

## The Influence of Gender Roles and the Female Workforce on income and Economic Growth in East Kalimantan

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of The Influence of Gender Roles and the Female Workforce on Poverty and Economic Growth in East Kalimantan. The data used is secondary time series data for 2012 – 2022 obtained from BPS East Kalimantan Province. Using the SPSS 25 analysis tool with the path analysis method, this research concludes that gender roles have no effect on poverty, while gender roles have an influence on economic growth. Labor has an influence on poverty and also economic growth, meanwhile poverty has an influence on economic growth. The role of gender on economic growth through poverty has an influence, while labor on economic growth through poverty does not have a significant influence.

**Keywords:** Role Of Gender, Female Labor, Poverty, Economic Growth

### INTRODUCTION

The term gender is often used widely by society, but the term is used inaccurately, giving rise to unclear understanding of gender. According to Presidential Instruction Number 9 of 2000, gender is a concept that refers to the roles and responsibilities of men and women which occur as a result of the socio-cultural conditions of society. Gender is a difference in function, role, position and nature between men and women through social and cultural construction. Meanwhile, gender is a division of two sexes that is determined biologically (Nurhaeni, 2009). Based on RI Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000, gender equality is a situation where men and women have the same rights and opportunities and enjoy the same development results, so that they can play a role and participate in economic, socio-cultural, political, land and national security activities. The aim of development is to improve the quality of human life, but the quality of human life is a burden in development. The gender development index is the gap in human development achievements between men and women. The gender development index consists of several components, namely, education (average years of schooling, expected years of schooling), health (life expectancy), decent living standards (adjusted per capita expenditure). Meanwhile, the Gender Empowerment Index (IDG) shows the extent of women's active role in economic and political life. Women's active role in economic and political life includes women's participation in parliament, women as

managers, professionals, administrators, technicians, women's contribution to work income (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2016).

Many factors are the reasons why women work. Economic activities of informal sector actors The reason why women work in the informal sector is because they have to work to overcome household economic difficulties. The factors referred to include improving the quality of life, paying off debts, reducing dependence on the husband and improving social status. Women who work outside the home and earn income from their work as employed women. Employed women are women who work outside the home and receive money or earn income from their work. The needs that arise for women to work are the same as men, namely psychological, security, social, ego and self-actualization needs. For the woman herself, actually by working outside the home, she will achieve a need satisfaction. There are several reasons why women work, including increasing their income, avoiding boredom or boredom in filling their free time, having certain interests or skills that they want to use, gaining status and developing themselves.

Mirah et al. (2020) have conducted research on the influence of labor participation on economic development and poverty. The results obtained show that labor participation has a negative influence on poverty. Where the higher the percentage of work participation of an individual, the poverty level will decrease. This is based on the fact that labor is the driving axis of the economy and development. The higher the level of labor participation, it means that the more hours of work produced so that it has a big impact on the income earned. Poverty is a complex and multi-dimensional problem. Not only related to the economy but also other dimensions of life. According to the World Bank, poverty is a condition where a person cannot enjoy all kinds of choices and opportunities to fulfill their basic needs, such as not being able to fulfill health, a decent standard of living, freedom, self-esteem and a sense of respect (World Bank, 2005). The concept used by BPS, poverty is an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs (basic needs approach) as measured in terms of expenditure. The poverty rate is calculated using the Poverty Line (GK) method, which is the amount of money to buy food containing 2,100 kcal per day and basic non-food needs.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Economic Growth**

According to Prof. Simon Kuznets (quoted from Budiono, 1999) economic growth is an increase in the long-term capacity of the country concerned to provide various economic goods to its population. The increase in capacity itself is determined by technological, institutional

and ideological advances or adjustments to various demands of existing conditions. This means that economic growth is characterized by 3 main things, including:

1. Population growth rate in real terms.
2. The spread or distribution of the workforce depends on the sector of production activities which is the source of their livelihood.
3. Population distribution pattern.

