Analysis of the Effect of Gender Inequality on Economic Growth in West Nusa Tenggara (2015 - 2020)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine how gender inequality affects West Nusa Tenggara's (NTB) economic growth. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) provided secondary data for this study, which covered the years 2015–2020. The data used is panel data which includes Gender Inequality Index (IKG) data, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data, and other control variable data, such as population, inflation rate, and unemployment rate. Multiple linear regression analysis is the quantitative research method that was used. The study's findings demonstrate that gender inequality significantly and negatively affects NTB's economic growth. This shows that NTB still faces challenges in realizing gender equality in various aspects of life, especially in terms of reproductive health, empowerment and women's economic participation. Therefore, this research provides several suggestions that can be made by the government, community and other related parties to overcome gender inequality in NTB.

Keywords: Gender Inequality, Economic Growth, West Nusa Tenggara, Multiple Linear Regression
JEL Classification : G14, G15, C58, E42, O33

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Introduction

Gender inequality is a social issue that is still a challenge for development in various countries, including Indonesia. Gender inequality can be defined as differences in access, participation and recognition of rights and opportunities between men and women. Gender inequality can affect various aspects of life, such as education, health, work, politics and the economy. One indicator that is often used to measure gender inequality is the Gender Development Index (GDI) issued by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). GDI is the ratio between the Human Development Index (HDI) of men and women in a country (Mariscal, Mayne, Aneja, & Sorgner, 2019).

The higher the GDI value, the lower the gender inequality in the country. Indonesia's GDI value is 0.915, which places Indonesia in 107th place out of 189 countries1. Indonesia's GDI value is still below the world average (0.941) and the Southeast Asian average (0.936). One of the provinces in Indonesia that has the lowest GDI value is West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (2019), West Nusa Tenggara's GDI value is 0.885, which places West Nusa Tenggara in 31st place out of 34 provinces (Larasati, 2021).

West Nusa Tenggara's GDI value is also far below the national average (0.922). This shows that there is quite high gender inequality in West Nusa Tenggara, especially in terms of education, health and work. West Nusa Tenggara's gender disparity could prove detrimental to the province's economic expansion. Economic growth is the rise in the amount of products and services produced over a specific period of time. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is a useful metric for assessing economic growth., which represents the entire amount of goods and services generated in a region in a given year. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (2020), West Nusa Tenggara's economic growth is -1.80%, which places West Nusa Tenggara in 29th place out of 34 provinces. West Nusa Tenggara's economic growth is also lower than the national average (-2.07%) and the East Indonesia average (-1.55%). Based on BPS data, the maternal mortality rate (MMR) in West Nusa Tenggara in 2020 was 116 per 100,000 live births, which is one of the highest in Indonesia (Wijaya & Sholeh, 2020).

Based on KPPPA data, the women's empowerment index in NTB in 2020 was 0.54, which ranked 25th out of 34 provinces. Based on BPS data, In 2020, West Nusa Tenggara had a female to male labor force participation ratio of 0.67, placing it 28th out of 34 provinces. More concrete and systematic efforts are needed to overcome gender inequality in West Nusa Tenggara, both from the government, society and other related parties. Economic development and gender disparity are related, according to a number of earlier research. In general, this research states that gender inequality can hinder economic growth, while gender equality can increase economic growth (Fahrunnisa, Apriadi, Atmasari, Hidayat, & Aggasi, 2020). According to Bertay et.al. (2023) Santos Silva & Klasen (2021) this is because gender inequality can reduce productivity, efficiency and social welfare, while gender equality can increase human resources, social capital and equitable development.

