

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Gender aspect in this globalization era should be considered as a global concern. It is related to gender aspect is supporting the promotion of equality between men and women. However, nowadays gender issues mostly faced by women. Women are vulnerable to become the victim of crime, for the example is human trafficking which reported 71 percent of women and girls globally become the target. Moreover, 35 percent from the total of women worldwide have been experienced physical or sexual violence (Bigelow, 2018). In the case of inequality, women have smaller portion than men such as education and labor force. Unjust treatment for women also happened which has influence to women's right. Those examples of gender issues as the consideration that gender actually become global concern.

As gender becomes global concern, it creates some international organization like United Nation to addressing gender issue. Related to this situation, UN conducts World Conference for women since 1975 until 1985 which called as UN Decade for Women (United Nations). It is the conference about the strategy and plan to reduce violence and discrimination against women, empowering women in the development program. However, during UN Decade for Women, CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women) has established. The idea of CEDAW comes from UN General Assembly in 1979 which has been set as international treaty. Actually, CEDAW is ratified in 1981 by several countries (Australian Human Rights Commission). One of the countries that have big influence in the establishment of CEDAW is Australia.

Australia's role in CEDAW can be seen by Australia as the signatory in 1983. Australian women's organizations show their support on CEDAW strongly (Woman of the World - Australia's signing of Cedaw). It can be said that either Australian government or society prioritizing women become

main concern in addressing gender issue. Actually, Australia becomes the first country that always initiates to input gender equality as their platform in international range. It is related that Australia also input gender aspect in relationship with developing countries. Related to this issue, there are several developing countries are located near to Australia. In the Indo-Pacific region, Southeast Asia still has developing countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, and Vietnam. However, developing countries in Southeast Asia that also concern on gender issue is Indonesia.

Indonesia's concern on gender issue is seen in its development program. For the example Indonesia has conducted human development for men and women. It is related to Indonesia known for high population which in the last report, the rate of population in Indonesia got 4th rank after China, India and United States. The number of population in Indonesia is around 262,787,403 peoples, which as the evidence of high population (U.S Census Bureau Current Population, 2018). Therefore, Indonesia to implements human development equally needs a time and big effort which in recent years the target still not achieved yet. This is the reason why Indonesia has made target to prioritizing gender aspect in development program. Indonesia believes Indonesia believes by focus on gender aspect will accelerating the implementation of development. As Indonesia concern on gender issue, it established the relation with Australia walks in the same path.

Indonesia and Australia's relation somehow has emerged common goals. It is related to their economic level has determined to their role. Australia as developed country becomes donor and Indonesia as developing country become recipient. As donor country, Australia has a role to provide assistance to Indonesia. Related to both of them have same concern, Australia input gender aspect on its assistance. In the beginning, Australia only focuses to provide development assistance to Indonesia. It can be seen in 1946 that Australia provides financial assistance to overcome several development issues in Indonesia. Those focus such as improve Indonesia's

public utility, agriculture, food and commodity, education, health and social welfare. It is related that at that time, Indonesia still lack of development implementation. Therefore, Indonesia provided by development assistance from Australia.

Australia provide development assistance to Indonesia continue until 21st century which also still conduct development program. However, began in 2014, Australia has provide development assistance to Indonesia which focus on gender aspect. It has relation which Australia and Indonesia actually have common interest. Indonesia integrate gender aspect on its development program. Meanwhile, Australia input in its foreign policy which specifically in its overseas assistance. In 2014, actually Australia has established the new strategy framework for development assistance policy (Commonwealth of Australia, 2014). It consist of has several investment priorities to be distributed to developing countries. One of the priorities is gender equality and empowering women and girls. Its commitment actually continues because Australia also input gender aspect in the new strategy of foreign policy which called as White Paper (Foreign Policy White Paper, 2017). It was the beginning of Australia focus to overcome gender issue in its development assistance to Indonesia since 2014 until 2017. Therefore, the purpose of this thesis is created which aimed to examine the factor behind Australia inputs gender aspect on its development assistance to Indonesia as the period of 2014 until 2017.

B. Research Question

Based on the background describes above, the main research question for this thesis is:

Why did Australia input gender aspect on development assistance toward Indonesia during 2014-2017?

C. Theoretical Framework

To analyze factor that influences Australia for inputs gender aspect on development assistance to Indonesia, I try to understand by using the theory of foreign policy decision-

making process. Besides that, to understand more about Australia's decision for involving gender aspect on development assistance, I would like to use the concept of gender and development.

