



Towards Planet 50:50: Gender Equality by 2030 in Indonesia

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This study analyzes the readiness of the Indonesian people to reach the United Nations 'Planet 50:50 Gender Equality in 2030' target, using government support. A qualitative approach was used to assess the problem, with secondary data as the primary source. The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a forum to get clarification and input from experts and observers of gender equality in Indonesia. Secondary data and recapitulations of FGD results were analyzed, using narrative descriptive analysis. Research results show that: (1) Discrimination against Indonesian women will continue, especially in the public and government spheres. Opportunities for women to fill strategic positions are still marked by close competition with men. (2) Violence against women continues to increase from year to year. Even if there is a decrease in the number or percentage, it does not mean that cases of violence against women have begun to decrease. However, there are still many unreported cases. Reported cases are just the tip of the iceberg. (3) Women's participation has not fulfilled the 30% quota in parliament, despite the government's affirmative action policy which requires each political party to include 30% of candidates for legislative positions. In reality, only 20% was reached in the 2019 elections. The ideals of the Indonesian people towards Planet 50:50 Gender Equality in 2030 still have to pass through a long and winding road, due to various factors. There continues to be much confusion in the community in even understanding gender issues, and so Gender Mainstreaming Programs (PUG) still experience many obstacles. Likewise, various government policies relating to gender equality, which eliminate discrimination, minimize violence against women and



children, as well as affirmative action policies encouraging a 30% quota for women in parliament, still face obstacles. Thus, their achievement has not been maximized.

Key words: *Planet 50:50, Gender Equality, Discrimination, Violence against women, Women's participation.*

Introduction

'Planet 50-50 by 2030' is a United Nations (UN) campaign. It has a vision and mission for equalizing women's and men's rights in all aspects of life, without reducing norms and nature as to women, for 2030. At the September 2015 UN forum in New York, all member countries together with UN Women launched Planet 50:50 by 2030, namely gender equality, 50:50. The conference also campaigned for the "He for She" movement, to expand the commitment of men who provide security and comfort to women, thus gaining access to health, education, and the economy. Therefore, all communities must bring Indonesian women to Planet 50:50. It means bringing women up to equality with men, so that it is no longer like today where women have 30% and men have 70%.

Looking back in history, the equality of men and women has developed widely as an issue in Europe, and continues to roll to America and Asia, including Indonesia. The struggle and demands of women's aspirations in the Dutch Colonial Government finally allowed women like Rasuna Said, SK Trimurti and others to become members of parliament (Volksraad). After Indonesia gained independence, the Convention on Women's Political Rights was established in the Sukarno era, through Law No. 68 in 1958. The era of President Soeharto ratified the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (Rodi, 2009) (Cho, 2014; Englehart & Miller, 2014) through UN no. 7 of 1984.

The ratification of the UN convention opened the way for women to take part and actualize their potential and strength in various aspects of development. Other conventions were made by the International Labor Organization (ILO), namely ILO Convention No. 100 on equal remuneration for male and female workers, in work of equal value. ILO Convention No. 111 addressed discrimination in employment and occupational/professional opportunities.

The 1945 Constitution guarantees the gender equality of men and women, Article 27 paragraph (1) (An et al., 2013) provides: "All citizens are at the same position in law and government and are obliged to uphold the law and government with no exception." The representation of women in decision-making institutions in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches is a constitutional right mandated in Article 28 A of the 1945 Constitution.



Article 28 H states that "Every person has the right to get special facilities and treatment to obtain equal opportunities and benefits to achieve equality and justice ". This Constitution is the basis of the policy for requiring 30% of women in parliament, but it is still at the stage of 'parliamentary candidates', not 'becoming a member of parliament'. Every candidate must fight hard and smart in a political market. Heads of state and government attended the General Assembly of the UN in September 2015 in New York. They established 'Sustainability Development Goals' (SDGs) whose fifth objective is 'achieving the targets of gender equality and women's empowerment' (Ferranti, 2019) (Müller, 2015) (Gupta & Vegelin, 2016) (McInnes, 2018).

To support this, one of the UN agencies, UN Women, included Indonesia as the champion of 10 countries that were prepared to go to '50:50 Planet gender equality in 2030'. This era of SDGs, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, together with Ministries/Institutions and Provincial Governments and District/City Governments, no longer think the quota of 30% women and 70% men in political positions and decision making will suffice. Rather they are moving towards the paradigm of gender equality, in receiving and achieving benefits and opportunities in various fields of development.

