

The Influences of the Gender Equality to the Local Economic Development (Case Study in Muko Muko District, Bengkulu Province, Indonesia, 2010-2019)

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Abstract

The objectives of this research is to know the influence of the gender equality in education, health and employment to the local economy in Muko Muko district, Bengkulu Province, Indonesia (period of 2010-2019). Models estimated using regresion. Secondary data was use in this research, some data from BPS (Central Statistic Office) Bengkulu Province, and also the collect of the data were observation and documentation. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and multiple regression. The result of the research shows that the gender equality in education, health and employment affair was positive impact on the local economics of Muko Muko district. Access discrimination to the women on education, health and employment can obstruct to local economic development. More than on economic purpose, gender equality was part of on honor to humanrights and also was a society empowerment for both men and women to obtain equality of acces to participation and possess to control and the equality of motivate in development.

Keywords

management accounting
information system;
managerial performance;
decentralization



I. Introduction

The Province of Bengkulu area is 19.919,33 km², administratively devided into 9 district with 1 city and also this province consists of 124 sub-districts. Muko Muko district is located adjacent to West Sumatra Province in the north, Bengkulu Utara district in the south, Indian Ocean in the west and Jambi Province in the east. Muko Muko District area is 4.036 km². It had a population of 168,654 at the 2018 Census, interm of male 87.785 and female 80.869.

Despite various legal instruments and policies that ensure equality and justice for women and men already owned but in fact discrimination and violence against women in all fields is still ongoing. Discrimination that occurs in the political, economic, social, and cultural, such as: the field of employment, health, education and public sectors with the scope of the family (Meutia, 2017).

The most harmful of gender inequality is declining quality of life. With-held accumulation of human resources at home and in the labor market, as well as by systematically except women or men from access to the resources, public services, or productive activities, then the discrimination gender to decrease capacity of an economy to grow and reduce the capacity to increase of the living standards (World Bank, 2016).

The issues concerning women are still very interesting to study. This is because issues concerning women always indicate an impression of marginalization and intimidation for

women's interests. The fact that is put forward is of course very interesting to explore, especially when connecting women with certain societal cultures, which generally always do not provide reasonable appreciation and are sometimes very inappropriate for women. Because in general, existing cultures always position women to be number two compared to men. (Kholil, S. et al. 2021)

Reviewing data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment of the Republic Indonesia, years 2015-2017, the rate of the Gender Development Index (GDI) Indonesia is 65.1. At the national level, Yogyakarta Province ranked first with a GDI value is 70.2, followed by Jakarta ranked second with a value of 68.1 GDI, Bali ranked third with a value of 66.0, Sulawesi Utara is ranked fourth with a value of 64, 9, and Bengkulu ranking fifth with a GDI value of 63.9, while Sumatra Selatan is ranked 24 with a score of 58.5 lower than GDI national value. Quoted of the statement of UNDP in 2008, the gap between the value of the HDI and GDI shows that the success of the overall development has not been fully followed by success in the development of gender.

Quoted the UNDP in 2008, that a region with a GDP per capita that is high, do not always show the value of a high GDI also; and the other hand, a high GDI does not always impact on GDP per capita high. However thus, also found some areas that have compatibility between GDP per capita with the GDI. In Muko Muko Districts GDI include the lowest among between the districts / cities in Bengkulu Province, what will be the same lowest with GDP per capita? It would very interesting to discuss further how the influence of gender on the development of the local economy in Muko Muko District.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

To know the influence of the gender equality in education, health and employment to the local economy in Muko Muko district, Bengkulu Province, Indonesia.

II. Research Methods

2.1 Types of Research

Referring to the objectives of the study and analytical framework that has been outlined, then this type of research is descriptive. In compiling and set a model was use, this research was adopt models of Esteve and Volart (2012) and the variable processing where Samosir (2015) was use, with some adjusted. The main of a simplified framework in the form of the model is gender equality affect the local economy.

The independent variables of the model was measure indicator of gender equality show that the Equality and Gender Equity Index (EGEI), namely EGEI of education, health and employment affair; while dependent variable is a regional economic indicators indicated by GDP per capita Without Oil and Gas at Current Market Prices Year 2010-2019 in Muko Muko District.

2.2 Operational Definition

1. Gross Regional Domestic Product per capita (GDP per capita), is the value of goods and services on average generated by population in an local / region in one year. GDP per capita also show that the level of the average income of population in one years.
2. Literacy Rate Age 15 Years and over is the number population age 15 years and over who can read and write compared to the whole population age 15 years and above. (percentage)
3. Life Expectancy Rate is an indicator of the health sector which the degrees or health status of the population with the expected life rate.

