



Abstracts



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Parallel sessions I

Trade, inequality and incomes in Indonesia

Decentralization, foreign direct investment and development in Indonesia

K. Kuswanto, Herman Hoen and Ronald Holzacker

(University of Groningen)

As the role of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in development becomes increasingly significant, the concern of many policy makers is not only to attract FDI but also to ensure that the society and future generations gain broad benefits from the FDI. Hence, the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) developed the Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development (IPFSD) as guidance for countries to achieve sustainable development from FDI. Using the IPFSD, this paper examines the investment policies of Indonesia under centralized and various decentralization periods and describes the relationships among government levels in implementing the policies which guide FDI. From the examination, we found that the investment policies in Indonesia have been directed to achieve sustainable development gradually. Furthermore, the intergovernmental relationships that have changed due to the decentralisation process, have become crucial to the effectiveness of investment policies for the society. During the centralized period, the performance of inward FDI was good, but citizen input and participation in the policy process was weak. In the first wave of decentralization, local governments gained significant powers from the central government to guide

FDI. However, the great devolution of power to local governments without clear mechanisms of intergovernmental relations and accountability led to a deterioration of the investment climate and made the policies less effective. Finally, during the second wave of decentralization, the central government has taken responsibility in the FDI management process but still provides more room for local governments to participate in the development process. Hence, cooperation between national and local government is more enhanced during this period to guide FDI.

Indonesian socio economic disparities: Increasing or decreasing?

Hengky Kurniawan, Isfandiarni S. Rosidin, Peter Mulder, Henri L.F. de Groot
(VU University Amsterdam)

This paper examines the long term dynamics of socioeconomic disparities of provinces in Indonesia and analyses the factors that cause those disparities and their evolution. We used per capita gross regional product of 33 provinces (1969-2012), the Gini index (1976-2012), the net school enrolment ratio (1996-2012), and the fertility rate (1971-2012). We found that there is no single convergence group from the data and suggest that there exist multiple convergence groups. We identified the relative position of provinces over time by capturing the dynamics of the data and classify the provinces in two clubs for all indicators. We conclude that the impact of the decentralization and democratization process leads to increasing inequality at the national level. This might be the effect of transition from a highly subsidized economy towards a more open market-oriented economy. This suggests an opportunity of inequality in Indonesia. When the market forces are enhanced, combined with decentralization, it creates two main effects: (i) the more productive workers or firms benefit from increases competition, and (ii) rent-seeking by locals who gain power from the decentralization process. The actors who belong to none of these two groups are left behind.

Income inequality dynamics in decentralizing Indonesia

Isfandiarni Soenarto Rosidin, Hengky Kurniawan, Henri L. F. de Groot, Peter Mulder
(VU University Amsterdam)

This paper studies income inequality in Indonesia, both from an international and regional perspective. Indonesia is the 4th most populous country in the world and currently undergoes rapid socio-economic changes i.e. decentralization and democratization. In recent years, economic development in Indonesia is characterized by high economic growth and a rapid increase of overall income inequality.

However, we show that from an international perspective, inequality in Indonesia used to be exceptionally low and relatively stable for a long period of time, until about the year 2001. From a regional perspective, we find that high income per capita is spatially correlated with natural resource endowments and is also concentrated in the capital city of Jakarta. Furthermore, we show that the variation of inequality across provinces is persistently decreasing over time. In contrast, the variation in

income inequality across Indonesia's islands is increasing over the last decade – suggesting the existence of increasing spatial disparities along a geographical dimension.

The observed overall increasing inequality is in line with the rapid rise in commodity (2003-2012) and other asset prices (including land and properties), which proportionately benefited the rich. Furthermore, democratization may have given rise to local elites, which also contributes to inequality patterns in Indonesia.

Arts & Collections

The third avantgarde of art: Messages of discontent

Leonor Veiga

(Leiden University)

The transnational avant-garde proposed by Indian curator Geeta Kapur and Italian curator Achille Bonito Oliva is characterisable not for the “identification with the styles of the past, but the ability to pick and choose from their surface”.^{1 2} I propose the transnational as the *Third Avant-Garde*,³ and agree with Kapur that it constitutes a cyclical phenomenon that surges in moments of “real political [and social] disjuncture”,⁴ such as the New Order regime in Indonesia and occupied Timor-Leste.

Announced in 1975 through the groundbreaking work *Ken Dedes* by Indonesian artist, now curator, Jim Supangkat, Third Avant-Garde practices have as a specific feature the utilisation of *fragments* of tradition.⁵ I argue that artists *reprocess* traditions – the act of processing something again or differently, typically in order to reuse it –, merging them with the analytic language of modern art.⁶

In the early 1990s, Heri Dono's and FX Harsono's installations utilised aspects from the Javanese tradition of puppetry, converting the theatres into conceptual and politically charged installations because “the Indonesian government [of Sukarno] invest[ed] in the past and encourage[d] traditional forms of art in order to counter new ones. So [they] decided to exploit the situation”⁷. The aim was to convey messages of genocide, censorship and oppression: uncomfortable with persecution, various artists from Indonesia⁸ and

The care and protection spectrum of documentation in Indonesian new music practices

Nuraini Juliastuti

(Leiden University)

Praise for the possibilities of collecting and preserving music data today are followed with laments for the obscurity of the collection. The durability of audio storage technology is fragile. After a certain period of time, the data collection can no longer be compatible with new gadgets, broken, or being discarded by their collectors. The paradox situation, between permanency and short-lived, informs the

history of preserving and collecting practices.

Amidst the paradoxes, the three stories — Nirmana Records, Save Lokananta, and Irama Nusantara, tell the fate of music as a cultural product as well as how the collector/fans would go the length of efforts that acquired in different caring and protecting practices.

