



SSEAC Emerging Scholars Conference

A conference for postgraduate students
and early career researchers

When: Monday 20 June 2022

Where: In person in Sydney and online via Zoom



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

—
Sydney Southeast
Asia Centre

Sydney Southeast Asia Centre

The Sydney Southeast Asia Centre is forging Australia's relationship with one of the world's fastest growing regions by educating students and building new partnerships with academics and governments based on research excellence.

With more than 400 academics across all faculties and schools working on and in Southeast Asia, the University of Sydney has one of the highest concentrations of regional expertise in the world.

Event proceedings

The SSEAC Emerging Scholars Conference is an opportunity for postgraduates and early career researchers working on Southeast Asia-related topics to present their research in preparation for upcoming conferences. It's also a chance for academics, practitioners and the wider community to engage with the next generation of Southeast Asia research excellence.

The conference is multidisciplinary, with sessions organised across SSEAC's five areas of research strength to go beyond disciplinary boundaries:

- Economic and social development
- Environment and resources
- Health
- Heritage and the arts
- State and society

On the day of the conference, Monday 20 June, you are invited to join live panel discussions with our speakers, organised by thematic cluster. Find out more information and all the links on the [SSEAC Emerging Scholars Conference webpage](#) or refer to the program on the subsequent pages.

Note: The conference organisers reserve the right to change the program on short notice.



Program - Wednesday 20 June 2022

(All times are AEST)

09:00	Registration	
	Welcome and opening session ABS Lecture Theatre 2080 Zoom: https://bit.ly/SSEACwelcome Chair: Dr Natali Pearson	
10:00	Building people-to-people connections? Understanding Indonesian 'host' community experiences of Australian study abroad programs <i>Elena Williams*, The Australian National University</i>	
	Gig politics in West Papua, Indonesia <i>Marlon Huwae, Macquarie University</i>	
	Researching gay men in post anti-LGBT hostility Indonesia <i>Dadung Muktiono*, The University of Sydney</i>	
10:55	Break	
	Session 2: State and Society ABS Lecture Theatre 2080 Zoom: https://bit.ly/SSEACstatesoc1 Chair: Dr Elisabeth Kramer	Session 3: Economic and Social Development ABS Lecture Theatre 2090 Zoom: https://bit.ly/SSEACecosoc1 Chair: Dr Paul-David Lutz
11:00	Risk of starvation persons with disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic: Vulnerability, mitigation and resilience <i>Slamet Thohari, Western Sydney University</i>	Commodity trade mispricing: Evidence from Lao P.D.R. <i>Vanxay Sayavong, Waseda University</i>
	Paid employment of women with disabilities in Indonesia: Understanding opportunities and achievements <i>Utami Dewi*, UNSW Sydney</i>	A critical analysis of the ISPO policy and its discontents <i>Sam Hossain*, Western Sydney University</i>
	Sihanoukville Special Economic Zone: Administrative and societal incorporation as technologies of control <i>Sreang Chheat, University of Queensland</i>	Review on fatwa governance of the National Sharia Board of the Indonesian Ulama Council: Internal weaknesses <i>Shaifurrokhman Mahfudz, Western Sydney University</i>
12:00	Lunch	