4. Labour Force Participation Rate is ratio of the number of labor force with the number population age working (in Indonesia 10 years old above)

2.3 Method of Collecting Data

Data collection methods were use observation and documentation. Data collected from the literature cited and then analyzed by descriptif quantitaf. Trought both observation and documentation at the analyzed data and the result of the study are expected to more in-depth and also easy to understand.

III. Research and Discussion

3.1 Influence of Gender Equality in Education Affair

The regression results was appears that the value of t-test = 1.6348 and results p-value = 0.153205. By comparing the real level with a p-value. If the significance level (5%) < p-value (significance) = 0.153205, then the conclusion that gender equality in education does not significantly influence economic growth in Muko Muko District. Thus the hypothesis test results was rejected H_a and accept H_0 . That is, the partial no significant effect of gender equality and equity of the Education Sector for Economic in Muko Muko District.

Results of the study revealed that the influence of gender equality in education (literacy gender equality) to the economy of 59 villages in Muko muko Distrcet is not significant. No significant effect of gender equality in education to the economy Muko Muko District may caused by several factors, among others, the gap was high literacy rate of the male population and female population were seen in the results of EGEI literacy.

The Interval rate of EGEI literacy in education was between 0.191 to 0.371 during last 10 years. The rate was still far from the rate 1 (one), which shows that the level of educational equality between the male population and female population.

The EGEI literacy in education was low, that one reason is the limited availability of educational facilities like school buildings, especially in rural areas, in Muko Muko District still so many isolated of village. Another factor, eventhough available build schools but still far from the village, this form as consideration the safety of the female population.

The lack of teachers factors in village isolated to remote areas, have contributed to low education as general in Muko Muko District. In addition, socio-cultural factors for the long times ago that's form of part in educational attainment in Muko Muko District. The development paradigm of the community: the second priority to the education of girls than boys education, making education gap in Muko Muko District still was high adequate.

Up to 2017 Muko Muko statistical data shows that the population of women aged 15 years and over who were illiterate still higher than men. Women were illiterate reflects that the quality and educational opportunities were lagging behind men. Whereas, to become agents of change, women should have access to justice of the opportunities of education. Literacy for women is the key to empowering women to participate fully in the community and increase of the status economy.

The increasing number of women were literate population from year to year at the same time revealed that the quality of the human resources of women was increasingly. Improving the quality of human resources gives the opportunity to the women population to enter the labor market with the salary more than enough. Acquisition of the better salaries shows that the per capita income of the female population was increase, which in turn will increase the total per capita income of the population. The increasing proportion of women literate was also give expression to chance of female population for participate in various activities that need to intelligence skills of reading and writing more open and big chance.

3.2. The influence of the Gender Equality in Health Affair.

The results of the study show that the influence of gender equality in health affair (Life Expectancy Gender Equality) to the economy of Muko Muko is not significant. That mean is the long live of the female population can not be increased the economy of the Muko-muko district through contribution of income female population. More and more spent time of the female population but that can not be increased economy Muko muko district.

3.2 The influences of the Gender Equality in Employment Affair

The result show that partially there was no significant influences between gender equality and equity of employment affair to the economics in Muko Muko district. And also mean that the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) female population not yet have contribution as a member yet give contribution to the improve of the economy in Muko Muko district, Bengkulu Province.

IV. Conclusion

Overall, the regression results show that gender equality in education, health, and employment affair do not have a significant effect to the local economy in Muko Muko district. In the model developed, the influence of the Gender Equality in Education, Health affair, and employment in the local economy of Muko Muko district was positive but not significant at $(\alpha / 2) = 5\%$.

On the other side of employment, even equality of access between male and female already wide open, but some facts about still many workers / female workers who are not paid, there was an imbalance in wages between female and male, as well as the low background level of education female than male, the factor that implicated of the gender equality especially in employment can not be a trigger for the local economy Muko Muko district.

It clearly appears that, gender equality does not only benefit for female but also beneficial for society as whole. Therefore, mind set, behavior, culture, and policies that have been discriminated to female should be change. The limited women's access to education, health, and employment resources, it can reduce to the local economic development in Muko muko district, Bengkulu Province.

Equality and gender equity is a form of respect for human rights while empowering the population, male and female to gain access, to participation, have control and obtain the same benefits in development.

Recommendation

In the future of local government should be to make serious efforts increase the quality of women's human population. To obtain opportunity for the female population to higher education level in formal education should be given as much as possible. Gender Equality life expectancy showed that occasion received the female population in productive economic activity or activities remains low. Similarly, the capacity of the female population in economic activity has not given optimally. The government should be more widely promote education and open up job opportunities for women. To resolve gender issues more effectively, socialization activities or gender training and other forms of activity among officials and the public need to involve both parties, women and men together.

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