According to Todaro (quoted from Tambunan, 2001) until the end of 1960, economists believed that the best way to catch up with economic backwardness was to increase the rate of economic growth as high as possible so that it could exceed the rate of population growth. According to Sukirno (2013:429-432) important factors that influence economic growth are land and other natural resources, the number and quality of population and labor, capital goods and level of technology, social systems, and attitudes of the wider community, the market as a source of growth. . Based on this statement, it can be said that the number and quality of the workforce also has an important influence on economic growth. In this case, someone who has good quality resources can increase their work productivity, thereby affecting their income. Economic growth according to Boediono (2012) is the process of increasing output per capita in the long term (10, 20, or 50 years, or even more). Boediono also emphasized three important aspects of economic growth, namely process, output per capita and long term. The process here looks at how a country's economy can develop over time. Per capita output is seen from two sides, namely total output (GDP) and population. The decline in per capita output can be determined by dividing the total output by the population. Meanwhile, the last aspect is long term, where an increase in output can be said to be economic growth if the growth occurs over a certain period of time, usually 10-50 years. Meanwhile, according to Samuelson (1996), economic growth is shown by an increase in a country's potential GNP. According to him, economic growth does not only stop at growth in per capita output, but also growth in real wages and an increase in the living standards of its people.

### **Poverty**

Poverty is a situation where there is an inability to fulfill basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education and health. Poverty is the condition of people who do not or have not participated in the process of change because they do not have the ability, both the ability to own production factors and the adequate quality of production factors so that they do not benefit from the results of the development process. According to Supriatna in (Yulianto, 2015) states that poverty is a limited situation that occurs not at the will of the person concerned. Poverty is an absolute or relative condition that causes a person or group of people in an area

to not have the ability to fulfill their basic needs in accordance with certain values or norms that apply in society due to natural, cultural or structural reasons (Muliza, 2020). According to (Siregar and Wahyuniarti: 2008), economic growth is an indicator to see the success of development and is a condition for reducing poverty levels. The condition is that the results of economic growth spread to every group of society, including the poor.

### **Employment**

According to law no. 25 of 1997, labor is every man or woman who carries out work, both within and outside the employment relationship, to produce goods and services to meet the needs of society. So according to this law, those who are classified as workers include those who are currently working, have not yet worked and are or are taking care of the household. The need for labor is based on the idea that labor in society is a potential factor for overall economic development, thus Indonesia's large population can determine the acceleration of the rate of economic growth. The job opportunities available and the quality of the workforce used will determine the economic development process to carry out the production process and also as a market for goods and services. According to Simanjuntak Payaman (1995) workforce (man power) includes residents who have or are currently working, who are looking for work and who are carrying out other activities such as attending school or taking care of the household. According to Tjiptoherijanto Priyono (1997: 4), labor is the total population in a country who can produce goods and services if there is a demand for their labor and they are willing to participate in these activities.

### **Gender Roles**

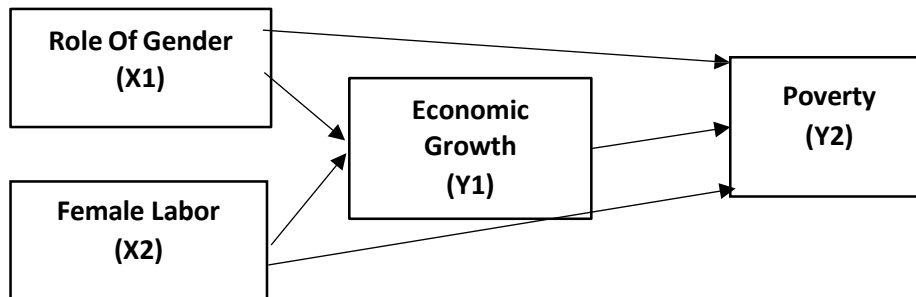
Gender development is one of the indicators used to measure development success. The government has made efforts to improve the quality of development that should be enjoyed by all Indonesian people regardless of gender. However, it cannot be denied that in its implementation there are still several population groups who are left behind in achieving quality of life.

Numerous studies have shown that sustainable development is impossible without women's empowerment and gender equality. As a result, Alvares and Lopez's (2013) research revealed that gender equality is an issue regarding the human condition and an indicator in sustainable development. Increasing gender equality means investing in physical capital. Incentives in investment are generated through the expected rate of return on investment. The more productive a workforce (employment) and education will increase the expected rate of return on an investment. This will encourage increased investment and economic growth (Seguino and Floro, 2003). Gender Development basically functions the same as the Human

Development Index, namely to measure human development achievements, only the IPG focuses on gender development.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative approach. The data used is secondary data obtained from the East Kalimantan Central Statistics Agency. The data used is time series data from 2012 to 2022. The independent variable for this research is this research uses a quantitative approach. The data used is secondary data obtained from the East Kalimantan Central Statistics Agency. The data used is time series data from 2012 to 2022. The independent variables of this research are the role of gender and female labor and the dependent values are poverty and population growth. The method used in this research to determine the relationship between population growth and education level on open unemployment and poverty is by using Path Analysis.



