

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

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 have 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 have a close relationship with Australia is Indonesia.

Indonesia is a developing country that also has 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 becomes the reason why Indonesia has implemented gender mainstreaming and human development in its national development. Indonesia believes 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 becomes the donor. As the donor country, Australia has a role to help providing development assistance and Indonesia as developing country becomes 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 beginning, Australian aid only focused on the several aspect of development. 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, health and social welfare in Indonesia.

Development 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 crated wants to analyze the factors that influence Australia's decisions input gender aspect in development assistance to Indonesia.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background of the problem that described above, the problems in writing this thesis can be formulated in a question as follows:

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

C. Theoretical Framework

To examine the factor that influences Australia decision on inputs gender on its development assistance toward Indonesia. The author will analyze by using the Constructivism, the concept of National interest and aid for trade. Besides that, to understand more about Australia's decision for involving gender aspect on development assistance the author also uses the concept of gender and development.

1. Constructivism

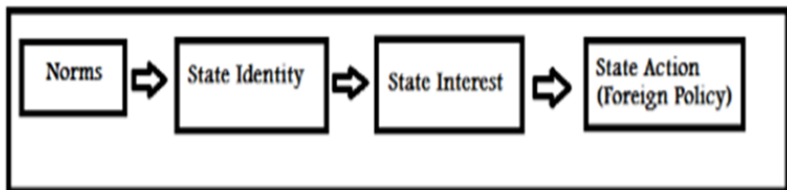
Constructivist is part of a critical theory that concerned with the impact of the idea and focuses on how the interest and identities of nation state as part of result of a certain historical process. It related with one of the expert on constructivism that is Alexander Wendt. According to Wendt constructivism 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

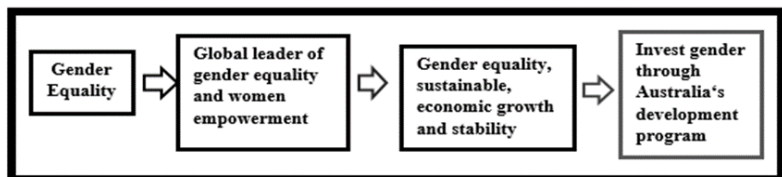
international interactions which Wendt define identity as the “*property of intentional actors that generates motivational and behavioral dispositions*” and which is rooted in their “*self-understanding*.” However, Wendt also emphasizes the self- understanding of the construction. It also depends on 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



Source: (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.

2. Gender and Development

Gender and development is a concept that has a relationship with each other. It 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 important 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 known the concept of gender which is based on the book *Gender and Politics* “*the concept of gender refers to the social construction on the role, 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 depended 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.

Even though, 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 where the condition of women still handled by social construction of the society. Then, as the concept of development that is referred to the process of social change in the aspect of poverty reduction and social injustice. Through the development process indirectly it can be part of tools to create social change that can help and make women's life 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.

D. Hypothesis

Australia input gender aspects on development assistance policy toward Indonesia because:

1. Gender equality is part of the shared value that underlies foreign policy and development cooperation in Australia.
2. The condition of women in Indonesia is still marginalized group and poor.

E. Purpose of Writing

1. To understand Australian development assistance and the implementation to Indonesia.
2. To understand Australia's concern on gender issue and to know the strategy of Australian to overcome gender issue in Indonesia
3. To analyze the factor that influence Australia input gender aspect on development assistance toward Indonesia.

F. Research Methodology

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

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

G. The Scope of Research

In this research, the writers focus more on the topic research which means there is a time limitation on the research that was conducted. For the scope of research, it was started in 1890 when the development of women movement in Australia emerge. This undergraduate thesis also needed to give the limitation of the data that will be used. As for the scope of research will be started on 2014 -2017, because it showed the beginning of Australia focus to overcome gender issue in its development assistance to Indonesia.

H. System of Writing

This thesis will consist of five chapters, and an explanation of each chapter will be described in detail in the sub-chapters. This case is described in detail in chapter I as a case of trying to write a coherent and systematic paper. The research outline is as follows:

CHAPTER I describe the background of the problem, research questions, theoretical framework, hypothesis, research objectives, research methodology, the scope of research and writing system.

CHAPTER II this chapter will explain the history of Australian development assistance and implementation development assistance to Indonesia.

CHAPTER III this chapter will explain about the social construction of the development of gender equality and its foreign policy in Australia.

CHAPTER IV this chapter will explain the proof of the hypothesis which will explain the reason for Australia in input gender aspect on development assistance toward Indonesia.

CHAPTER V this chapter contains the conclusions of all the explanations that have been presented in the previous chapter.