

# THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION ON GENDER EMPOWERMENT MEASURE IN MATRILINEAL COMMUNITIES IN WEST SUMATERA

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The conception and movement of gender equality as intensified in the 5th agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals is a form of attention to the acquisition and protection of equal rights for men and women to be able to participate in various development sectors as subjects (agents of change) to suppress the level of discrimination and inequality and improve welfare. However, the achievements of women's participation in the political or economic in West Sumatra are still very low. This can be viewed from the women's income distribution contributions in 2020 in West Sumatra which was only 37.57%. In politics, the involvement of women in the legislature is also only 4.62%. This figure shows the lowest level of women's participation in West Sumatra in the last 10 years. Considering the affirmative policy provisions, namely Law No. 10 of 2008 concerning General Elections for Legislative Members and Law No. 2 of 2011 concerning Political Parties, it proclaimed that the quota for women's involvement in politics is at least 30%. Evaluation of accomplishes increase in gender equality measured through the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). Based on GEM's achievements in 2020, West Sumatra was ranked 32nd out of 34 provinces in Indonesia with a score of 58.28, additionally have a high level of disparity between districts and cities.

When viewed from a cultural perspective, West Sumatra is one of the provinces in Indonesia where the majority of the population are Minangnese that adhere to the matrilineal system. Normatively, the matrilineal system that is applied regulates the issue of lineage taken from the woman's/mother's side. Therefore, the son or daughter will inherit their mother's tribe. The dissemination of economic resources such as occupancy of land, inheritance, utilize of fields along with the results is also held or managed by the mother (Hakimi, 2001). Political activity by women has also been proacting for a long time in Minangkabau society (Verayanti, et al., 2003). The low participation of women shows that gender inequality also occurs in matrilineal society in West Sumatra. Therefore, this study aims to determine how much influence women's political and economic participation (represented by women's involvement in parliament and women's income contribution) in the matrilineal society of West Sumatra to the Gender Empowerment Measure?

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The United Nations Development Program introduced the GEM concept in 1995 to measure gender equality viewed from the percentage of women's active roles in politics, professional, technical, and economic sectors (UNDP, 2009). Accordingly, The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in Indonesia adapted this concept (KPPA, 2012).

The choice of variables that focus on economic and political participation is because empowered women can be seen from the financial condition and ability of women to convey aspirations related to public policies so that they are not gendered biased (Wisnujati: 2020).

The theoretical approach to analyze the GEM in this study is base on the conceptualization of empowerment by Kabeer (2005). In particular explored through three interrelated dimensions, namely agency, resources, and achievement. In addition, the Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia regarding Gender Mainstreaming No. 9/2000 has emphasized that to increase public participation in national development, ministries/institutions must be responsive to gender issues. So the central or regional government needs to pay attention to the sustainability of gender-based human or economic development. GEM is calculated by the formula (Alfana, 2015);

$$GEM = \frac{1}{3} X (I_{par} + I_{DM} + I_{inc-dis})$$

Description;  $I_{par}$ = Representativeness Index in Parliament,  $I_{DM}$ = Decision Making Index, and  $I_{inc-dis}$ = Income Distribution Index.

To get the value of each index, either  $I_{par}$  or  $I_{inc-dis}$  it is necessary to calculate the value of the Equally Distributed Equivalent Percentage (EDEP) then divided it by 50. The number or value of 50 is considered as the ideal contribution value of each gender group for each GEM component. (Wisnujati: 2020).

1.  $I_{par}$  is calculated by the formula;

$$EDEP_{par} = \left( \frac{P_f}{X_f} + \frac{P_m}{X_m} \right) x 100 \quad \text{and} \quad I_{par} = \frac{EDEP_{par}}{50}$$

Description:  $P_f$ = Proportion of female population,  $P_m$ = Proportion of male population,  $X_f$ = Proportion of Representation of Women in Parliament, dan  $X_m$ = Proportion of Representation of Man in Parliament.

2.  $I_{inc-dis}$  is calculated by the formula;

Previously, the calculation and identification of the wage ratio between male and female workers/laborers, the average of wage, the ratio to the average wage, and the proportion of women's income contribution was accomplished, then the EDEP was calculated using the formula;

$$EDEP_{(inc-dis)} = \left( \frac{P_f}{Z_f} + \frac{P_m}{Z_m} \right)$$

And

$$I_{(inc-dis)} = \frac{EDEP \times Expenditure \text{ Per Capita (adjusted)} - 360}{732,72 - 300}$$

This study uses a quantitative-associative approach with descriptive analysis methods and multiple regression statistical analysis. The use of descriptive analysis to analyze data by describing the data that has been collected (Sugiono: 2016) while associative analysis is to discover the relationship or influence between two or more variables (Sugiono: 2017).

