The Existence and Strength Of Women As Regional Leaders

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Abstract

in economic dimensions. The method used in this study is a descriptive method using district/city regional data in Indonesia from 2015-2019. First, the researcher wants to see how the HDI and GRDP are when the regional head election is won by a female contestant. Next, the researcher notices the economic performance. The data used is the economic dimension uses data on Gross Regional Domestic Income (GRDP) and Unemployment.

Keywords: Gender, Economic, Women, Regional, Political Economic

I. INTRODUCTION

Gender is a sex-difference based on culture, where men and women are distinguished according to their respective roles which are constructed by the local culture related to the role, nature, occupation, and position in the community. Sex or gender is the difference between men and women based on their biological characteristics. Humans who are male are humans who are characterized by having a penis, having a jackal, and producing sperm. Women have reproductive organs such as uterus and canals to give birth, produce eggs, have a vagina, and have breastfeeding tools (Fakih, 2008). In the concept of gender, the distinction between men and women is based on social and cultural construction. Behavior that becomes the identity of men and women is formed through social and cultural processes that have been introduced since birth.

Nowadays, the attention to gender-based development is getting bigger in order to reduce the existence of gender discrimination that occurs in almost all of the world. Gender inequality is a result of the construction of the social system in which one of the genders is a victim, both men and women. As a result of

learning from previous lives, women are more disadvantaged than men which result in gender gaps between men and women that occur in almost all aspects of life.

Indonesia has reached the level of the gender development index in 2018 which is 90.99 which means that there is still a gap between men and women in terms of development, although it is not too striking. Meanwhile, in 2018 the Gender Empowerment Index in Indonesia reached 72.1 percent. This figure shows that the level of women's empowerment in the political and economic world is still far from expectations. The human development index between men and women still has inequality. In 2019 the male gender reached 75.96 or got the HDI category with a high status. However, on the other hand, the female gender is still in the medium status category, which is 69.18.

The problem of gender inequality still occurs in every decision making, management, and leadership in local government. The influence of a patriarchal culture that places women as administrators and in charge of domestic work, makes women in organizations tend to be appointed as consumption workers, treasurers,

secretaries, and other positions that refer to the domestic sector. there is still a lack of women's involvement in parliament. Starting from 2010 to 2018 the involvement of women in parliament fluctuated from year to year. The largest parliamentary involvement was in 2012 and 2013 which was 18.04 percent. Meanwhile, from 2014 to 2018 it decreased to 17.32 percent, this proves that there is still inequality between men and women in politics.

The direct election of regional heads (hereinafter referred to as direct Pilkada) is one of the important achievements of Indonesia's democratization after the fall of Suharto from the Indonesian presidency. Direct elections can be seen as a breakthrough in strengthening democracy, especially community participation in determining leadership at the local level. Women who were initially bombarded through affirmative action and challenged to campaign for their activists who would sit on the council, actually faced obstacles when faced with the model of determining through the "majority vote". Once again in the Indonesian context, the tendency of voters to base their political choices on the basis of the collectivity of candidates is still very strong. This collectivity base also tends to place female candidates. As described above, the presence of any number of women's political representations in parliament must be able to fill the empty spaces that have been neglected in the policy process due to the dominance of the patriarchal paradigm (Djoharwinarlien, 2012).

The research performed by Araujo & Romero (2016) shows that the role of women as leaders in the regions has a positive effect on the level of budget and information transparency. Furthermore, Priebe's research (2017) shows the same thing. In the period of women's leadership the delivery of public services was better in addition to the empowerment and increased participation of women. Furthermore, the research done by Deininger et.al (2020) states that village leadership held by women increases economic activity with reduced unemployment. In addition, it increases the involvement of women in the economic and social fields.

Women's leadership in an area results in more budget allocations to be utilized in planned policy instruments (Funk & Philips, 2018). Although using more budget allocations. Barnes &Beaulieau's (2014) research which was later updated by Barnes & Beaulieau (2018) revealed that women tend to avoid big risks such as corruption, besides that women in their research are also more honest than men.

Related to the importance of socio-economic performance in an area. Referring to the UN agenda adopted on December 25, 2015 that world leaders have officially ratified the Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a global development agreement. Approximately 193 heads of state attended, including Indonesian Vice President Jusuf Kalla who also endorsed the SDGs Agenda. The SDGs have four dimensions, namely social, economic, institutional, and environmental. Alisjahbana and Murniningtyas (2018) revealed that in the social dimension, poverty alleviation and increasing the Human Development Index are central issues in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Poverty, especially extreme poverty, which refers to a per capita income of US\$1.90 per day, is targeted to disappear (to 0%) by 2030. While on economic issues, increasing inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive and comprehensive employment opportunities, and decent work for all. Regarding the growth, the indicator of a decrease in unemployment is one of the variables that must be paid more attention to.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a literature study method. The data were obtained from research reports, journals, mass media, magazines, books, reinforced by secondary data from unemployment, GRDP data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Various literatures are used as a reference source to look at women's issues in politics, HDI, unemployment, GRDP and various content issues that occur in the region.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. *Elected Regents and Mayors in 2015, 2017, 2018*

SimultaneousPilkada (the direct election of regional heads) which were held starting in 2015 have been held by many regions including regencies and cities. Simultaneous Pilkada is written in Law number 8 of 2015. In the simultaneous regional elections, there are Regency and City areas whose contestants are won by female contestants. Although not many; it is because people are still very rarely to believe that women are able to lead an area, this certainly makes it unique.

