

The Impact of Levels Gender Equality and Justice on Provincial Economic Growth in Indonesia.

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of the level of gender equality and justice on provincial economic growth in Indonesia in 2015-2019, to determine the relationship between the gender development index, gender empowerment index, female workers who work in the informal sector and the participation rate of the female labor force on growth provincial economy in Indonesia. The method used is multiple regression analysis. The results of this study indicate that the gender development index, gender empowerment index, female workers who work in the informal sector and women's labor force participation rate have a positive and significant effect on provincial economic growth in Indonesia. The independent variable which is the most dominant in the dependent variable is the gender development index variable.

Keywords: *Gender development index, gender empowerment index, female workers who work in the informal sector, female labor force participation rate, economic growth.*

1. Introduction

The occurrence of disparities in economic growth in each province causes disparities in economic growth in Indonesia. One of the important assets that can support the economy of a region is seen from the role of its population [1]. Currently women also have the same rights and obligations in the world of the labor market [2]. The participation of women provides an opportunity for a region to be able to take advantage of its human resources, so as to reduce inequality. Indonesia's economic growth continued to increase in 2015 - 2018, but decreased in 2019. There was still provincial economic growth that was below Indonesia in 2015–2019 [3]. The number of provinces whose economic growth is below Indonesia's economic growth continues to increase. The disparity in economic growth in each province causes disparities in economic growth in Indonesia.

The United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) introduced two indexes to measure the success of gender development and women's empowerment, namely the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Index (GEM) to alleviate inequality gender between men and women, as well as providing empowerment for women in order to increase the country's economic growth. Gender Development Index is an index that describes the achievement of life feasibility development such as education, health and welfare by taking into account the inequality of achievement between women and men. The Gender Empowerment Index is an index that focuses on women's participation in the economy, politics and society [4]. There are still disparities in the gender development index and the gender empowerment index between provinces in Indonesia.

The large number of female residents who work in the informal sector because a worker can manage his own time and is not bound by various rules such as working in the formal sector. Apart from helping to increase family income, these women can also take care of children, take care of household needs, and can carry out traditional activities [5]. In 2015-2019, female workers preferred to work in the informal sector rather than the

formal sector [6]. One indicator that shows the size of the working age population who is economically active in a region is the Labor Force Participation Rate. This is important, considering that the economic progress of a region is shown by the participation of the public in contributing to the labor market. In Indonesia, there is still an opinion that it is men who have the main responsibility in earning a living [7]. Labor force participation rate for women fluctuated from 2015-2019. The number of women who work in the informal sector than the formal sector. This resulted in the large number of Labor force participation rate peresentae not guaranteeing the quality of the workforce.

2. Literature Review

1) Liberal Feminism Theory

This theory assumes that there is basically no difference between men and women. Therefore, women must have the same rights as men. Nonetheless, liberal feminists reject overall equality between men and women. In some cases, there are still distinctions between men and women. After all, the function of the reproductive organs for women has logical consequences in social life [8]. This group theory is among the most moderate among feminism theories. Followers of this theory want women to be totally integrated in all roles, including working outside the home. Thus, there is no longer a sex group that is more dominant. The reproductive organs are not a barrier for women to enter roles in the public sector [9].

2) Marxist-Socialist Feminism Theory [8]

Feminism is aimed at restructuring society in order to achieve gender equality. Gender inequality is caused by the capitalist system, which creates classes and divisions of labor, including within the family. This group movement adopts the praxis theory of Marxism, namely the theory of awareness of the oppressed groups, so that women are aware that women are a class that is disadvantaged. This awareness process is an effort to arouse women's emotional feelings to rise to change the situation. This theory focuses more on sexuality and gender factors in the basic framework of its ideology. This theory did not escape criticism, for forgetting too much about domestic work. Marx and Engels saw nothing of the economic value of domestic work. Domestic work is only considered marginal and unproductive work. In fact, all public jobs that have economic value are highly dependent on products that are produced from household work, for example ready-to-eat food, suitable housing, and others that affect unproductive public work. The economic contribution that women make through their domestic work has been taken into account by feminists themselves. In terms of money, women can actually earn a higher income than men from the domestic sector that they work on.

3) Nurture Theory [10]

According to the nurture theory, the differences between men and women are essentially the result of socio-cultural constructions resulting in different roles and tasks. These differences cause women to always be left behind and their roles neglected in household life, society, nation and state. The struggle for equality was spearheaded by people who were concerned about fighting for the equality of women and men (feminists) who tended to pursue equality or fifty-fifty which was later known as perfect equality. This struggle is difficult to achieve because of various obstacles from religious and cultural values.