* Graduate of the SSEAC Public Speaking Workshop

	<p>Session 4: Health ABS Lecture Theatre 2080 Zoom: https://bit.ly/SSEAChealth1 Chair: Dr Elisabeth Kramer</p> <p>Contribution of private health services to universal health coverage in low and middle-income countries: Factors affecting the use of private over public health services in Vietnam Dr Mai Nguyen, Queensland University of Technology</p> <p>A culturally adapted internet-delivered mindfulness intervention for Indonesian university students: Outcome on mindfulness and well-being Ratih Arruum Listiyandini, UNSW Sydney</p> <p>Clientelism and public health: Explaining variations in healthcare services in three cities in Indonesia Lila Sari*, The Australian National University</p>	<p>Session 5: State and Society ABS Lecture Theatre 2090 Zoom: https://bit.ly/SSEACstatesoc2 Chair: Elena Williams</p> <p>The Rat Sh*t Chili' - Spirited (hi)stories of China's rise in upland Laos Dr Paul-David Lutz*, The University of Sydney</p> <p>Outcomes-based education: Teachers' perception and implementation Restu Mufanti, University of Technology Sydney</p> <p>Ayóm-ayómic political order: Generations, resilience, and memory Primitivo III Ragandang*, The Australian National University</p>
13:00		
13:55	Break	
	<p>Session 6: State and Society ABS Lecture Theatre 2080 Zoom: https://bit.ly/SSEACstatesoc3 Chair: Dr Natali Pearson</p> <p>Building sustainable social-ecological futures in Southeast Asia cities after the COVID-19 pandemic Dang Dao Nguyen, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences</p> <p>Weak State or citizen empowerment? Weighing citizen participation in waste management in Indonesia Nur Azizah, The Australian National University</p> <p>Structures of opportunity for refugee-led mobilisations in Southeast Asia: a case of Rohingya refugee community organisations in Malaysia Ratu Ayu Asih Kusuma Putri*, The University of Melbourne</p>	<p>Session 7: Heritage and the Arts ABS Lecture Theatre 2090 Zoom: https://bit.ly/SSEACheritage1 Chair: Dr Melandri Vlok</p> <p>Before Desakota: Charting the settlement history of Mainland Southeast Asia Dr Ben Dharmendra*, The University of Sydney</p> <p>Participation of local communities in ensuring the conservation of historic buildings in Malaysia Muhammad Afiq Wasie, National University of Malaysia</p> <p>Contemporary art and the (counter)narratives of geography in Southeast Asia–Australia biennials Caitlin Hughes, The University of Melbourne</p>
14:00		

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14:55 Afternoon tea

Session 8: State and Society

ABS Lecture Theatre 2080

Zoom: <https://bit.ly/SSEACstatesoc4>

Chair: Dr Natali Pearson

Translanguaging strategies in faith-based content English classrooms: Case studies in Indonesian Islamic universities

Lyla Kusuma, Macquarie University

A critical analysis of the religious leader's speech on radicalism

Bambang Hariyanto*, Western Sydney University

Promising trends in Indonesia's party system in twenty years of democratic transition

Luky Sandra Amalia*, The University of Sydney

Session 9: Heritage and the Arts

ABS Lecture Theatre 2090

Zoom: <https://bit.ly/SSEACheritage2>

Chair: Dr Melandri Vlok

Digitalized museums as new signified cultural public sphere for migrant workers in Singapore

Su Li, Nanyang Technological University Singapore

Representations of Singapore Peranakan: Heritage and the "branding" of a global city

Susan Chang, National University of Singapore

Selected memory: Heritage, tourism and commemoration of national hero in Indonesia

Myra Mentari Abubakar, The Australian National University

15:30

16:25 Break

Session 10: State and Society

ABS Lecture Theatre 2080

Zoom: <https://bit.ly/SSEACstatesoc5>

Chair: Dr Natali Pearson

Political ecology of freshening the Mekong's coastal delta: Narratives of place-based land use dynamics

Dr Thong Anh Tran, The Australian National University

Responsible leadership in sustainable agritourism development: A case study of Mekong Delta, Vietnam

Giang Nguyen, The University of Newcastle

(Re)negotiating space as a form of resistance: Micro infrastructures in the logistical mega-infrastructure of Indonesia's Sea Toll port

Naimah Lutfi Abdullah Talib, The University of Melbourne

Session 11: Environment and Resources

ABS Lecture Theatre 2090

Zoom: <https://bit.ly/SSEACenviro>

Chair: Elena Williams

The territorial contradictions of illegal logging in Indonesian Borneo: an ethnography of invisibility on an extractive frontier

Paul Thung, Brunel University London

Resource cursed? The short- and long-run effects of coal mining on human capital accumulation in Indonesia