TABLE 1. List of Elected Regents and Mayors in 2015, 2017, 2018

No	Name	Regency/City	Province
2015			
1	Ratu Tatu Chasanan	Reg. Serang Regency	Banten
2	Sri Sumarni	Reg. Grobogan	Central Java
3	Cellica Nurachdiana	Reg. Karawang	West Java
4	Rita Widyasari	Reg. Kutai Kertanegara	East Kalimantan
5	Chusnunia Chalim	Reg. Lampung Timur	Lampung
6	Asmin Laura	Reg. Nunukan	North Kalimantan
7	Indah Laura	Reg. Luwu Utara	South Sulawesi
8	Anna Sophanah	Reg. Indramayu	West Java
9	Badingah	Reg. GunungKidul	DIY (Yogyakarta)
10	Sri Hartini	Reg. Klaten	Central Java
11	I Gusti Ayu Mas Sumatri	Reg. Karangasem	Bali
12	Indah Damayanti Putri	Reg. Bima	NTB
13	Faida	Reg. Jember	East Java
14	Haryanti Sutrisno	Reg. Kediri	East Java
15	Christiany Eugenia Paruntu	Reg. Minahasa Selatan	North Sulawesi
16	Mirna Annisa	Reg. Kendal	Central Java
17	Vonny Anneke Panambunan	Reg. Minahasa Utara	North Sulawesi
18	IrnaNarulita	Reg. Pandeglang	Banten
19	Ni Putu Eka Wiryastuti	Reg. Tabanan	Bali
20	Kusdinar Untung	Reg. Sragen	Central Java
21	Airin Rachmi Diany	City Tangerang Selatan	Banten
22	Tri Rismaharini	City Surabaya	East Java
23	Neni Moerniaeni	City Bontang	East Kalimantan

2017			
1	Karolin Margaret Natasa	Reg. Landak	West Kalimantan
2	Masnah Busro	Reg. Muaro Jambi	Jambi
3	Neneng Hasanah Yasin	Reg. Bekasi	West Java
4	Idza Priyanti	Reg. Brebes	Central Java
5	Noormiliyani	Reg. Barito Kuala	South Kalimantan
6	Nurhidayah	Reg. Kotawaringin Barat	Central Kalimantan
7	Winarti	Reg. Tulang Bawang	Lampung
8	Yasti Soepredjo Mokoagow	Reg. Bolaang Mongondow	North Sulawesi
9	Tjhai Chui Mei	City Singkawang	West Kalimantan
10	DewantiRumpoko	City Batu	East Java
2018			
1	Umi Azizah	Reg. Tegal	Central Java
2	Puput Tantriana Sari	Reg. Probolinggo	East Java
3	Mundjidah Wahab	Reg. Jombang	East Java
4	Anna Mu'awanah	Reg. Bojonegoro	East Java
5	Iti Octavia Jayabaya	Reg. Lebak	Banten
6	Paulina Haning-Bullu	Reg. Rote Ndao	NTT
7	Erlina	Reg. Mempawah	West Kalimantan
8	DewiHandjani	Reg. Tanggamus	Lampung
9	Ade Munawaroh Yasin	Reg. Bogor	West Java
10	Anne RatnaMustika	Reg. Purwakarta	West Java
11	Evangelian Sasingen	Reg. Kep. Siau Tagulandang Biaro	North Sulawesi
12	Tatong Bara	City Kotamobagu	North Sulawesi
13	IkaPuspitasari	City Mojokerto	East Java
14	Ade UuSukaesih	City Banjar	West Java

Source: Margaret, *et all*, 2018

Based on Table 1 it can be seen that the elected Regents and Mayors were women in Indonesia during 2015-2018. In that period, there were forty-seven women elected as regional heads of regents and mayors. In 2015, it was the largest year, with twenty-three regions consisting of twenty regencies and three municipalities. Furthermore, in 2017 the Simultaneous Pilkada received as many as ten female regents and mayors who were elected consisting of eight regencies and two municipalities. In 2018 there were fourteen female regents and mayors who were elected as leaders consisting of eleven regents and three mayors.