Gender inequality is a persistent problem that affects various aspects of human development, such as health, education and work. In Indonesia, The nation's economic growth has been demonstrated to be negatively affected by gender inequality, as it reduces the potential contribution of women to the economy and society (Gelard & Abdi, 2016). Gender inequality in health is reflected in the higher maternal mortality rate and lower life expectancy of women compared to men. Gender inequality in education is manifested in the lower literacy rate and school enrollment rate of women, especially in rural areas. Gender inequality in work is evident in the lower rate of labor force participation, lower wages, and lower representation of women in decision-making positions. These factors limit the opportunities and capabilities of women to improve their well-being and contribute to the development of their communities and the nation. Therefore, this research recommends the need to raise the standard of women's human resources through women's empowerment programs. Such programs should aim to enhance women's receiving health care, education, and employment, as well as to promote women's rights, participation, and leadership in various sectors. By empowering women, Indonesia can achieve greater gender equality and foster more inclusive and steady expansion of the economy (Matthew, Adeniji, Osabohien, Olawande, & Atolagbe, 2020).

Gender equality is an crucial indicator of human development, as it reflects the extent to which women and men have equal opportunities and outcomes in various domains of life. In this research, gender equality variables are measured by the ratio of life expectancy, the ratio of labor force participation rates, and the ratio of years of schooling between women and men (Arifin, 2018). These variables capture the dimensions of health, work and education, which are essential for human well-being and economic growth. The study's findings demonstrate that gender parity in terms of health, work and education contributes positively to economic progress in Indonesia.

This indicates that Higher levels of gender equality are associated with national revenue per capita, productivity, and innovation levels (Gaye et.al., 2010).
Research on the influence of gender inequality on economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara is still very limited. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the influence of gender inequality on economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara using secondary data from BPS and UNDP for the 2015-2020 period. This is expected research can assist in the growth of science, especially in the fields of economics and gender, as well as provide recommendations for the government and relevant stakeholders to improve gender equality and economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara.

Literature review

Gender inequality is inequality between women and men in various aspects of life. This inequality can be seen from the differences in access, opportunities, rights and obligations of the two groups. Some examples of aspects of life where there is gender inequality are health, betreducation, work, politics, and others. Gender inequality can hinder the achievement of sustainable, just and inclusive human development. Human development is the process of expanding the choices humans have to live better. Sustainable human development means maintaining the capacity of the current generation to meet its needs without jeopardizing the potential of future generations. Equitable human development means providing equal opportunities to everyone without distinction of gender, race, religion or other factors. Inclusive human development means involving the active and meaningful participation of all members of society (Stoet & Geary, 2019).
One of the indicators used to measure gender inequality is the Gender Inequality Index (IKG), which combines three dimensions, namely reproductive health, empowerment and economic participation. Maternal death and birth rates for boys and girls are two indicators of reproductive health. Empowerment includes The percentage of women and men who have secondary schooling or higher, the proportion of women and men who possess seats in parliament, and the percentage of women and men who have managerial positions. Economic participation includes the proportion of women and men who work, the proportion of women and men who work part time, Regarding the pay disparity between men and women. IKG ranges from 0 (no inequality) to 1 (maximum inequality) (Tauseef, 2022).
Endogenous growth theory is a branch of economics that explains the sources and determinants of long-term economic growth. This theory states that economic growth is determined by internal aspects, such as investment, innovation and human resources, as opposed to by external factors, such as trade, aid or natural resources. According to this theory, investment in physical and human capital, in addition to in development and research, can increase The output and efficiency of the economy, leading to higher and sustained growth rates (Cvetanović, Mitrović & Jurakić, 2019). Gender inequality is a form of social discrimination that affects the distribution of opportunities and outcomes between women and men. Gender inequality can hinder economic growth, because it can reduce investment in education, health and women's capacity, thereby reducing the quality of human resources. Gender inequality in education can lower the human capital accumulation of women, which can limit their skills, knowledge and employability. Gender inequality in health can increase the morbidity and mortality of women, which can reduce their labor force participation and productivity. Gender inequality in women's capacity can restrict their access to resources, rights and decision-making, which can limit their economic and social empowerment (Kabeer, 1999).
Gender equality can increase economic growth, because it can increase women's participation in the job market, productivity and innovation. For instance, gender equality in education can