Eddy Zou, The London School of Economics and Political Science

Green Islam in Indonesia: Exploring green initiatives among Pesantren communities

Mohammad Hasan Basri*, Western Sydney University

16:30

17:30 End of conference

* Graduate of the SSEAC Public Speaking Workshop

Sessions and paper abstracts

Session 1: Opening session

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Natali Pearson

Building people-to-people connections? Understanding Indonesian ‘host’ community experiences of Australian study abroad programs

Elena Williams, The Australian National University

Study abroad programs from Australia to Indonesia have grown significantly in recent decades through a framework of ‘international education as public diplomacy’. Since the launch of Australia’s ‘New Colombo Plan’ (NCP) scholarship scheme in 2014, more than 10,000 students have travelled to Indonesia to study and live among Indonesian ‘host’ communities. Yet, while the experiences and learning outcomes of Australian students are increasingly accounted for, far less is known about the ways study abroad impacts Indonesian host communities, despite their integral role in ensuring the ‘success’ of programs like the NCP. This raises questions as to whether these communities benefit from study abroad, and whether these programs are indeed meeting their stated goals of deepening people-to-people relationships between Australians and Indonesians. Based on a review of international education literature and preliminary fieldwork findings with Indonesian host communities in Bandung, Jakarta and Yogyakarta, this presentation will examine communities’ own lived experiences of hosting Australian students through the NCP program, and the ways in which they interpret the impacts of study abroad in their own lives and communities. How are Australia’s public diplomacy and ‘soft power’ efforts through education understood by Indonesian audiences? By understanding Indonesian host communities’ own views of study abroad in this under-researched area, this paper builds on recent scholarly and public policy debates about the value and efficacy of international education as a form of public diplomacy, and highlights gaps for further research in this area.

Session 1: Opening session

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Natali Pearson

Gig politics in West Papua, Indonesia

Marlon Huwae, Macquarie University

The research aims at investigating how special autonomy (2001 to present) has intensified fear, disrupted the lives of Papuans, and changed their coping strategies. The research is carried out in Manokwari, the capital city of Papua Barat Province, West Papua, Indonesia. The data are collected with interviews, diarists, and secondary resources from the government, non-government organisations, and local news. The interview is done with the key informant leaders in Manokwari. The diary entry is used to describe the phenomenon in the two selected villages in District Manokwari Timur and District Manokwari Selatan. The diarist is a West Papuan who lives in the local village and is trained to be a diarist. The diary entry is collected daily, weekly and monthly from January to December 2021. It is a source of meaningful information as travel is prohibited due to the surge of Covid 19 in Manokwari in 2021. The research reveals that West Papuan experience a shrinking of sovereignty. The implementation of special autonomy for about 21 years is not able to transform the West Papuan into "the lord over their own land, people, and resource" (*Tuan atas negeri sendiri*). Accordingly, retaking back the control over the land, the resource, and power in a social, political, and economic sphere (Papuanisation) is considered sovereignty for West Papuans. The coping strategy of West Papuans is a cycle of resisting, voicing, neglecting, exiting, submitting, pretending (chameleonism), and loyalty. It then evolved into an umbrella strategy that I called "gig politics". Gig politics is a contract-based commitment to fulfilling short term tasks to secure interest, benefit and deflect the danger of shrinking sovereignty and annihilation. Even if the tasks require a long-term commitment, it does not necessarily prevent the elites and the West Papuans from engaging publicly or secretly with the idea of Indonesia and independence. In contrast, the community at the village level performs the gig politic by maintaining floating yet responsive neutrality.

