

**GENDER ASPECT ON AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TOWARD
INDONESIA: A CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH**

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Abstract

This study aims to explain the factors that influence Australia decision input gender aspect on development assistance toward Indonesia during 2014-2017. In this study, the researchers conducted research from various legitimate to support this research. The researcher methods did library studies and website searching. Using the theory Constructivism by Alexander Wendt, National Interests by Hans J Morgenthau and also use the Concept of Gender and Development. These research findings prove that the factors that influence Australia input gender aspect on development assistance are emerged by internal and external aspect. Based on the evidence collected that, internal factors that influence Australia decision on input gender aspect in its assistance is caused by Gender equality is part of the shared value that underlies foreign policy and development cooperation in Australia. Meanwhile, for the external factors is because the condition of women in Indonesia is marginalized group and poor.

Keywords: Development Assistance, Gender Equality, Indonesia, Australia

Introduction

Gender issue in this globalization era that should be considered as a global concern. It is related that the concept of gender is an aspect used to describe the roles between men and women in society. However, if we see in woman's role always become part of the person who is always marginalized and harmed, for the example according to United Nations reported that in 2015, just 50 percent world's working-age women are in the labor force, compared to 77 percent of working-age men (United Nations, 2015). Then, around 35% of women's in the world have been experienced physical and sexual violence (World Health Organization). From that issue, women often have a smaller portion to accessing job's than men and the violence against women will lead to the long term women physical. Unjust treatment for women happened that will influence women's rights and survival of women in the world. From that example of gender issues can be taken into consideration that gender is a global concern.

As gender becomes a global concern, it also creates a developed country like Australia to overcome gender issue in international arena especially, in the Asia-Pacific region. According to Australia, gender issues such as Inequality can hinder the process of human development, economic growth and poverty reduction. This is related to the region in Asia Pacific has lost economic development of US \$ 47 billion due to limited employment opportunities for women, then because of this issue also make women in pacific always get under-represented in Parliament, where the percentage of women's involvement is only five per cent of parliamentarians, compared to the global percentage of women's involvement reaching 21.7 per cent. In addition, women in the south East Asia region are still very vulnerable to domestic violence that one in three women has experienced victims of physical and sexual abuse (Commonwealth, 2014, p.25). Therefore, in responding to gender disparities in the Asia Pacific region, Australia will strongly committed to being at the forefront of efforts to empower women and girls and promote gender equality in the Indo-Pacific region. The Indo Pacific region is an area that plays an important role for Australia's interests, this region consists of several countries such as the Philippines, Papua, Vietnam and Indonesia. However, one of the countries that has a close relationship with Australia is Indonesia.

Indonesia is a developing country that also have a concern on gender equality values which is can be seen in 2000, Indonesia was implemented gender mainstreaming in its national

development. (Kemenpppa, 2011). Besides that, Indonesia also conducted human development for men and women. It is related that to know the national development of Indonesia that consider still low, it caused by Indonesia is developing country that still face poverty problem. According to Central Bureau Statistic report on 2016, the amount of poverty in Indonesia reaches 27, 76 million peoples (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017). Therefore, Indonesia implements gender mainstreaming and human development need a time and also comprehensive strategy that the target of gender mainstreaming and human development still not achieved yet. This become the reason why Indonesia has implemented gender mainstreaming and human development in its national development. Indonesia believe that by focus on gender it will also accelerating the implementation its national development. As Indonesia also concern on gender issue, it established the relation with Australia walks in the same line.

Australia and Indonesia relation was emerged by common interest. It related that the level economic has made different role of both these country. Australia as a developed county become the donor .As the donor country, Australia has a role to help providing development assistance and Indonesia as developing country become the recipient country. Regarding the similarity of objectives in integrating gender equality, it has also formed a harmonious relationship where Australia has been input gender aspect in its assistance to Indonesia. In the first of Australian aid only focused on the material aspects. It can be seen in the history of Australia aid to Indonesia that began in 1946, Australia focuses on improving several aspects in increasing development needs in Indonesia such as public utilities, agriculture, commodity, food education, health and social welfare in Indonesia.

The assistance program provided by Australia to Indonesia continues until the present era, where developed into stable program partnerships. However, began in 2014 Australia's development assistance program had a change in which Australia input gender aspects in development assistance toward Indonesia. In 2014, Australia was reshaping an overseas policy aid. It policy has made several investment priorities in Australia's aid , one of the Investment priorities that have been input by Australia is supporting gender equality and empowering women (Commonwealth of Australia , 2014).

