

Aceh, Indonesia and the World (Tues 13:30, SSS005)

Chair: Edward Aspinall

Title: Islamising Bylaws (Qanuns): The Ulama and the Implementation of Shari`A in Aceh
Presenter: Salim, Arskal

This paper will discuss the role of the Acehnese ulama who have regained political authority after special autonomy was re-established for Aceh province in 1999. As the prerogatives of the Acehnese ulama in the formation of Islamic bylaws are acknowledged, the Islamisation process in Aceh almost reached a final stage to realize an Islamic territory within the secular state of Indonesia. This paper discusses the legal and political dissonance in the implementation of shari`a, describing how the local enactment of shari`a rules in Aceh has largely restricted individual rights not only by ruling out the kind of ideological freedom but also by defining these rights according to the ulama's understanding of tolerable conduct and communal identity.

Title: Aceh Policy Development under the Habibie Presidency
Presenter: Miller, Michelle

This paper examines the Habibie administration's changing Aceh policy approach within the context of Indonesia's early transition from authoritarian rule. Although a large body of literature has sought to understand what has been happening in Aceh since the fall of Suharto, these works have tended to focus on Aceh developments since the start of Abdurrahman Wahid's presidency, often overlooking the important decision-making processes under Habibie's presidency that provided political contextual foundations for future Aceh policy choices. This paper explores the forces within the Habibie administration that informed decisions about Aceh to explain Jakarta's gradual shift from a 'persuasive' to a more 'persuasive' approach in dealing with Aceh's contemporary conflict.

Title: Helsinki Aceh Peace Process
Presenter: Kingsbury, Damien

2005 has seen arguably the most serious attempt to find a political solution to Aceh's long-running separatist conflict. While the 2004 Tsunami has been popularly seen as the catalyst for the peace talks conducted under the auspices of the Crisis Management Initiative in Helsinki, planning for them actually began in October 2004, and subsequent discussion has focused primarily on longer term economic and political issues, rather than those immediately connected to this natural disaster. This paper intends to chart the development of the 2005 peace talks, explaining how the talks developed and why, and to consider their likely outcome.

Title: The Week of Culture: Arts in the 2004 Political Campaign in Aceh
Presenter: Amir, Iwan Dzulvan

Despite the law that forbid the government from using State facilities and funding for election campaign purposes, the Governor of Aceh had been using cultural events to implicitly support the President's campaign in the region. However, things did not go as planned as there are limitations to the use of cultural symbolism in political activities. This presentation will examine historical precedence of the use of arts in Acehnese politics and compare them with the contemporary election year of 2004.

Boundaries, Migration and Foreign Policy (Mon 13:00, SSS005)

Chair: Liz Morrell

Title: Migration to Papua: A History of the Effects on the Indonesian Province Since 1963

Presenter: Upton, Stuart

Since the transfer of power from the Dutch to Indonesia in 1963 there has been a demographic transformation in Papua, with the 2000 census figures indicating that more than a third of the population are immigrants, with double this figure in urban areas. The importance of this demographic shift for the indigenous people of the province can be seen in the ways in which activists, NGOs and media reports describe the separatist/independence movement, with the issue of ethnic relations regarded almost overwhelmingly as a cause of tension and a negative for indigenous people. However, these views are rarely based on evidence, partly due to difficulties with access to the province. This paper will attempt to quantify and analyse the effects (social, political and economic) of this influx on the society historically using data from demographic surveys and censuses over the whole of this period.

Title: Maritime Boundary Delimitation Between Indonesia And Timor Leste: A Technical Perspective

Presenter: Arsana, I Made Andi

The 1999 referendum liberated East Timor, making it an independent country. As adjacent coastal states, Indonesia and Timor Leste are currently faced with the challenge of delimitating their maritime boundaries. According to Indonesia's Department of Foreign Affairs, negotiations on this particular matter have yet to start. This paper aims to provide a preliminary study on how the delimitation of the Indonesia – East Timor maritime boundary could be achieved, focusing on its technical aspects. A number of alternative potential boundary alignments will be examined and analysed in the context of the maritime boundary negotiations between the two States. The paper concentrates on specific contextual issues around the definition of the maritime boundaries and explains associated technical terms.

Title: The Role of Public and Domestic Politics in Indonesia's Foreign Policy Making: Reflections on Indonesia's Response to the US Invasion into Afghanistan

Presenter: Dugis, Vinsensio

Indonesia's increasingly open and democratic political system since the departure of Soeharto has provided ample opportunity for the public to engage in discussions of many of government policies including decision-making on foreign policy. This does not, however, necessarily lead to the effectiveness in government decision-making process. An examination on Indonesia's response to the US invasion into Afghanistan suggests that the public and domestic politics have not only resulted in uncertainty on the part of the government in formulating necessary responding policies, but have also placed the government in a situation where it is seen as indecisive. The paper argues that this affects long-term national interests.

Consuming Indonesia (Mon 13:00, SSS154)

Chair: Krishna Sen

Title: The "Invisible Fictions" of the Audience: The Construction of Television Viewership in the Competition Era of Private TV in Indonesian Between 2000-2004

Presenter: Ida, Rachmah

The influence and power of the capital holders, the so-called Indonesian 'media barons', is crucial in the post-Reformasi television industry. Ownership of private television companies is still concentrated in the hands of a few large companies, particularly players from the Soeharto's New Order regime. Business and politics are the cannot be separated when understanding the situation of the television industry in Indonesia: large corporations and government are the two influential bodies that significantly organise or create the television audience, whether as a citizenship or as a consumer of media. Ang (1991) states that a television audience only exists as an imaginary entity constructed from the interest of the institutions. Taking this cue, this paper interrogates how the Indonesian television audience is imagined and positioned by the private television institutions and the producers in the competition era of private television in Indonesia between 2000 and 2004. It aims to look at the discourses of how audience is positioned in relation to the television texts by the television institutions and their apparatuses using the case of the television drama (sinetron) audience as the context of discussion this study. More specifically, I look at how the television and the sinetron industries create their texts in relation to their view of the viewers.