Session 1: Opening session

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Natali Pearson

Researching gay men in post anti-LGBT hostility Indonesia

Dadung Muktiono, The University of Sydney

While homosexuality is not criminalised in Indonesia, researching gay men remains a significant challenge. This population is hard to reach, in particular after the anti-LGBTQI hostility taking place in 2016-2018. The hostility included statements by minister and other public officials condemning non-conforming gender and sexuality, rallies by some groups of people and organizations denouncing homosexuality, vigilante groups raiding meeting or gathering held by LGBTQI communities and arbitrary arrests targeting gay men accused by police of having sex parties. While there have been several studies on gay men, few discuss how the hostile situation may affect gay men's visibility in public. My paper addresses how the LGBT hatred taking place in 2016-2018 affected the visibility and the eagerness of gay men to participate in activities that may risk their sexuality being discovered, particularly participation in formal studies. In addressing this matter, I will reflexively look at my data collection process as well as analyse the interview materials from my participants who come from Surabaya, Makassar, and Medan. I argue that stigma toward gay men and other non-conforming gender and sexuality groups expressed in public media created a climate of hostility and fear among LGBTQI people. This hostility and fear may have deterred some from coming forward for formal studies and risking identification. Moreover, they also influence my participants' choice of venue for conducting interviews. To conclude, this paper demonstrates how stigmatization and hostility toward gay men discourage them from participating in formal studies. It is also indicated by their place choice for doing interviews due to the minimum risk of their gay identity being discovered.

Session 2: State and Society

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Elisabeth Kramer

Risk of starvation persons with disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic: Vulnerability, mitigation and resilience

Slamet Thohari, Western Sydney University

During the COVID-19 pandemic, economic mitigation plays a significant role in protecting persons with disabilities from the risk of starvation. Regarding the economic mitigation policy in Indonesia, this paper examined whether the government's mitigation policies can significantly protect persons with disabilities from the risk of starvation and reduce their social vulnerabilities among them. We found that the government's mitigation policies are unable to protect persons with disabilities from the risk of starvation. With the abstains of mitigation protection, their resilience ability toward the risk of starvation is strongly influenced by their social vulnerabilities. We found that age, education, types of disabilities, home ownership, and occupation are the indicators for the resilience factor index of risk starvation among persons with disabilities. Thus, those indicators should be major parts of considerations for mitigation strategies.

Session 2: State and Society

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Elisabeth Kramer

Paid employment of women with disabilities in Indonesia: Understanding opportunities and achievements

Utami Dewi, UNSW Sydney*

Women with disabilities in Indonesia face multiple challenges in participating in the labour market and gaining paid work though the employment quota policy has been enacted since 1998. This article examines paid employment of women with disabilities in private businesses by applying the human development framework of disability. The human development framework adopted in the study is developed from Sen's capability approach focusing on capability (opportunities), functioning (achievement), and wellbeing of women with disabilities. Based on in-depth interviews with 20 women with disabilities and 41 participants from government officials, NGO leaders, and company managers in Yogyakarta, the study found that most women obtained their first paid work in informal economies, particularly household, micro, and small businesses. About 13 women, including seven in medium companies and two in large ones, gained their jobs through collaborative activities between government agencies, NGOs, and companies, such as job fairs, job matching, and job canvassing. Two self-employed women did not try to find paid work in companies because they perceived the enormous challenges of attaining employment in these businesses. Most women enjoyed their work and had opportunities to achieve their work objectives, i.e., earn income, improve skills, and have social relationships. They felt happy and respected being community members, although obtaining small salaries in informal businesses. Other women who worked in medium and large companies could also achieve their well-being by getting equal wages, career development, and other employment rights with employees without disabilities. Therefore, informal businesses provided more attainable work opportunities than large companies with inadequate awareness of employing women with disabilities. Collaborative activities provided more job opportunities and achievements for most women in the study. However, only a few women with disabilities in Yogyakarta could join these joint supported employment programs and participate in the job market due to negative community attitudes and other structural barriers.