## 2.1 Population and Sample

The population in this study is all provinces in Indonesia. The sample selection was select by purposive sampling, namely the technique of determining the sample based on considerations (Sugiono, 2017). Determination of the sample with this technique aims to obtain a sample based on certain characteristics (Wasito, 1995). The criteria for the provinces selected as samples are 1) having the lower achievement of GEM than the National achievement, 2) the number of the female population is equal to or almost equal to the male population, 3) there are indications of gender inequality, where the role of women in the public sphere is low, both in the political and economic sectors, 4) is an area with a matrilineal system and has a level of disparity between districts/cities.

So the sample of this research is West Sumatra Province which consists of 19 districts/cities. However, the determination of this research area concentrated on the matrilineal community of the Minangkabau tribe, which consists of 11 districts namely; Pesisir Selatan Distric, Solok, Sijunjung, Tanah Datar, Padang Pariaman, Agam, Lima Puluh Kota, Pasaman, Solok Selatan, Dharmasraya, dan Pasaman Barat. And also from 7 Cities namely; Padang City, Solok, Sawah Lunto, Padang Panjang, Bukittinggi, Payakumbuh, Pariaman. While one other area, namely the Mentawai Islands, was not included because it was not a matrilineal community or Minangkabau tribe. Where the total number of all Minangnese women in this research who are in parliament from 18 districts/cities in West Sumatra Province is 56 people. Meanwhile, the value of income contribution is measured by the accumulated net income of 19,637 Minang female workers.

## 2.2 Data Analysis

Data analysis and hypothesis testing were decreed by statistical analysis of multiple linear regression through the SPSS 22 application, where previously the data had been tested for multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity. This analysis looks for the magnitude of the influence between the involvement of women in parliament (X1), women's income contribution (X2), on the gender empowerment measure (Y) partially carried out by the *t-test* while the influence simultaneously uses the *F-test* with a value of  $\alpha = 0.05$  (alpha 5 %).

## 2.3 Types, Sources, and Techniques of Data Collection

The type of data in this study is secondary data of *cross-section* type. Data sourced from documents or annual reports of relevant institutions such as the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and the Central Statistics Agency. Data collection techniques used are documentation and literature study.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The existence of gender inequality in the matrilineal society of West Sumatra shows that power relations are still a patriarchal system. The subordination of women and the dominance of patriarchal ideology characterize almost every ethnic group in Indonesia. In Fatmariza's research (2002) it has been discovered that de facto of Minangkabau culture is only matrilineal, but the power system is not matriarchal. Therefore the formal political power in the traditional or modern system is still held by men.

Moreover, from an economic point of view, Rizal AR (2000) explains that the division of roles in the matrilineal system, which places women as pivotal figures in land and house management, is not involved in decision-making produce many decisions that are detrimental to women's interests. After statistical analysis using multiple linear regression through t-test and F test, women's political and economic participation in matrilineal society in West Sumatra has a positive and significant influence on the Gender Empowerment Measure either partially or simultaneously. In the research of Nadirah and Jamal (2011) GEM is significant when the state can fully utilize the potential of women, where women are half of the total population.

### 3.1 The Influence of Partial Women's Political and Economic Participation on the Gender Empowerment Measure

Cross-sectional data from 18 districts/cities were analyzed by *t-test* to find the Partial Effect of Women's Political and Economic Participation on the Gender Empowerment Measure, with the test results as follows:

**Table 1: T-test of the Partial Effect of Women's Political and Economic Participation on the Gender Empowerment Measure**

Regression Results	Women's Participation Variables (X)	
	Women's Political Participation	Women's Economic Participation
	(X1)	(X2)
<i>t</i>	6.234	2.152
<i>Sig.</i>	.000	.047
<i>Adjusted R Square</i>	.690	.176
<b>Conclusion</b>	influence significantly to GEM (Y)	influence significantly to GEM (Y)

*Source: processed*

### 3.2 The Influence of Simultaneous Women's Political and Economic Participation on the Gender Empowerment Measure

To find the influence of women's political and economic participation (represented by women's involvement in parliament and women's income contribution) simultaneously on the Gender Empowerment Measure, the *F-test* accomplished, with the following results:

**Table 2: F-Test of the Influence of Simultaneous Women's Political and Economic Participation on the Gender Empowerment Measure**

Variables	F	Sig.	Adjusted R Square	Conclusion
Women's Political Participation	130,00	.000	.938	influence significantly to GEM (Y)
Women's Economic Participation	7			

*Source: processed*

#### 4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, according to the results of this study, women's political and economic participation has a positive and significant influence both simultaneously and partially on the Measure of Gender Empowerment, as said by Kabir (2005) with the variables initiated by UNDP namely the percentage of women in parliament and the contribution of women's income simultaneously providing influence contribution with *p-value* 0.938. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the participation of Minangnese women in politics that providing a contribution *p-value* = 0.690, and participation in the economy with a *p-value* = 0.176 to the GEM of West Sumatra 2020. As a recommendation, increasing the political participation of Minangnese women can be done by reviewing concept studies and the implementation of affirmative policies/action. Meanwhile, increasing the participation of Minangnese women in the economy can be done by ensuring the protection of women workers, including the concern of equal pay. Increasing the active role of Minangnese women becomes crucial either in traditional or modern perspectives increased gender equality.

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