The 2015 Pilkada was the first simultaneous regional election in Indonesia which was held on December 9, 2015 with a distribution covering 224 Regencies and 26 Cities. This

means that with the election of twenty-three women as regents and mayors, only 8% of women can be elected as regents and mayors in the 2015 simultaneous regional elections. Furthermore, in 2017 which took place on February 15, 2017 with a distribution of 76 regencies and 18 cities. In that year, 10 female candidates won, consisting of eight regents and two mayors. This means that in 2017 the electability of women as regents and mayors increased to 10%. In 2018, which took place on 27 June 2018, it was simultaneously carried out in 115 Regencies and 39 Cities. In 2018 the electability of women as Regents and Mayors was 14 people or 9%, which means a decrease from the previous year.

The ratio of women's representation as regional leaders, in this case as Regents or Mayors, seems to be still very small. Judging from the total number of regions that carry out regional elections, the electability of women as winners of the regional elections is still very small. This is because there is no law that discusses the minimum ratio of women elected in the pilkada contest. The submission of candidates to the regions requires several things, including the percentage of the minimum number of seats in the legislature whose limits vary from year to year. Starting from the minimum requirements for parties that may nominate candidates, they must meet 20% of the seats. This means that large parties are likely to nominate their own regional head candidates. For those who do not need to be submitted by a coalition of parties. The election of women as regional heads can be strengthened by the existence of an internal party affirmation policy related to the process of regeneration and recruitment of prospective regional head candidates because this policy is one of the most important things in efforts to increase women's representation as regional leaders.

2. The Conditions of Regional IPM and GRDP when the Pilkada Won by Female Contestants

The analysis of this research begins by examining the performance of the Regency and City areas which at the time of holding the regional elections were simultaneously won by female contestants. This first analysis looks at two dimensions of how the HDI condition and the growth in regions where the simultaneous regional elections were won by female contestants. Furthermore, the two dimensions are analyzed into partial causality between the two dimensions. Partial causality examines the relationship between the growth and HDI in the prism of cumulative causality and contradiction. It is said to be a contradiction if there is a difference in the direction of the two dimensions or a surplus of one of the dimensions.

TABLE 2 CCC GRDP and HDI Elected Female Leaders

Regency/City	Growth	HDI	Partial Causality (HDI-Growth)
2015			
Reg Serang	-0.3	0.64	Cumulative Causation
Reg Grobogan	1.89	0.28	Contradiction
Reg Karawang	-0.87	0.58	Cumulative Causation
Reg Kutai Kartanegara	-6.09	0.58	Cumulative Causation
Reg East Lampung	1.71	0.68	Contradiction
Reg Nunukan	-7.29	0.22	Cumulative Causation
Reg Luwu Utara	-2.15	0.54	Cumulative Causation

Reg Indramayu	-2.77	0.81	Cumulative Causation
Reg GunungKidul	0.28	0.38	Cumulative Causation
Reg Klaten	-0.54	0.62	Cumulative Causation
Reg Karangasem	-0.01	0.67	Cumulative Causation
Reg Bima	0.35	0.87	Cumulative Causation
Reg Jember	-0.85	0.4	Cumulative Causation
Reg Kediri	-0.44	0.47	Cumulative Causation
Reg South Minahasa	-0.4	0.82	Cumulative Causation
Reg Kendal	0.07	1.11	Contradiction
North Minahasa	-0.47	0.55	Cumulative Causation
Reg Pandeglang	0.88	0.66	Contradiction
Reg Tabanan	-0.34	0.86	Cumulative Causation
Reg Sragen	0.46	0.58	Cumulative Causation
City Tangsel	-0.8	0.21	Cumulative Causation
City Surabaya	-0.99	0.6	Cumulative Causation
City Bontang	7.59	0.2	Contradiction
2017			
Reg Landak	-0.07	0.35	Cumulative Causation
Reg Muaro Jambi	-0.37	0.31	Cumulative Causation
Reg Bekasi	0.84	0.8	Contradiction
Reg Brebes	0.54	0.88	Contradiction
Reg Barito Kuala	0.63	0.6	Contradiction
Reg West Kotawaringin	0.95	0.98	Contradiction
Reg Tulang Bawang	0.03	0.33	Cumulative Causation
Reg Bolaang Mongondow	0.11	0.35	Cumulative Causation
City Singkawang	0.25	0.15	Cumulative Causation
City Batu	-0.05	0.69	Cumulative Causation
2018			
Reg Tegal	0.13	0.89	Cumulative Causation
Reg Probolinggo	0.01	0.57	Cumulative Causation
Reg Jombang	0.07	0.98	Cumulative Causation
Reg Bojonegoro	-5.85	0.57	Cumulative Causation
Reg Lebak	-0.13	0.42	Cumulative Causation
Reg Rote Ndao	-0.01	0.39	Cumulative Causation