Title: Tasikmalaya, West Java - Kota Puisi? A Case Study of Regional Literary Developments in West Java, Indonesia

Presenter: Campbell, Ian

In this paper focuses on the role of literary associations in developing and fostering Tasikmalaya's reputation as a 'kota puisi' or 'city of poetry', quite apart from its fame as the birthplace of many of Indonesia's dangdut singers. One of Indonesia's most prominent contemporary poets, Acep Zamzam Noor, is a driving force in these local literary developments, along with other colleagues in the Tasikmalaya literary association, Sanggar Sastra Tasik. The case study highlights the importance of considering literary developments in centres outside the national capital, Jakarta, as part of a thriving new national literary culture. The study draws upon material from a visit made in September/October 2004 to West Java when the author's own Indonesian language poetry was featured in a series of literary readings in four West Javanese cities, including Tasikmalaya.

Title: The Body Percussion Performing Arts in Aceh and the Diasporas: Pre- and Post-Tsunami

Presenter: Kartomi, Margaret

As the recent tsunami disaster emphasised, ancient cultural and physical links tie Aceh's fate to that of countries along the northern rim of the Indian Ocean. Rows of musician-dancers in parts of the Arab world from Iran, India and Malaysia to Aceh and West Sumatra, from Turkey to Morocco, sometimes accompany singing with polyrhythmic finger snapping and clapping. Body percussion reaches its peak of development in an Acehnese repertoire of solo and group-sung Muslim devotional and secular genres yet is virtually unknown elsewhere, except for the (seated) Gayo saman, Acehnese ratoh duek, (standing) seudati and Aneuk Jamèe phò dance forms appropriated and aestheticised by the Indonesian government from the 1970s. This paper traces the development of largely commercially-driven post-tsunami performances of new and old art forms in the growing Acehnese diasporas in Jakarta and Medan.

Economy 1 (Mon 13:00, SSS007)

Chair: Ross McLeod

Title: Politico-Business Relationships in Indonesia during the Post-crisis Era

Presenter: Lysaght, Georgia

This paper explores the nature of politico-business relationships after Indonesia's 1997 financial crisis as a result of International Monetary Fund (IMF)-intervention. The Fund implemented a Structural Adjustment Package (SAP) in Indonesia with the assumption that, by applying a series liberal economic reforms, the country would: one, emerge from the crisis successfully, and two, eventually function as a fully-fledged liberal economy run under a democratic system of government. The success of this goal is somewhat debatable. In 2005 it is apparent that the Fund-supported programs did not dissolve Indonesia's state-business framework, as originally anticipated. Current research indicates that, while a significant degree of political change and economic reform has indeed occurred in Indonesia, relationships between politics and business have survived- albeit in an altered manner.

Title: A Promising Nexus? Foreign Investment and Democracy in Indonesia

Presenter: Haymon, Kirsty

The aim of this paper is to investigate whether a third party, in this case multinational companies (MNCs), can provide a greater realm of opportunity for democratisation in developing countries. Current concerns that large conglomerates inevitably weaken governments, heighten inequality or restrict market diversity are largely unfounded. Such a pessimistic view of foreign investment is a dominant theme in academic literature. This literature claims that developing countries whose post-colonial politics was, for many years, strongly authoritarian can be attractive to profit driven multinational companies. The paper critiques this view and maintains that investing companies can provide an opportunity to develop infrastructure, improve the state's capacity to effectively deliver public services and regulate the environment.

Title: The Politics of Development Policy under Special Autonomy in Papua

Presenter: Wanggai, Velix

Indonesia is facing crucial political questions concerning national disintegration, separatism, and conflict. One of the crucial regions affected by these problems is Papua province. This paper will focus the process of policy formulation in Papua. It examines four case studies in Papua province during the period 1998 – 2006, namely the 2001 Special Autonomy policy law, regional development planning, regional budget policy, and economic local regulations (Peraturan Daerah Khusus, Perdasus). The paper asks whether special autonomy policy leads to poverty reduction in Papua.

Title: Smoking Money: Dreams, Debts, and Child Labour in the Tobacco Plantations of Lombok

Presenter: María Florencia Amigó

In the last fifteen years, tobacco plantations in Lombok have increasingly become a tempting alternative to the production of rice, at least during the dry season. Promises of big returns by big multinational companies (including British American Tobacco and Philip Morris) have led many farmers into investing in the large-scale cultivation of the crop. The promises, however, hardly ever become true, and although the production of tobacco has enabled poor farmers to see wads of notes they had never seen before, once they get these after six months of intense labour, they evaporate instantly to pay off only part of the astronomical debts they had to contract to keep the business running. This paper will discuss the ironies of the tobacco business in Lombok, where tempted by the possibility of acquiring consumer goods, or even gather enough money for the trip to Mecca, farmers contract huge debts to participate in the trade, but end up being poorer than when they started. The paper will also explore the labour factor in this business, arguing that the return for labour has reached exploitative levels in order for farmers to be able to calculate a decent profit. In this context, child labour has become a necessary feature of the tobacco plantations on the island.

Economy 2 (Mon 15:00, SSS007)

Chair: Damien Kingsbury

Title: The Political Economy of Racketeering: Vigilantes, 'Violent Entrepreneurs' and the Privatisation of Security in Jakarta

Presenter: Ian Wilson

The plethora of preman gangs, organised crime and vigilante groups that have emerged in post-New Order Indonesia represent not just a threat to social and political stability, but also constitute an alternative taxation system that runs parallel to that of the state. Similar in structure to pre-modern forms of predatory states, the social and economic capital of these groups comes in the form of a reputation for the effective use of violence. Increased competition however between groups trading in violence has been one factor contributing to increasing levels of organisation and 'professionalization', with some gangs attempting to make the transition to 'legitimate' private security companies or semi-official community policing roles. Drawing from case studies of several organizations in Jakarta, this paper will outline a politics of protection rackets and the implications it holds for the gradual privatization of security and policing in Indonesia.