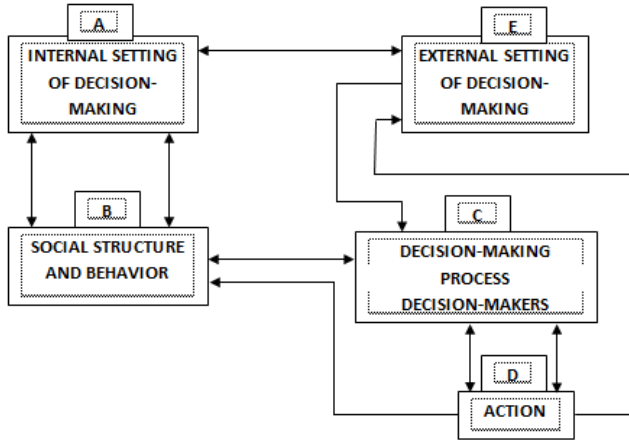
Foreign Policy Decision Making Process

Firstly, to answer the subject matter and analyze by using the theory of foreign policy-decision making process, it is important to understand the basic concept of foreign policy. According to K. J. Holsti, "*foreign policy is the analysis of decisions of a state toward the external environment and the condition-usually domestic under which these actions are formulated*" (Holsti, 1970). It is intended, foreign policy as an analysis of the state's decision on the state of the environment on the external conditions of the state and usually see the conditions within the country in advance to act and formulate the foreign policy of a country. Moreover, Mark R. Amstutz's statement about the concept foreign policy is "*foreign policy as the explicit and implicit actions of governmental officials designed to promote national interests beyond a country's territorial boundaries*" (Armustutz, 2013). In this definition, it emphasizes the actions of government officials to design the national interests of their country to promote the national interest, beyond the territorial boundaries of a country. Thus, in general, it can be said that this foreign policy is a concept used by the government or state and non-government to plan and commit to be a guide in dealing with other parties in the external environment.

Based on those two concepts it can be said that in every foreign policy of a country, there is internal factors and actors from domestic that involved before issued a foreign policy. In the case of Australia which inputs gender aspect on development assistance to Indonesia, there must be an internal factor that influences Australia in the final to have the decision. In other hands, the process while making the decision of foreign policy in the form of aid to Indonesia must be affected by some factors such as internal and external. For analyze it, Richard C. Snyder, H. W. Bruck, and Burton Sapin

have been explained specifically the process behind a state decided to make foreign policy by using a perspective of an internal and external factor.

Diagram 1.1 Foreign Policy Decision-Making Processes

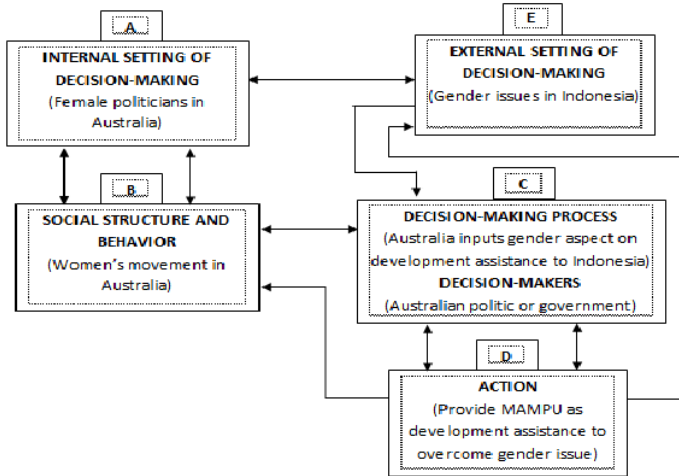


Source: (Bruck, Sapin, & Snyder, 2002)

Internal setting of decision-making is identified as domestic politics, public opinion and geographical position. Snyder, Bruck, and Sapin try to explain that the internal setting of decision-making which consists the aspect of nonhuman environment; society; human environment; culture and population. External setting of decision-making is the conditions and factors outside the territorial boundaries of the state. However, external setting consists of nonhuman environment; other cultures; other societies; societies organized and function as states and an act of government. Besides that, social structure and behavior are consisting of major common value orientations; major institutional patterns; major character characteristics of the social organization; role differentiation and specialization; groups consist of kinds and functions; and relevant social processes (Bruck, Sapin, &

Snyder, 2002, p. 64). To apply the theory within this thesis, diagram below will explain the application based on the case:

Diagram 1.2 Application of Decision-Making Process Theory



Australia input gender aspect on its development assistance to Indonesia during 2014 until 2017 because there is an influence of internal and external setting in decision-making process. Internal setting as showed in diagram above that female politician related to Australia known as the first initiator country to involve women’s role in its politics. It began with Australia has a history which women have leadership role in politics which is strengthened by Julia Gillard become the first female Prime Minister of Australia in 2012. However, after Julia Gillard becomes the Prime Minister it is emerge the other female politician to have a role in Australian politic. Besides that, Julia Gillard potentially has a big role in decision-making process of foreign policy because of her role.