Reg Mempawah	-0.06	0.9	Cumulative Causation
Reg Tanggamus	-0.18	0.73	Cumulative Causation
Reg Bogor	0.27	6.56	Contradiction
Reg Purwakarta	-0.17	0.7	Cumulative Causation
Reg Kep. Siau Tagulandang	-0.26	0.72	Cumulative Causation
City Kotamobagu	-0.13	0.55	Cumulative Causation
City Mojokerto	0.15	0.37	Cumulative Causation
City Banjar	-0.22	0.46	Cumulative Causation

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed (2021)

Out of the 47 Districts and Cities, there are 10 areas that experience causality between HDI and GRDP in contradiction. These areas are Grobogan Regency, East Lampung Regency, Pandeglang Regency and Bontang City, Kendal Regency, Bekasi Regency, Brebes Regency, Barito Kuala Regency, and West Kotawaringin Regency, and Bogor Regency.

central government can be an indicator that women regional heads can design policies related to GRDP indicators to a good level as well. The trend that can be seen from the graph also confirms that under the leadership of women several regions can increase their regional GRDP. Regarding the existence of regions that have a trend below the achievement of the central government, it is appropriate to be able to produce policies in order to increase the GRDP indicator more optimally.

3. Economic Performance GRDP Indicator

The performance of women regional heads with their achievements exceeding those of the

Figure 1. 2015 GRDP Growth Chart for Elected Female Leaders
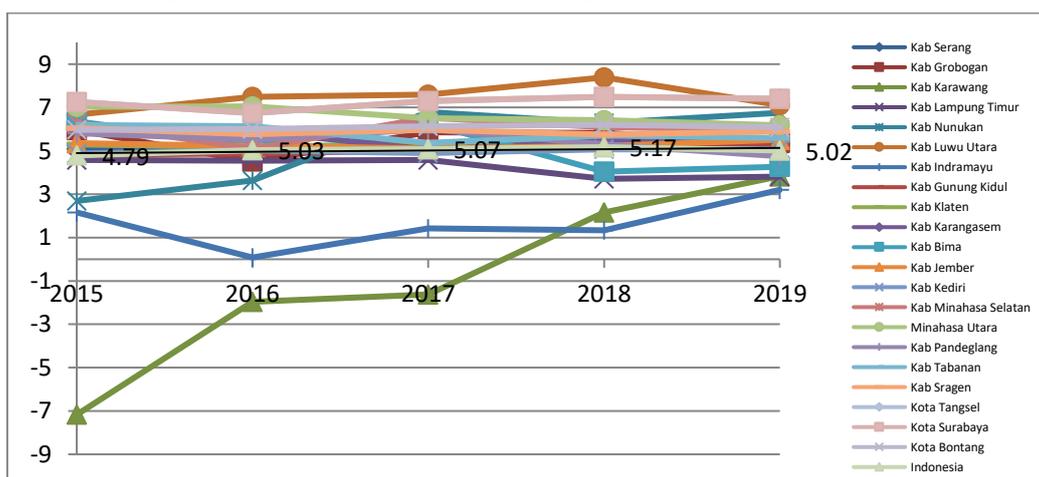
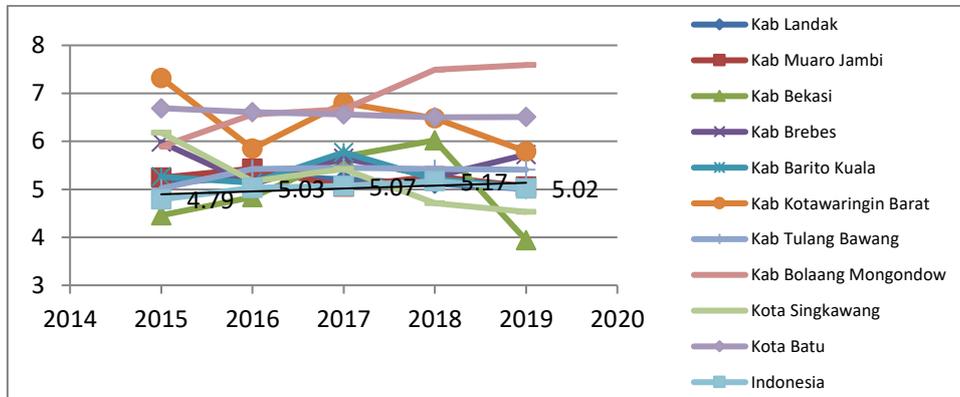**Source:** Central Bureau of Statistics, processed (2021)

In Figure 1, it can be seen that there are 23 regencies and cities where women won. The graph above can show that most of the achievements of GRDP growth from 2015-2019

are above the achievements of the government at the national level. From the graph above, there are three regions whose GRDP growth performance has trend performance below the

central government, namely, Kutai Kartanegara Regency with the amount of -7.17%, -1.97%, -1.63%, 2.16%, and 3.83%. Furthermore, Indramayu Regency with the amount of 2.16%, 0.08%, 1.43%, 1.34%, and 3.2%. East Lampung Regency also has a GRDP growth trend below that of the Central government, namely 4.58%, 4.54%, 4.58%, 3.71%, 3.81%.