Title: Private Sector Lessons for Public Sector Reform in Indonesia

Presenter: McLeod, Ross

The economic rationale for privatisation of state enterprises is the belief that private sector ownership of enterprises results in more efficient use of productive resources. The simple explanation for this is that the incentives for good management are stronger in privately-owned firms, since the managers have their own funds at risk or are directly answerable to shareholders. The superior performance of privately-owned firms suggests that the private sector understands better how to manage human resources, which raises the possibility that the urgent need to improve the performance of Indonesia's bureaucracy might be fulfilled by modifying its human resource management practices so as to follow more closely the practices of private firms. This paper will focus on the fundamentals of personnel management in the world of private business, seeking to highlight differences from those in the Indonesian bureaucracy, and thus to suggest directions reform efforts might take.

Title: State Capacity: The Obstacles to Regularising State-Business Relations in the Indonesian Electronics Industry

Presenter: Raffiudin, Riaty

State-business relations in the Indonesian economy have been characterised by patrimonialism. However, the economic crisis in 1997 and the resignation of Suharto in May 1998 opened up the possibility of an end to patrimonial relations between the state and business, and a shift to regularised state-business relations that were based on transparency, inclusiveness, objectivity and consultation. Using the Indonesian electronics industry as a case study, this paper argues that the 1997 economic crisis strongly raised awareness of the need to restructure and strengthening its institutions. However, it barely affected the move to regularise state-business relations due to the state's weak governance.

Title: Measuring Market Power in the Indonesian Palm Oil Industry

Presenter: Chalil, Diana

Since the first large-scale establishment, the structure of the palm oil industry in Indonesia has undergone a number of changes. There have been allegations that some of these changes have led to market power exertion in this industry. However, empirical evidence to support the allegation is lacking in this case. This paper seeks to make an attempt at modelling and measuring market power in the Indonesian palm oil industry. A dynamic conjectural variations model will be used to achieve this objective on the basis of annual data, covering the period 1969 to 2003. Implications of the analysis will be explored.

Globalisation, Decentralisation and the Politics of Regional Identity in Indonesia (Tues 11:00, SSS005)

Chair: Ian Chalmers

Title: 'We Have So Many New Nationalisms ...' Negotiating Change in Sulawesi

Presenter: Morrell, Elizabeth

Changes to province boundaries in South Sulawesi have generated new political and cultural relationships. Some local observers are referring to these as new nationalisms. Some of the 'new nationalisms' have unified local communities. In some cases, former rivalries have been suppressed in the process of seeking political change. In other cases, pre-existing tensions have been exacerbated. Elsewhere, new tensions have emerged. Previously, restricted public participation meant that social change was often dependent upon ethnic and religious networks. This paper examines ways in which former allegiances are shifting as new political spaces become available.

Title: Ajeg Bali: A New Cultural Revival Movement in Bali

Presenter: Reuter, Thomas

Ajeg Bali, a new cultural revival movement in Bali, Indonesia, is reflecting a growing sense of disenfranchisement and desire for self-empowerment among Hindu Balinese. Contributing factors to the rise of this movement are political decentralisation after 32 years of authoritarian rule, the touristification of local culture, increasing economic dependence on a global market, the perceived security threat after the terrorist bomb attack in Bali in October 2002, the growing influx of Muslim labour migrants from the 1980s onward, and fears of a possible Islamisation of the Indonesian state. The study of this and similar social movements in Indonesia sheds light on a new regionalism associated with shifting cultural identities, political aspirations and economic challenges.

Title: Crossing the Strait of Malacca: Malay Muslim Identity and Emergent Economic Hubs in the Malay Indonesia Archipelago

Presenter: Sakai, Minako

After the fall of the centralistic political regime in 1998, many Malay-speaking areas of Sumatra have been reviving their cultural identity as Malay Muslims. This phenomenon is a striking contrast to the subdued manifestation of Malay ethnicity in Indonesia. It was rare to assert Pan-Malayness across the Malay Indonesia Archipelago. The Malay Islamic World (Dunia Melayu Dunia Islam) movement, whose inaugural convention was held in 1999 in Malacca, has been growing fast and is attracting Muslim Sumatran politicians and business people from the Malay speaking areas of Sumatra. This paper reviews how this emergent Malay Muslim 'glocal' identity in Indonesia, enhanced by the ever-growing Muslim products and business calls from Malacca, has been growing and is turning into business ties across the Malay Muslim World, with a focus on the case study of Palembang.

Title: Rindu Kehidupan Tradisi. Can the Traditional Kampung Survive an Indonesian Cultural Revival?

Presenter: Langdon, David

A regional resurgence of interest in Indonesian adat and traditionalisme, or original religious and cultural beliefs, may be leading to a new wave of cultural tourists who are searching for authentic experiences in local traditional culture and heritage. For urban Indonesians this may be motivated by a desire to renew linkages with an ancestral past, perhaps long forgotten in the pace of modern city life. In at least some instances, this renewed interest is taking the form of excursions to see the simple way of life in traditional-style kampung in some of the more isolated localities. In one such instance a remote, small-scale traditional community, the Baduy of western Java, has emerged as a local cultural identity, which is perceived to have potential value as a tourist attraction. This paper examines how the sudden, mass influx of outsiders is impacting in various ways on the local culture of the Baduy community, and how regional and national government policy may be failing to adequately empower host communities to resist threats to their way of life brought about by touristification of local culture.

Health and Wellbeing (Tues 9:00, SSS005)

Chair: Paul Tickell

Title: Ideologies of Health: Two Villages and a Project in Southeast Sulawesi

Presenter: Alesich, Simone

This paper will begin by outlining the region of fieldwork, two villages in Southeast Sulawesi. Within this geographic context, I then outline the AusAID project that I chose as an entry-point for my research on aid projects and their interaction in recipient communities. I outline some of the main activities of the project in the area where I conducted fieldwork, and the interaction of project messages concerning health, and particularly childbirth practice, with local communities. I examine local health practice and the childbirth process in relation to these changing ideologies of appropriate health practice and local understandings of health. My paper will focus on one aspect of my PhD thesis, which examines varying ideas of health, development and local identity in the context of aid projects in Southeast Sulawesi.