Session 2: State and Society

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Elisabeth Kramer

Sihanoukville Special Economic Zone: Administrative and societal incorporation as technologies of control

Sreang Chheat, University of Queensland

This paper is a chapter in my PhD thesis. It examines the contestation within SSEZ focusing on industrial relations. As a model of cooperation within the BRI, the zone promotes itself as an investor-friendly export-processing zone while operating at the expense of workers' rights and interests. Governed by a repressive political regime and legal system, zone workers are repressed and denied opportunities to organise to protect their rights. Using Garry Rodan's Mode of Participation (MoP) framework, the paper argues that, in the context of authoritarian rule, administrative and societal incorporation is employed as technologies of control to weaken the labour and conversely advance CPP's strong coalition of political and economic interests. CPP's recent declining legitimacy has resulted in further closing of civic space for freedom and intensifying administrative control.

Session 3: Economic and Social Development

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: Dr Paul-David Lutz

Commodity trade mispricing: Evidence from Lao P.D.R.

Vanxay Sayavong, Waseda University

Trade mispricing is a significant channel for tax base erosion from developing countries; however, evidence based on aggregated, annual trade data remains limited. This paper combines statistical price filter methods based on legal rules for Customs valuation and transfer pricing analysis with extensive commodity sector research to present new evidence of commodity trade mispricing from Laos. Our analysis of transaction-level export data finds significant undervaluation in exports of coffee beans and identifies multiple risks of trade mispricing in copper exports. We identify trade between related firms, regulatory loopholes, and lack of Customs valuation capacity as the main drivers of this phenomenon.

Session 3: Economic and Social Development

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: Dr Paul-David Lutz

A critical analysis of the ISPO policy and its discontents

Sam Hossain, Western Sydney University*

The Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) scheme is the national sustainability standard formally introduced by the Indonesian Government in 2011 to regulate the palm oil sector. Research indicates that competing priorities of different social forces are reflected in the ISPO scheme and related policy documents, thereby undermining its legitimacy as an effective sustainability governance framework. This has triggered severe domestic and international criticism that the ISPO scheme is simply a “greenwashing” instrument designed to cover up environmental problems from being adequately identified and addressed. But the importance of the ISPO scheme in providing an alternative frame of sustainability in an emerging economy like Indonesia has been overlooked. This paper goes beyond debates around greenwashing and instead examines the contradictions, conflicts and compromises that have shaped the ISPO scheme in order to better understand its current legitimacy crisis. In particular, I argue that the ISPO scheme can be enhanced by incorporating diverse local voices and concerns. To do so, I draw on critical discourse analysis methodology to identify the existing orders of discourse as reflected in the ISPO scheme, and the ideological and hegemonic effects of the existing orders of discourse. As I demonstrate, different discourses influence the policy debate in different ways, and the contestation between these discourses also shapes the place-specific sustainable governance framework of the ISPO. This inclusive and bottom-up approach puts forward a new perspective on sustainability to interact with global sustainability governance frameworks that are place-agnostic and top-down in nature.

Session 3: Economic and Social Development

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: Dr Paul-David Lutz

Review on fatwa governance of the National Sharia Board of the Indonesian Ulama Council: Internal weaknesses

Shaifurrokhman Mahfudz, Western Sydney University

The fatwa issued by the National Sharia Board (NSB) has occupied a strategic position in the Indonesian legal system since the primary responsibility of the NSB is to ensure that the financing institution conducts its business by Islamic rules and regulations. However, there are regulatory systems and internal weaknesses of the NSB with implementing fatwas in Islamic financial institutions, particularly in Islamic banking. The following presentation will describe some internal weaknesses of the NSB, such as standards of recruitment and dismissal of the NSB committee members, quality of Sharia Supervisory Boards (SSBs) in Islamic banking, the provision of the NSB members to hold concurrent positions as the SSB in several IFIs can potentially leak the company's confidentiality, and conflicts of interest in the SSB are negatively related to SSB remuneration. These problems of the NSB do not stand alone but also involve the role of the government as the main regulator. Therefore, the realization of the NSB governance is necessary to follow Good Corporate Governance (GCG) principle becomes inevitable.