*Figure 2. 2017 GRDP Growth Chart for Elected Female Leaders*

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed (2021)

In Figure 2, it can be seen that the GRDP growth trend line in 10 Regencies and Cities which held the Pilkada in 2017 was won by female contestants. On the trend line, it can be seen that there are fluctuations from year to year, especially during the election of female leaders, namely in 2017 to 2019. There is one area that is always under the achievements of the central government, namely Bekasi Regency. Although in 2018 there was a fairly good increase to reach 6.02%. The achievement that becomes one of the benchmarks for the regions is the achievement of the central government which in 2015-2019 was at the trend line of 4.79%, 5.03%, 5.07%, 5.17%, and 5.02%.

Figure 3. 2018 GRDP Growth Chart for Elected Female Leaders
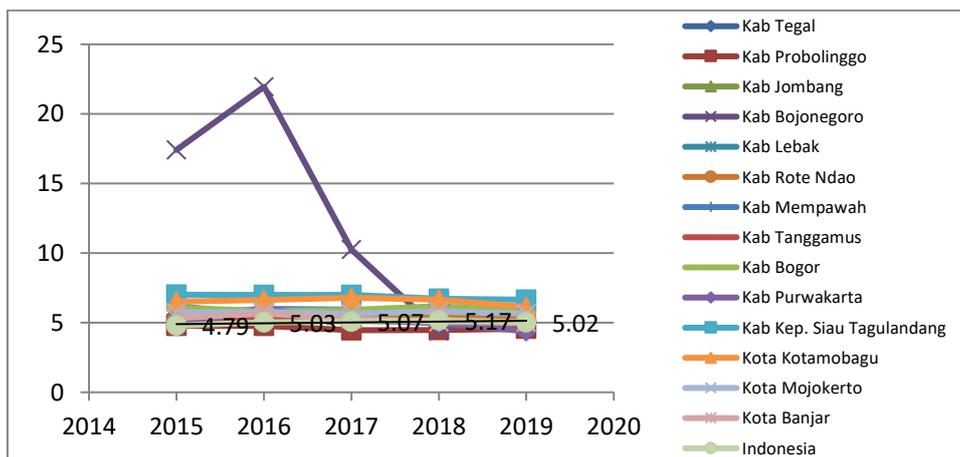
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed (2021)

In Figure 3, it can be seen the performance of GRDP growth from regions where in the 2018 regional elections, female leader contestants were selected. Performance tends to fluctuate in each region. One area that stands out in the graph is Bojonegoro Regency which is able to achieve a high number of achievements from the central government at 4.79%, 5.03%, 5.07%, 5.17%, 5.02%. Bojonegoro Regency was able to achieve a GRDP growth rate of

21.95% in 2016. Even though at the time the female leaders were elected in 2018 they were only able to reach 4.41% and 6%, respectively.

The performance of female regional head leaders whose achievements exceed those of the central level government can be an indicator that female regional head leaders can achieve good level GRDP indicators. The trend that can be seen from the graph also confirms that under the leadership of women several regions can increase their regional GRDP. Regarding the existence of regions that have a trend below the achievement of the central government, it is appropriate to be able to produce policies in order to increase the GRDP indicator more optimally. An increase in GRDP can occur if the policies made by the government are right. Decisions made in implementing a policy are related to the principle of contradiction, a contradiction related to the pattern of socioeconomic transformation as a result of dominant institutional changes (O'Hara, 2008 in Samudro, 2012).

TABLE 3 *GRDP Performance*

Year	High	Low
2015*	18	5
2017*	9	1
2018*	10	4
Total	37	10

Note *: Based on National GRDP Index

Starting in 2015, there were 18 regions that were able to reach a high level of GRDP and only 5 regions were still low or under the national achievement. Furthermore, in regions that held simultaneous regional elections in 2017 and were won by female contestants, 9 districts and cities were able to achieve GRDP at a higher achievement than the national achievement and only 1 area was below the national achievement. Finally, in the regions that held simultaneous regional elections in 2018 there were 10 regions that were able to reach the GRDP level above the national

achievement and only 4 regions at the GRDP level were below the national achievement.

The performance of districts and cities that are able to produce GRDP achievements to a higher level than national achievements indicates that under the leadership of women, districts and cities are also able to produce policies that have an impact on increasing GRDP in each region. A total of 37 regions in 2015, 2017, and 2018 Regency and City areas were able to reach a higher level of GRDP than the national level and left 10 regions in the GRDP achievement below the National level. An increase in GRDP can occur if the policies made by the government are right. Increasing investment in a Regency and City area is one of the policies to be able to increase GRDP (Maharani, 2016).