Social structure and behavior actually become part of internal setting of decision-making. However, based on

diagram above, the influence of internal setting of decision-making in Australian foreign policy comes from social behavior or structure. It is related in 1902, Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902 has established because there is a women's movement specifically the non-indigenous women won the right to have a vote in federal election (Electoral Milestones for Women, 2015). It influences government, which in 1903; women in Australia can have a vote in federal election. This relation is the reason why women's movement can influence the internal setting of decision-making in Australian foreign policy. Internal setting influences come from domestic politics and public opinion. Related to this issue, Australia has created White Paper¹ as the guide to issued policy. One of the foreign policies is a concern for human rights which is gender equality becomes the priority to overcome the issue of human rights in global. As Indonesia still faced by some gender inequality issues, it is related that Australian foreign aid, especially in development, can be addressing the issue well in Indonesia.

Decision-making process is the decision of Australia to input gender aspect on its development assistance to Indonesia. Australian government is become the decision-makers during the process of input gender aspect on development assistance. However, it is related to the period of 2014 until 2017 Indonesia still faced by high poverty and inequality issues. Australia provides a program to Indonesia which focuses on development program through input gender aspect. MAMPU (Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction) as the action of Australian government in its commitment to have gender aspect on its development assistance to Indonesia.

External setting of decision-making is the condition outside Australia, which based to this thesis topic, is gender

¹ White Paper is the framework of Australian Foreign Policy. The White Paper was launched by the Prime Minister of Australia and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Tourism and Investment on 23 November 2017 in Canberra, Australia.

issue in Indonesia. This is related to the concept of development and gender which relevant to each other. According to Seers, development concept itself is *an art in improving society in developing countries from poverty, low literacy rate, high unemployment rate and social injustice* (Seers, 1979). It refers to Indonesia as developing countries and still has high poverty and social injustice issues such as gender inequality. In this condition if we look at gender concept can be defined as socially constructed where women's and men's roles in a given culture, it is strengthened by gender concept of Sudarta which said *focusing on differences in roles between men and women, formed by the community in accordance with social norms and socio-cultural values of the people concerned* (Sudarta). Based on differences of roles, in Indonesia, women's role has always become housewife meanwhile men's role will be livelihood seeker. However, in Indonesia women are often to be excluded from the development program, whereas populations in Indonesia are dominated by women. In this condition, most women in Indonesia are often aggrieved because their roles as housewife only, not become the breadwinner. It is because women are not able to improve their economic condition since they should depend on their husband. If this situation continues to happen, some women in Indonesia will face poverty issues.

Related to the issue, the concept of gender equality identifies that human being either women or men should have right to develop their personal abilities and choose without burden limitation which usually set by stereotypes, gender roles or prejudices. If it relates to women's condition in Indonesia seems still far to meet the definition of gender equality. As development's concept refers to social injustice and poverty reduction, it can decrease the unfortunate condition of some women in Indonesia. Therefore, it is important that gender aspect should be included in development project especially in Indonesia which still facing poverty because of women within gender issue.

D. Hypothesis

Australia inputs gender aspect on development assistance toward Indonesia from 2014 until 2017 is because influenced by internal and external factor:

1. Internal factor such as there is an influence of *femocrat* (female bureaucrat/politicians) in the Australian foreign policy decision-making process.
2. External factor is because women are the poorest and marginalized group in Indonesia.

E. Research Purpose

1. To understand Australian development assistance and the implementation to Indonesia
2. To understand Australia's concern on gender issue and program solution for gender issue in Indonesia
3. To understand the factors behind Australia's decision to input gender aspect on development assistance to Indonesia

F. Scope of Research

The scope of this research only analysis and discuss about gender aspect on Australian development assistance to Indonesia from 2014 to 2017. It is related that Australia integrate gender aspect in its new development aid policy in 2014 until Australian Foreign Policy White Paper has established in 2017.

G. Research Methods

In this research to analyze Australia's development assistance to Indonesia related to gender issues, I use qualitative data collection methods which by collecting secondary data. The secondary data is obtained using literature study that comes from various literatures related to research in the form of books, scientific journals, research reports, electronic media and some websites on the internet. I need to make an analysis and conclusion of data obtained after collecting some references. By using

this method, I hope these data can support the continuation of this research.

H. Thesis Outline

In preparing this thesis will use writing systems that consist of five chapters to explain the results of research thesis, namely:

CHAPTER I is a preliminary chapter that contains of the background, the purpose of writing, research question, theoretical framework, hypothesis, research methods, and systematics of writing.

CHAPTER II is a chapter that will discuss about the history of Australian development assistance and the implementation of development assistance to Indonesia

CHAPTER III is a chapter that will discuss about Australia's commitment on gender issue, its development assistance programs on gender issue to Indonesia and Indonesia's response toward the assistance

CHAPTER IV is a chapter that will discuss about internal and external factors that influence Australia's foreign policy to involving gender aspect within Australian development assistance to Indonesia.

CHAPTER V is a chapter about the conclusion from the explanation and analysis in the preceding chapters and the conclusions drawn are expected to answer research question.