Australia concern to support gender equality and empowerment of women in international arena still continue until 2030, and this can be seen in Australia's commitment to sustainable development goals. In SDGs, Australia has a role as the country that participating in supporting 17 goals of the SDGs which is one of the goals of SDGs are in line with the value of

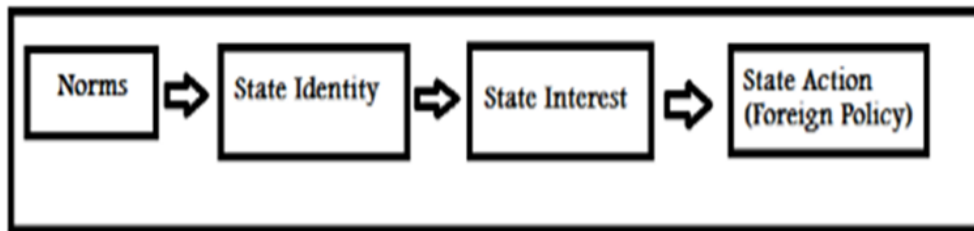
Australia to achieving gender equality and women empowerment (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2017). Thus, the purpose of this undergraduate thesis is that which wants to analyze the factors that influence Australia's decisions input gender aspect in development assistance to Indonesia.

Theoretical Framework

Constructivism

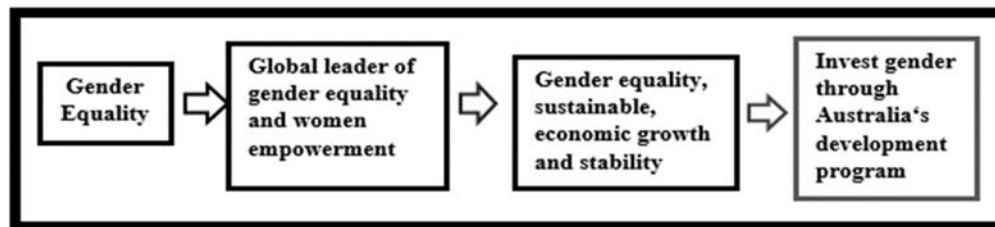
Constructivism is part of a critical theory that concerned with the impact of the idea and focuses on how the interest and identities of nation state as part of result of a certain historical process. It related with one of the expert on constructivism that is Alexander Wendt. According to Wendt constructivism has two principal: *“First, human association are determined primarily by shared idea rather than material forces. Second, these shared ideas construct the identities and interest of purposive actors rather than given by nature “* (Agius, 2006). Wendt also argue that, shared idea or norm can be interpreted as mutual trust and can affect the behavior of a country. Besides, state identity and interest are an essential part in constructed by these social structures, rather than given exogenously to the system by human nature or domestic politics. For the constructivist, identity is the crucial plays a part in the interpersonal and international interactions which Wendt define identity as the *“property of intentional actors that generates motivational and behavioral dispositions” and which is rooted in their “self-understanding.”* However, Wendt also emphasizes the self- understanding of the construction. It also depends on understanding and representation from other parties which will produce an intersubjective quality of identity. In other words, the ideas will become identities can enter if those held by the Self and those held by the other and the Identities are constituted by social construction in both internal and external structures (Wendt , 1999). To facilitate the discussion of the theory, we can see the simplified the constructivist approach below:

Figure 1. 1 The Scheme of Constructivist



(Maxym, 2003)

Constructivist theoretical formulation claimed that shared idea or norm determines forms of the identity of the actor. Then, the identity will determine the interests of the actor, and the interests will determine a form of the behavior, actions or policies from the actor. From the explanation above about constructivism theory, it is related to analyze the process of Australia input gender aspect on development assistance:



Gender equality norms expect equal opportunity, rights, and responsibilities for women, girls, and boys. Gender equality norms constructed by the women movement in Australia and the international organization that has aimed to gender equality, achieve sustainable economic growth and stability. However, due to these gender equality norms, the form of Australia's identity has been changed into a country that has a role as the global leader of gender equality and women empowerment. Global leader of gender equality and women empowerment means that emerging class of professionals that having the concern to support gender equality and empowering women in international. Then, Australia's identity as the global leader of gender equality and women empowerment determines the interests of Australia's government, which in turn guide state behavior, actions or policies. In 2014, Australia's government declared to invest gender equality through Australia's development program. It means that Australian aid program will deliver practical action to support gender equality and women empowerment such as work with partner governments, civil society, and organization to advance gender equality priorities.