Unemployment Indicator

There are many regions where the achievement of TPT (Open Unemployment Rate) has been better than that of the central government. However, there are also many whose achievements are still less than that of the central government or are still below that of the central government. The policies taken by women leaders are one of the determinants of how the unemployment rate can be suppressed in the leadership area of each leader. The creation of good jobs can be a good indicator to be able to assess whether the leader is good or not. In this case, some female leaders have been able to reduce unemployment in their leadership areas so that their TPT (Open Unemployment Rate) achievement is low.

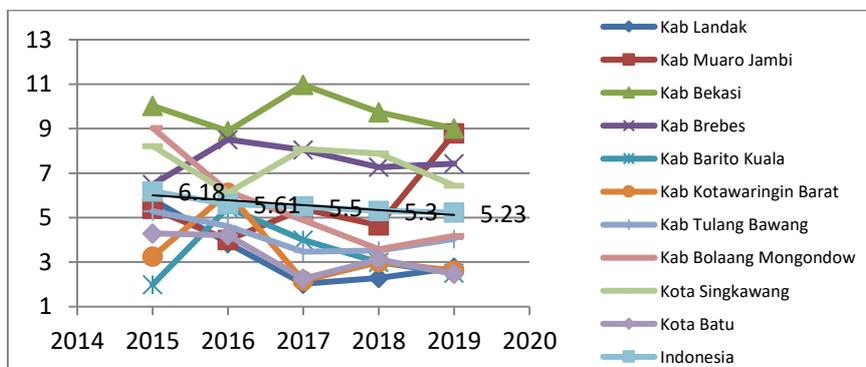**Figure 4.** *2015 Elected Female Leaders' Open Unemployment Rate Chart*
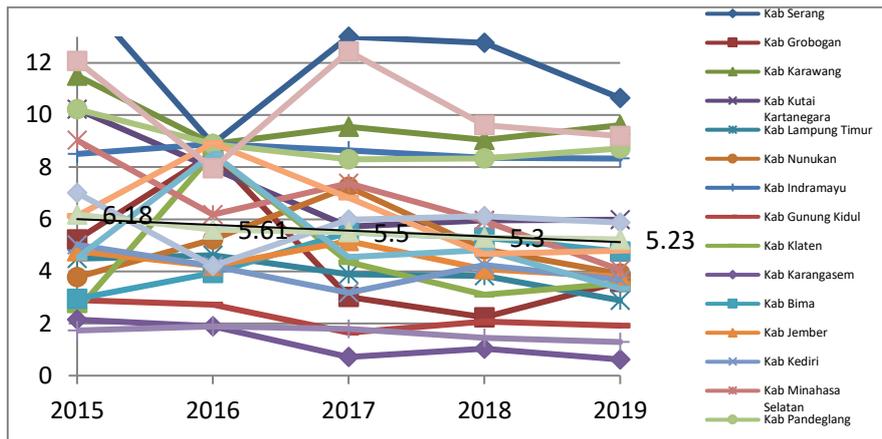
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed (2021)

In Figure 4, it can be seen the trend of the open unemployment rate in 23 districts and cities where the leaders are women. The figure shows the number of variants that show that the TPT of several regions has been able to achieve better results than the achievements of the central government, namely the percentages show that they are smaller than the Indonesian trend at 6.18%, 5.61%, 5.5%, 5.3%, 5.23%. but there are also many regions which in terms of achievement are still under the central government level. That is, which is above the Indonesian trend line. Examples of regions that have succeeded in exceeding the achievements of the Central government level are Karangasem Regency, Tabanan Regency, and Gunung Kidul Regency. For areas whose achievements are still under the central government are Bontang City, Karawang Regency, and Pandeglang Regency.

Figure 5. *2017 Elected Female Leaders' Open Unemployment Rate Chart*
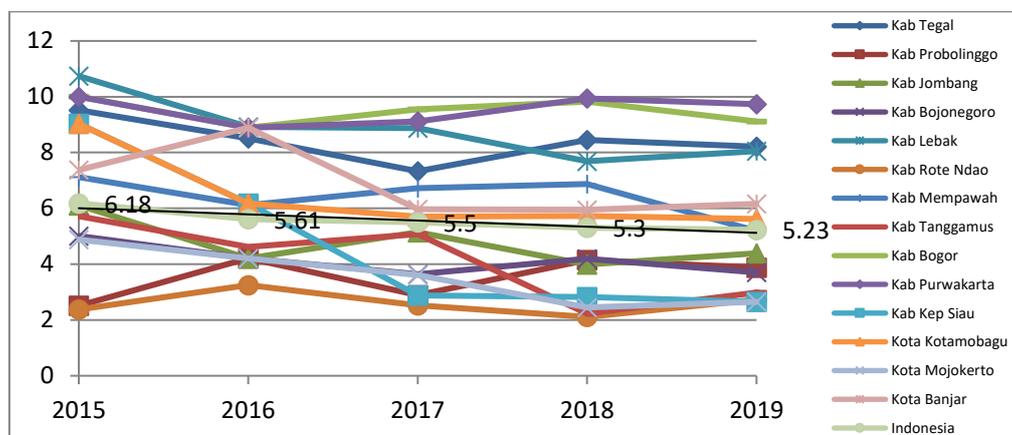