Title: HIV/Aids and Intravenous Drug Use as a Dual Epidemic and a Double Burden on Women's Health in Indonesia

Presenter: Nasir, Sudirman

HIV/AIDS and drug use are a dual, gendered epidemic. These twin epidemics exacerbate women's health and women's well being more severely than those of male. Women drug users and women living with HIV/AIDS commonly face worse stigma and discrimination and have less access toward drug use treatment and health services. In addition, women usually carry double burden biologically, socially and economically when their husbands/partners, children or other members of their family involve in drug use and suffer its health impact such as HIV or other blood borne viral infections. Using literature review and taking Indonesia as a case study, this essay explores women's vulnerability toward HIV and drug use and advocates that gender consideration and reproductive rights perspectives are urgently required in order to combat these epidemics and to improve women's health.

Title: School-Based Adolescent Sexuality And Reproductive Health Education In Makassar, Indonesia

Presenter: Yusran, Sartiah

In Indonesia, school adolescent sexuality and reproductive health education program has not been established in formal education curriculum. This issue is still a long debate and is a 'hidden agenda' in the public school settings due to negative perception of the program. On the other hand, the increased prevalence of premarital sex, HIV/AIDS, abortion and unwanted teenage pregnancies has become a public concern which could be as 'triggering factors' for the establishment of such policy and program ((Utomo 1997, Bennet 2001a, Parawangsa 2001, Suarta 2002). This paper is based on field research mainly in Makassar, Indonesia and this is a qualitative-based study. This study employs an in-depth interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) design to explore the needs of adolescent, communities' perception and parents' wishes and teachers' perspective of school sexuality and reproductive health education for secondary school students.

Title: Domestic Violence In Indonesia: Factors and its Implications

Presenter: Aisyah, Siti

This paper will examine factors related to domestic violence and its effects on women as well as children with specific reference to Makassar South-Sulawesi. Aspects contributing to the incident of violence against women in the family derived from information provided by different level of women in Makassar such as survivors and other related agencies (women's activists, religious leaders and government officials) are enormous, and there is no single issue which can be justified as the most valid factor. Factors regarding to such violence are patriarchal ideology, economic status of perpetrators as well as media coverage that contends violence actions. In addition, women are mostly blamed as 'instigators' for abuse. This paper examines the devastating implications of domestic violence for women and children.

History/Historiography (Mon 16:30, SSS154)

Chair: Charles Coppel

Title: The Problem of Timing in Indonesian History

Presenter: Cribb, Robert

Everyone who works in Indonesian Studies is familiar with jam karet, and with the fact being on time is a classic marker of aspiring to be modern. But is it possible to write a history of timeliness in Indonesia? Does timeliness play more than a symbolic role in Indonesia's history? This paper will offer a preliminary exploration of the issue of timing in Indonesian history, that is, the process by which people try to ensure that something happens at a particular time, or try to make sure that two things happen together. The focus will be on moments, such as the 1965 coup, when timing may have been critical. Please be on time.

Title: The Catholic Church And Nasakom In Guided Democracy

Presenter: Wejak, Justin

What was the response of the Catholic Church in Indonesia to Sukarno's Nasakom ideology during the period of the Guided Democracy regime? This is the question which I seek to explore in this paper. In this attempt I will also investigate the Church's motives and the manner of its response to the Nasakom ideology. In such an endeavour, I will use both written and oral primary and secondary sources which I have collected up to now. It is my hypothesis that the Catholic Church in Indonesia was very "hati-hati" or "cautious" in its response to Sukarno's Nasakom ideology. This caution was partly because of the Church's recognition of the complexity of the ideology. The caution could also be a reflection of the Church's sense of fear in the midst of political uncertainty and ambiguity. In size, the Catholic Church was a small religious minority group in Indonesia in the national scope.

Title: Islam and the Politics of Memory and Identity in Post-Authoritarian Indonesia

Presenter: McGregor, Kate

Since the fall of Suharto in 1998, Indonesians have critically re-examined episodes of past violence. This paper examines the politics behind contemporary memories of the 1965 anti-communist killings in which Muslims participated including an analysis of differing uses of Islamic theology in these positions. At stake in debates over memories of this violence are continuing clashes between the left and right in Indonesia, but also new possibilities of ending these long-standing divisions which have resulted in so much past violence. Focusing on Islamic groups this paper will examine how and why different groups have understood, confronted or defended their roles as perpetrators, victims or advocates of past violence. I will also examine how individuals and groups have used their own contrasting interpretations of past violence to reconfigure personal, local and national identities in post-Suharto Indonesia.

Indonesian Futures Roundtable (Mon 10:00, Fn Centre)

Speakers: Edward Aspinall
Kathryn Robinson
Krishna Sen
Robert Cribb

Indonesian Studies Roundtable 1: Postgraduate (Mon 13:00, Function Centre)

Title: Overview
Presenter: Sakai, Minako

Title: The Role of the International Centre of Excellence in Asia Pacific Studies
Presenter: Fitzgerald, John

Title: Ethical Issues in the Field Work and Ethical Clearance Forms
Presenter: Cribb, Robert

Title: Postgraduate Research at MIALS
Presenter: Leigh, Michael

Title: Postgraduate Research at Flinders
Presenter: Lucas, Anton

Indonesian Studies Roundtable 2: Undergraduate (Tues 15:30, SSS005)

Title: Overview
Presenter: Tickell, Paul

Title: In-Country Indonesian Study Courses, ACICS and Security Concerns: What Happens if Students Cannot Undertake In-Country Studies?
Presenter: Hill, David

Title: Indonesian Studies: Insights from Flinders
Presenter: Firdaus

Title: Indonesian Studies: Insights from Tasmania
Presenter: Hatley, Barbara

Title: Enrolment Numbers and Research Topics at Monash
Presenter: Thomas, Paul; Hough, Brett

International and Local Identity in Indonesian Islamic Politics (Tues 11:00, SSS007)

Chair: Kate McGregor

Title: Hizbut Tahrir in Indonesia: Importing and Indigenising Caliphal Utopianism

Presenter: Fealy, Greg

Hizbut Tahrir is an international movement whose primary aim is to restore the global caliphate which was abolished by the Turkish state in 1924. It is banned in several countries for having alleged violent subversive tendencies and in some European nations it is accused of virulent sectarianism and closely monitored by security agencies. By contrast, in the 22 years in which Hizbut Tahrir has had a presence in Indonesia, it has been notable for its intellectual and missionary orientation and its eschewal of violent methods. HTI provides an interesting case study of how Middle Eastern movements and their ideologies are transmitted to Indonesia and 'indigenised' to fit local conditions. This paper will discuss the appeal of HTI's utopian Islamism and analyse the complex transnational exchanges which create an 'Indonesianised' expression of a global movement.