Gender and Development

Gender and development is a concept that has a relationship with each other. This can be seen with the definition development according to Shoemaker, he says that Development is a type of social change where new ideas are introduced to a social system to generate per capita income and a higher level of life through more modernized production methods at the level of social systems (Nasution, 2017). Then, according to Seers development concept is an art in improving society in developing countries from poverty, low literacy rate, high unemployment rate and social injustice (Seers, 1979).

As explained above, development is a social change process which aims to make social changes in various fields such as to generate per capita income and to improve society in social injustice. However, there are also the import things that must be considered in the development process such as must be universal, which has an understanding that can be felt by all elements of society including women and men. Related to condition, if we see in the development process in Indonesia is still uneven where the development process in Indonesia is only thinking in terms of infrastructure and economy. The development process in Indonesia also does not pay attention to the balanced sector in terms of gender balance between gender men and women. It can create inequality in the development process, where the most disadvantaged people in the development process are women, which is due to the common assumption of women which is women have not benefited from development processes, programs and women are very often not included in the part of planning or implementation of development. We can understand through the concept of gender that exist in Indonesia that according to Nur Azizah, *“the concept of gender refers to the role construction, behavior, activity, and appropriate attributes for men and women. Gender also contains expectations of values, what is considered good and bad for women and men, and hopes for roles that can be played by women and men”* (Azizah, 2017). If we relate with the concept of gender that develops in Indonesia depicts that women only have minimal roles. It is mainly related to the reproductive role or domestic sector such as become a housewife. Often, women are excluded from the development program. Then, if we compared with the role of men where men have a broader role which for the men's role will be livelihood seeker and free to choose their own life (Ahdiah, 2013).

In this social construction, women in Indonesia are deliberately constructed to be less productive and earn less income. The construction performs in which women prefer to do

mainstream domestic jobs, like the housewife and taking care of children. Most of women in Indonesia depend their lives on their husband. Therefore, with this social construction of women role in society, gender inequality always makes women in Indonesia become a marginalized group.

If we look at the concept of gender equality is identifying that between man and women should have their right, like to develop their abilities and choose their own life without any limitation which usually set by social construction. If we see in the condition of Indonesia seems still far away to meet with the definition of the equal role and as the concept of development that is referred to the process of social change in the aspect of poverty reduction and social injustice. So through the development process indirectly it can be part of tools to help and make the life of women getting better. Therefore, between gender and development project both of them should be included in development projects that primarily for the condition of Indonesian society which still faces by high poverty problems and social injustice such as gender inequality.

Method of Research

This research was formulated in three methodologies, which is: type of research, data collection methods and methods of analysis.

A. Type of Research

In this research study, the authors used this type of qualitative research, by using the analytical method and the elaboration of each existing data. This research does not use count numbers in it. The author only describes existing data with qualitative methods.

B. Data Collection Methods

The data collection methods are used for secondary data collection, mainly through a literature study. The materials of the study literature are found from textbooks, scientific journals, e-journals, government documents/decisions, reports of government and non-government institutions, as well as from websites/internet.

C. Methods of Analysis

The methods of analysis that used are descriptive analysis, which is a research method that seeks to collect, compile, and interpret existing data with the aim of describing or explaining current events and events in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner regarding the facts and characteristics of a particular population.

Result and Discussion

Internal Factor

In the internal factor that influence Australia input gender aspect is caused by gender equality is part of the shared value that underlies foreign policy and development cooperation of Australia. Firstly, Australia is the developed country that has a role as the donor country to the developing countries such as Indonesia. Development assistance provide by Australia focus on many aspect such as health, education, trade, agricultural and infrastructure. However, begins in 2014 Australia was created new strategic frameworks for aid program. One of the priorities in aid program is supporting gender equality and women empowerment. Related to this, Australia government has committed to invest gender aspect on development program which has meant that, Australia aid program will deliver practical to support gender equality and women empowerment such that Australia will work with partner governments, civil society, and organization to advance gender equality priorities.