This study aims to analyze the readiness of the Indonesian people to reach Planet 50:50 Gender Equality in 2030, based on government policy support.

Method

The approach used in assessing the problem is qualitative. It uses secondary data as the primary source. Group Discussion Focus (FGD) is the forum for getting clarification and input from experts and observers of gender equality in Indonesia. FGDs have been held a total of three times and once nationally, at a seminar. Data obtained from secondary data search and recapitulation of FGD results were analyzed using narrative descriptive analysis.

Results and Discussion

Discrimination against Women and Gender Equality

Discrimination refers to services that are unfair to specific individuals, where these services are based on characteristics represented by the individual. Other discrimination includes behaviour, based on differences in the categorization created by nature or society, which has nothing to do with the ability of the individual or his services" (Bobbitt-Zeher, 2011) (Stamarski & Son Hing, 2015).

Discrimination against women is found in various spheres of community life in Indonesia; for example, in the family, public, politics, government, and economy. In the family environment, male domination is still very pronounced for Indonesian people who slowly



adhere to patriarchal culture. Decision-making as to whether a wife can work outside the home, run for legislative membership, continue her education until pregnancy, may again be in the hands of her husband. The mismatch between the desires of men (husbands) with the actions taken by women (wives) often triggers the emergence of domestic violence. Home work such as cooking and washing is synonymous with women's work, so women who work (help families in making a living) outside the home bear a double burden. Men are stigmatized as breadwinners. They must get special treatment from their wives and children, for example, in eating and distribution of food rations. Much confusion in the community in even understanding gender issues remains, and so Gender Mainstreaming Programs (PUG) still experience many obstacles.

The issue of gender inequality is very complex and has never been considered a problem. Until now, differences in the position of women and men can still be found, not least in government, and also in private institutions. Especially in terms of leadership, women are still below the number of men who act as leaders. This is proven by the Gender Gap Index (IKG) (Fithriyah, 2017) covered by Kompas print media on 31 August 2017. It showed that Indonesia is ranked 105 out of 188 countries in the world. One of the ratings is judged by the number of women in seats in parliament. Formal and informal labour force participation is still minimal.

In the public and government spheres, opportunities for women to fill strategic positions is still subject to their competing with men. At the ministerial level, for example, among the 46 ministries in the Jokowi cabinet and Jusuf Kalla, only eight were filled by women, even though that number has been considered exceptional compared to the previous President/cabinet era. In fact, in the new era of Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin (2019-2024), among 34 ministers, the female representation dropped to five people. This shows that the road to the 50:50 Planet of gender equality in Indonesia in 2030 is still very far away.

Figure 1. Jokowi – Ma’ruf Amin Cabinet 2019-2024



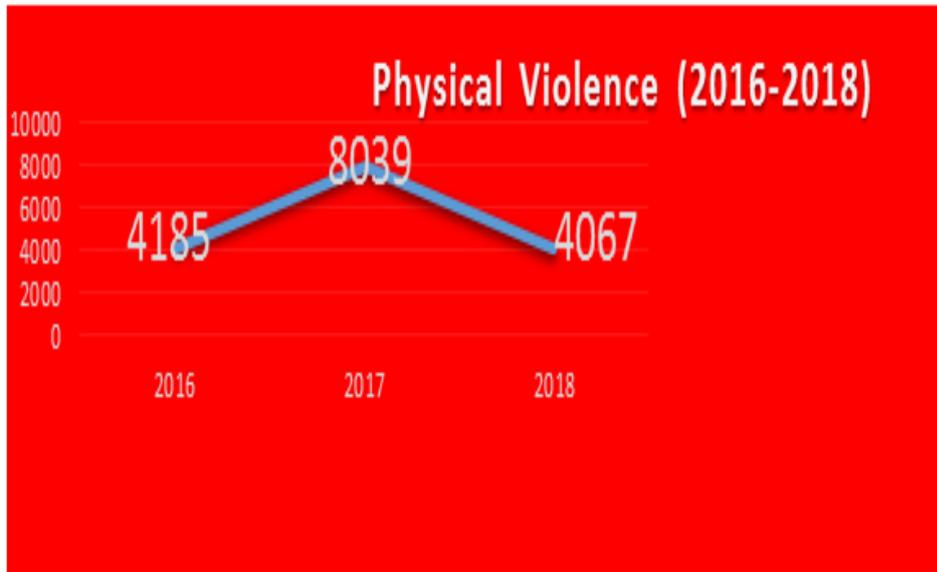
The kelurahan level is the lowest level of government in urban areas such as DKI. The number of women is also small. The total number of female heads of villages in DKI Province, out of 267 community leaders, is 20%. It is still low compared to the number of male heads of villages, amounting to 80% according to the government website (data.jakarta.go.id, accessed on 7 November, 2017 at 14.50 WIB).