Title: Indonesian and Egyptian Muslim Brothers

Presenter: Machmudi, Yon

Nowadays the Society of the Muslim Brothers (al-Ihwanul al Muslimun) is the most influential group among Islamic movements in the world. This is because of the movement's ability to transmit its thinking and organisational model around the world. Even though, in its 'home' country, Egypt, the Society has faced harsh political repression that limits its potential growth as a significant political force, it has, by contrast, grown quickly in other parts of the Muslim world. The Society claims to have offshoots in more than seventy countries, including the Middle East, Asia, America, and Europe. Indonesia, as the largest Muslim country, is not immune from this phenomenon. The paper tries to analyse the relationship between the Egyptian Society of Muslim Brothers and Jemaah Tarbiyah in Indonesia. Jemaah Tarbiyah is the backbone of the rapidly growing Prosperous Justice Party (PKS). I will argue that ideologically and organisationally both movements have an obvious connection. However, the influence Sufism and political constraints encountered by the central movement in Egypt has shaped the nature of organisational interaction with its international offshoots. Indonesia provides a case study of this process.

Title: The Rise of Darul Islam in South Sulawesi, 1953-1965: Regionalism or Religiosity?

Presenter: Juhannis, Hamdan

This paper focuses on the religious factors driving the Darul Islam Movement from its rise in the early 1950s to its demise in 1965. This paper will argue that Darul Islam's emergence is due primarily to religious motivations. It will show that the Darul Islam is not merely the continuation of rebellion against the republican government caused by the post-independence military incorporation problem that led to Kahar Muzakkar and his supporters taking to the "jungle." It will show significant Islamism among the rebels (Kahar Muzakkar and his followers). In this regard, my paper will challenge some of the existing works on Darul Islam in South Sulawesi which have tended to discount Islam as an important factor.

International Encounters (Mon 15:00, SSS154)

Chair: Brett Hough

Title: Missing Persons and Sweethearts Found: Portrayals of Indonesia in Recent Novels by Australians

Presenter: Pausacker, Helen

This paper examines recent novels by Australian authors set in Indonesia, examining the themes that occur frequently in these novels, which include romance and people going missing. The questions considered will examine the view of Indonesia these novels portray; whether they portray Indonesians as Orientalist 'others'; and whether these novels simply hold up mirrors so the average Australian can recognise their own tourist experience in Indonesia (usually Bali). The paper will also compare current Australian novels with former foreign language novels set in Indonesia. For example, Multatuli's *Max Havelaar* (1860), was written to expose the colonial system in the East Indies. Almost one and a half centuries later, what issues, if any, do Australian novels seek to explore about Australia's relationship with one of our nearest neighbours?

Title: Under One Roof: Possibilities for equality and mutuality between Indonesian Migrant Domestic Workers and Expatriate Employers in Singapore?

Presenter: Rossi von der Borch

Does the employer-migrant domestic worker relationship, in some instances, provide the opportunity for increased equality and mutuality between these two groups of women from different race, class and national backgrounds? In this paper I will discuss this question, drawing on themes from a series of interviews carried out with Western expatriate employers and Indonesian migrant domestic workers in Singapore. I will discuss the employers' resistance to equality and the migrant domestic workers' focus on self-empowerment, and ask what the relationships between these two groups of women reveal about the possibilities for greater social equality and human mutuality.

Title: Bali without Bombs: The Singaporean Tourist Experience in the Bintan Resort Zone

Presenter: Ford, Michele; Lyons, Lenore

The vacation experiences of Singaporean tourists who holiday in Bintan's resort zone have very little to do with local culture, but everything to do with location. As in many other resort enclaves in the Southeast Asian region, Singaporean tourists consume a generic tourist experience – staying in resorts that draw their architectural inspiration from Bali and further afield, and enjoying international-standard amenities unattainable for most local Riau Islanders. However, unlike most other tourist enclaves, the Singapore-standard amenities these tourists enjoy while being protected by Singapore-standard security measures are all owned and operated by Singaporean companies on land over which the Singapore holds a long-term lease. This enables the Singaporean authorities to guarantee its citizens an experience of 'Bali without bombs', where Singaporeans can experience an 'international' holiday without ever leaving the protective clutches of the Singaporean state.

Islamic Law, Politics and Society (Tues 13:30, SSS007)

Chair: Greg Fealy

Title: Muslim Politics and The Consolidation of Democracy in the Post-New Order Indonesia
Presenter: Abdi, Suprianto

The paper presents a critical response to the growing body of literature on contemporary Indonesian Islamic discourses and movements which focuses on the plurality of Muslim politics. It focuses on the dynamic and development of Muslim politics following the New Order's fall. It argues that although reform-minded Muslim democrats have been the largest audience and supporters for democratic and pluralist ideas in Indonesia since the 1980s, pro-democracy Muslim groups, mainly because of the structural and discursive legacy of the New Order's authoritarianism and "the politics of difference" among them, still find it difficult to create and maintain a broad, viable coordinated civil-democratic coalition.

Title: War on Terror and Human Rights Protection in Indonesia
Presenter: Hosen, Nadirsyah

The war on terror has led to the tensions between the need for an effective policy against terrorism, and respect for human rights. Lack of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms can render any measures against terrorism ineffective. Moreover, it severely undermines the moral authority of those fighting terrorism. However, terrorism poses a threat to national security and can cause unrest within large segment of society. It is essential to note that acts of terrorism impair or even nullify the enjoyment of human rights of innocent civilians, as have been demonstrated in the 2002 Bali Bombing, killing 202 people and injuring a further 209, most of whom were Australian. Therefore, the main issue here is the relationship between human rights and the fight against terrorism. Can they go hand in hand? My paper will focus on "grey" areas that raises dilemma. In the context of Indonesia, I will examine the decision of Constitutional Court on retrospective prosecution, the case of Abu Bakar Baashir and the publication of Imam Samudera's book.

