

The Influence of Gender and Women Empowerment on Economic Improvement of Kutorejo Village Community

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Abstract—The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of gender and women's empowerment on economic improvement in the Kutorejo village community. Samples obtained were 272 respondents from Kutorejo village. In accordance with the above objectives, in this study three hypotheses were formulated, namely the first hypothesis, gender has a positive and significant influence on economic improvement. The second hypothesis, women's empowerment has a positive and significant influence on economic improvement. The third hypothesis, gender and women's empowerment together have a positive and significant influence on women's empowerment. The test instruments used in this study include Normality Test, Multicollinearity Test, and Heterocedasticity Test. While the data analysis techniques used include Descriptive Data Analysis, Multiple Linear Regression Analysis, Determination Coefficient, and hypothesis testing through t test and F test. The results of this study are: gender has a positive and significant effect on economic improvement; women's empowerment has a positive and significant impact on economic improvement; gender and empowerment of women in a positive and significant way to improve the economic style of the Kutorejo village community. Suggestions that can be given based on the results of the research are adding other variables that can affect economic improvement such as education level, social background, and improvement of village infrastructure.

Keywords—gender, women's empowerment, economic improvement

I. INTRODUCTION

The differences between men's and women's roles or known as gender division can be seen from several aspects, they are: access, role, position, and control [1]. As can be seen from role aspect, men become the head of the family and the leader, meanwhile women become the follower. The position that places men as the leader causes men to control and dominate all aspects in life. Women are considered as the supporters for men and placed behind them. The concept of gender division also can be seen through the characters attached to men or women that are constructed socially and

culturally. For example, the assumption that says women are known graceful, beautiful, emotional, or matronly. Meanwhile, men are considered strong, rational, masculine, and brave [2].

In village society, women can be involved as the subject of village development. However, in the reality, that involvement has not yet been conducted optimally in all villages. That condition also occurs in women involvement in Kutorejo village in its village development activity that is still considered low. The profile of women in Kutorejo Village in general is undereducated as housewife, farm worker, or small traders at the market or at home. Besides, some other activities they do is join routine social gathering, such as *arisan* and *pengajian*. Based on those things, it can be known that the activity of village women tends to be limited and passive to be involved in the village development either directly or indirectly. Several obstacles experienced by the village women in their involvement of village development are because they are too busy taking care of their household and also managing the household economy; their passive condition; and the condition of village society that is still paternalistic. On the other side, women are often faced with household problems, especially household economic problems that frequently cause them to be involved in debt with loan sharks.

With the support of the Constitution, it can awaken the participation of village women. However, the participation and the capacity of women in Kutorejo Village need to be improved in fighting for their needs in the village development. That effort can be done through the empowerment approach. In this case, empowerment process does not only focus on the economy aspect, but also other aspects, such as: politics, social, and psychology [3]. Empowerment encourages the occurrence of a social changing process that enables un-empowered marginal people to give bigger effect on political arena either locally or nationally [4]. Empowerment is also a process that involves power (strength) relationships that is changed among individuals, groups, and social institutions. Besides, empowerment is also a process of personal change because each individual takes action on their own behalf and then

reemphasizes their understanding on the world where they live [5].

Empowerment covers social, political, and psychological aspects [3]. Social empowerment is an effort on how women gain information access, knowledge and skill access, access to be achievers in social organizations, and access to financial sources. Meanwhile, political empowerment is an effort on how women can have access in the decision making process that influences their future. And, psychological empowerment is an effort on how to develop women's confidence.

All this time, women in Kutorejo Village has not all receive special attention from the village government yet. For example, in the structure of Village Government Budget (APBDes) of Kutorejo Village, it has big enough portion for physical development and employee expenditure, however, financial support for Family Welfare Program (PKK) activity in the village is still low. Not only the financial support, but the quantity of PKK members is also low. It can be seen from the total number of the women population in that village that is approximately 1500; however, those who are active joining the PKK activities are only 50 women. That condition causes the effort of quality improvement of village women resources is not enough. The village government is not serious and intensive enough in giving motivation and opportunity for the village women to be involved in the village development.