Nirmana Records is a record company, which specialized in producing vinyl. It is propelled by nostalgia, a longing, which evoked by the thingness of music. Irama Nusantara is a digital archive project on Indonesian popular music. The project website stores the digitized music compiled from hundreds of old records. Save Lokananta is an online campaign for raising public awareness of the neglected Lokananta – the first and state-owned record company in Solo.

Such paradox implies the ability to discard and devalue something. The stories indicate the undoing of the disposal acts. How can the undoing process be explained? What criteria used in deciding whether something is important or unimportant, hence documented or neglected? This presentation is a reflection on what collection, or a document and archives, mean in an age where obtaining, collecting, retrieving, and preserving seem to be perpetually contextualized.

**From natural history to *wayang*: The collecting and collections of Thomas Stamford Raffles
(1781-1826)**

Miranda Bruce-Mitford
(University of London)

Much has been written about Sir Stamford Raffles as colonial administrator, but a detailed study of his collecting and collection has not yet been undertaken.

This thesis will examine Raffles's motivation and collecting practices in Malaya and Indonesia before making an examination of the collection itself. A survey of both his writing and existing literature on different areas of the collection will precede a detailed examination of those sections held at the British Museum: sculpture, the *wayang* or puppet sets, currently held in the British Museum, and tools and weapons. The information gathered will be added to literature already available on natural history, letters, manuscripts and drawings.

The thesis aims to answer several questions, not so far addressed: Why is his collection important and how has it influenced current thought? What do these objects reveal about collecting practices in the late 18th-early 19th centuries? What do they reveal about European and SE Asian concepts of material culture, and above all, what do they tell us about Java at the start of the nineteenth century?

Help! My fieldwork broke the textbook

Doing Social Media Ethnography on Acts of Citizenship: Problems and challenges

M.Zamzam Fauzannafi
(Leiden University)

For my on-going research on “Digital Citizenship and Anti-Corruptions Campaign” In Banten, Indonesia, I use “social media ethnography” (Postill and Pink, 2012) as my main method. It is involve both materiality of being online (postings, comments, discussions, notes, pictures, videos, online interviews) related to the issues of corruptions and anti-corruption campaign, and off-line encounter with actors (administrators, members, followers) through interviews and participation-observation in off-line activities related to anti-corruptions campaigns (meetings, demonstrations, protests, performances). Using this method, I participate in social media sites; Facebook groups and pages, keeping up-to-date and collaborating in social media discussions. It is not just monitoring the social media sites, but also living through them as ‘ethnographic place of the field-site’ with ‘sensorially embodied’, rather than virtual experience’ (Postill and Pink, 2012:6). This method consisted of overlapping sub-practices that are: catching up, sharing, exploring, interacting, and archiving. (Ibid.) However, this is not simple as it written in the textbook and my proposal. This presentation will explore problems and challenges that I encounter during fieldwork, and my attempts to deal with them.

Looking for citizenship in a Javanese village

Prio Sambodho

(University of Amsterdam)

Abstract tba

Researching 'the unknown': Challenges of citizenship research in Indonesia health care system.

Retna Hanani

(University of Amsterdam)

The state and society relation during the New Order is often described as a ‘child-father’-like citizen-state relation (Parker, 2003; Fearnley-Sander, 2008) and in turn it makes Indonesian citizens into passive spectators of state power (Kuipers, 1994). After the fall of the New Order, democratization is arguably generating changes in the state and society relation especially if we look at the emergence of the more varied political actors in endorsing the welfare laws (Aspinall, 2014). However, little is known on how poor citizens can enforce the laws in the daily struggle to meet their health care needs. Taking inspiration from the concept of The Steps to Justices, I will share challenges that I encountered during fieldwork especially in translating abstract concepts related to citizenship such as rights, obligations, political recognition and representation. The presentation is based on ethnographic study of how residents in an urban slum in Jakarta accessing health care therefore it will also touch upon issues such as challenges to gain access to hospital for non-medical research and the idiosyncrasies of medical institutions and their policies.

Parallel sessions II

Children & Youth

Balancing between pride and shame: Child marriage in Indonesia

Mies Grijns

(Leiden University)

Report from a research workshop on *Child marriage, Sexual Moralities and the Politics of Decentralisation in Indonesia*, organised on 9 and 10 June 2015 by the Multidisciplinary Postdoc Program on Gender Studies of Universitas Indonesia with the department of Cultural Anthropology and Development Studies and the Van Vollenhoven Institute at Leiden Law School, Leiden University.

Child marriage is a widespread and long-time practice in Indonesia, but is not yet systematically researched. It is a practice that is firmly embedded in local cultures and sustained by both religious and customary norms, but not necessarily a static practice. Structural factors like class, kinship, gender and age hierarchies shape local practices, state policies and legal pluralism provide the national setting, but we have not enough research results at hand yet to fully understand human agency in this context and to examine causes and results in detail.

Since about 2010 both NGOs and academic institutions in Indonesia are involved in child marriage research, but exchange of knowledge and development of theoretical and methodological insights are not yet a regular practice. I hope to present you some highlights from this workshop.

The rehabilitation of Lao girls identified as victims of human trafficking :

Socio-economical discourse, politico-moral process

Estelle Miramond

(Université de Paris Diderot – Paris)

In the late 1990s, the fight against human trafficking to ends of sexual exploitation has been funded and undertaken worldwide despite a very weak knowledge on its reality. Lao PDR, considered as a source country for human trafficking at destination of Thailand, set policies to repatriate its victims and provide them with rehabilitation services. If a very recent research revealed the gap existing between Lao anti trafficking programs and recruitment practices within the Thai sex industry (Molland, 2013), few studies provided detailed accounts on the rehabilitation process. Conducting a « double-ethnography in network » (Atlani Duault, 2009 : 27) within the main shelter of Laos for female children and women identified as victims of human trafficking, I tried to capture the daily life of 34 residents, but also the "institutional ideology", in the sense given by Allan Young (1995), circulating within the team. If the four months I spent in the shelter enabled me to break with such an homogenizing perspective, they revealed a range of moral and political intentions very far from the socio-economical rhetoric mobilized.