Title: Women's Experiences in Polygamous Marriages
Presenter: Nurmila, Nina

Polygamous marriages are vulnerable to conflicts and problems. There are several causes of the conflicts/problems such as jealousy and unfair distribution of money and time. Women responded differently to these conflicts. Some women tried to minimize the conflicts by inviting their rivals to discuss their marriage problems. However, other women had just left the problems unsolved. They felt hurt by the conflicts but they were not accustomed to be assertive in resolving the conflicts. This paper compares men's and women's views on polygamy. And describes women's motivation for entering polygamous marriages as well as their views on the advantages and disadvantages of monogamous and polygamous marriages.

Land and Livelihood 1 (Mon 16:30, SSS007)

Chair: Anton Lucas

Title: Whose Hak Ulayat? Adat Land Claims and Community in Pasir

Presenter: Bakker, Laurens

In the debate on land rights, claims based on traditional rights such as adat or hak ulayat, have a prominent position. Based on recent fieldwork on local land tenure systems and access to natural resources in kabupaten Pasir, East Kalimantan, this paper discusses the usage of these concepts as a political argument. It will include local perspectives on traditional land rights from the points of view of various parties: village communities, NGO's, the kabupaten government and descendants of the former sultan. The paper is intended to show some of the contemporary legal and tenurial interpretations and questions. State law and adat are not considered as opposites, but rather as potential sources of formalization that the various parties use as administrative or political resources. Notions of tradition are similarly considered for their practical use rather than as facts. This case study is intended as an illustration of politics, governance and social forces in Indonesia today.

Title: Land, Law and Informal Justice in Post-New Order Indonesia: A Social-Legal Study on Tenure Security in Irregular Settlements in Bandung

Presenter: Reerink, Gustaaf

Over the last two decades the Indonesian government has made serious efforts to provide tenure security to the urban poor. As in many other developing countries, land titles were issued to individuals at low cost. Yet, for several reasons this approach has had limited success. This has led to renewed attention for existing, extra-legal tenure arrangements as a starting point for informal tenure reform. This paper demonstrates on the basis of socio-legal research that extra-legal tenure arrangements applied in Bandung's irregular settlements do provide considerable tenure security for their residents. It is argued that a constellation of legal, administrative and political factors contribute to such security. As a result, they have sufficient confidence to invest in the land and buildings on it. The paper concludes with explaining the implications of this finding for rule of law analysis.

Title: State, People and Forest: Policy-making in a Decentralizing Indonesia

Presenter: Safitri, Myrna

Since its implementation in early 2001, Law 22/1999 on regional autonomy has received its fair share of criticism and praise. Decentralization has created broader authorities on forestry sector for local governments. However, it is also assumed to stimulate rent-seeking behaviour of local bureaucrats and politicians, not resource sustainability. Increasing deforestation rates and unresolved forest-related conflicts in Indonesia have given this assumption credibility. Even the new decentralization law (Law 32/2004) intended to solve one of decentralization's major problems--the clash of powers among different levels of government--does not ensure pro-people, environmental friendly policy outcomes at the local level. By focusing on Lampung, this paper will analyse what factors determine conflicting forestry policies between the provincial and district governments that in fact address the same forestry problems. In addition, the impact of those policies on the future of community-based forest management in state forests will be given particular attention too.

Title: Devolution and Sustainable Livelihoods in Rural Indonesian Context: Are They Linked?

Presenter: Nugraheni, Siwi

Devolved forest management regime has been promoted as an instrument to alleviate poverty. The management regime gives the local communities the rights to access and withdraw forest products and to manage state local forests. In sustainable livelihood approach, this devolution enhances the natural capital of the people and is expected to produce sustainable livelihood outcomes for the local poor. This paper argues that converting natural capital to livelihood outcomes also depends on other aspects. In the case of Indonesian rural areas, the challenge is the availability of other assets particularly social and physical capital.

Land and Livelihood 2 (Tues 9:00, SSS007)

Chair: Minako Sakai

Title: The Transformation of Land and Land Law under Basic Agrarian Law 1960 in Indonesia

Presenter: Daryono, Daryono

The dualism of land tenure since the colonial period was supposedly addressed by the enactment of the Basic Agrarian Law 1960 (BAL 1960) which positions adat law as a basis of land law as well as promoting western-style individual land ownership. The attempt of accommodating both land tenure regimes, individual-private western land rights and the existing communal customary ownership, in fact creates legal, social and political complexity. The existing communal customary ownerships indeed has only had limited recognition as seen contrary to the national interest and developmental purposes. Currently the revivals of adat community post local autonomy enlarge the ranges of conflicts and disputes by massive unilateral occupation by community upon the state land. This presentation attempts to describe and examine the transformation of the previous dualism of land and land law into the unified Basic Agrarian Law 1960 and the emerging forces on revalidating the local practices (adat law).

Title: Fishers in Jeopardy? Sustainability, Contestation and the Common Good in the Tegal region on Java's North Coast

Presenter: Lucas, Anton

This paper analyses the state of community resource sustainability in the fishing industry on Java's northwest coast, by examining the conflicts that have arisen over access and use of marine resources (especially during the era of reformasi) and the ways in which different actors (local government, NGOs and individual fishermen) are trying to implement programs for the common good. Finally the paper looks at how the media (local/district and provincial/national) has represented these access and livelihood issues .

Title: Local Resource Conflict in Post-Suharto Indonesia: Fisheries, Forests, Furniture and Feldspar in 'Reformasi' Era Jepara

Presenter: Schiller, Jim

This paper is based upon research from Jepara, a district with one million people on the north coast of Central Java. Its aim is to explore how Post-Suharto changes in local state and society have affected environmental governance and public participation in decision making. In other words it is a search for appropriate questions and methods to investigate the implementation and impact of regional autonomy and other post-Suharto changes on community, state and environment at the 'district' level in Indonesia.