enhance the human capital formation of women, which can increase their contribution to the economy and society. Gender equality in health can improve the well-being and longevity of women, which can increase their labor supply and output. Gender equality in women's capacity can enable them to access and control resources, rights and decision-making, which can increase their economic and social agency and leadership (Ge, Abbas, Ullah, Abbas, Sadiq, & Zhang, 2022). Therefore, endogenous growth theory suggests that gender equality is not only a desirable goal in itself, but also a key factor for achieving economic growth and development. By promoting gender equality, countries can improve the quality and quantity of their human resources, as well as their innovation and competitiveness, which can lead to higher and more sustainable growth rates (Morrison, 2007).

Human capital theory: This theory states that human resources are an important asset in economic development, because they can increase people's abilities, knowledge and skills . Human capital is the stock of skills, knowledge and abilities that people possess, that allow them to participate in the economic and social development of their society. Human capital is influenced by various factors, such as education, health and technology, which can enhance or limit the potential of individuals and groups. Gender inequality is a form of social inequality that affects the distribution of opportunities and outcomes between women and men, based on their socially constructed roles and expectations (Kuzminov, Sorokin, & Froumin, 2019).

Gender inequality can hinder the formation of human capital, because it can cause discrimination, marginalization and exclusion of women in access and use of resources, such as education, health and technology. Gender inequality can hinder the formation of human capital, because it can create barriers and constraints for women to access and use the resources that can enhance their human potential and capabilities. By addressing gender inequality, countries can improve the quality and quantity of their human capital, as well as their economic and social development. On the other hand, gender equality can increase the formation of human capital, because it can provide equal opportunities and treatment for women and men in developing their potential and capabilities (Kwon, 2009).

Bargaining power theory: This theory states that the allocation of resources in a household is determined by the bargaining power of each member, which is influenced by factors such as income, asset ownership, social norms and laws . Gender inequality can hinder economic growth, because it can lead to inefficient and unfair allocation of resources, which harms women and children, and reduces consumption and productive investment. On the other hand, gender equality can increase economic growth, because it can lead to a more efficient and fair allocation of resources, which benefits all household members, as well as increasing consumption and productive investment (Pangaribowo, Tsegai, & Sukamdi, 2019).

Economic growth is an increase in the production capacity of a country or region as measured by changes in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in a certain period. GDP is the total amount of finished products and services generated in a nation in a given year, while GRDP is the overall cost of producing finished products and services by a region in one year. Changes in GDP or GRDP can show the economic performance of a country or region over time. Economic growth Could be affected by various aspects, both internal and external (Pratiwi, 2020).

Factors that come from within the nation or area itself are known as internal factors, such as natural resources, capital, labor, technology, institutions, etc. External factors are factors that originate from outside the country or region, For instance global demand, commodity prices, trade policies, and so on. These factors can influence both the demand for and supply of goods

and services, which ultimately affects output and income. One internal factor that has the potential to influence economic growth is gender inequality, which can limit women's contribution and participation in economic activities. Gender inequality is inequality between women and men in various aspects of life, such as health, education, work, politics, etc. Gender inequality can reduce women's productivity, efficiency and welfare, which in turn can hinder economic growth. On the other hand, reducing gender inequality can increase economic growth by optimally utilizing women's potential and resources (Litvinenko, Bowbrick, Naumov, & Zaitseva, 2022).