Furthermore, the fieldwork highlighted discursive gymnastics central to the understanding of apparent paradoxes.

Protracted ‘youngness’: Troubled education-to-work transitions in rural Indonesia

Thijs Schut

(The University of Western Australia; University of Amsterdam)

On the East Indonesian island of Flores, a growing number of educated young people struggle in their transition from education to work. These young people have returned from their tertiary studies – in cities all around the country – to their natal rural communities. There, they are confronted with a lack in appropriate entry-level jobs, and become either un- or underemployed. In their troubled transitions to work, these educated young people rely on extended social networks for their livelihoods.

Troubled education-to-work transitions prolong educated young people’s dependence on social networks. Hence, their social adulthood is postponed, and their ‘youngness’ is protracted. This challenges the social reproduction of the very networks these young people dependent on. Moreover, educated young people often express ambivalence about life in their rural communities: though they feel connected to these communities, they also – by virtue of their education – have been exposed to modern ideas about progress and development and are therefore critical of what they call a ‘backward peasant mentality’. As job opportunities in the region continue to be scarce, current rural educated young people jeopardise the socioeconomic safety nets for future generations experiencing similar troubled education-to-work transitions.

Preparing children of colonialism for a postcolonial future

Liesbeth Rosen Jacobson

(Leiden University)

In all colonies, European men had relations with indigenous women. The result of these unions, children of mixed European and indigenous ancestry, presented a great concern for colonial authorities. Especially, if they were not acknowledged and abandoned by their European fathers, they could harm white prestige. This paper examines European-led orphanages in three Asian colonies: the Dutch East Indies, the British Indies and French Indochina. Its time focus is the period around decolonization of the three colonies, from the end of the 1940s until the beginning of the 1960s. The people who led these institutions as well as the older children who were nearly at adult age were facing a huge dilemma after decolonization: leaving the former colony or staying? What strategies did the orphanages pursue and which governmental criteria did they face? How and why did this differ across the three colonies and over time? These questions will be answered with help of archival material of orphanages from the three colonial contexts. I will argue that these questions could be explained by looking at the way the institutions were funded, whether they were private or governmental institutions and the kind of colonial ideas that were behind these practical issues.

Negotiating difference: The trope of 'Anak Derhaka' and ideological endings in Bruneian writings

Grace V.S. Chin

(KITLV/Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian Studies)

This paper explores how the theme of parent-child conflict is resolved in the creative writings of university students in Brunei Darussalam. Very often, these writings invoke the traditional trope of “anak derhaka” (a child who betrays or offends his/her parents) and its elegant yet inevitable conclusion—either the disloyal or offending child is punished by familial and/or divine will, or s/he submits to the parents’ wishes and family order is restored, thereby affirming the ideals of social harmony and conformity cherished by Bruneians.

The recurring trope underscores an innate desire, or anxiety, to preserve local identity and cultural values amid the chaos of external, global pressures and events. Moreover, it also highlights a troubling reluctance to engage the uncertainties or risks implicit in the liminal space posited by narrative endings. The refusal to negotiate a different conclusion, as well as the avoidance of ambiguous, open-ended endings, constitutes a foreclosure of imaginative agency and vision.

In this paper, I will examine why these imaginary boundaries are constructed and what they reveal in terms of Bruneian cultural and social values.

Religion and Identity

Between toleration and exclusion: Negotiating muslims’ identity and ritual in Bali, Indonesia

Bowo Sugiarto

(Tilburg University)

The revitalization of *adat* (custom) and religion in Bali, Indonesia since the fall of Suharto that aims to strengthen Balinese identity generates the public space arrangement in Bali solely based on Balinese Hinduism. In fact, the reaffirmation of such Balinese identity encompassing the elements of tradition, ethnicity, and religion has strengthened when Balinese society has become more diverse in terms of its citizens’ ethnicity and religion. That public space arrangement has imposed religious minorities to rethink over requirements of their religious rituals in accordance with the majority’s norms. This article gives special attention to Muslims as a minority in order to describe the obstacle in accessing public space in a particular event, that is *Nyepi* (silence day) celebration. The effect of *Nyepi* commemoration to the performance of Friday congregational prayer is that Muslims should perform the prayer in a mosque by appropriating the majority’s norm or rethink over the requirement of the prayer. Nevertheless, the accommodation of majority’s norms and religious practices by Muslims is not a recent phenomenon in Bali. Even though it is debatable that the case should be considered as a toleration or an exclusion, it would likely contribute to the formation of distinctive Balinese Muslim’s identity.

Rethinking Javanese Islam: A critical reflection on the study of Javanese religion

Jochem van den Boogert

(Leiden University)

This presentation gives an overview of my doctoral research over the last 4 years. My aim is to sketch in a few broad strokes my method of inquiry, my main findings, and the possible research avenues that have opened up. Point of departure is the observation that the study of non-Western cultures often relies to a great extent on the knowledge of those cultures' religions. This certainly applies to Javanese Studies, where "Javanese Islam" is one of its constitutive concepts. However, this concept is surrounded by a number of theoretical problems, suggesting it misrepresents the Javanese religious condition. Through a conceptual genealogy I trace its origin. In the process I focus on the structuring concepts of and the conceptual framework for the consecutive descriptions of Javanese religion. My central claims are: the twin-concepts "Javanese Islam" and "Javanism" are in origin pieces of Christian theology; Javanese religion became represented as structurally symmetrical to Christianity; empirical and theoretical proof for the existence of this syncretist Javanese religion seems to be lacking. Consequently, new research questions arise: e.g. what have we been studying, and is there an alternative approach?