Besides of practical assistance In 2015, Australia also establish gender equality fund a \$50 million to strengthen gender equality and women economic empowerment indo- pacific region. Gender fund itself will be allocated to promoting gender equality in the inside and outside DFAT which is Australia believe that by reshaping Australia development program will play an important role that will drive strong result and performance in gender equality. In internal element Australia will create a link between fund and performance meanwhile, in the external element will using the private sector to promote the gender equality in the field of business and growth that will be implemented in the Pacific and Southeast Asia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016). In addition, Australia also integrated more than targeted 80 percent of investment in development performance framework should effectively address gender issue in the implementation. Actually, the factor that influences Australia decision on this new foreign policy is because gender equality is part of the shared value that underlies foreign policy and development cooperation of Australia. The shared value that underlies foreign policy and development cooperation in Australia can be proven by several relevant Australian foreign policies that always promote and support the concept of gender equality and women's empowerment in the foreign policy and development cooperation, here are some of these foreign policies:

1. Ambassador for women and girls

In September 2011, Australia was starting to be concerned about advocating for women internationally. Australia has established an ambassador for women and girls that have a responsibility to promote gender equality in the international arena and to help women get a stronger voice. Related to this, several actors had become an ambassador for women and girls: Penny Williams became the first Australian ambassador for women and girls (2011-2013), Natasha Stott Despoja (2013-2016) and Sharman Stone (2016-now) (Gender Equality Milestones, 2017).

2. Reshaping Australian Aid Policy

In 2014, during the Julie Bishop administration, she was reshaping Australia aid policy which Julie bishop input Investment Priority on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment that will be included to become one of priority investment areas in Australian aid program (Commonwealth of Australia , 2014).

3. Established Gender Equality Fund (2015-2016)

In 2015-2016, during the Julie Bishop administration, Australia government established the Gender Equality Fund which the amount is \$55 million for 2017-2018. This fund will be allocated in the internal elements that will be allocated to creating a direct link between funding and performance of gender equality, and it also will be allocated in the external that will use in private sector as the effort on gender equality in the business and growth. Related to this, the purpose of this fund to increase the quality of work in gender equality and women's program in the aid program (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016).

4. Gender Equality and Women Empowerment's Strategy (2016)

In 2016, during the Julie bishop administration was launched Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy that in this strategy will explain the priorities, implementation and an approach to work on gender equality (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016).

5. Gender Equality become part of main focuses on Australian Foreign Policy White Paper (2017)

In Australian Foreign Policy White Paper 2017, Australia also ensures that gender equality will be involved in foreign policy because it can increase prosperity and stability (Foreign Policy White Paper, 2017).

6. Permanent Mission on United Nations Human Rights Council or UNCHR (2017)

In 2017, Australia was launched a permanent mission to the United Nations rights council that this mission will addressed to the President of the General Assembly. In this mission, Australia makes gender equality a part of the pillar and priority in interacting with the international world particularly to advance in gender equality in the world (Departement of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2017).

Nevertheless, the role of Australia as a country that has identity as the global leader of gender equality and women empowerment. Australia also integrates gender equality into development cooperation. It is related that the minister of foreign affairs will integrate gender equality more effectively in all work, sectors, and investment. It will at least targeted 80 percent of investment in development performance framework should effectively address gender equality in the implementation. To integrate gender equality across all sectors and all investment, Australia will apply these steps across development program the steps are as follows (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016, p. 33):

1. Identify key challenges, opportunities and gender equality context of country we work with

In this step, Australia will carefully assess the challenges, opportunities and identify gender equality context with the partner's countries. Then, Australia also will make sure this context still in line and make a solution in this analysis.

2. Identify appropriate interventions

Australia will identify the most appropriate intervention by determining the opportunity and use adequate gender expertise in making programming decision in the all stage of the development cycle.

3. Make gender equality actions in all document and process

In these steps, Australia will promote gender equality and women empowerment in all of the document, process, investment and also activity level by considering and a design document that must take action to advance gender equality.

4. Provide adequate resources

In this part, Australia will adequate time and funding to advance gender equality and women empowerment it's include to build accountability, cost, resourcing in program, human resources in program and also allocated the sufficient time to deliver a commitment to gender equality.

5. Build gender equality and women empowerment explicitly into monitoring, evaluation and learning process

In this part Australia will monitoring the of gender equality outcomes and, where there are no separate gender equality goals by building gender equality into the framework of job assessment and incorporating gender equality into annual performance reviews and targeting, minimizing all data between men and women. Then, promoting gender equality as an explicit investigation and also reporting gender equality results in learning and result.