Violence against Women and Children

Violence against women is any action that results in misery or suffering to women physically, sexually, or psychologically, including the threat of individual acts, arbitrary coercion, or deprivation of liberty, in public or otherwise in the environment (Garcia-Moreno & Stöckl, 2016) (Walker & Conte, 2018).

Violence against women in Indonesia is still relatively high. During 2017, there were 348,000 cases of violence against women, who were dominated by domestic violence and harassment in the cyber world (Eva Fitira - detikNews, accessed on Monday 22 October 2018, at 16:20). Rates of violence against women, and also violence against children, tend to increase every year. These figures are only the tip of the iceberg.

Picture 2. Data on 2016-2018 Physical Violence



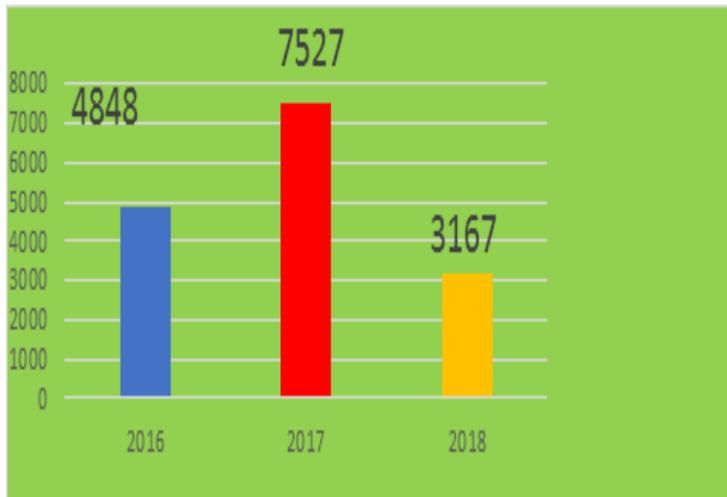
Source: 2018 KPPPA Simponi Data

The data shows violence against women peaked in 2017, and in 2018 there was a decline. However, this number is still significant and should not be allowed by the government and the community because it could again boom.

Domestic violence is the highest form of violence against women and can be physical, psychological, or economic. Within the category of sexual abuse, rape is the most common, including marital rape. Since 2004 it has been recognized in article 8a of the Elimination of Domestic Violence Act (UU PKKDRT no. 23/2004).

Although it is clear that the PKKDRT Law no. 23/2004 is a big step forward, its implementation still faces many challenges. Cultural and structural factors are so strong, complementary, and pervasive within the heart of Indonesian society, both individually and institutionally.