The role that is conducted by women in their involvement in the development field is essentially an action in order to raise their own value and quality. Women's involvement becomes the absolute condition in the effort of realizing a fair development. A country will not be prosperous if the women are left behind, left out and oppressed. As stated by Vivekananda [6] that "a country and a nation that do not respect women will not be big, either at the present or in the future".

In the real life, women are not capable enough to play an active role in the economy field, so that they only work as housewives and depend on their husbands' income. Women's work in the household causes them to be considered as passive development receiver. Based on the data source of Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) that has been reprocessed, the participation level of female workforce in Indonesia is 38,6% and the participation level of male workforce is 45,6%. It shows that the participation level of female workforce in Indonesia is still lower than the participation level of male workforce.

The low level of that participation is caused by the limitation faced by women, such as limited chance and opportunity in accessing and controlling resources; low skills and education; ideology resistance of women that is related to the household; and also certain obstacles known as triple burden of women, that is, women should perform reproduction, production, and social function all together in the society. Those obstacles cause women to not be able to be an active work partner of men in handling social economic problems.

According to Nugroho [7] various effort and endeavor have been conducted since 1978 in order to increase the economic and social condition of men and women. However, the progress and success of those efforts have not yet reached equally on most women, especially village women that are left behind. If that condition goes on, women whose number is more than half of Indonesian citizen's number can be a development burden, not as a potential development resource. In the context of national development, women empowerment is an effort to develop women's potency and role in all dimensions in life. According to Nugroho [7] the purposes of women empowerment program are:

- To increase women's skill to involve themselves in the development program as an active participator (subject) so that they do not only become the development object as what happened all this time;
- To increase women's ability in leadership, to raise bargaining position, and to improve their involvement in each development either as the planner, executor, or someone who monitors and evaluates activities;
- To increase women's ability in managing household scale business, small or big industry, in order to support the improvement of household needs or to open productive and independent work opportunity;
- To improve women organization's role and function at the local level as a place for women empowerment in order to be able to involve actively in the development program in the area where they live.

In the economy field, women empowerment is more focused to improve their ability in managing business, especially in this case is through the empowerment programs and women organization, such as Family Welfare Program (PKK). With those supports, it is hoped that women can contribute actively and independently in the village economy development.

Based on the descriptions and the support from the theories above, the researcher conducted a case study in Kutorejo Village. A case study in Kutorejo Village was chosen because it aimed to know how big the influence of gender and women empowerment on the economy improvement of the village society is and it also becomes a comparison between points of view about gender. Kutorejo is a village that has 3.191 inhabitants. It is considered as a village that has high number of inhabitants. Kutorejo Village can also be considered as a developing village. It can be seen from the majority of the people that have junior high school level. With the decent education level, however, it cannot increase economy development significantly. It can be seen from one of the factors, that is the society's, especially women's role in the village development is still not maximum.

In this research, the researcher conducted a case study about gender and women empowerment on the improvement of society's economy because the researcher wanted to reveal whether gender and women empowerment have influences on

the improvement of society's economy. With the difference of gender status, the difference of actively contribution between men and women also appears that causes women's role is limited. With this gender difference, the village government realizes that there is a gap or distance between men and women. Therefore, the village government create a women empowerment program that can increase women quality through Family Welfare Program (PKK) organization that it is hoped later can increase women's participation level in the development. With the problems explained above, it can be seen that gender and women empowerment problems have influences on the village's economy improvement. This research would examine the influence of gender and women empowerment on economy improvement of Kutorejo village society.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Gender

The word 'gender' in Indonesian is borrowed from English. If seen in the dictionary, this word cannot be differentiated with the word 'sex'. Another concept about gender said that it is a character attached to men or women that is constructed socially and culturally. For example, women are known graceful, beautiful, emotional, and matronly. Meanwhile, men are known strong, rational, masculine, and brave. And the characteristics of those characters can be exchanged between men and women. It means their men who are emotional, graceful, and matronly; meanwhile, there are also women who are strong, rational, and brave. The changes of those characters can occur from time to time. All things that can be exchanged between men's and women's characters that can change from time to time, and be different from one place to another, or be different from one class to another are known as gender concept [2].