Fantasizing sexual freedom and romantic love relationship: An ethnography of Indonesian non-heteronormative migrants in Northern Europe

Tanti Noor Said

This paper attempt to analyze how non-heteronormative Indonesian migrants deal with their obligations as a good son, while they also attempt to live their non-heteronormative romantic lives freely and pursue their fantasy towards European men. Unfortunately, their migration to the Netherlands and Belgium does not obliterate their problems as members of minorities who are constrained and judged by the pre-existing beliefs of the majority. In Belgium and the Netherlands non-heteronormative Indonesian migrants' identifications also respond to dominant society's responses, particularly those of romantic or sexual partners. They adapt their self-identification to the gender and sexual desires of European partners, negotiating their gendering accordingly. Transnational non-heteronormative Indonesian identities are therefore not only the product of gendering and sexuality, but also of a complex politics, some aspects of which echo the Indonesian context, while others are produced by transnational mobility and the politics of desires and economic survival in the host countries.

Churches, Development, and Emancipatory Politics in Papua and Flores - Indonesia

Cypri Jehan Paju Dale

(University of Bern, Switzerland)

This presentation is part of the ongoing research project on "Churches as Agents of Sustainable Development in Indonesia: history and social anthropology perspectives". With geographical focus in Papua and Flores, I look at the discursive practices of mission, development, and human rights of Catholic and Protestant Churches; and analyze their hegemonic and emancipatory contributions to

present dynamic of the society. Using multi-sited ethnography, I follow the flow of ideas, knowledges, interests, will to improve, projects, money, within and among the churches at local, national, and global level (especially Europe); and between the churches and states (Indonesia and inter-governmental development agencies) and business actors (corporations). These ethnographic materials are then used to analyze the role and function of churches at different arena; and their relation to local, national, and global politics and political-economy. I also pay specific attention to the role of the churches in emancipatory and postcolonial/decolonial struggles of local communities in Papua and Flores, as a case of emancipatory potentials of faith based agencies in the neoliberal age.

Governance

Good governance perspectives on the rights of ethnic minorities: A comparative study between the Netherlands and Indonesia

Awaludin Marwan

(Utrecht University)

Protection the rights of ethnic minority interests is a part of the principles of human rights on achieving good governance idea. The rights of ethnic minorities has been conducted by pursuing the concept of 'Justice for All' based on the principles of properness, transparency, participation, effectiveness, accountability, and human rights. The principles of human rights implemented in the form of good governance affect the harmony of the plurality of social life, racial identity, cultural rights, peace, security and so on. Viewing the protection of minority rights from a global perspective, at least comparative studies need to be carried out in some legal systems worldwide. The implementation of the concept of good governance to improve minority right has two side approaches: first, in the level of instrumental way which guided by government and second, the fundamental right which applied by people. Comparative study of ethnic minorities protection in the good governance perspective between Indonesia and the Netherlands is very important in order to know how far the differences and similarities of their legal systems. Comparative studies generally examine the universal principle of matter, scope, and experience of law enforcement among countries (*ius gentium*). Through a comparative study of Indonesia and the Netherlands legal system, it is expected to be able to reconstruct the variation of the ethnic minority rights; how the application of the principles of human rights and participation of ethnic minorities.

Environmental governance by transnational municipal networks: The case of Indonesian cities (Yogyakarta and Wakatobi)

Annisa Paramita Wiharani

(Groningen University)

Global environmental governance has developed a multi-layer of government from the global to the local. Transnational Municipal Networks (TMNs) are a newly emerging form of organization within global environmental governance. The TMNs are an institutional mechanism to enhance how local governments address environmental problems. Previous empirical research on these networks have focused on the European context. There is little research about TMNs conducted in a country undergoing government reform and decentralization. Decentralization seeks to create an effective system of governance in which local governments attain greater authority. Here, we examine the impact of TMNs in Southeast Asia, particularly in the cities of Yogyakarta and Wakatobi in Indonesia. Referring to the TMNs and decentralization arrangements, we analyze the role of TMNs to enable cities to play a significant role in establishing environmental policy in their region. We conclude that if local governments maximize the role of the TMNs in environmental policy, the local government will contribute to the development of a sustainable society agenda and contribute more to the state fulfilling its' national environmental goals and international commitments.

**Elite capture in the national programme for society empowerment (PNPM): The (neo)-
patrimonial approach**

Anggun Susilo

(ISS)

Elite capture is acknowledged as one of the most challenging issues in development projects. From project implementation's framework, number of researches have done in order to analyze such thing in terms of causes, motives as well as methods. In the case of promoting Community-Driven Development (CDD) worldwide, multilateral donor, most notably, the World Bank has designed sort of institutional settings in which one of the aims is minimizing elite capture. In fact, the issue remains unsolved. *Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM)/ national program for society empowerment*, a World Bank-promoted massive poverty reduction program in Indonesia experiences the issue of elite capture although this program is well equipped with institutional approach. Rather than re-analyzing elite capture from the framework of project implementation, this paper offers an alternative view to link between institutional setting in PNPM and type of political system where the project operates. On this, the paper applies (neo)-patrimonial as political system to better understands elite capture using single case study in a particular village.