Session 4: Health

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Elisabeth Kramer

Contribution of private health services to universal health coverage in low and middle-income countries: Factors affecting the use of private over public health services in Vietnam

Dr Mai Nguyen, Queensland University of Technology

The private sector's contribution to universal health coverage has been increasingly recognized by policymakers in low- and middle-income countries, including Vietnam. This study aimed to identify service-provider and consumer-level factors affecting choice of private over public health services in Vietnam. A concurrent mixed-method design was adopted. A quantitative phase explored consumers' health service choice by analysing data from a random national sample of 10,354 individuals aged 16 and over. The qualitative phase investigated how private and public providers organise their services to influence consumer choices by conducting semi-structured interviews with Vietnamese health system policymakers, hospital and clinic managers, and health practitioners working in private and public sectors. The combined results demonstrate that at the individual level, absence of any type of health insurance was the factor most closely associated with the use of private services. Private health services were more likely to be used by people from ethnic majority groups compared to ethnic minorities (OR: 1.6, 95% CI: 1.4–2.0), and by people living in urban compared to rural areas (OR: 1.1, 95% CI: 1.0–1.3). The service providers suggested that consumers opted for private services that were perceived to have poorer quality in the public sector, such as counselling, physical therapy and rehabilitative care. Additional motivational factors include the private sector's more flexible working hours, shorter waiting times, flexible pricing of services, personalized care, and better staff behaviour. The findings from this study can inform national health system planning and coordination activities in Vietnam and other countries that aim to harness the attributes of both the public and private sectors to achieve universal health coverage.

Session 4: Health

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Elisabeth Kramer

A culturally adapted internet-delivered mindfulness intervention for Indonesian university students: Outcome on mindfulness and well-being

Ratih Arruum Listiyandini, UNSW Sydney

Mindfulness interventions that can improve mental health have been growing in popularity and are increasingly being delivered through the Internet. However, research that involves the development and evaluation of internet-delivered mindfulness programs for people in Low and Middle-income countries (LMICs) and non-western cultural backgrounds, such as Indonesia, is lacking. The present study investigated the outcomes of a culturally adapted internet-delivered mindfulness program for Indonesian university students on well-being and mindfulness. An open pilot trial was conducted to test the acceptability, feasibility, and preliminary outcomes of the program in a sample of 40 Indonesian university students.

Participants were enrolled into the 4-lesson online program and completed Indonesian Well-being Scale and Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaires at baseline and post-treatment. We found support for the feasibility and acceptability of the program; 28 participants (70%) completed the program. Large, significant improvements in well-being and mindfulness were found between pre- and post-treatment. A randomized controlled trial with follow-up is needed to evaluate the efficacy of this internet-delivered mindfulness program for university students in Indonesia.

Session 4: Health

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Elisabeth Kramer

Clientelism and public health: Explaining variations in healthcare services in three cities in Indonesia

Lila Sari, The Australian National University

What explains the disparity of healthcare services, inadequate and uneven distribution of healthcare resources and technical capacities amongst regions in Indonesia? While many studies have shown Indonesia's persistent issues of inadequate and uneven distribution of health resources, capacities, and corruption from the perspectives of formal institutions and systems, our understanding of how informal politics might explain healthcare outcomes in Indonesia remains limited.

Acknowledging this literature gap, my research explores how variations in informal politics, particularly different patterns of clientelistic politics shape variations in healthcare performance at the sub-national level. My study applies the concept of clientelism, often used to study electoral politics to analyse the deep-seated problems in healthcare governance and service provision, focusing on the aspects of health personnel management, medicine and medical equipment provisions, and delivery of public health services in three cities (Semarang, Makassar, and Kupang). Not only giving insights on the different patterns of clientelism in shaping health sector, this study also identifies key factors that can insulate the political clientelism and ways to improve democratic reform in Indonesia.