6. Make sure the investment are coherent and aligned

Australia will ensure gender equality interventions across investments in a country, share cross-investment learning and results in a program, provide solutions and win opportunities and build work in other sectors of development partners.

7. Support women organizations and coalitions

Australia will support women's organization and coalitions including women entrepreneurs, associations and service providers for women .each of partner itself can play a role in the aspect of delivery services, support women, helping women and also influences government in raising awareness of gender equality.

External Factor

External factor that influence Australia's decision to input gender aspect on development assistance to Indonesia, is because the decision itself is needed by women in Indonesia. It is related with the condition of women in Indonesia still marginalized and poor. Indonesia is a developing country that still has social problems such as poverty that base on the data Central Bureau of Statistics in 2017, poverty in Indonesia reaches 26.58 million people (Badan Pusat Statistik,2017). If we see in the definition of development is a concept that will explain an effort of some country to overcome and creating social change in the many aspects such as social injustice, poverty, and unemployment. However, if we see the relationship between women and development is related each other because poverty is one of the main issues in the development process and women also become the critical indicator to achieving the success in the process of development. Related to the outcomes of development, one of primary indicator to measure the success of some country in implementing development program especially that focuses on knowing about the development of women is through Human Development Index (HDI). HDI

itself is the indicator that very essential to measure human development outcomes including women and men. The table below will show data about Human Development Index between men and women in Indonesia since the 2014-2017:

Table 4. 1 Human Development Index (2014 -2017)

Men				Women			
2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
73,36	73,58	74,26	74,85	66,27	66,98	67,44	68,08

(Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017)

The table 4.1 above shows that from 2014-2017, the percentage of HDI in Indonesia between women and men has increased from year to year. Despite an increase in each year, the development gap between men and women is still the main problem because of the unbalanced percentage of women only reaching an average of 68.00 and men reaching 75.00. Besides, to calculate the gap between men and women can be seen with more specific calculations, namely using the Gender Development Index (GDI). GDI is the same index of HDI, but this GDI further explains the index of inequality in achievement between men and women to analyze the Human development index of women are lower, in the table below:

Table 4. 2 Gender Development Index (2014 -2017)

Index of Gender development	2014	2015	2016	2017
	90,34	91,03	90,82	90,96

(Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017)

Base on the table 4.2 above, shows that the index of gender development since 2014-2017 considered high and the index itself will also influence the index of human development HDI because gender equality occurs when HDI and IPG are comparable, but the latest data above shows that during the 2014-2017, the index of gender development increases which in 2017 holds the highest percentage that gets 90, 96. From this, it can be concluded that until 2017 the problem of development inequalities between men and women is still ongoing in Indonesia. based on HDI and GDI data that have been attached by the author, the index of women always low. Then, if we look at to the development process in Indonesia can said that the process of human development is still far from success. This is due to the inability of Indonesia to overcome the human development gap which in this case women always get the lowest

percentage. Therefore, to support and prove the data that why women in Indonesia can be suitable targets for obtaining gender-based development assistance from Australia, the authors will provide several data and also case examples that will address that women in Indonesia are still marginalized and poor in several sectors such as education, employment and also for salary. Here are explanations in each of these sectors:

A. Education

Education is an essential field for women because education is the first phase that can determine sustainability in the future, especially in developing insights and to pursue their career in workforce. To find out the indicators in the quality of development in the field of education, the author will provide data on Expected Years by Schooling and the average length of school. First, Expected years by schooling is to calculate the education of the population from the age of above 7 years, where the expected years by schooling will illustrate the success of education development in the short term. The following is the data for expected years by schooling, between women and man from 2014-2017:

Table 4. 3 Expected Years by Schooling (2014-2017)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Men	12,37	12,68	12,67	12,78
Women	12,40	12,42	12,79	12,93

(Kemenppa, 2017,p. 53)

Based on the table 4.3 show that, in 2017 Expected Years by Schooling of women were 12, 93 years. Achievements for women are slightly above men as 12, 78 years old. By looking at this achievement, Expected Years by Schooling for men and women in Indonesia can be said to be equal. However, in the calculation in the field of education expected years by Schooling also need to see developments in the average length of school. Both of these indicators are indicators that are related to each other which will illustrate the success of educational development. Here is the data Development of Average School Length, between women and men from 2014-2017:

Table 4. 4 Average Length of School (2014-2017)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Man	8,24	8,35	8,41	8,56