Harvard Model Gender Analysis is developed by Harvard Institute for International Development collaborated with Women in Development (WID) USAID. This Harvard Model is the first gender analytical framework that can be used in collecting data at micro level (society and domestic). Components/steps in the Harvard analytical framework include: (1) Analysis of gender's triple roles that include public role with its productive activities, domestic role with its reproductive activities, social role with its social and cultural activities; and (2) Analysis of accesses, controls, and factors that influence access and control activities.

B. Women Empowerment

Women empowerment is an effort to empower women in gaining access and control of economic, political, social and cultural resources so that they can manage themselves, improve their confidence to be able to play a role and participate actively in order to solve the development problems and also able to develop themselves. In fact, the targets of women empowerment program are directed to develop and improve various women's potency so that they are able to utilize their

rights and have the same opportunity as men's in the development resources. Women and children are the important parts in the context of the continuity of a nation, not only based on religion point of view, but also in its implementation that they are also the human resources for the development.

In line with Kabeer, Longwe in Mayoux [8] also stated that there are five elements that need to be focused on in the process of women empowerment, they are: welfare, access, conscientisation, participation, and equality of control.

C. Economy Improvement

Economic growth can be interpreted as the increase of per capita income [9]. Economy growth usually is measured with Gross National Product (GDP) or whole values added that is created by a country. To see the welfare of each person, economy growth is measured with per capita GDP.

In many countries, capital growth for each worker plays an important role in improving the economy. Countries like United State of America and Japan have proved that the easier access reached by each worker makes it easy for them to conduct their economic activities. They are able to improve their productivity more so that capital accumulation occurs that can improve their economy.

The next is the increase of human capital. Human capital is related to someone's knowledge/education level that gives contribution toward their productivity and income level. The increase of education and skill of the workers can give an overflow effect to the other workers, such as: their various experiences, knowledge, and skills. Theoretically, smarter workers will be more productive and receive higher income by taking advantage of that overflow effect; in the aggregate the increase of productivity and income level of other workers can occur. O'Sullivan [9] explained that the increase of human capital will increase the work productivity and income so that economy growth will occur.

The last source is technological progress. This growth source gives indirectly effect on the economy growth. Technological progress influences the way of the workers work. Technological progress provides ease in the production process. Society with the same knowledge level will be more productive when they have access to utilize technological progress in the production process. Increasing productivity will increase workers 'income level and it will improve the economy.

D. Women Economy Improvement

In terms of women economy improvement in Indonesia, especially in villages, women have limitations in conducting their activities. Those limitations are low education level, low skill level, lack of job opportunities, and also resistance of women ideology related to household. Besides, women are also faced with certain obstacles known as triple burden of women which means women should perform reproduction, production, and social functions all together in the society. It means women's chance to utilize economic opportunity becomes very

limited. Therefore, women empowerment program in the economy field is much needed because basically women have excellent potency in economy especially in managing household economy.

In economy field, women empowerment emphasizes more on increasing ability in managing business, especially in home industry business. There are five important steps that are needed in the effort of developing entrepreneurship ability for women. According to IMF, quoted by Hermawan et al. [10], those five steps are:

- Helping and encouraging women to develop and improve their knowledge and competency through various training programs;
- Helping women in business strategy and product marketing;
- Giving understanding on government regulations and rules related to business legality;
- Encouraging and helping women to be able to use information, technology, and communication optimally;

Creating micro business/Women micro business network/Business training forum.

III. METHODS

This research is an explanatory research with quantitative approach. This research was conducted in Kutorejo sub-district, with the analysis unit is Kutorejo village society, Mojokerto District. Population in this research was Kutorejo village society with a total number of 3.191 inhabitants. This research uses cluster sampling technique where samples were taken from the respondents who had education level from Senior High School, Associates/Diploma Degree, Bachelor’s Degree, Master’s Degree, to Doctoral Degree. Samples obtained were 272 respondents with the data collection using questionnaire that was analyzed using double linear regression.

