

V. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the research conducted on the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Index (GEI) and their effects on economic growth in Indonesia, the following conclusions can be obtained:

1. Gender Development Index (GDI) variable has a positive and significant influence on Economic Growth across 34 provinces in Indonesia. This implies that as the GDI increases, so does economic growth in Indonesia.
2. Gender Empowerment Index (GEI) variable has a positive and significant influence on Economic Growth across 34 provinces in Indonesia. In the other words, as the GEI increases, so does economic growth in Indonesia.
3. Poverty as control variable has a negative and significant influence on Economic Growth across 34 provinces in Indonesia. This indicates that an increase in the poverty rate leads to a decline the economic growth in Indonesia.
4. Investment as control variables have a positive and significant influence on Economic Growth across 34 provinces in Indonesia. This indicates that greater levels of investment are linked to higher economic growth in Indonesia.

B. Implication

Based on the conclusions that have been discussed earlier, the practical implications or recommendations of this study can be conveyed as follows:

1. The increase in gender development in this research is proven to have a significant positive impact on economic growth. Therefore, the government and policymakers need to consider gender aspects in policy formulation across various sectors. The government can implement programs to improve access to education, from infrastructure equality (roads, buildings, and schools) to increasing scholarship provision, such as 3T scholarships (Tertinggal, Terdepan, Terluar - Underdeveloped, Frontier, Outermost). Additionally, policies such as skills training and equal employment opportunities for women need to be optimized. High participation in higher education should be followed by high female participation in economic activities to maximize economic growth.
2. Increasing women's empowerment in the economic and political sectors has proven to have a positive effect and can improve economic performance. Therefore, policies to increase women's access in economic and political fields need to be strengthened. The government can provide equal opportunities and formal job opportunities for women by providing certified competency training to encourage leadership and political positions for women.

3. Given that poverty has a significant negative impact on economic growth, effective policies to reduce poverty should be a priority. Social assistance programs can be a short-term strategy to reduce poverty, while investment in education and healthcare can be strategic policies and steps to combat poverty in the long term.
4. This research also indicates that investment has a significant positive influence on economic growth in 34 Provinces in Indonesia. Therefore, the government needs to create a conducive investment climate through regulatory reforms and infrastructure improvements to attract more investment to Indonesia.

C. Research Limitations

Researchers have known the limitations of research that are expected to be used as recommendations for the next research. The following are the limitations in this study, namely:

1. There are other indicators or indices related to gender such as the Gender Inequality Index that can be used in the calculation of gender inequality aspects.
2. Another important variable to be considered in the subsequent research analysis is the involvement of women's work participation and women's education.
3. External factors such as global political conditions, economic crises, and pandemics that can affect economic variables are not discussed in detail.