

## **CHAPTER V CONCLUSION**

Australia's decision to inputs gender aspect on its development assistance to Indonesia from 2014 until 2017 is influenced by two factors such as internal factors and external factors. Before that, Australia as a developed country has the responsible become donor country. Australia's view development issue is always happened in developing countries, that is why Australia also one of a developed country that provides Official Development Assistance. Moreover, Australia always shows its commitment to gender equality which focuses on overcome development issue either in the domestic or international level. The commitment is beginning which Australia's aid program was a focus on investing the priority areas such as gender equality and women empowerment. Besides, in the new foreign policy in 2017, Australia has committed to increasing human rights by implement gender equality programs. Regarding the statement of Australia, gender equality can create the stability and prosperity. Because it is related if all the human being treated equally, it prevents the potential of conflict and poverty. These principles that make Australia, once again, committed to integrating gender equality in all the aspect of foreign policy.

As two factors influence Australia to inputs gender aspect on development assistance, there are internal factors which based on the first hypothesis there is an influence of female politician. In chapter IV, there is some evidence that shows in Australia decision-making departments, and female politician takes a role in that make decision. Two female politicians have a big role, in turn, the focus of Australian foreign policy on gender equality from 2014 until 2017. Julie Bishop and Dr. Sharman Stone as both female politicians that already contribute to making a decision that focus on gender equality. The reason why Julie Bishop and Dr. Sharman Stone have a role in influencing Australian development assistance to Indonesia that focuses on gender is seen in their political background before taking a role as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador for Women and Girls. Julie Bishop's political

background was Minister for Women, and Dr. Sharman Stone was always fought for women's right which during 2013 until 2014 shows her seriousness by making a petition for women issues such as refuse the cutting aid program to have an impact on women and children and fight for women's wages. These actions were the reason also she is elected become the Ambassador and Women and Girls.

Strong evidence that showed Julie Bishop becomes the female politician that influences Australian development assistance to Indonesia in 2014 until 2017 because she is elected become Minister of Foreign Affairs. Second reason during 2014 until 2017 there are policy and program that incline to gender equality. The policy such as gender equality and 'women and girl' empowerment becomes the priority in Australian aid 2014; there was Gender Equality and Empowering Women and Girls Strategy and Gender Equality Fund in 2016, and gender equality focuses within Australian Foreign Policy White Paper in 2017. Moreover, the program such as Julie introduces women to have more access to a STEM which is science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. That evidence strongly leads to Julie Bishop has influenced the Australian foreign policy from 2014 until 2017 on gender equality.

Another evidence of Dr. Sharman Stone become a female politician that influences the decision of Australia to provide development assistance that involves gender aspect is because of her role as Ambassador for Women and Girls. Through her role, she was involved in all the decision-making that takes concern on women issue. Moreover, her visit to Indonesia in 2017 held a meeting with the Indonesian Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection. During her visit, she is also looking after the continuation of MAMPU (Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction) program in Sulawesi. I make an assumption through her visit to Indonesia she is wanted to see Indonesian women's condition directly. Therefore, Stone may report to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade that manage Australian development to Indonesia.

Internal factors are not only because of an influence of female politician, but it is also because of social behavior. In chapter IV, the behavior is related to Australian women's thinking on politic. Therefore, women's movement which fought for women's rights in politic, economy and social established. It can be seen since the 1900s that women fought to have vote rights in federal election which was granted, and their role in politic has increased which women can sit in the parliament. Women's movements in Australia finally can influence government to concern on women issue and increase their involvement in politic. The platform of women movement is strongly showed in UN Decade for Women from 1975 until 1985, which held in Mexico City, Copenhagen, and Nairobi. Moreover, women's movement in Australia has reached its success which can be seen that the Australian government issued a Women's Budget which aimed to overcome women issues.

External factor in this thesis is seen in Indonesia, which women is the poorest group and marginalized group. The evidence is seen in HDI which women are lower than men. It is considered that the inequality of human development still faced by women, and it proves that there is a gap between the HDI of men and women. Moreover, in a development program, women often marginalized such as in the labor force, education and health sectors. However, women in Indonesia shows its advancement by in education especially in elementary, junior and senior high school and some of them already have a job in professional, parliament and civil servant. However, in unemployment, which in chapter IV is the data on underemployment women's rate are higher than men. But the important thing as developed as an effort to improve developing countries by reducing poverty, social injustice, and unemployment, it can be said that women in Indonesian still faced these problems that make women in Indonesia become the poorest and marginalized group. Therefore, Indonesian women condition deserves to receive development assistance from Australia especially in 2014 until 2017.

In conclusion, I have already provided strong evidence to prove the hypothesis in chapter I and lead research question on this thesis answered. Moreover, the analysis in chapter IV is expected to give more evidence why I make hypothesis such as internal and external factor. However, as the research question has answered, I expect that the continuation of development assistance not only stopped in 2017 as this thesis scope focuses. Because development assistance that focuses on gender equality to Indonesia can effectively to help Indonesia in accelerating development program. If development issues in all sectors are overcome, it increases the prosperity of Indonesia that expected there is no a remote area or poor region again.