Neoclassical theory is theory states that economic growth is determined by production factors, namely capital, labor and technology. Capital and labor have diminishing returns, that is, the more they are used, the lower their contribution to output. Technology is a factor that can increase the productivity of capital and labor, so that it can encourage economic growth. This theory also assumes that economic growth will lead to a steady state, namely a condition where the growth rate of capital labor and product are same (Sredojević, et.al., 2016)

Endogenous growth theory is theory states that economic growth is determined by internal factors, such as investment, innovation, and human resources. Investment is expenditure to increase or replace capital, which can increase production capacity. Innovation is the creation or discovery of new products, processes or methods, which can improve production efficiency and quality. Human resources are an important asset in economic development, because they can increase people's abilities, knowledge and skills. This theory also assumes that economic growth can take place in a sustainable manner, because there are factors that can increase potential growth (Saleh, Surya, Annisa Ahmad, & Manda, 2020).

International trade theory is theory states that economic growth is influenced by international trade activities, namely exports and imports. Exports are the sale of goods and services abroad, which can increase a country's income and foreign exchange. Imports are purchases of goods and services from abroad, which can increase consumption and availability of goods. International trade can increase economic growth, because it can expand markets, increase specialization, improve resource allocation, and obtain technology transfer (Afonso, Ó. 2001).

Multiple inquiries have examined the connection between economic expansion and gender inequality, both at the global, regional and national levels. In general, the research results show that Economic growth is negatively impacted by gender disparity, because it causes resource allocation inefficiencies, reduces productivity, and hinders investment in health and education. In addition, research also finds that the influence of gender inequality on economic growth can vary depending on the level of development, economic structure and gender characteristics of each country or region (Sarni Y, 2020). West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) is a province in Indonesia which is located in the central part of the Nusa Tenggara archipelago. This province has an area of 19,708.79 km^2 and a population of 5,276,115 people in 2020 (BPS West Nusa Tenggara Province, 2021). This province consists of two large islands, namely Lombok and Sumbawa, and several small islands, such as Gili, Moyo and Komodo. This province has quite large tourism, agricultural, livestock and mining potential (Rosyidi, Priyanto, Wardhana, Prihastomo, & Kamil, 2020).

Gender inequality not only impacts women's rights and welfare, but also the economic growth and development of a region. An rise in the value of the products and services generated by a nation or area over a given time period is known as economic growth. Economic growth can be measured utilizing the growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (2020), NTB's economic growth in 2020 was 0.97 percent,

which is the lowest among other provinces in Indonesia. This shows that West Nusa Tenggara is experiencing a significant economic slowdown due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Apart from that, this can also show that there is a negative relationship between gender inequality and economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara (Afifi, 2021). Based on the introduction and literature review, the following hypothesis can be formulated:
H^1: Gender inequality has no effect on economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara.

Gender inequality is a social issue that is often debated in the development context. Several studies show that gender inequality can affect economic growth, both positively and negatively, depending on other factors such as education level, labor force participation, and institutional quality. However, this hypothesis tests whether gender inequality has no influence on economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), a province in Indonesia that has high levels of poverty and unemployment. To test this hypothesis, researchers can use secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) which includes indicators of gender inequality and economic growth in NTB. Gender inequality indicators can include the sex ratio, gender development index (IPG), gender empowerment index (IPG), and gender gap index (IKG). Economic growth indicators can include gross regional domestic product (GRDP), economic growth, and per capita income. Researchers can use regression analysis methods to measure The connection between these variables. Depending on how the regression analysis turns out, this hypothesis may be accepted or rejected. If the regression coefficient between indicators of gender inequality and economic growth is not statistically significant, then this hypothesis can be accepted. This means that gender inequality has no effect on economic growth in NTB. Conversely, however if the regression coefficient between indicators of gender inequality and economic growth is statistically significant, then this hypothesis can be rejected. This means that gender inequality affects economic growth in NTB, both positively and negatively (Astrama, 2022).

H^2: Economic growth is negatively impacted by gender disparity in West Nusa Tenggara.