Hypothesis in this research are:

H1: There is significant influence partially from gender variable (X1) on economy improvement (Y) of Kutorejo village society.

H2: There is significant influence partially from women empowerment variable (X2) on economy improvement (Y) of Kutorejo village society.

H3: There is significant influence simultaneously from gender variable (X1) and women empowerment (X2) on economy improvement (Y) of Kutorejo village society.

See figure 1 below.

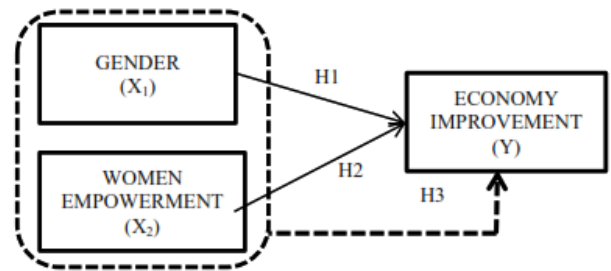


Fig. 1. Hypothesis model.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

See table 1 below.

TABLE I. RESULT OF DOUBLE LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF KUTOREJO

Variable	Coefficient Regression (b)	Beta Coefficient	T count	p-value
Constant (α)	5,319	-	2,165	0,031
Gender (X1)	0,453	0,283	6,285	0,000
Women Empowerment (x2)	0,690	0,573	12,719	0,000
F count	= 147,505			
F table	= 3,02			
p-value F	= 0,000			
Determination Coefficient (R2)	= 0,523			
T table	= 1,96882			
N	= 272			
Double Correlation Coefficient (R)	= 0,7223			
Alpha ()	=0,05			

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2018

A. The Influence of Gender on Economy Improvement of Kutorejo Village Socie

The result obtained in the hypothesis testing has been able to prove that there is an influence between gender and economy improvement. Hypothesis counting result tcount that is 6,285 which is greater than ttable that on df of 272 and significant level of 0,05 in the research is 1,96882, so that tcount > ttable (6,285 > 1,96882); or parallel with the significant value that is resulted in 0,000 that is smaller than 0,05 (0,000 < a = 0,05) meaning H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected. This testing is done statistically by seeing R square value obtained is 0,236; it can be concluded that 23,6% economy improvement of Kutorejo village society is influenced by gender variable that describes position equality between men and women, meanwhile 76,4% is influenced by other variables that were not analyzed in this research.

Hypothesis 1 is accepted meaning that gender difference does influence economy improvement of Kutorejo village society. Gender’s role in terms of increasing economy improvement in fact gives significant contribution for the village. Gender difference should not become a barrier for women to actively contribute in the economy. This gender difference seems to be a classical problem in the society that

divides roles between men and women. As stated by Sumbulah [11] that gender is seen from two theories, they are nature and nurture theories. Nature theory is a theory that presumes that men's and women's role is a role that is outlined from nature. Therefore, there are two entities that are always in the opposites that lie at the asymmetrical and unbalanced essential point. In this case, the first group is always connoted positively and related to men; meanwhile the second group is connoted negatively and always related to women. Nurture theory is a theory that explains about men and women in social construction. The consequences of this belief is the emergence of patriarchy society claim that it is the nature that men have superior position, dominative, and receive special position and other privileges from women.

Based on the result of the research in Kutorejo village, it can be concluded that gender partially has significant influence on economy improvement, which means if gender value is similar (up), economy improvement will increase, too. The result of this research supports the research conducted by Amalia [12] that shows that gender has significant effect on materiality judgement.