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed (2021)

In Figure 5 you can see the TPT graph in the regions that held the 2017 Pilkada which were won by female contestants. The trend line above fluctuates from year to year in each region. The achievements of the central government as a measure of success for local governments have decreased from year to year, starting in 2015 with successive improvements in terms of decreasing the unemployment rate by 6.18%, 5.61%, 5.5%, 5.3%, and 5.23%. The district that can be seen through the trend line has a performance that is not good enough, namely Bekasi Regency, which at the time of the election of female leaders in 2017 was 10.97%, 9.74%, 9% although periodically from year to year it decreased but this amount was still far above the achievement. from the central government. Furthermore, Brebes Regency and Singkawang City are also still reaching the

trend line above the achievements of the central government.

Figure 6. *2018 Elected Female Leaders' Open Unemployment Rate Chart*

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed (2021)

In Figure 6 is a graph of Open Unemployment rate in the regions that held Pilkada in 2018 which were won by female contestants. The figure shows that TPT has fluctuated from year to year. There are still many regencies and cities whose TPT achievements are still above the achievements of the central government or not better than the central government, the figures being in 2018 and 2019 were 5.3% and 5.23%, respectively. Examples of regions whose achievements are still above the central government are Purwakarta Regency, Bogor Regency, and Tegal Regency. Furthermore, the regions that have exceeded the achievements of the central government are Rote Ndao Regency, Probolinggo Regency, and Mojokerto City.

Open Unemployment rate performance is one of the economic indicators where if an area has a small unemployment rate, it is believed that the regional development will also increase. The good or bad performance of a leader can also be seen from the performance of the TPT as long as the leader leads the area. Every region in Indonesia has the potential to be able to reduce the unemployment rate in both the Regency and City. These potentials are the demographic bonus, globalization that is getting greater progress, and the potential for superior areas that can be managed to produce greater added value for the development of a nation (Sholeh, 2017).

TABLE 4 *Unemployment Performance*

Year	High	Low
2015*	11	12
2017*	6	4
2018*	7	7
Total	24	23

Note *: Based on National GRDP Index

It can be seen that there are a total of 24 regions that still have problems with high unemployment in these areas and not much different, there are still 23 regions that have been able to reach the unemployment rate in the low category. A total of 47 regions are divided into 3 years in accordance with the simultaneous regional elections that produce women as leaders. In 2015 there were a total of 23 regions which at the time of holding the Pilkada were won by female contestants where there were still 11 regions that were in the high unemployment category and not much different, there were 12 regions that were able to enter the regional category with low unemployment. Furthermore, in 2017 there were a total of 10 regions consisting of 6 regions that were included in the category of regions with high unemployment and 4 regions in the low category. Finally, in 2017 there were a total of 14 regions, each of which consisted of 7 regions

in the high and low unemployment rate categories.

There are still many regions that are in the category of high unemployment rates, which is an important problem for policy makers, especially regional leaders, to be able to formulate policies that can reduce unemployment in each region in the future. With low unemployment, it can produce better development in the area. Problems that occur with the high unemployment rate in Indonesia are the competitiveness of the workforce which is still relatively low, low competitiveness due to the quality of human resources due to low levels of education and work competence, then a large labor market, and industrial relations between the government and industry that have not been good. and the mismatch of skills

possessed by the workforce with those needed by the industry (Sholeh, 2017).

4. Analysis Integration

Performance indicators in each region led by women have different achievements from each variable. Both GRDP, unemployment, poverty, and HDI variables. The different achievements in each region can be classified into areas with high and low achievements by using the national achievement index as a reference. For the GRDP and HDI variables, it can be said to have good achievements if they are included in the high category and vice versa will be said to have poor achievements if they are included in the low category. As for the variables of unemployment and poverty, it will be better if it is in the low category and less good if it is in the high category.

TABLE 5 *Integration of Women-led Regional Analysis*

Regency/City	GRDP	Unemployment	HDI	Poverty
Reg Serang	High	High	Low	Not Poor
Reg Grobogan	High	Low	Low	Poor
Reg Karawang	High	High	Low	Not Poor
Reg Kutai Kartanegara	Low	High	HIgh	Not Poor
Reg East Lampung	Low	Low	Low	Poor
Reg Nunukan	High	Low	Low	Not Poor
Reg North Luwu	High	Low	Low	Poor
Reg Indramayu	Low	High	Low	Poor
Reg GunungKidul	High	Low	Low	Poor
Reg Klaten	High	Low	High	Poor
Reg Karangasem	High	Low	Low	Not Poor
Reg Bima	High	Low	Low	Poor
Reg Jember	High	Low	Low	Poor
Reg Kediri	Low	Low	Low	Poor
Reg South Minahasa	High	High	Low	Not Poor
Reg Kendal	High	High	Low	Poor
Reg North Minahasa	High	High	High	Not Poor
Reg Pandeglang	High	High	Low	Not Poor
Reg Tabanan	High	Low	High	Not Poor