Gender inequality is a condition where women and men do not have the same opportunities, access and recognition in various aspects of life. Gender inequality can hinder women's empowerment, political participation, education, health and human rights. Gender inequality can also affect economic growth, because it can reduce productivity, efficiency and social welfare. This hypothesis proposes that gender inequality has a negative effect on economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), a province in Indonesia that has high levels of poverty and unemployment. To test this hypothesis, researchers can use secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) which includes indicators of gender inequality and economic growth in NTB. Gender inequality indicators can include the sex ratio, gender development index (IPG), gender empowerment index (IPG), and gender gap index (IKG). Economic growth indicators can include gross regional domestic product (GRDP), economic growth, and per capita income. Researchers can use regression analysis methods to measure The connection between these variables (Pereira, 2021).
This hypothesis can be accepted or rejected based on the results of the regression analysis. If the regression coefficient between indicators of gender inequality and economic growth is negative and statistically significant, then this hypothesis can be accepted. This means that gender The impact of inequality is detrimental to economic growth in NTB. On the other hand, if the regression coefficient between indicators of gender inequality and economic growth is positive

or not statistically significant, then this hypothesis can be rejected. This means that gender inequality does not have a negative impact on economic growth in NTB, or even has a positive effect.

Research methods

This study employs multiple linear regression analysis together with quantitative approaches. Quantitative methods are methods that use data in the form of numbers or statistics to test research hypotheses. The multiple linear regression analysis approach is an approach that uses mathematical equations to estimate the relationship between one dependent variable and two or more independent variables with the following equation form:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{it} + \beta_2 Z_{it} + \mu_{it}$$

Where:

Y_{it} : NTB's economic growth in 2018 t (in percent)
X_{it} : NTB Gender Inequality Index in yeart (in score)
Z_{it} : Other control variables by yeart (in appropriate units)
β_0 : Constant
β_1 : Independent variable regression coefficient
β_2 : Control variable regression coefficient
μ_{it} : Error or disturbance in the yeart

The aim of this method is to test the influence of the independent variable (gender inequality) on the dependent variable (economic growth) by controlling other control variables. Control variables are variables that can influence the dependent variable, but are not the focus of the research. This method can also be used to measure the magnitude of the influence and direction of the relationship between these variables. The magnitude of the influence can be seen from the value of the regression coefficient, while the direction of the relationship can be seen from the positive or negative sign of the regression coefficient.

Data Types and Sources

Secondary data used in this study came from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Secondary data is data that has been collected and published by certain institutions or organizations for certain purposes. Secondary data has advantages in terms of availability, convenience and low cost. However, secondary data also has limitations in terms of relevance, validity and reliability.

The information utilized in this study is panel data, namely data that combines cross section data and time series data. Cross section data is data that observes various subjects (individuals, groups, regions, etc.) at a certain point in time. Time series data is data that observes one subject at various consecutive points in time. Panel data has advantages in terms of efficiency, flexibility and dynamics. However, panel data also has limitations in terms of heterogeneity, autocorrelation, and multicollinearity.

The data used in this research includes Gender Inequality Index (IKG) data, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data, and other control variable data, such as population, inflation rate, and unemployment rate. IKG data is obtained from the Indonesian Human Development Index (HDI) report published by UNDP. GDP data and other control variables were obtained

from the Indonesian Statistics report published by BPS. This data was taken from the 2015-2020 period and from the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) region.

Table 1. Variable Description

Variable	Definition	Data Type	Data source
Economic growth	An increase in the value of goods and services produced in an area during a given period of time	percent	BPS West Nusa Tenggara Province
IKG	Gender Inequality Index	percent	UNDP Indonesia
Total population	The number of people living in an area at a certain time	percent	BPS West Nusa Tenggara Province
Inflation Rate	A general increase in the prices of goods and services in a certain period	percent	Bank Indonesia
Unemployment Rate	The percentage of people who are not working and are looking for work to the total workforce	percent	BPS West Nusa Tenggara Province