Women	7,23	7,35	7,50	7,65
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(Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017)

As explained by the writer that between expected years by schooling and average length school is related to each other. If in the average length of school by gender is an index that will explain the average length of school calculated from the population aged 25 years and over. From table 4, 4 it can be seen that on average men get 1, 5 years longer compared to women. This can be seen in the latest data in 2017, where men were educated 8, 56 while women were only 7, 65. In other words, women in Indonesia on average had education on the seventh grade or only in junior high school. The difference in achievement of school years between men and women is influenced by several things such as patriarchal culture that still exist in Indonesia, It causes women to be more marginalized than men. Cultural factors are closely related to economic factors where families with the low economies tend to prioritize men in terms of education, besides of that with the assumption that he will become the leader of the family in the future and women will only serve their life in domestic role (Kemenppa, 2017). In addition, there are also problems of early marriage that develop in Indonesia. According to the UNICEF Indonesia report that Indonesia ranks seventh in the global top ten with the highest absolute numbers of child Marriage that around the 1,349,000 girls married before the age of 18. Some 300,000 of them married before turning 16 (Unicef Indonesia, 2016). It is related that, the problem of early marriage is also become the part of social construction that has developed and exist in a community like west java where women in their area are forced to marry by parents because of the fear of adultery (Cambridge University , 2018). Thus, the problem of patriarchal culture and early marriage will always make women marginalized.

B. Employment

In this aspect of employment also become the essential aspect that will supporting the survival of life for women. Basically, based on the Gender Development Index in the employment sector will always compare the percentage between men and women in labor force which the report on 2017, shows that the rate between women and men still face a gap which according to Labor Force Participation Rate . The percentage of men is 82, 51

and women only get 50, 89 percent (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2018). From the data of Labor Force Participation Rate, it can be said that women in Indonesia still marginalized to access employment in labor where women still get the lowest percentage. However, there is also the data about participation women's access to politics. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics from 2014-2017, the women's involvement in the parliament is consider stable from 2014-2017 which is during that years women gets 17, 03 percent (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017). Furthermore, the involvement of women in the formal workforce. Formal labor is a type of work whose employment status is attempted such as labor and employees. Here is the data of the involvement of women in the percentage of formal workers, between men and women from 2015 - 2017:

Table 4. 5 Formal Labor (2015-2017)

	2015	2016	2017
Men	44,89	45,05	45,66
Women	37,78	38,16	38,63

(Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017)

Based on table 4.5, it can be seen that the percentage for formal labor by gender still shows the gap between men and women where the percentage for women is only 38, 63 and the percentage for men is 45, 66. Beside of that, there is also the percentage of Half Unemployment Rate by Sex. Half Unemployment Rate is a job that has normal working hours of less than 35 hours a week. This proportion is useful for reference in order to increase the level of utilizes, uses and productivity of workers. The following is data Half Unemployment Rate by Sex:

Table 4. 6 Half Unemployment Rate (2015-2017)

	2015	2016	2017
Men	8.43	7.63	7.46
Women	8.57	7.50	7.71

(Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017)

According to table 4.6, it can be seen that the level of difference between half unemployed men and women did not appear to be a significant difference in which percentage in women only decreased in 2016, namely the percentage of 7.50 while the percentage in men was 7.63. Basically, one of the obstacles for women is not being able

to work optimally because there is insufficient information about women's productivity in the labor market. The role of women who are developing in Indonesia is that women only work in domestic such as being a housewife and the role of women in a family always depends their life on her husband. From that social construction it becomes an obstacle for women to be able to work optimally in the workforce.

C. Salary

Beside the inequality in the field of employment, disparities also occur in the field of work salaries. Related to this, the following are data on Average Salary of Workers in a Month between women and man (in thousand rupiahs), 2014-2017:

Table 4. 7 Average Salary of Workers in a Month (in thousand rupiahs) (2014-2017)

	2014	2015	2016
Men	1868,2	1944,3	2435,6
Women	1490,2	1675,3	1977,2

(Kemenppa, 2017,p. 54)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the gap that occurs between men and women does not only take place in the field of employment but also in labor wages. in this case women are still part of the marginalized, that the average wages of workers in a month women only gets 1977, 2 compared to the man that gets 2435, 6. This gender discrimination in the labor market, especially in the field of wages, is caused by women themselves where in terms of education and competency women have a low percentage, it will also affect salary wages for women. Therefore, there is a need for efforts and policies in various aspects both economic and non-economic, such as improving the quality of women's human resources through empowering women in terms of education and skills that will help to reduce the problem of inequality in the economic field.