4) Equilibrium Theory [10]

Equilibrium theory focuses more on the concept of partnership and harmony in the relationship between men and women. This theoretical view does not contradict men because both of them must work together, have a community, a nation and a state. The role of gender awareness must be contextual (existing at a certain time and place) and local, not based on mathematical calculations and not universally applicable.

5) Nature Theory

According to the theory of nature, the differences between men and women are natural so that they cannot change and are universal. This biological difference provides an indication and implication that the two types have different natures so that they are in accordance with their respective roles and functions [10].

According to Talcoot and Bales (1979) the family is a social unit that provides differences in the roles of husband and wife to complement and shape each other. Harmony in life can be created if the division of roles and tasks is harmonious between women and men. This flow creates an understanding that agrees with different roles, as long as it is carried out in a democratic manner and is based on an agreement (commitment) between husband and wife in family life, society, nation and state [11].

6) Classical Growth Theory [12]

The history of economic thought of economic writers in the second part of the 18th century and the beginning of the 20th century is commonly classified as classical. The classics themselves are divided into two groups, namely Classics and Neo-Classics. Figures belonging to the Classics include Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Robert Malthus, and John Stuart Mill. Adam Smith's views in his book *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. This paper mainly analyzes the causes of a country's economic development. According to Adam Smith's view, a laissez-faire policy or market mechanism system will maximize the level of economic development that can be achieved by a society.

7) Neo-Classical Growth Theory

The neo-classical growth theory, the theory of economic growth developed by Abramovits and Solow, looks at economic growth from the supply side. Abramovits and Solow state that economic growth depends on the development of production factors, and the most important factor in realizing economic growth according to Solow is technological progress and the increase in skills and expertise of the workforce, not determined by the increase in capital and the addition of labor [12]. Economic growth is the development of economic activity that causes the production of goods and services to increase. Economic growth can reflect the welfare conditions of the people in an area. The higher the economic growth, the higher the people's welfare will be [13].

3. Problem Formulation

The hypotheses of this project are:

Based on the background of the problems that have been described, the problem formulation of this study is.

- 1) Do the gender development index, gender empowerment index, female labor force working in the informal sector, and women's labor force participation rate simultaneously influence the economic growth of provinces in Indonesia?

- 2) How do the gender development index, gender empowerment index, female workers working in the informal sector, and the partial level of female labor force participation affect the economic growth of provinces in Indonesia?
- 3) Which of the variables of the gender development index, gender empowerment index, female workers who work in the informal sector, and the level of female labor force participation have the most dominant influence on provincial economic growth in Indonesia?

4. Research Methodology

- Annual secondary data on Gender Development Index, Gender Empowerment Index, Women Workers who work in the informal sector, and the participation rate of the female labor force.
- The analysis technique used is multiple linear regression.
- Panel data method using random effect.

5. Analysis Result

The coefficient value obtained from the Random Effect Method on the gender development index variable is 0.341926, which means that if the gender development index increases by 1 point, then economic growth will increase by 0.341926 percent. Furthermore, the gender empowerment index variable has a coefficient value of 0.153988, which means that if the gender empowerment index increases by 1 point, economic growth will increase by 0.153988 percent. The coefficient value on the variable female workers who work in the informal sector is 0.251221, which means that if female workers who work in the informal sector enter the labor market by 1 person, then economic growth will increase by 0.251221 percent. Furthermore, the variable female labor force participation rate has a coefficient value of 0.187421, which means that if the female labor force participation rate increases by 1 percent, then economic growth will increase by 0.187421 percent, assuming the other independent variables do not change.

The R-squared value is 0.910966, which means that the gender development index, gender empowerment index, female workers who work in the informal sector, and the female labor force participation rate can affect economic growth by 91.09 percent, while the rest is influenced by other factors.

6. Conclusion

The gender development index, the gender empowerment index, the female workforce working in the informal sector, and the female labor force participation rate simultaneously influence the economic growth of provinces in Indonesia. The gender development index, gender empowerment index, female workers who work in the informal sector, and the level of female labor force participation have a positive and significant effect on provincial economic growth in Indonesia. The independent variable that has the most dominant influence on the dependent variable is the gender development index variable. So it is necessary to pay attention to the components and sectors of economic growth. Especially in areas where the points are below the national level.

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