**Biofuel governance in Indonesia: The implementation of Jatropha policy at the regional
(province and district) level**

Loes van Rooijen; Loes van Rooijen

(Leiden University)

This study will contribute to the discussion about the role of the regional government in the sustainable governance of biofuel in Indonesia. Many studies on biofuel governance focus on the dynamics at the national and international level and the emergence of voluntary rules like the Roundtable

for Sustainable Palm Oil rules. However, these non-state rules often refer to national administrative procedures for land acquisition and land use change, such as environmental impact assessments and spatial planning procedures. These non-state rules as well as the abovementioned administrative procedures usually take implementation by agencies at the local level for granted. In Indonesia land use change for example is largely regulated by the regional (provincial and district) government through environmental impact assessments and a wide variety of environmentally related permits.

Therefore there is an increasing need to understand more about the actual practices of biofuel governance and the interaction between biofuel actors and regulatory institutions at the regional levels. During this presentation Loes will explore how the provincial government of East Nusa Tenggara (Flores, Sumba, West-Timor a.o.) and the district government of Sikka (central Flores) have implemented national regulation on biofuel, and jatropha in specific. I will also discuss what kind of socio-legal problems were experienced by biofuel entrepreneurs at the local level. My research has shown that there are significant limits to the regulatory capacity of the regional government when it comes to governing biofuel development. At the local level administrative procedures – for licensing, procurement - often serve completely different interests.

A better understanding of the dynamics of regional biofuel governance is important for all both policy-makers and scholars striving towards safeguarding legal certainty both for investors as well as for the social, environmental and economic sustainability of biofuel development at large.

Book presentation *Decentralization and Governance in Indonesia*

Dr. Ronald Holzhaecker

(University of Groningen)

This book bridges important theoretical debates related to governance and sustainable society and provides empirical research from Indonesia in important policy areas related to this debate. By placing research in different policy areas in a single volume, the link to the broader concepts of governance, decentralization, and societal outcomes is strengthened. We identify three key trends in the on-going process of decentralization and governance in Indonesia. First, we find that formal governance, the relation between the national and local government, is characterized by ‘variable geometry multi-level governance’ depending on the policy area. The challenge ahead is strengthening accountability mechanisms to assure national standards while preserving and encouraging local innovation. Secondly, informal governance mechanisms are evolving to move from ‘hierarchical to network’ forms of governance. Here the challenge is to insure democratic input by citizens and civil society organizations. Finally, we identify ‘goal diversity and diffusion’, from a rather singular policy focus on economic growth to a more complex and developing notion of policymaking for inclusive growth and the creation of a sustainable society for present and future generations. Here the challenge is sound implementation and to increase the effectiveness of governance mechanisms. There is also a noted diffusion of goals, to focus beyond the Jakarta metropolitan area to smaller regional cities, as urbanization continues and rural areas are changing.

Land & Conflict

Towards recognition of customary land rights: *adat* claims in conflict-stricken Bulukumba

Willem van der Muur

(Leiden University)

This paper examines the trajectories of two land disputes in Indonesia involving collective claims to customary land. It addresses several factors that account for why one claim is more likely to lead to real security of tenure for the claimants than the others. In the light of the growing attention and the current expansion of the legal framework on customary land rights, hopes are high for an improvement of the situation regarding the many unresolved land disputes. This study points out that, despite the recent legal and institutional developments, the outcome of a customary land claim depends strongly on the socio-political structures on the ground. During a fieldwork period of 6 months in Bulukumba district, South-Sulawesi, the author identified various types of customary land claims, varying from claims based on recognition during colonial times to claims based on a decision by the Indonesian Supreme Court. The study shows that given the district governments' discrete authority to recognize claims, the economic and political interests of regional state agents, as well as claimants' ties to the district government are highly determinative of the outcome. Furthermore, claims that reconcile best with the dominant discourse of influential NGO's are most likely to result in entitlement by state authorities.

Filipino peasant women movement on land reform and gender justice within it

Cynthia Embido Bejeno

(International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam)

The peasant women lead and act as frontliners in the land reform struggle, however, it is not necessarily conducive to gender justice. Reflecting on the peasant women's struggles for land entitlement through land reform program in the Philippines, the two case studies, SAMFAI and KMPC, show how peasant women's struggle on land reform reflects the visibility and invisibility, the voices and silences and the possibilities and constraints on gender (in)equality in the land reform process. Peasant women's assertions on land rights has influenced the 'success' of land reform struggle and created some positive changes - in policy, some patriarchal normativity, women's rights awareness and leadership, and livelihood amongst others which paves the way towards gender justice processes. These positive changes however has yet to be exploited and asserted to attain gender equality and eliminate the continuities of certain gender norms and perceptions that remains and are not necessarily questioned.

Choosing rubber over oil palm: land conflicts in West-Kalimantan

Rosa de Vos

(Wageningen University)

"If the rubber price was close to zero, I would still prefer rubber over oil palm". West-Kalimantan currently experiences a rapid expansion of large-scale palm oil production. The choice for oil palm can be understood from a macro-economic perspective, because of high returns to land and labour. However, land acquisition for large-scale plantations disrupts pre-existing land relations, and land conflicts occur throughout the province. In a coastal region of West-Kalimantan, plans to convert rubber gardens and rice fields into a large-scale (>10.000 ha.) oil palm plantation led to violent conflict between communities and companies, and within communities. This research focuses on how actors attempt to secure access to land and resources in a context of global plural (palm oil) governance. In this presentation, I present preliminary findings from my first fieldwork period. I argue that a disregard for the multi-functionality of pre-existing land and labour relations leads to uncertainty about access to food and social and economic security and a deep mistrust towards oil palm companies.