Several data that above already prove that, the condition of women in Indonesia still marginalized and poor. It can be seen in HDI that women's have lower percentage and also the percentage of HDI and GDI still create inequality. Beside of that, it also can be seen social injustice against women still arise from the many aspect such as education, employment access and also salary. Actually, among those of aspect is related is other where if the education low it

also can influence the opportunity to getting jobs and also to get salary. Moreover, as we can see in table 4.4 in the aspect of education access, women still get low percentage. Then, in the aspect of employment and wages women also still get lower percentage. Therefore, through the gender-based development assistance program provided by Australia it is very relevant to be implemented in Indonesia where the condition of women deserves to receive development assistance from Australia especially in 2014- 2017.

Conclusion

This research has proven that Australia's decision to input gender aspect on development assistance to Indonesia from 2014- 2017, is caused by internal and external factor. Before of that, Australia as a developed country that has a role to helping developing to providing official development assistance (ODA) like give development aid to Indonesia. Besides as developed country, Australian also has a national identity as the country that highly upholds the value of equal roles between men and women. Its national identity also influence Australian foreign policy, where Australia always focuses to overcome human development issue in international arena. Australia foreign policy toward gender equality in international arena was begin on the 2011, Australia has established an ambassador for women and girls that have a responsibility to promote gender equality in the international arena and to help women get a stronger voice. Then, Australia also was focus on investing the priority areas such as gender equality and women empowerment in the development assistance. Besides, Australia also has committed to increasing human rights in foreign policy white paper 2017, by implement gender equality programs. Australia believe that gender equality can create the stability and prosperity, it caused by all of human being must treated equally that it can prevent several potential conflict and poverty. Through this assumption it always made Australia prioritizing gender equality in the all aspect such as in the foreign policy, economic relations, development program and also a corporate operation that will promote in women in leadership work.

As the internal and external factors that influence Australia on inputs gender aspect on development assistance. The internal factors is caused by gender equality is part of shared value that underlies foreign policy and development cooperation. This has been proven by the author by providing various kinds of Australia foreign policy that always prioritizing gender equality and women's empowerment. It can be seen that in 2011, Australia established ambassadors for women and girls that has a purpose to help women in the world to get a strong voice. Continued

In 2014, Australia was reshaping their aid policy which is input Investment Priority on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment that will be included to become one of priority investment areas in Australian aid program. In 2015, Australia government was Established Gender Equality Fund, where the purpose of this fund to increase the quality of work in gender equality and women's program in the aid program. In 2016, Australia was release Gender Equality and Women Empowerment's Strategy that in this strategy will explain the priorities, implementation and an approach to work on gender equality. Then in 2017, Gender Equality become part of main focuses on Australian Foreign Policy White Paper that Australia also ensures that gender equality will be involved in foreign policy because it can increase prosperity and stability. In the same years also Australia was created Permanent Mission on United Nations Human Rights Council (UNCHR), Australia makes gender equality as part of the pillar and priority in interacting with the international world particularly to advance in gender equality in the world. In addition, Australia also underlies gender equality in development cooperation where Australia will focus on integrating gender equality in all work of sector that 80 percent of investment regardless of the objectives to effectively addressing gender equality issue in the implementation.

External factor that influence Australia the decision to input gender aspect on development assistance toward Indonesia, it caused by the conditions of women in Indonesia that still marginalized and poor. It is related that, the data on Human development index (HDI), the percentage of women still low. Besides that, it can also be proven by a development program that women often marginalized such as in the labor force, education and salary. However, women in Indonesia shows its advancement in the parliament 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 still marginalized and poor. Therefore, through the gender-based development assistance program provided by Australia it is very relevant to be implemented in Indonesia where the condition of women deserves to receive development assistance from Australia especially in 2014- 2017.

This study concludes that ,the author has provided evidence to answer Research question in Chapter I where the author has answered the research question and has also attached data in Chapter IV. The author hopes that the development assistance provided by Australia to Indonesia can continue to develop, especially in terms of human development. Because development assistance that focus to focus on gender equality can effectively help Indonesia reduce social

problem such as poverty and social injustice. Then, if development in all sector area are overcome, it can increase prosperity and reduce poverty in Indonesia.

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