Title: Dynamic Interactions Of Park, People And Tourism: The Case Of West Bali National Park, Indonesia

Presenter: Soemodinoto, Arisetiarso

The National Park system of Indonesia is relatively new but it has expanded tenfold between 1980 and 2005. Despite good intentions, the National Park system is not free from problems and challenges, mostly related to land-use incompatibilities between protected areas and local communities. This study, which takes place in West Bali National Park (WBNP), Indonesia, aims to explore Park development and its dynamic association with the existing local community and with tourism which resulted from establishment of the Park. Using survey and historical data, this paper examines the past and recent inter-relations between the Park, people and tourism in order to reveal events that have shaped present relationships. Survey results show that respondents have mixed perceptions of the Park and of tourism. In general, respondents could be categorized into four groups, i.e. those who had positive perceptions of both the Park and tourism; those who thought that tourism was more important than the Park; those who were sceptical of both the Park and tourism; and those who were not associated with either the Park or tourism.

Politics 1 (Mon 15:00, SSS005)

Chair: Jim Schiller

Title: The Theatre of Politics: Actors, Parties & Democratization in Post-Authoritarian Indonesia

Presenter: Sugiarto, Bima

What is the best way to analyze the progress of political change? Over the years, the 'Structure, Culture and Actors' question has been the most challenging theoretical issue in political science. Today, this central issue has regained its relevance in explaining Indonesian politics after the fall of authoritarian regime. The process of change has been characterized by the action of political elites who are ironically capable to concurrently promote and abuse the process of democratization. Institutions and rules are created by utility-maximizing politicians whereas cultural identity and ideology have been transformed as political instruments for the sake of power. This paper endeavor to assess the political change in Indonesia by analyzing the role of political actors particularly those in the main political parties.

Title: Why Indonesia's Golkar Survives? Local Perspectives on the Recent Political Transition

Presenter: Patriadi, Bayu

This study aims to understand how the Golkar party could maintain its electoral supports despite losing its main backer following the collapse of authoritarian New Order. After briefly discussing about Golkar's consolidation under the New Order it would focus on the recent political development in the two local cases of Malang (East Java) and West Lombok (West Nusatenggara) comparing how Golkar - and by implication other parties as well - coped with the new political settings in the different regions. Part of it, it would scrutinize to what extent both internal party factors (such as organizational adaptations) and external factors (such as economic and social factors) affected party's performance. To do this, local politics in a daily basis would be closely observed.

Title: The Military's Involvement in Politics in Post-Soeharto Indonesia: A Local Perspective

Presenter: Mahroza, Jonni

There have been dramatic changes in the military's involvement informal politics since the fall of Soeharto. This paper examines the process and the impacts of the military political changes in East Java. It seeks to explain how the transition process from military to democratic rule took place at the local level, and how that process was related to the developments of events at the national level. Further, by exploring the impacts the process created on the local military and local politics it attempts to assess the extent of the transition. The paper argues that although the process of military political transition at the local level was driven by political decisions made at the national level, the perceptions of decision makers were also affected significantly by their understanding on the responses and reactions at the local level. It concludes that the transition has achieved only some of the aims of an ideal democratic transition – although the military has successfully withdrawn from direct political roles, there is as yet no effective controls over the military's ongoing indirect political roles in defense and security-related areas.

Title Citizen's Participation in a Changing Indonesia: What Can be Learned from the Citizen Forum Experience?

Presenter Sjaifudian, Hetifah

This paper is about the creation of Forum Warga (Citizen Forums) and the problems encountered by the Citizen Forums in trying to increase public participation in local politics, focusing on how the Citizen Forums try to deal with these problems, how successful they are dealing with them, and what obstacles they face. The paper discusses what we can learn from the experience of different Citizen Forums in Majalaya and Solo and what more we need to learn to make Citizen Forums more effective at generating public participation and good governance.

Politics 2 (Mon 16:30, SSS005)

Chair: Ian Wilson

Title: Sport and Politics in Indonesia

Presenter: Brown, Colin

The role of sport in modern Indonesian society and politics has attracted little scholarly attention. None of the major studies of modern Indonesia treat sport seriously. There has been one study of soccer and one of badminton, and two which have looked at the Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEF0). Yet sport is a powerful element in Indonesian society. Badminton, soccer and tennis are major participant and observer sports; the soccer World Cup attracts massive television audiences; there has been a Minister for Sport in Jakarta for several decades; during the New Order period, most major national sporting associations were expropriated by the state, their leaderships being constituted by state (often military) officials. This paper will bring sport closer to the social and political foreground of modern Indonesia. It will consider issues such as the role of ethnicity and gender in Indonesian sport, Indonesia's relatively low profile in international sporting arenas and the social and political status of various sports, their players and organisations.

Title: The Ethnic Revival, and Ways of 'Seeing' Indonesian Politics

Presenter: Ian Chalmers

There has been a resurgence of ethnic awareness throughout much of the archipelago in the last decade, with many communities defining themselves as members of a particular ethnic group. This paper discusses this growth in ethnic self-identification, and uses it to explore the influence of socio-cultural factors on political life. It suggests that there has been a strong tendency for the study of Indonesian politics to fall into one of two camps, seeking to explain politics in terms of either deeply held cultural values ('political culture') or of underlying material interests ('political economy'). This dichotomy is especially evident amongst those who seek to explain the revival of ethnic nationalism: some see it as the expression of 'primordial' group identity; others see it as the result of manipulation by key social figures. Examining recent cases of ethnic conflict in Kalimantan and Sulawesi, I suggest that both approaches are necessary to explain the full gamut of ethnic politics.

Title: Dayak Politics after Reformasi in West Kalimantan (1998-2003)

Presenter: Tanasaldy, Taufiq

This paper is a part of my larger PhD project to capture the dynamic of Dayak politics in West Kalimantan. My paper will analyze Dayak politics in West Kalimantan (WK) after the reform. It will start with a brief introduction of the Dayaks marginalised political condition until the end of New Order. The next section of my paper will discuss the political reform in WK (after 1998) and the role of Dayak politics. I will introduce cases related to competition for political positions, such as district head, between the Dayaks and the Malays. I will concentrate on explaining why the Dayaks had embraced such radical approach in the beginning of the reform, and soften their approach after 1999. I will also argue that it was the high level of ethnic content that made local politics in WK different with other regions in Indonesia.

