universitet publishes 4 research documents, the University of North Texas has 4 documents. Lastly, Masaryk University has 4 documents and the University of Essex also has 4 documents.

Furthermore, this study is that Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna is the affiliate with the highest contribution in publishing research with the theme of political party coalitions from 2016 to 2022 which is indexed by Scopus. The oldest university in the Western world, Alma Mater Studiorum-Università di Bologna, has led the path for innovation with the help of an ever-expanding program catalog, cutting-edge research, a persuading third purpose approach, and a widening global outlook. The University of Bologna has been centered on the needs of its students since its founding in 1088, and thanks to its five campuses (in Bologna, Cesena, Forl, Ravenna, and Rimini), as well as its branch in Buenos Aires, it provides its students with a diverse course catalog that is suited to the demands of contemporary society: over 200 degree programs within its 32 departments and 5 schools. The Alma Mater is one of Italy's major universities with a student body of over 85,000. It also ranks first in Italy for the number of exchange students it sends abroad and is in the top 5 universities in Europe for this measure. In addition, important worldwide rankings place the University of

Bologna among the top 5 Italian universities (QS, Shanghai, Times Higher Education, GreenMetric) (topuniversities, 2022).

The keywords are political economy, voting and government.

Visualization of networks, overlays, and density of the Coalition of Political Parties in Elections

This study seeks to display networks, overlays, and density of the coalition of political parties in electors. Networks visualizations is a way to display a network of keywords about the coalition of political parties interconnected. Then, overlays seeks to show the research trend from year to year. Meanwhile, Density aims to explain topics that still have a great opportunity to be examined related to the theme of the political party coalition. This study uses the number of keyword occurrences at least twice in all research publications included as analyzed using a VOSviewer.

Table 1. Occurrence and total link strength of keyword

No	Keywords	Occurence	Total link strenght
1	Voting Behavior	27	134
2	Electoral system	22	97
3	Democracy	25	85
4	Political Parties	42	68
5	Political ideology	13	67
6	Parliament	15	64
7	Political power	10	53
8	Government	13	52
9	Government formations	14	47
10	Political system	10	45

Table 1 shows the occurrence and total link strength of keywords with research on political party coalitions. Voting behavior is the strongest keyword with a total link strength of 134. Followed by the electoral system with a total link strength of 97, democracy with a total link strength of 85. Then, political parties with a total link strength of 68, political ideology with a figure of 67, parliament is 64, political power is 53. Furthermore, government with a total link strength of 52, government formation with a number of 47 and political system with a number of 45.

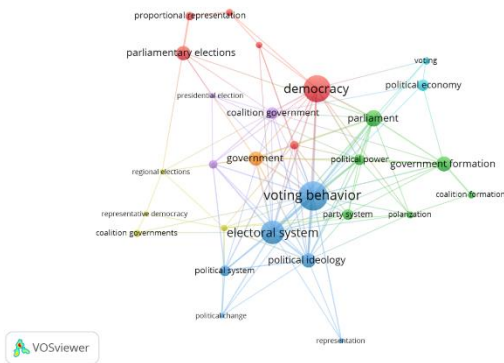


Figure 7. Network based on keyword

Figure 7 shows a network based on keywords from research on political party coalitions from 2016 to 2022 indexed by Scopus. Analysis using VOSviewer resulted in 7 clusters marked with color. Each cluster has a different color, this aims to make it easier to identify the network of these keywords. Cluster 1 has a red color which can be interpreted as a discussion about the government system. The keywords consist of authoritarianism, democracy, electoral coalition, leadership, parliamentary system and proportional representation. Then, cluster 2 is green which can be grouped with discussions about coalition dynamics. The keywords consist of coalition formation, government formation, parliament, party system, polarization, and political power.

Cluster 3 has a blue color with groupings that discuss electoral dynamics. The keywords consist of the electoral system, political change, political ideology, political system, representation, and voting behavior. Cluster 4 in yellow and cluster 5 in purple can be grouped together in the discussion of election level dynamics. The keywords consist of coalition government, fragmentation, regional election, presidential election and political conflict. Furthermore, cluster 6 has a light blue color and cluster 7 has an orange color. These two clusters can be grouped in the political vote discussion.