Land in Timor-Leste: Tenure, legislation, and acquisitions a decade on from independence

Bernardo Almeida

(Leiden University)

After centuries of Portuguese colonial rule and decades of Indonesian military occupation, the independence of Timor-Leste bequeathed a complex state of land tenure to the new nation. Since 2002, the failed legislative attempts to create a land tenure system and to solve conflicting land claims have demonstrated the difficulties that the nascent Timorese institutions in dealing with these challenges. Meanwhile, most of the country, particularly the rural areas, is de facto ruled by customary land tenure systems that have proven their relative resilience to the state interference.

However, customary tenure is also at risk. Shortly after independence, Timor-Leste began to access oil and gas revenues, which allowed the government to develop an ambitious national development strategy centred on large infrastructure projects that will reach both urban and rural areas. The state's access to land and secure land tenure are essential for the implementation and success of these projects; yet despite the unclear legal framework regarding land tenure and land acquisition, these projects are moving ahead.

This socio-legal study gathers knowledge concerning land tenure and the creation of the Timorese formal land tenure system. Current land acquisition processes are used as case studies of the research. The main objective is to explore the difficulties in creating a coherent formal land tenure system in a complex social, political and legal framework such as that in Timor-Leste.

Development, Actors & Institutions

Environmental responsibility of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and stakeholder influences: the case of water pollution in Thailand

Kanokkarn Tevapitak

(International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam)

This thesis explores the interactions between food and agro-industrial SMEs and their stakeholders: local government, local community, business association and advocacy NGOs in Thailand. It looks specifically at the entrepreneurs' environmental performance in relation to water pollution, via stakeholder analysis and a consideration of their salience. Through the use of questionnaires and a qualitative scale divided into high, medium and low levels, the thesis examines the influence of the various underlying factors for each actor that affects their environmental decisions. The thesis examines 30 cases located in an urban area (*Bangkok*), peri-urban area (*Ayudhaya, Nakornpathom, Chacherngsao*) and a rural area (*Naronratchaseema*). The thesis reveals that stakeholders have unequal levels of influence on the polluting entrepreneurs, resulting in various environmental responses by this latter group: (1) relocation or termination of a business, (2) partial environmental improvement, (3) complete environmental improvement and (4) reuse of waste water. These environmental responses depend on the importance of the underlying factors for both entrepreneurs and stakeholders and how they interact with others. The thesis goes on to emphasize that one single actor's influence cannot be judged individually as it may not result in a direct environmental response by the entrepreneur. Looking further, the thesis uses five different case studies selected by cluster analysis to present the interaction between SMEs and their stakeholders. Different patterns of interaction obtained from the case studies also stress that water pollution caused by SMEs does not have one unique solution: several interactions between stakeholders and entrepreneurs should be researched to present several alternatives solutions.

**Examining employability and longer-term career development impact
of work in the IT-BPO sector in the Philippines**

Mary Leian C. Marasigan

(University of Amsterdam)

The Information Technology-Business Process Outsourcing (IT-BPO) sector is one of the booming economic segments in the Philippines providing thousands of entry-level jobs that are mostly for call centers and back-office support services. Skilled workers are able to easily access these jobs which offer higher compensation packages than those found in other sectors. Unfortunately, work is monotonous, work hours are atypical, and upward career opportunities are limited. Thus, there is a perception jobs in the sector are only good as first or stop-gap employment. This then leads to a question of whether IT-BPO work generates longer-term gains for workers or if it leads to the underutilization of their skills and educational qualifications. Recent studies suggest that jobs in the IT-BPO sector can serve as stepping stones to more desired employment since workers learn transferable skills. Likewise, some workers are using income from employment to pursue further studies which may, in turn, enhance their chances of finding better jobs. My research contributes to the literature by examining how work in the IT-BPO influences employability and long-term career development prospects within or outside the labor market of the IT-BPO sector in Metro Manila, Philippines. This study hopes to help deepen current understanding of the labor dimension of offshore services in remote locations.

Missing the old days: Evolution of community based health care program in Indonesia over the last 30 Years

Vita Febriany

(University of Amsterdam)

This research will explain why community based health care program in Indonesia, known as *Posyandu*¹, which has been implemented over the last 30 years, is deteriorating: the number of active Posyandu declined, participating mothers and Posyandu volunteers decreased, and budget allocation and government's attention to Posyandu weaken. This research will explain why did the program not improved when Indonesia became more democratic and decentralized its health care to the district level in early 2000s. Also why did the program not collapse entirely when the New Order government, who initiated the program in 1985, ended in 1998? The research will also explain how changes in socioeconomic conditions and motivation to volunteer affect Posyandu. Community based health care programs, mostly run by female volunteers, are considered more effective than clinic-based services because it can reach more coverage population and bridge the social gaps between patients and health workers. During Indonesia's New Order government (1966-1998) many studies found positive relations between Posyandu and successes in lowering infant mortality, maternal mortality, and increasing immunization coverage. However, since the implementation of *Posyandu*, Indonesia has experienced the Asian Financial Crisis in mid-1998, the end of the New Order government, decentralization, democratization, privatization in health care, as well as welfare reform and changes in socio economic. Besides the decreasing numbers and quality of *Posyandu*, so far there has not been any study explaining why it has been deteriorating, and yet it has not totally collapsed. My research will answer this question by employing two approaches, namely political economy and collective action. One of novel characteristics of this research is to show how the interaction among the macro, national and district level, and local forces, community and individual, are interdependent. Studies on community based development programs often employ a micro perspective and focus only on what happens at the small scale community level. Little theoretical and empirical research has been undertaken on the political economy of community based development. The research aims to contribute to the discussion and literatures on community development initiatives as well as for government agencies and philanthropic organizations working in community based development. I will conduct a field study at macro levels (national and district) and in-depth qualitative study at village community.