Title: Decentralisation, Governance, and National Integration in Indonesia: A Case Study of Riau Province

Presenter: Pramudyasmono, Hajar

This paper examines the relationship between decentralisation, good governance and national integration. Riau is chosen as a case study because it is one of the rich-resource provinces in Indonesia, where the demand for decentralisation was quite strong with "independence" as the ultimatum if decentralisation was not implemented., which indicates that the sense of national integration of local people in this province is quite fragile. This paper focuses on the extent to which the implementation of decentralisation in this province is able to promote good governance and strengthen national integration at local level.

Representations/Identity (Tues 11:00, SSS154)

Chair: Keith Foulcher

Title: Nationalism and the “Minahasa-ising” of Indonesia in the Novels of Marianne Katoppo
Presenter: Baker, Brett

In her non-fiction, award-winning Minahasan novelist Marianne Katoppo portrays herself as an Indonesian nationalist, writing forcefully against “regional chauvinist consciousness” and in support of an Indonesian “Great Society” where “national consciousness is supreme.” This opposition to the privileging of ethnic identity in Indonesia likewise infuses her fiction. Her novel explore the devastation which regional consciousness can bring both to interpersonal relationships and Indonesian society in general. A critical reading of Katoppo’s fiction, however, demonstrates the difficulty of the psychosocial task which she has established for herself and for every other Indonesian. Whilst consciously advocating the primacy of national identity, Katoppo’s novels exhibit a distinctive and pervasive Minahasan ethnic identity. Moreover, the image of modern Indonesian identity which she champions appears to be little more than an idealised version of her own privileged Minahasan-ness.

Title: Literary Award - A Strategy to Promote Sundanese Literature and Identity
Presenter: Moriyama, Mikihiro

The relationship between language and identity is a long-standing but still significant issue. Sundanese people in West Java were afraid of losing their identity when their language was not properly appreciated as a distinct language in the Dutch colonial time. They think the importance of their language as the symbol of ethnic identity will diminish under the policy of a single national language. However, publishing in this regional language was and is vigorous compared to that in other regional languages. Many periodicals have been published and a considerable number of literary works are still written in Sundanese. Moreover, a literary award was established to promote literary activities in Sundanese in 1989 by a Sundanese writer/entrepreneur. It might be considered that such enthusiastic activities are the reverse side of the Sundanese fear of disappearing identity.

Title: Marriage Negotiations of Maanyan Dayak: an Ethnopoetic Study
Presenter: Mage, Arnusianto

How does a thinking process proceed in a community of no writing tradition? From ethnographic point of view, this paper reveals that in addition to its primary function of the poetic language of Pangunraun as a form of entertainment, there is strong evidence that it also has been brilliantly manipulated as part of border system to support Maanyan language as core identity of the ethnic group; it is a means of documentation as the community does not have written tradition; and it is a means to transmit their local epistemology from generation to generation. The following paper is a discussion on the aspects of performative and ethnographic of Pangunraun poetic language in Marriage Negotiations of Natas Banyang and Patatiba of Maanyan Dayak wedding ceremonies.

Women's Roles/Representations (Tues 13:30, SSS154)

Chair: Barbara Hatley

Title: Gender and University Management: A Case Study at the State Universities of Makassar

Presenter: Wayong, Muhamad

The fall of the New Order regime has been followed by a democratic transition that is critical to women's social roles in Indonesia. Equal opportunity and gender equality have become important and high profile issues as the number of women entering full time employment has increased. Moreover, a gender perspective with respect to the question of women and management has arisen as a result of women's entrance into managerial positions traditionally considered to belong to men. This study investigates the issues that arise with respect to women entering managerial positions in universities in Makassar-Indonesia. In this paper I will disclose the complex issues arising from my fieldwork in Indonesia and consider how one might understand and implement the principle of equality in this context. Is the question of women's employment in this context one of skill, access or culture?

Title: Making the Difference: Behind Women's Representation in Parliament

Presenter: Kahfi, Erni

Women's representation has been long seen the Beijing Declaration of the 1995 UN Fourth World Conference on Women. Indonesian women have fought to demand a gender quota, which was finally embedded in the 2003 Election Law. This paper examines the extent to which women's representation in the Indonesian Parliament can make political difference in spite their low numbers. In addition to this, it tries to evaluate whether their presence contributes to not only gender equity, acceleration of democracy, but to the betterment for society as a whole.

Title: Portrayals of Indonesian Women in 'Mystery of Mount Merapi'

Presenter: Habsari, Sri

In the New Order women's role was determined in the context of national development through the state ideology. An analysis of the first episodes of the sinetron reveals that it glorified the ideal New Order woman through the presentation the characters. In the Reformation Era media has had a greater freedom to state its own preferences. Mystery of Mount Merapi tried to response the challenge of empowering through the representation of its characters. The characters experience big problem which changes their way of life. However, the changes are still restricted in women's effort to be more independent. The sinetron does not try to contest the established stereotypes and present a new image of women. Women are still reminded to keep their inherent nature of reproductive responsibilities and bearing children. This paper sketches out how a popular television series 'Mystery of Mount Merapi' portrays Indonesian women from the New Order to Reformation Era.

Title: Identity and Representation of Muslim Women in Indonesian Fiction

Presenter: Arimbi, Diah

Fiction can act as a powerful representation of how identity is shaped and how the identity politics is constructed, moreover, fiction may function as blue prints of what may occur in factual reality. This paper examines how women and Islam in Indonesian contexts as portrayed in fiction. Islamic identities of these Muslim females and how they formulate and are formulated by their religiosity are considerably neglected. This paper aims to discuss the narratives of Titis Basino, Ratna Indraswari brahim, Abidah El-Khalieqy and Helvy Tiana Rosa which are posited to be rich sources to read identities of Indonesian females, circulating around the political social and cultural stands of their self-constructions. In so doing, the discussion will serve to thematise women's projects of identity politics contributed by various classifications as social, political, class, and in particular religious identity, more specifically Islamic identity.