Based on data processing in this research, it is known the lowest and the highest items in gender variable. These are the lowest items on gender variable:

- The seventh statement about having the same active opportunity in terms of economy development receives responses with a total score of 660 out of all respondents, that is as many as 272 respondents choose alternative answers using Likert scale. Having the same active opportunity in terms of economy development is a part of gender that describes that opportunity is owned by every person to be active in the economy field without focusing on gender difference.
- The first statement about no gender limitation to be active in non-domestic or domestic field receives responses with a total score of 851 out of total respondents, that is as many as 272 respondents choose alternative answers using Likert scale. No gender limitation to be active in non-domestic or domestic field is a part of gender that describes that in domestic or non-domestic field, women and men have the same roles.
- The second statement about having easiness in self-expressing in the society receives responses with a total score of 852 out of all respondents, that is as many as 272 respondents choose alternative answers using Likert scale. Having easiness in self-expressing in the society is a part of gender that describes women and men have easiness in expressing themselves which means expressing opinions, contributing actively and also taking a part in non-domestic field.

Furthermore, the highest items in gender variable are:

- The third statement about having strong influence in social life corresponding to gender receives responses

with a total score of 993 out of all respondents, that is as many as 272 respondents choose alternative answers using likert scale. Having strong influence in social life corresponding to gender is a part of gender that describes that every gender, both men and women have their own influence corresponding to their own ability.

- The eight statement about having dominant authority in public field in terms of economy receives responses with a total score of 934 out of all respondents, that is as many as 272 respondents choose alternative answers using likert scale. Having dominant authority in the public field in terms of economy is a part of gender that describes that there is a domination difference in men's and women's involvement. It tends to be dominated by men.
- The ninth statement about social role division based on sex receives responses with a total score of 923 out of all respondents, that is as many as 272 respondents choose alternative answers using likert scale. Social role division based on sex is a part of gender that describes differences based on the role owned by each person based on their sex.

B. The Influence of Women Empowerment on Economy Improvement of Kutorejo Village Society

The result obtained in the hypothesis testing has been able to prove that there is an influence between women empowerment and economy improvement. Hypothesis counting result tcount that is 12,719 which is greater than ttable that on df of 272 and significant level of 0,05 in this research is 1,96882, so that $tcount > ttable$ ($12,719 > 1,96882$); or parallel with significant value that is resulted in 0,000 that is smaller than 0,05 ($0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$) meaning that H2 is accepted and H0 is rejected. This testing is conducted statistically by seeing that R square value obtained is 0,453, it can be concluded that 45,3% of economy empowerment of Kutorejo village society is influenced by women empowerment variable, meanwhile 54,7% is influenced by other variables that are not analyzed in this research.

Hypothesis 2 is accepted meaning that women empowerment influences economy improvement of Kutorejo village society. Women empowerment in terms of increasing economy improvement in fact gives significant contribution to the village. Programs conducted in the effort of improving women empowerment are hoped to be able to encourage women to actively contribute in economy development and improve women empowerment. So that later on, women are able to compete with men with their skill, ability, and knowledge.

Based on the result of the research in Kutorejo village, it can be concluded that partially women empowerment has significant influence on economy improvement which means if women empowerment value is up (great), economy improvement will increase, too. This research result supports researches conducted by Yuliawati [13], Kuncoro and Kadar

[14] that shows that women empowerment has significant influence on economy improvement.

Based on the data processing in this research, it is known the lowest and the highest items in women empowerment variable. These are the lowest and the highest items in women empowerment variable:

- The eighth statement about being a womanhood basic training ground receives responses with a total score of 1030 out of all respondents, that is as many as 272 respondents choose alternative answers using likert scale. Being a womanhood basic training ground is a part of women empowerment that describes women empowerment as a tool to give basic training for women.
- The third statement about the existence of organization value transformations receives responses with a total score of 1052 out of all respondents; that is as many as 272 respondents choose alternative answers using likert scale. The existence of organization value transformations is a part of women empowerment that describes that inside those organizations, they also distribute organization values so that the members are able to understand how organizations do their work and what their purposes are.
- The sixth statement about increasing the quality of supervised human resources receives responses with a total number of 1073 out of all respondents, that is as many as 272 respondents choose alternative answers using likert scale. Increasing the quality of supervised human resources is a part of women empowerment that describes whether there are some benefits achieved by the members after joining women empowerment programs.