The study of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions in disaster-affected areas in the Philippines

Agnes Camacho

(Radboud University)

The study sought to provide a consolidated assessment of current mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions in disaster-affected areas in the Philippines. The assessment looked into current practices (methodology, content of interventions, challenges and lessons learned) in the conduct of MHPSS projects and programs through an extensive review of information materials and conduct of focused group discussions.

The results of the study would feed into the process of formulating the National Guidelines on MHPSS in emergencies in the Philippines.

Civil Society, Politics & Democratisation

The reinvention of Chinese officers in Batavia, 1900-1942:

From traditional elites to modern leaders

William Tai Yuen

The Chinese officer system of Batavia, which originated in 1619, came under challenge in the 20th century. The Chinese officers' jurisdiction exercised through the Chinese Council was reduced with the strengthening of Dutch direct rule, while criticisms were mounted against the inadequacies of the system. With the erosion of the prestige and position of the Chinese Council, the Chinese officers responded to the challenge by embracing the new Chinese movement started by the Tiong Hoa Hwe Koan in 1900. Many Chinese officers became members of the executive board of the Tiong Hoa Hwe Koan, contributing to the rapid spread of Chinese associations and schools throughout Java and the Outer Islands. Some prominent Chinese officers took a leading role in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Batavia and in Chung Hua Hui, the first Chinese political party in colonial Indonesia. They also took part in a range of social and charitable activities beyond the confines of the Chinese community. Despite their loss of position in the Chinese Council, the Chinese officers of Batavia succeeded in transforming themselves into new leaders of the invigorated Chinese civil society.

Clientelism and the comparative study of Indonesia's patronage democracy

Ward Berenschot et al

(KITLV/Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies)

Under what conditions does a polity become more (or less) clientelistic? There are plenty of hypotheses about factors that foster political clientelism – from poverty and a weak civil society to a state-dependent economy and indirect colonial rule. Yet an assessment of the value of these hypotheses is hampered by the difficulty of assessing the extent to which a polity is clientelistic. To boost such a comparative study of clientelistic politics, this study has combined ethnographic fieldwork on election campaigns with an expert survey executed among 533 journalists, academics, ngo activists and campaigners in 38 districts in 16 Indonesian provinces. This presentation discusses some of the results.

**Preserving the Authoritarian Legacy: Kompas and the practice of
“Jurnalisme Rasa” in Indonesia Reformation Era**

Wijayanto

(Leiden University)

It is widely known that there is no media freedom under an authoritarian political regime, as censorship and banning often done to the critical media. This has made media not playing role as a watchdog but more as a lapdog of the power holders. This situation raises a question: what will happen to the media when the political system has radically changed into a more democratic one? Will the media automatically change accordingly? This paper aims to answer those questions by using *Kompas*, the biggest and the oldest national daily newspaper in Indonesia as a case study. Based on the ethnographic fieldwork in the *Kompas* newsroom between January until October 2014 and *in-depth* interview with its journalists, this study found that the news making process in the newspaper is not merely based on the journalistic professional standard but also based on “*rasa*”. *Rasa* has been used as a cultural tool to deal with the authoritarian regime in the New Order era, which is surprisingly still used until the recent time. This paper will further discuss the reasons behind it.

Traveling legal norms and their local transformations: Indigenous rights in post-Suharto Bali

Martin Ramstedt

(KITLV/Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies)

This paper discusses why and how a nativist movement in post-Suharto Bali has appropriated and translated different strands of the global indigenous rights movement, a project which has crystallized into the juridification of local Balinese customary law traditions. Attention will be drawn to a range of intended and unintended consequences of this juridification process. The paper builds on multi-sited and multi-temporal research stretching over a period of eighteen years.

Parallel sessions III

Borders, Space & Development

**Online job marketplaces and impact sourcing: spreading the benefits of service outsourcing in
the Philippines**

Niels Beerepoot

(University of Amsterdam)

A new form of service outsourcing has rapidly expanded in recent years, namely the global online job marketplace for freelance contractors. Global online job marketplaces (oDesk, Elance, Freelancer) provide a great opportunity to cut-off intermediaries in global value chains and directly outsource online service work to individuals in developing countries. They can bring service outsourcing within the reach of small firms and individuals (as clients and contractors) and lead to a redefinition of work organisation through the formation of virtual teams that consist of individuals from around the world.

Online job marketplaces provide a highly competitive environment but may also provide employment opportunities for groups of workers with little access to, or prefer to operate outside formally organized or office-based services production. Using empirical data collected among contractors in the Philippines, this research will explore how online job marketplaces can be utilised for reaching new groups who fall outside the traditional scope for service outsourcing and whether they can hereby contribute to impact sourcing. Whereas existing impact sourcing initiatives are so far largely based on providing employment to new groups of workers through a traditional model of office-based service delivery, it will be identified whether online job marketplaces can meet this objective.

Transforming Twitter based carpooling community into Jakarta road traffic management

Rinatania Fajriani

(University of Copenhagen)

ICT provide real-time information and therefore can be cost-effective and potentially useful to manage travel demand (OECD, 2002). Most case studies utilising ICT on mobilisation system and yet this paper suggested the integration of ICT and social community to manage traffic congestion in Jakarta where the transportation system was under the authority of National Traffic Management Centre (NTMC). However, they are using very basic tools such as CCTV camera to monitor the road density and there are not much CCTV available as they are most likely gets stolen.