Figure 3. Sexual abuse data 2016-2018



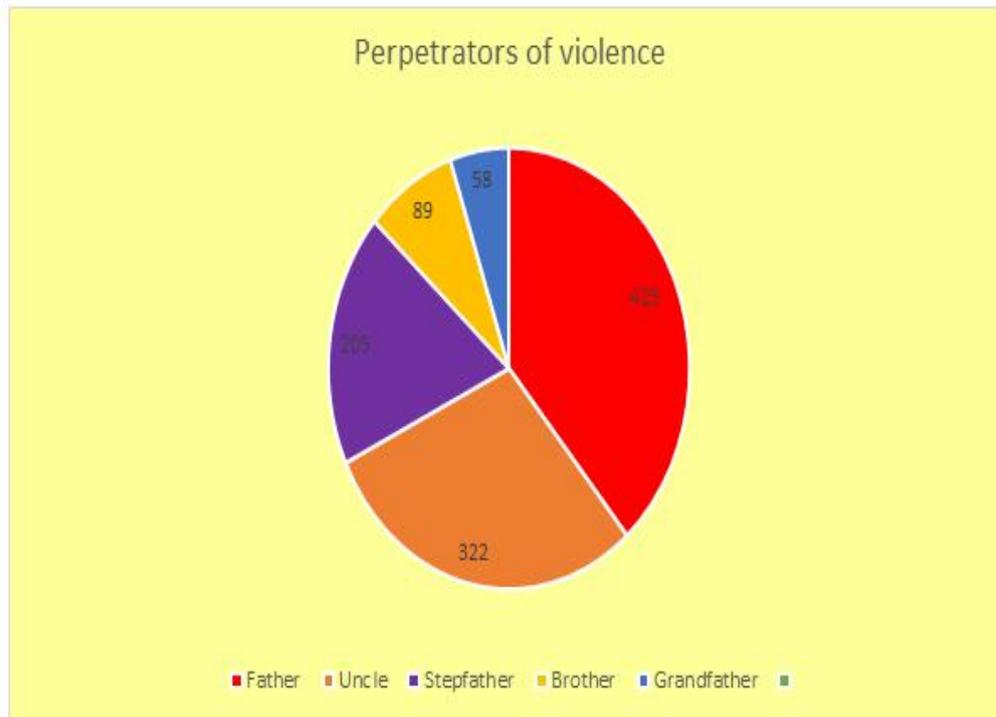
Source: 2018 KPPPA Simponi Data

In its annual report, Komnas Perempuan recorded 348,446 cases of violence against women handled during 2017. In 2016 there were 259,150 cases of abuse. However, according to Komnas Perempuan's Commissioner, Mariana Amiruddin, this data cannot only be seen as an increase in the amount of violence. Rather it is an increase in reporting, and an increase in the number of victims who dare to report on various abuses. One that stands out or becomes a particular focus is the emergence of incest (incest: sex with parents or biological families) as a separate form of reported violence. The perpetrators are fathers or uncles.

According to the National Commission on Violence Against Women, in 2017 there were higher rates of violence against girls compared to 2016, amounting to 2,227 cases. In 2016, there were 1,799 cases. Of those 2017 cases of abuse, 1,200 incest cases were reported.

Meanwhile, throughout 2017 there were more than 5,000 cases of violence against wives reported to government agencies such as the police or service providers such as hospitals. Also, more 2,000 cases of dating violence were reported. In incest cases, the highest number of perpetrators included biological fathers (425), uncles (322), stepfathers (205), biological brothers (89), and biological grandfathers (58), while the highest number of sexual offenders in the private sphere were most often boyfriends (1,528 people) and husbands (192). (KOMNAS Women and Children, 2018).

Figure 4. Perpetrators of violence



Data Sources: KOMNAS Women and Children, 2018

The incest data came from the public who reported it. This shows that the community can now say what has been considered taboo. This is a severe problem because the public has dared to report it. The courage of the public in reporting this also shows that the community ‘feels safe, trusting, in the institutions receiving the complaint’.

Various forms of violence against women are emerging again in the family environment. The Indonesian State categorized it as ‘Emergency Violence of Women and Children’. Where people want to complain and which party is most competent to deal with the problem of women's violence, are issues. The police, as a law enforcement agency, is often constrained in revealing cases of violence against women and/or domestic violence as a crime. Evidence escapes, and perpetrators and victims choose to cover up the events they have experienced, because of taboos or fear of the public entering into the private sphere of the husband, wife or family.

We need an institution that is genuinely able to conduct advocacy, education, and outreach to the community, to avoid violence against women and children. During this time, Komnas Perempuan is one of the most competent parties to carry out this task. But in reality it still faces various technical obstacles. Legal protection and service institutions under the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in different regions do not function



effectively. Many aspects must be addressed, especially prioritizing the ratification of the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women.

Women's Participation in Politics and Government

Several international regulations and conventions have protected the right of women to participate actively in politics, but this is not easy to realize. We cannot ignore that patriarchal hegemony has shaped a political image that tends to masculinity. Characteristics often associated with masculinity, such as virility, firmness, courage, power, independence, and physical strength, are very important in dealing with politics (Djelantik, 2009). Regardless of the progress thus far, it must be recognized that patriarchal culture has not been eliminated from modern society (Darwin, 1999).