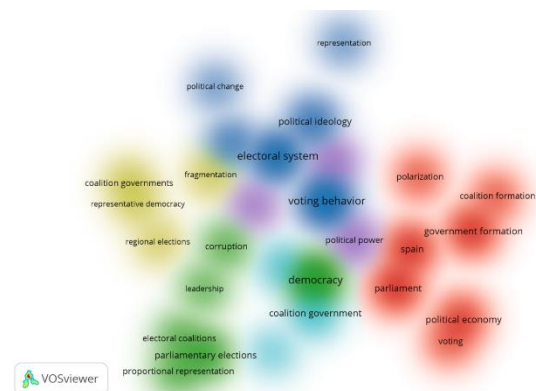


Figure 8. Density based on keyword

Figure 8 is the result of VOSviewer analysis using the density visualization feature. Density analysis in VOSviewer is a way to present topics that are often discussed and still have the opportunity to be discussed further in research with the theme of political party coalitions. In other words, density is used to search and find novelty for further research related to the theme of political party coalitions. In the concept of using density in VOSviewer, it can be identified that the red color indicates that the topic is most often discussed, while the green color is a topic that has not been studied much, which can then be a finding for further research.

Figure 8 shows that the topics in red are coalition formation, government formation, polarization, parliament, political economy and voting. This means

that the topic has often been discussed in research on the theme of political party coalitions. While the topics in green are democracy, electoral coalition, parliamentary elections, proportional representation, leadership and corruption. These topics have a great opportunity to be discussed further in the context of research with the theme of political party coalitions.

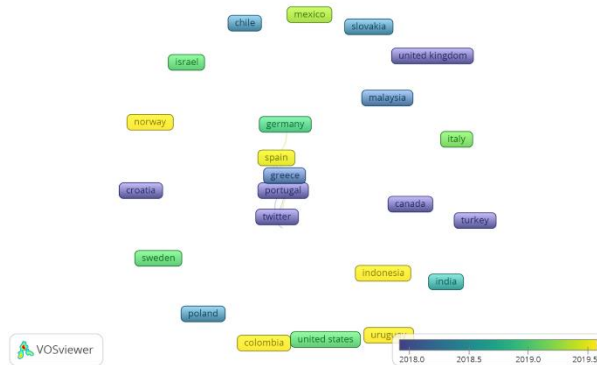


Figure 9. Overlay based on Country

Figure 9 shows the results of the VOSviewer analysis with the overlay visualization feature. The purpose of this analysis is to map trends in research on coalitions of political parties from 2016 to 2022 indexed by Scopus by country. It is understandable that which countries around the world are currently talking about coalitions of political parties, with the aim of finding that the theme is still developing in that country. Figure 9 shows that countries on three continents have recently concentrated on research with the theme of political party coalitions. The yellow color on the results of the density analysis shows that on the Asian continent there are Indonesia, the European continent has Spain and Norway and the Americas has Colombia and Uruguay.

3. Discussion

Research publications with the theme of political party coalitions from 2016 to 2022 which are indexed by Scopus, the data findings in figure 1 show that 2020 is the time with the highest publication documents. These findings are directly proportional to the holding of elections in 2020 around the world and their relationship to the process of forming a coalition of political parties. Coalition of political parties cannot be separated from elections, because the coalition formation process is carried out with the aim of gaining power between political parties to face the implementation of elections (Meriläinen & Tukiainen, 2021). The interesting thing is that in 2020 countries around the world are grappling with the COVID-19 virus. However, some countries are still able to hold elections. The Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) in its report states that there are 23 countries holding elections in 2020 (Bicu & Peter, 2021).

The holding of elections in the COVID-19 pandemic has the potential to reshape political dynamics, especially political party coalitions. The political

landscape will change significantly if mass casualty events occur especially for a sustained period of time. The political landscape is very complex, economic factors, perceptions of leadership at various levels of government, and cooperation between political parties ultimately contribute to the election results (Johnson et al., 2020). The multi-party system in a country is a driving force for coalitions. Political parties need partners to increase their power in elections. Ideologically, it is also the reason for the formation of a coalition of political parties. Although, the trend of political parties in various countries lately places more pragmatic reasons for just pursuing power in the goal of forming coalitions (Kalaycıoğlu, 2016).

Figure 7 and table 1 show the findings that voting behavior is a topic that has a strong relationship with the research theme of political party coalitions. Political party coalitions influence voting behavior through two different signaling processes. Coalition signals both change how parties' ideologies are viewed and prioritize coalition interests over party interests. The first to examine a different theory of how coalition signals impact voting. According to this coalition expectation mechanism, coalition signals influence voters' choices at the polls by altering their perceptions of the coalitions that will probably emerge following the election. Additionally, the first comprehensive analysis of each of the three pathways connecting coalition signals to individual voting behavior (Bahnsen et al., 2020). Signals of political party coalitions influence voting behavior. According to this process, coalition signals alter the usefulness of voting through changing voter knowledge. Voters who are being logical should consider this while evaluating the likelihood of creating a different coalition after the election if campaign remarks indicate that parties prefer certain coalitions over others (Duch et al., 2010).