Reg Sragen	High	Low	High	Poor
City Tangsel	High	High	High	Not Poor
City Surabaya	High	High	High	Not Poor
City Bontang	Low	High	High	Not Poor
Reg Landak	High	Low	Low	Poor
Reg Muaro Jambi	High	High	Low	Not Poor
Reg Bekasi	High	High	High	Not Poor
Reg Brebes	High	High	Low	Poor
Reg Barito Kuala	High	Low	Low	Not Poor
Reg West Kotawaringin	High	Low	High	Not Poor
Reg Tulang Bawang	High	Low	Low	Not Poor
Reg Bolaang Mongondow	High	Low	Low	Not Poor
City Singkawang	Low	High	Low	Not Poor
City Batu	High	Low	High	Not Poor
Reg Tegal	High	HIgh	Low	Not Poor
Reg Probolinggo	Low	Low	Low	Poor
Reg Jombang	High	Low	High	Not Poor
Reg Bojonegoro	High	Low	Low	Poor
Reg Lebak	High	High	Low	Not Poor
Reg Rote Ndao	High	Low	Low	Poor
Reg Mempawah	High	High	Low	Not Poor
Reg Tanggamus	Low	Low	Low	Poor
Reg Bogor	High	High	Low	Not Poor
Reg Purwakarta	Low	High	Low	Not Poor
Reg Kep. Siau Tagulandang	High	Low	Low	Poor
City Kotamobagu	High	High	High	Not Poor
City Mojokerto	High	Low	High	Not Poor
City Banjar	Low	HIgh	Low	Not Poor

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed (2021)

Table 6 shows the performance categories of the Regency and City regions that held simultaneous regional elections in 2015, 2017, and 2018 which were won by female contestants. There are 47 districts and cities. The four variables have regional average results with various categories. In the performance GRDP variable, 47 regions were on average able to get a high category, as many as 37 regions were included in the high GRDP achievement category and 10 regions were still in the low GRDP category. Furthermore, the unemployment variable still shows poor performance because the average is included in the high category, which is as many as 24 regions and there are 23 regions that already

have good achievements are included in the low category.

Furthermore, the social indicators consisting of HDI and poverty variables each have different results. For the HDI variable, it is still classified as very bad because there are many regions that fall into the low category, namely as many as 32 regions and only about half of them, namely 15 regions that are in the high category. The last is the poverty variable, the poverty variable shows a good average achievement, as many as 29 regions are included in the category of non-poor regions and 18 regions are still included in the poor category.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

The regions which at the time of holding local elections simultaneously and won by female contestants had an average level of change in HDI and GRDP with a cumulative causality condition of 37 regions.

There are 10 regions where at the time the female contestants won the simultaneous regional elections, the rate of change in HDI and GRDP was in a contradictory condition. The 8 regions are in contradiction where the change in GRDP is higher than the HDI and the rest are 2 regions with conditions where the change in HDI is higher than GRDP.

The achievement of social and economic indicators where social indicators consist of HDI and poverty variables while economic indicators consist of GRDP and unemployment. In the areas led by women, there is a good trend from year to year.

The average GRDP performance achievement is in the high category, which is 37 regions and 10 regions are still in the low category.

The average achievement of unemployment performance is still not good where there are still 24 regions in the high category and 23 regions already in the low category.

The average HDI performance achievement is still poor. There are 32 regions that are still in the low category and only 15 regions are able to enter the high category.

The average poverty performance achievement is good where there are 29 regions included in the category of non-poor regions and leaving 18 regions that are still in the poor category.

Suggestions

Increasing the cadre of women politicians in political parties so as to increase the number of women's participation in political events.

Socializing to women about the importance of participating in political contests.

The improvement of health and education facilities to improve HDI performance for regions that are still low.

Increasing job vacancies creation for the areas which have a high unemployment rate.

The Community empowerment policies to be able to improve the community's economy so as to reduce poverty and increase GRDP in each region.

Conflict of Interest Statement and Data Availability Statement

(In case of Funding) Funding: This study was not funded by anything.

Conflict of Interest: All author has no received research grants from anything and not involved with any organization

Ethical approval : All applicable international, national, and/or institutional guidelines for the care and use of animals were followed. (And/or in case humans were involved).

Ethical approval: All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.(If articles do not contain studies with human participants or animals by any of the authors, please select one of the following statements)

Ethical approval: This article does not contain any studies with human participants performed by any of the authors.

Ethical approval: This article does not contain any studies with animals performed by any of the authors.

Ethical approval: This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

(In case humans are involved) Informed consent: Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

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