This paper examined Twitter based carpooling community in Jakarta named Nebengers. They were formed as an online social movement and using Twitter as the main tool to arrange carpooling. Theoretically, Nebengers could help reduce traffic congestion as it is designed to put together people who have the same travel route and destination in one vehicle. This practical idea is similar with the 3 in 1 policy in Jakarta area which requires 3 people in 1 vehicle to be able to pass through Jakarta Main Street during peak hours. However, there are numerous reasons why 3 in 1 policy does not working sufficiently including 'joki' (e.g. the additional passenger paid to compromise 3 in 1 policy). Further, this paper also found that although Nebengers could overcome this 'joki' challenge, there are concerns regarding the carpooling safety and time-flexibility. Correia and Viegas (2011) similarly suggested that there are concern on the poor schedule flexibility and the ride-matching between driver and passengers' in carpooling. Therefore this paper proposed an advance integrated carpool system as the alternative to reduce traffic congestion in Jakarta

**Survival Strategies of Shan Women Traders in Small-scale Cross- border Trade along the Burma-
Thailand Borderland**

Busarin Lertchavalitsakul

(University of Amsterdams)

During the 1970s to the mid-1990s, the Burma-Thailand borderland witnessed an expansion of long-distance trade conducted by Shan women, despite an escalation of ethnic rebellions and insurgencies, particularly the relocation of the drug warlord Khun Sa's garrisons to this area. The traders' narratives show how they developed survival strategies amidst the politically volatile environment, and continue their small-scale trade activities by cooperating with fellow traders inside Shan State and with trading partners based around the Thai border. The strategies they use to generate a profit reveal the interplay between state regulations and illicit flows taking place around this borderland.

History

**Engku Bahaloedin (1905-1983) and his quadrilingual manuscript and related text: Sailing from
Southeast Asia to South Asia.**

Siti Aisyah

(UIN Suska-Riau, Indonesia)

The present study aims to examine the significant of quadrilingual manuscript discovered in Kampar, Riau, in November 2008. This manuscript belongs to Engku Bahaloedin (1905-1983), a religious teacher of Kampar. The manuscript receives no attention and remains relatively unknown by scholars. In addition to quadrilingual word-lists in Arabic, Malay, Urdu, and Tamil, the manuscript also contains Urdu basic, Tajwid, Malay grammar, and Hikayat Hadharat Imam Syafi'i. The texts were analyzed through philological study in order to provide a more holistic view. The results reveal not only its compiler's roles as a scholar, but also as a trader. When Tamil Muslim merchants came to dominate the commercial networks across the Indian Ocean, the compiler engaged in trading with them and followed their routes leading to Singapore, Penang, South India and Colombo. The manuscript also enables us to understand Islamic scholarly networks in South and Southeast Asia in the early 20th century.

A.W.F. Idenburg and political neo-Calvinism in the Dutch colonial empire

Hans van der Jagt

(VU University Amsterdam)

There is a historiographical tension between neo-Calvinism and modern Dutch colonial political history. The debate on neo-Calvinism and Dutch colonial politics takes place exclusively in the context of South-

Africa [apartheid] or in context of protestant mission. As a result, the political significance of neo-Calvinism in the Dutch former colonies Indonesia, Suriname and the Dutch Caribbean, remains unaddressed. This is interesting, especially when one keeps in mind that a substantial part of Dutch colonial politics in the period 1900-1920 – the climax of the Dutch colonial empire - has been formulated and executed by neo-Calvinists.

From 1901 until the late 1920's army-officer A.W.F. Idenburg (1861-1935) came into colonial power. Idenburg, strongly influenced by the ideas of Dutch reformed theologians Abraham Kuyper Herman Bavinck, became a (national and international) highly respected Dutch colonial specialist as a minister of colonial affairs (threefold), governor of Suriname, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies [Indonesia], senator for the Dutch orthodox-reformed party and personal advisor of the Dutch queen. To what extent was Idenburg able to apply his neo-Calvinist ideas on colonial politics, economics, culture and religious diversity in the Dutch Colonial Empire?

In my presentation I will demonstrate the current status quo of my research and I will bring forward some considerations and critical questions related to my research-topic.

Post-imperialism problem: Java and the emergence of modern Southeast Asian collective identity

Tyson Tirta

(Jakarta, Indonesia)

Many places in the British Empire were named after British kings and queens. For most of the twentieth century, western historians, and pundits have been concerned with trying to explain the end of the British Imperialism and the absolute shifted identity in Southeast Asia as its unexpected result. Researchers were using different perspectives to approach this particular shifted. The most problematic in these approaches were on their mindset, which usually indicated Southeast Asia region as a land of inferior community or group of people. Yet, inferiority has become one important indication of their works. British historian C.A. Bayly, for instance, casually uses the divided concept between the British and “the rest” in most of his works.

On the other hand, Southeast Asian researchers tried to explain their own reverted views of British Imperialism as a new framework for historiography. Indian essayist Pankaj Mishra, with his 2012 work, has presented ‘Asian version’ of world’s history. For some, his work is one of the first Asian views of history. This paper addresses the Southeast Asian views of the British Imperialism as an important political event, which brought a new paradigm during the early nineteenth century and the period after.

Makassar: how a 17th century trade entrepôt shaped its rulers’ ability to make war

Tristan Mostert

(Leiden University)

As the power of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) was expanding in the Indonesian Archipelago in the early 17th century, the twin kingdom of Makassar on South Sulawesi was also on the rise. As the VOC was trying to obtain a complete monopoly on spices from the Moluccas, Makassar thrived on the trade in these spices and other high-value trade goods, selling to the VOC's Asian and European competitors. The VOC, which did not generally shun violence in the Moluccas to achieve its spice monopoly, was hesitant to get into conflict with Makassar, as its military power was also considered more than a match for its own.

Makassar had already been famous for its military prowess, but in the course of the 17th century, its interaction with European and Asian companies and trade diasporas, and its ability to adopt new military technology and know-how from them, seems to have significantly contributed to its rise. Tristan Mostert will present his Ph.D. research, which investigates the military interaction between Makassar and the VOC within a global context in the period leading up to the Makassar Wars of 1666-1669.