Then, the research theme about political party coalitions has a strong relationship with the topic of the electoral system. This finding is important, because it can serve as a form of reference that the electoral system has an influence on the dynamics of political parties. The electoral incentives and - more often than not - disincentives for coalition building in presidential elections are the main subject of the study of electoral coalitions under presidential systems. Given that many presidential systems feature several political parties and since presidential elections are inherently unjust, one may anticipate that pre-election coalitions are frequently formed. In presidential elections, plurality electoral laws promote electoral coordination through pre-election coalitions (Kellam, 2017). Presidential pre-electoral coalitions always involve a nomination agreement, unlike certain legislative pre-election coalitions when the parties present separate electoral lists and merely declare that they want to govern together if given the chance (Renwick & Pilet, 2016).

More than that, figure 8 shows the finding that from the theme of the coalition of political parties, a topic that has the opportunity to be used as a novelty for further research is about parliamentary elections and proportional representation. The spoiling process for parliamentary elections is straightforward. Political parties from two or more comparable rivaling coalitions may engage in play without allowing the other to pass (Amaliatulwalidain et al., 2022; Bulqiyah et al., 2023). They lose as a result of splitting the vote, making a different party the winner. In a slightly different scenario, a little rival may deprive a potential victor of enough votes to render him a loser (Kaminski, 2018). Factors that operate at two different levels might be linked to the political desire for the adoption of proportional representation. At the level of the party, there is one set of concerns in play (Putra, 2023). Partisan opinions on whether it is desirable to change the election rules are impacted by disparities in how votes are translated into seats and views of potential gains in the allocation of seats under the new electoral rules. These elements account for the differences in viewpoints among right-leaning parties as well as the position of Social Democratic parties regarding electoral reform. Politicians are affected by a second set of variables that operate at the election district level (Leemann & Mares, 2014).

Then, regarding the findings of this study about countries that have recently paid attention to research on political party coalitions, namely from three different continents. Indonesia, Spain, Norway, Uruguay and Colombia are the countries that are currently focusing on the research theme. This finding can actually be studied that these countries adhere to an electoral system that automatically has a struggle between political parties. Thus, that academics in the country pay more attention to the theme of the coalition of political parties as a discussion of its dynamics. As an illustration, in context of Indonesia, research from (Lewis, 2020) find that candidates supported by pra election coalitions made up of political parties with council seat share percentages above first-round mayoral electoral vote thresholds have an advantage of 14 to 18 percentage points over candidates supported by smaller pra election coalitions in those elections. The analysis finds that, despite having no discernible effect on the electoral success of incumbents, pra elections coalitions are particularly effective in helping non-incumbent candidates win office. Therefore, pra election coalitions can help candidates win elections, but they are formed in corrupt environments.

In the end, governance problems relating to the creation and operation of pra election coalitions place heavy restrictions on the growth of local democracy in Indonesia. Shows at intermediate degrees of informational uncertainty, coalition governments are most stable and long-lasting. Voters' votes are too widely dispersed when they have very little knowledge of the

parties, which prevents the creation of strong majorities. Additionally, with a similar overall effect, voters with very specific perceptions of the parties will group together in tiny electoral niches.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion in this study is that the publication of research on coalitions of political parties around the world has experienced a very significant development. In the last seven years, no less than 35 articles have been published in reputable journals indexed by Scopus. The theme of the dynamics of political parties, in this case in particular the discussion of coalitions of political parties, still has a high level of interest in the world of academics. What's more, the increasingly complex dynamics of world politics related to political parties are accompanied by rapid technological advances. Thus, political changes become so fast that it is also unavoidable.

Furthermore, the coalition behavior of political parties will not be separated from the topic of voting behavior and the electoral system, this is evident in this study. The political parties in building coalitions must consider the level of electability by looking at behavior in the voters. Moreover, the electoral system will determine whether political parties need to form coalitions or not if they want to participate in electoral contestation. Furthermore, parliamentary elections and proportional representation are topics that have opportunities as novelties for future research related to this themes. Furthermore, Indonesia (southeast asia), Spain, Norway (Europa), Uruguay and Colombia (South America) have recently paid great attention to research on the political parties coalition behavior.

The implications of the findings of this study are as a form of a reference for knowledge regarding the study of political parties. More than that, it is important to describe these findings because they can classify world research which so far has only been limited to individual findings. However, this study has limitations, namely the data source only takes from Scopus. So the recommendation for further research is to use other databases such as the Web of Science as an additional data source, in order to get a more comprehensive discussion.

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