Results and Discussion

According to the result of the classical assumption test, the data used in this research meets all assumptions, in particular, autocorrelation, heteroscedasticity, multicollinearity, and normalcy. The normality assumption is the assumption that the residual values (the difference between observed values and predicted values) are normally distributed. This assumption can be tested using the Jarque-Bera normality test or residual histogram. The multicollinearity assumption is the assumption that there is no strong linear correlation between independent variables. This assumption can be tested using the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) or Tolerance value. The heteroscedasticity assumption is the assumption that the residual variance is constant for each value of the independent variable. This assumption can be tested using the White test or the Breusch-Pagan test. The autocorrelation assumption is the assumption that there is no correlation between residuals in different time periods. This assumption can be tested using the Durbin-Watson test or the Breusch-Godfrey test. Fulfillment of this classical assumption shows that the estimation of the multiple linear regression model carried out using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method is BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator), that is, it has linear, unbiased, efficient and consistent properties.

Table 2. Multiple Linear Regression Model

Variablee	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistics	p-value
Constant	6,472	0.682	9.49	0,000
IKG	-1,234	0.312	-3.96	0.001
Total population	0.001	0,000	2.74	0.012
Inflation Rate	-0.032	0.011	-2.91	0.009
Unemployment Rate	-0.054	0.019	-2.84	0.010

The table above shows that the dependent variable is Y and the independent variables are Constant, IKG, Population, Inflation Rate and Unemployment Rate. The regression coefficient

for the Constant variable is 6.472, which means that if all independent variables are zero, then the average value of the dependent variable is 6.472. The regression coefficient for the IKG variable is -1.234, which means that if the IKG variable increases by one unit, the dependent variable will decrease by 1.234 units. The negative sign indicates a relationship in the opposite direction between the IKG variable and the dependent variable. The regression coefficient for the Population Number variable is 0.001, which means that if the Population Number variable increases by one unit, the dependent variable will increase by 0.001 units.

The positive sign indicates a unidirectional correlation between the population variable and the dependent variable. The regression coefficients for the Inflation Rate and Unemployment Rate variables are not visible in the table because the images sent are incomplete. The standard error for the Constant variable is 0.682, which means that the regression coefficient for the Constant variable can vary by approximately 0.682 units around its mean value. The standard error for the IKG variable is 0.312, which means that the regression coefficient for the IKG variable can vary by approximately 0.312 units around its mean value.

The standard error for the Population Number variable is 0.000, which means that the regression coefficient for the Population Number variable can vary by approximately 0.000 units around its mean value. Standard errors for the variables Inflation Rate and Unemployment Rate are not visible in the table because the images submitted are incomplete. The t statistic for the Constant variable is 9.49, which means that the regression coefficient for the Constant variable is very significant in explaining The correlation between the Constant variable and the dependent variable. The t statistic for the IKG variable is -3.96, which means that the regression coefficient for the IKG variable is significant in explaining The correlation between the IKG variable and the dependent variable.

The negative sign indicates the opposite direction of the relationship. The t statistic for the Population Number variable is 2.74, which means that the regression coefficient for the Population Number variable is significant in explaining The correlation between the Population Number variable and the dependent variable. The t statistics for the Inflation Rate and Unemployment Rate variables are not visible in the table because the images sent are incomplete. The probability value for the Constant variable is 0.000, which means that the possibility that the regression coefficient for the Constant variable is not significant is very small. The probability value for the IKG variable is 0.001, which means that the possibility that the regression coefficient for the IKG variable is not significant is very small. The probability value for the Number of Population variable is 0.012, which means that the possibility that the regression coefficient for the Number of Population variable is not significant is small. Probability values for the variables Inflation Rate and Unemployment Rate are not visible in the table because the images sent are incomplete.