The discourse of increasing women's representation in parliament is part of the agenda for gender equality and justice throughout the world, as well as Indonesia specifically. The peculiar number of men and women in parliament is allegedly one factor in the absence of a gender-equitable legal infrastructure. Thus, increasing the representation of women in parliament is expected to balance the political process within the parliamentary body. It will also minimize gender bias in what parliament licenses. However, if observed further, the problem regarding female participation in politics, especially women's representation in parliament, is not only a matter of quantity but also the quality of women politicians. This certainly concerns how women politicians who sit in parliament can be sensitive and responsive to gender issues, so that they can fight for this and produce fair legal outcomes.

Philip J. Vermonte, a CSIS researcher had the theme "Politics and the Status of Women as Other" in 2014. He stated three problems of women's representation in politics in Indonesia. First is the relationship between women and the party itself, which is still lame so that democracy is unhealthy. Second, the internal quality of the party influences recruitment, selection, and the regeneration of politicians. Third, the quality of individual politicians is still low (Nataresmi, 2014).

One effort to increase women's participation occurred through laws and regulations that can guarantee increased representation of women in national parliamentary (DPR) seats. (Khofifah Indar Parawansa, 1987). This was formulated in several provisions. Law Number 31 of 2002 concerns Political Parties. Law Number 12 of 2003 concerns General Elections. Law Number 2 of 2008 relates to Political Parties. Law Number 10 of 2008 concerns the General Election of Members of the People's Legislative Assembly, and Regional People's Legislative Assembly. It also regulated the 2009 elections. (Sali Susiana, 2014).

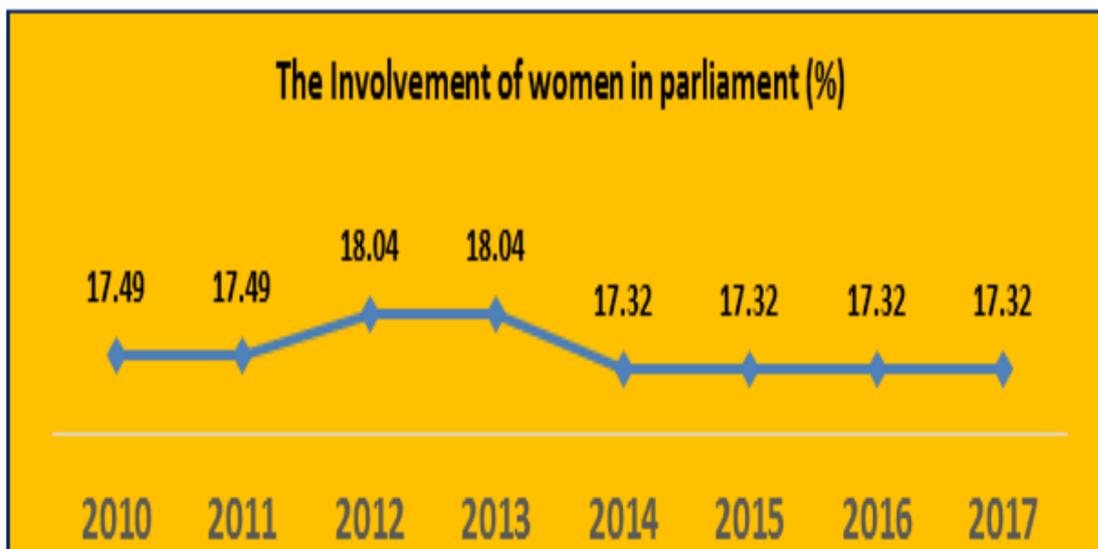
UN No. 2 of 2008 contains a policy that requires political parties to include a minimum of 30% female representation in their central establishment and management. This figure is based on UN research, which states that a minimum amount of 30 percent allows for a change and has an impact on the quality of decisions taken in public institutions (Sali Susiana, 2014).

Law No. 10 of 2008 emphasized that political parties could only participate after including at least 30% women in the management of political parties at the central level.

Another rule is to apply a 'zipper' system. For every three prospective candidates, there must be at least one woman. This provision is contained in Article 55 paragraph (2) of Law No. 10 of 2008. These two policies aim to avoid the dominance of one sex in the political institutions that formulate public plans.

Various policies have been rolled out to support the struggle of women to penetrate parliamentary seats. Yet in fact the acquisition of women's positions has not been able to reach 30%. In the 1999 election, women obtained 44 of 8.8 percent of the DPR seats. This proportion increased by 47.7 percent to 61 people in the 2004 elections, a share of 11.82 percent. In the last four elections, women's representation was highest in 2009, with 17.86 percent. Unfortunately, in 2014-2019, the number of women who became members of the DPR dropped to 97 people or 17.32 percent of the total members of the DPR RI, which amounted to 560 people.