Next, the highest items in women empowerment variable are:

- The seventh statement about being one of the places for women to develop themselves receives responses with a total score of 1133 out of all respondents, that is as many as 272 respondents choose alternative answers using likert scale. Being a place for women to develop themselves is a part of women empowerment that describes that women empowerment is able to function as a place for women to develop their abilities.
- The second statement about conducting partnership with outside organizations receives responses with a total score of 1127 out of all respondents, that is as many as 272 respondents choose alternative answers using likert scale. Conducting partnership with outside organizations is a part of women empowerment that describes whether there is a cooperation between women empowerment organizations with other parties in order to improve the organization's ability in increasing women's quality.

- The ninth statement about being actively involved in activities that support women's ability receives responses with a total score of 1123 out of all respondents, that is as many as 272 respondents choose alternative answers using likert scale. Being actively involved in activities that support women's ability describes how women actively contribute in the activities conducted.

C. The Influence of Gender and Women Empowerment Simultaneously on Economy Improvement

Result obtained from the hypothesis has been able to prove that there is influence of gender and women empowerment on economy improvement. The hypothesis counting results F_{count} that is 147,505 which is greater than F_{table} on df of 269 and significant level of 0,05 in this research that is 3,02 so that $F_{count} > F_{table}$ ($147,505 > 3,02$); or parallel with the significant value resulted that is 0,000 which is smaller than 0,05 ($0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$) meaning that H_3 is accepted and H_0 is rejected. This testing was conducted statistically by seeing R square value obtained is 0,523; it can be concluded that 52,3% of economy improvement of Kutorejo village society is influenced by gender and women empowerment variables, and 47,7% is influenced by other variables that are not analyzed in this research.

Hypothesis 3 is accepted meaning that gender and women empowerment influence economy improvement of Kutorejo village society. Economy improvement in a village is something that must be strived for in order to support the economic cycle. Presumably, the process of economy improvement can be done through gender and women empowerment. Therefore, with gender equality and women quality improvement as the supporting effort, the village economic cycle can be improved. Gender and women empowerment influence the economy improvement of Kutorejo village society. There is also some effort in optimizing women's economy with several purposes as stated by Nugroho [7] they are:

- Improving women ability to get involved in development programs, as active participator (subject), so that they do not only become the development object as what happened all this time;
- Improving women ability in leadership in order to raise their bargaining position and improve their involvement in each development activities, either as planners, performers, or someone who monitors and evaluates the activities;
- Improving women ability in managing business of home industry, small industry, or big industry to support the increase of household needs, or to open productive and independent job opportunities;
- Improving women organizations' roles and functions at the local level as a place for women empowerment so

they are able to actively involve in development programs in the areas where they live.

According to Adisasmita [15], village economy improvement can be seen from several things. The first is village's per capita income. One of the important concepts in developing village's economy is all production value (PDRB) in a village or Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDRP) at District level. All product value here is a measurement of economic achievement of all economic activities that is counted by adding up fee or income that is needed to produce output. All production value reduced by net indirect taxes and contraction results in village income, if divided by the total number of the village inhabitants will result in village's per capita income.

The second is income imbalance problems. Imbalance analysis starts with a question about how many percent of the total income received by 20 per cent of population who has low income, 50 per cent who has the lowest and so on. In an extreme condition where the income is absolutely distributed fairly, 40 per cent of the lowest population will receive 40 per cent of the total income, and 40 per cent of average population will receive 40 per cent of the total income, and 20 per cent of the highest population will receive 40 per cent of the total income.

The third is economic structure changes. In general, economic structure in villages is lopsided on agriculture sector (the contribution of agricultural sector is still very high). Although the contribution of agricultural sector is still very high, yet village development shows real improvement, such as the application of agricultural system mechanism, the use of qualified seed, and other better production facilities that has shown promising improvement. Village development orientation is directed to several targets, such as: strengthening food security, supporting the development activities in industry sector, and expanding job vacancies in the village that is hoped to be able to reduce the urbanization flows, increasing cooperation among villages in order to strengthen the villages 'economic structure.

And the last one is job opportunities growth. Employment and job opportunity problems are urgent problems in a village development because they directly cover the effort in reaching development trilogy, they are: equal distribution of development and its results, high economy growth, and dynamic stability establishment.