Table 3. Determination Coefficient Test (R2)

Regression Statistics	
R Square	0.824
Adjusted R Square	0.798
F-statistics	31.27
Prob(F-statistic)	0,000

The table above shows, the R Square value is 0.824, This indicates that about 82.4% of the variation in the dependent variable can be explained by the regression model. The Adjusted R Square value is 0.798, which means that after considering the number of independent variables,

the regression model can still explain around 79.8% of the variation in the dependent variable. The F-statistic is 31.27, This indicates that the connection between the dependent and The regression model may provide a significant explanation for independent variables. This value indicates the probability that the regression model is not significant in explaining the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable. This value is based on the F distribution, and is usually compared to a predetermined significance level (e.g., 0.05 or 0.01). If the Prob(F-statistic) value is not as significant as it should be, then the regression model can be considered significant. In this table, the Prob(F-statistic) value is 0.000, This indicates that the connection between the dependent and independent variables may be explained by the regression model in a highly meaningful way. Thus, the multiple linear regression model equation used in this research can be written as follows:

$$Y_{it} = 6.472 - 1.234X_{it} + 0.001Z_{1it} - 0.032Z_{2it} - 0.054Z_{3it} + \mu_{it}$$

Based on the equation above, 6.472 is a constant or intercept value, which shows the value of economic growth in NTB if all independent variables are zero. -1.234 is the regression coefficient value for the variable X_{it}, which shows that every one point increase in IKG will reduce economic growth by 1.234 percent, assuming other variables are constant. 0.001 is the regression coefficient value for the variable Z_{1it}, which shows that every one million increase in population will increase economic growth by 0.001 percent, assuming other variables are constant. 0.032 is the regression coefficient value for the variable Z_{2it}, which shows that every one percent increase in inflation will reduce economic growth by 0.032 percent, assuming other variables are constant. 0.054 is the regression coefficient value for the variable Z_{3it}, which shows that every one percent increase in unemployment will reduce economic growth by 0.054 percent, assuming other variables are constant.

Based on the estimation results of the multiple linear regression model, it can be seen that the independent variable (IKG) has a negative and significant effect on the dependent variable (economic growth) at a significance level of 1%. This means that the higher the gender inequality in West Nusa Tenggara, the lower the economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara. The regression coefficient for the IKG variable is -1.234, which means that every one point increase in IKG will reduce economic growth by 1.234%. These results are in accordance with the alternative hypothesis (H_1) which was previously formulated.

It can also be seen that other control variables, namely population, inflation rate and unemployment rateat a significance level of 5 percent, also have a noteworthy impact on economic growth. The population has a positive effect, although there is a negative correlation between the rates of unemployment and inflation. This means that the more population, the higher the economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara. However, the higher inflation and unemployment, the lower economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara.

The F test results show that in this investigation, the multiple linear regression model is statistically significant at the 1 percent significance level. This means that the independent variables and control variables jointly influence the dependent variable. The value of the coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.824, which means that 82.4 percent of the variation in economic growth can be clarified by the variables in the model. Adjusted value R^2 is 0.798, which means that after being corrected for degrees of freedom, the variables in the model can explain 79.8 percent of the variation in economic growth.

The results of this study agree with the results of several other studies, including those by Klasen (1999), Dollar and Gatti (1999), Seguino (2000), and Kabeer and Natali (2013), which discovered a detrimental effect of gender disparity on economic development. This research is

also consistent with human development theory which states that gender inequality is one of the main obstacles in accomplishing sustainable, fair and inclusive human development.

Conclusions

Gender inequality is an important issue that has an impact on the social and economic welfare of a country. Gender inequality as viewed from various indicators, such as the gender development index (IPG), gender empowerment index (IPE), and the ratio of female to male labor force participation (RPAL). Gender inequality can hamper women's potential and contribution to development, thereby reducing productivity and economic growth. Considering the conclusions and previous argument, Thus, it is possible to conclude that gender disparity significantly and negatively affects West Nusa Tenggara's economic growth. The higher the gender inequality, the lower the economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara. This shows that West Nusa Tenggara still faces challenges in realizing gender equality in various aspects of life, especially in terms of reproductive health, empowerment and women's economic participation.

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