**Figure 1 – Conceptual Framework**

The structural equation in Figure 1 can be formulated as follows:

$$Y1 = \rho_{Y1X1}X1 + \rho_{Y1X2}X2 + \varepsilon1$$

$$Y2 = \rho_{Y2X1}X1 + \rho_{Y2X2}X2 + \rho_{Y2Y1}Y1 + \varepsilon2$$

The structural equation in Figure 1 can be formulated as follows:

$$Y1 = \rho_{Y1X1}X1 + \rho_{Y1X2}X2 + \varepsilon1$$

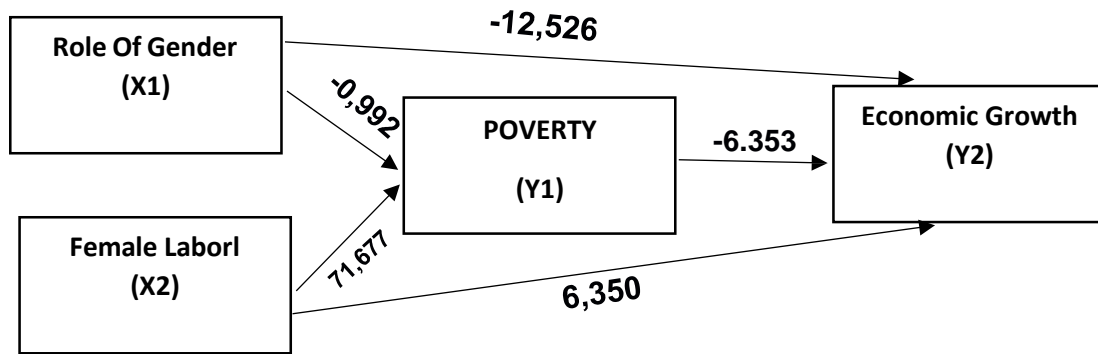
$$Y2 = \rho_{Y2X1}X1 + \rho_{Y2X2}X2 + \rho_{Y2Y1}Y1 + \varepsilon2$$

### Equation 1 – Structure Model

Defined:

X1 = Role Of Gender X2 = Female Labor Y1 = Poverty

Y2 = Economic Growth



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### The direct relationship between gender roles and poverty

Based on the Path Analysis results, it shows that during 2012-2022 the sig value was  $(0.426) > (0.5)$  and the calculated t value showed a value of  $(-0.926) < t$  table  $(2.306)$ , so that it was partially unaffected and not significant.

### The direct relationship between labor and poverty

Based on the Path Analysis results, it shows that during 2012 - 2022 the sig value  $(0.000) < (0.5)$  and the calculated t value shows a value of  $(71.677) > t$  table  $(2.306)$ , so that it partially has an influence and is significant.

### Direct relationship between gender roles and economic growth

Based on the Path Analysis results, it shows that during 2012 - 2022 the sig value  $(0.051) < (0.5)$  and the calculated t value shows a value of  $(-12.565) > t$  table  $(2.306)$ , so that it partially has an influence and is significant.

### Direct relationship between labor and economic growth

Based on the Path Analysis results, it shows that during 2012 - 2022 the sig value  $(0.099) < (0.5)$  and the calculated t value shows a value of  $(6.350) > t$  table  $(2.306)$ , so that partially it has a significant influence.

### Direct relationship between poverty and economic growth

Based on the Path Analysis results, it shows that during 2012 - 2022 the sig value  $(0.099) < (0.05)$  and the calculated t value shows a value of  $(-6.353) > t$  table  $(2.306)$ , so that partially it has a significant influence. . . So there is a partially significant influence between open poverty and economic growth.

### Indirect relationship between gender roles and economic growth through poverty

Based on the Path Analysis results, it shows that during 2012 - 2022 the indirect influence value  $(-12.526) < t$  table  $(2.306)$ , so that the indirect influence between gender roles and economic growth through poverty is influential.

### **Indirect relationship between labor and economic growth through poverty**

Based on the Path Analysis results, it shows that during 2012 - 2022 the indirect influence value (-455.36) < the direct influence value (6.350), so that the indirect influence between labor and economic growth through poverty does not have a significant influence.

### **CONCLUSION**

The results of this paper conclude that the direct influence of gender roles on poverty has no effect because poverty is influenced by each individual's attitude because when the person wants to change, poverty for themselves will be resolved and the influence of labor on poverty has a direct influence on this. because income from labor cannot cover the surge in prices of basic necessities, meanwhile poverty affects economic growth, this is because there are many other factors that influence poverty.

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