Based on the results of the research in Kutorejo Village, it can be concluded that simultaneously gender and women empowerment have significant influence on economy improvement of Kutorejo village society. It means that if gender and women empowerment values rise (good), economy improvement will rise as well. The result of this research supports previous research conducted by Mulyani that showed that Etawa goat livestock society empowerment program has significant influence on breeder's income improvement in PEGUMAS community.

Based on the result of data processing in this research, the lowest and the highest items in economy improvement variable are known. These are the lowest items in economy improvement variable:

- The first statement about income the existence improvement receives responses with a total score of 1071 out of all respondents that is as many as 272 respondents chose alternative answers using likert scale. The existence of income improvement is a part of economy improvement indicators that describe the income level received after joining women empowerment program.
- The tenth statement about high economic growth receives responses with a total score of 1071 out of all respondents that is as many as 272 respondents chose alternative answers using likert scale. High economic growth is a part of economy improvement indicators that describes the existence of income improvement after joining women empowerment program.
- The eighth statement about developing village cooperation in order to strengthen the village economic structure receives responses with a total score of 1093 out of all respondents that is as many as 272 respondents chose alternative answers using likert scale. Not developing village cooperation in order to strengthen the village economic structure is a part of economy improvement indicators that describes about how a village develops cooperation with other parties in order to increase economic cycle.

Next, these are the highest items in leadership style variable:

- The fifth statement about food security strengthening receives responses with a total score of 1147 out of all respondents that is as many as 272 respondents chose alternative answers using likert scale. Food security strengthening is a part of economy improvement indicators that describes how a village builds food security through economy improvement.
- The sixth statement about supporting the development of industrial sector activities receives responses with a total score of 1138 out of all respondents that is as many as 272 respondents chose alternative answers using likert scale. Supporting the development of industrial sector activities is a part of economy improvement indicators that describes whether the village party supports or conducts empowerment program in industrial sector.
- The eleventh statement about dynamic stability establishment receives responses with a total score of 1138 out of all respondents that is as many as 272 respondents chose alternative answers using likert scale. Dynamic stability establishment is a part of economy

improvement indicators that describes the establishment of dynamic economic stability.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

The result of hypothesis counting in Kutorejo village proves that there is influence between gender and women empowerment on economy improvement of Kutorejo village society. The testing proves that gender and women empowerment have significant influence on economy improvement of Kutorejo village society. By looking at the counting of double linear regression that has been done, it is resulted in as follows: gender coefficient value 0,453, women empowerment 0,690, and constant value 5,319, therefore the regression equation is $Y = 5,319 + 0,453 X_1 + 0,690 X_2$ which means if X value undergoes changes, Y value will stay the same that is 5,319. Gender tcount value of 6,285 with result significant value of 0,000 is smaller than significant level of 0,05, which means hypothesis in this research accepts H1 and rejects H0. Meanwhile, women empowerment tcount value of 12,719 with result significant value of 0,000 is smaller than significant level of 0,05, which means hypothesis in this research accepts H2 and rejects H0. Next, F testing of gender and women empowerment influence on economy improvement of 147,505 with result significant value of 0,000 is smaller than significant level of 0,05, which means hypothesis in this research accepts H3 and rejects H0. Furthermore, R square value obtained from the counting of double linear regression analysis is 0,523 which means 52,3% of economy improvement is influenced by gender and women empowerment variables, meanwhile 47,7% is influenced by other variables that were not analyzed in this research.

B. Recommendation

With the result of this research, it is best for Kutorejo village society to increase women empowerment programs in order to reach gender equality. Therefore, there will be no distinctions in terms of human resources development that aims to improve the quality of each individual in order to support the village economic cycle.

For the leaders in general, it best to not only seeing someone's gender as the obstacle to be active in the

development process, especially in economy development, but seeing each individual's ability in terms of supporting the effectiveness of economy improvement.

For other researchers who want to know the influence of gender and women empowerment on economy improvement of Kutorejo village society, it is best to add other variables that are able to influence economy improvement, such as: education level, social background, and village infrastructure improvement.

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