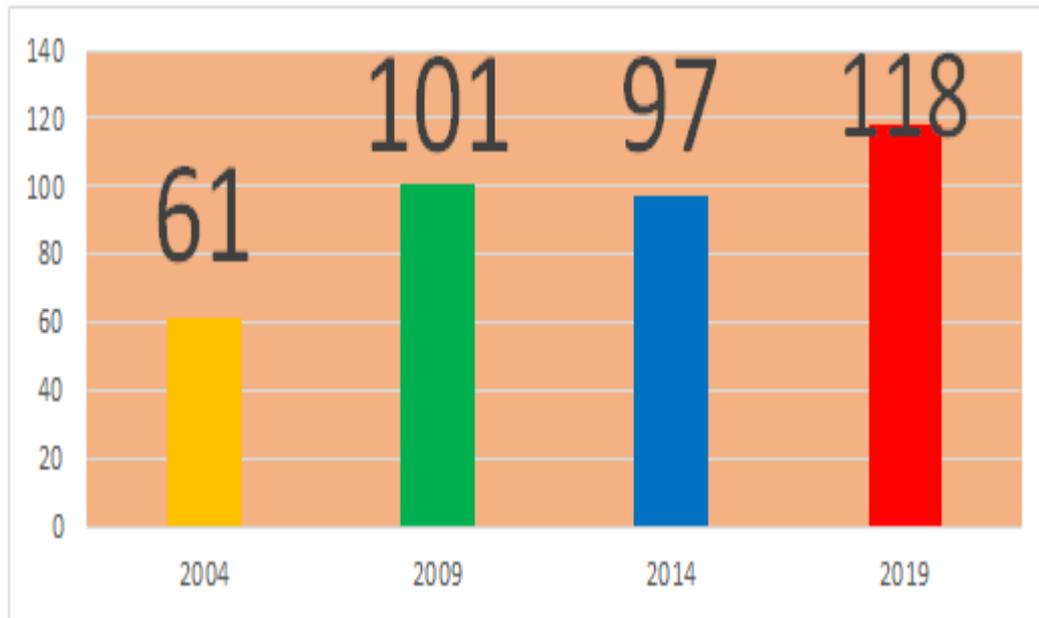
Picture 3. Trend of Women's Engagement in Parliament in 2010-2017



Source: Gender-based Human Profile.

The cumulative number of women involved in parliament as DPR members, from one general election to the next, can be seen in this picture:

Figure 4. Acquisition of seats for members of the DPR RI from year to year



Source : KPU Lampung Tengah

The data shows an insignificant increase over 5 years. The struggle of women to get seats in the DPR from the 2014 election to the 2019 election, ranges from 3.18%. If it is predicted that in the election of 2024, there will be an increase of 5%, then in 2030 women will only reach 30%. Thus, the dream of achieving the Planet 50:50 Gender Equality goal, in terms of women's representation in parliament, has not yet been realized.

Conclusion

Based on the above:

1. Discrimination against Indonesian women continues, especially in the public and government spheres. Opportunities for women to fill strategic positions are still lessened by women having to compete closely with men.
2. Violence against women, including girls, continues to increase annually. Even if there is a decrease in the number or percentage, it does not mean that cases of violence against women have begun to decrease. Furthermore, there are still many unreported cases; these figures are just the tip of a hidden iceberg. The still rampant cases of female abuse prove that the position of women in the family remains that of subordination.



3. Women's participation in filling seats in parliament, especially in the Central House of Representatives, has not fulfilled the 30% quota. That is despite the government issuing an affirmative action policy, which requires each political party to include women as 30% of candidates on each list of candidates for the legislature. But in reality, only reached 20% was reached in the 2019 elections.

Therefore, the ideals of the Indonesian people towards Planet 50:50 Gender Equality in 2030 still have to go a long and winding road, due to various factors. Much confusion in the community in even understanding gender issues remains, and so PUG still experiences many obstacles. Likewise, various policies issued by the government relating to gender equality, eliminating discrimination, minimizing violence against women and children, as well as affirmative policies to encourage the fulfilment of 30% quota of women in parliament, still face obstacles, so that their achievements have not been maximized.



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