Session 5: State and Society

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: Elena Williams

The Rat Sh*t Chili' - Spirited (hi)stories of China's rise in upland Laos

Dr Paul-David Lutz, The University of Sydney*

China's growing influence in Southeast Asia is being met with an ambivalent mix of awe, angst and aspiration. Throughout the region, people and policymakers find themselves torn between desires to hitch their own advancement to Beijing's rise, and fears over socio-economic, political, demographic and cultural domination. Yet comparatively little is known about the views of China held by ethnic minorities in Southeast Asia's (increasingly less) remote uplands – even as minority uplanders often live nearest to China and/or on the frontiers of China's ever-expanding quest for resources, markets and influence. This paper offers intimate insight into how China's rise is being gauged and engaged in the upland ethnic Khmu community of 'Sanjing' in far-north Laos. Drawing on ethnographic vignettes and oral histories, I show how villagers' evaluations of Chinese power have been shaped by local history, cosmology and ethics. While Sanjing's Khmu too have an ambivalent stance on Beijing's growing presence in their lives, they ultimately engage China much as they would any other power: as a morally neutral force, to be handled with care and pragmatism. Village youth in particular are increasingly looking to Beijing as a preferred vehicle of personal aspiration.

Session 5: State and Society

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: Elena Williams

Outcomes-based education: Teachers' perception and implementation

Restu Mufanti, University of Technology Sydney

Outcomes-based education (OBE) is an education system in which the course curriculum, delivery and assessment are planned to accomplish the desired outcomes (Rao, 2020). OBE has emerged as the dominant approach to curriculum change in Indonesian higher education (HE) as a result of globalisation and curriculum internationalisation. The government and universities have reformed the HE curriculum since 2012. However, there is a paucity of literature and a lack of clarity on how teachers develop the OBE curriculum and enact it in classroom practices. This is also reflected in my own individual experience when working with teachers in designing the OBE in my own institution and English Language Study Programs Association (ELESPEA). Using a qualitative multi-case study, this project explores teachers' perceptions of OBE, their practices and challenges in implementing it in classrooms. It employs three data collection techniques: a survey, document study, and semi-structured interviews. The data from survey's closed-ended questions are analysed using descriptive statistics via SPSS 26. Thematic analysis with NVivo 12 is undertaken to analyse the survey's open-ended questions, curriculum documents, and interview results. This study contributes to the development of the literature on curriculum changes based on OBE principles. It also provides insights into the process of curriculum development for curriculum developers at national, institutional, and teacher levels.

Session 5: State and Society

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: *Elena Williams*

Ayóm-ayómic political order: generations, resilience, and memory

*Primitivo III Ragandang**, *The Australian National University*

Recent epistemic interest in resilience has highlighted the ability of polities' ability to bounce back and endure shocks. However, scholars are yet to explore the depletive tendency of resilience, which is not always synonymous with strength and adaptability. Highlighting resilience of polities does not eliminate the fact that these polities can be resource scarce, if not fragile. How can we restore something when there is nothing? How can one be resilient if protracted shocks continually deplete resources? In the Bisayan speaking communities in the Southern Philippines, ayóm-ayóm is a concept that defines resilience at times of resource scarcity and shock continuity. Using qualitative approach, this paper examines the concept of ayóm-ayómic political order and the ways in which it is tied to resilience and collective memory. As I define it, ayóm-ayómic political order emerges when the community use a variety of locally and readily available resources for a political order to endure. I argue that ayóm-ayómic elements undergo a generational transmission process of valued elements in the past. These elements are valued because of their role in sustaining community in the face of scarcity. They are a meaningful remembrance of the community's resilient past. Thus, ayóm-ayómic political order emerged from the community's accumulated remembering of their collective memory.

Session 6: State and Society

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Natali Pearson

Building sustainable social-ecological futures in Southeast Asia cities after the COVID-19 pandemic

Dang Dao Nguyen, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences

The scholarship of urban studies has been Western-centric, where radical reforms in politics and socio-economics are often considered to be the prerequisite to achieving the green vision for urban development. Nevertheless, the success of Southeast Asian countries in promoting green and sustainable cities albeit their unique features has raised the questions of alternative urban socio-ecological futures for Asian cities. This paper first aims to highlight the common differences between two authoritarian countries, including Singapore and Vietnam, in three aspects, namely 1) resilient and liveable environment-building; 2) sustainable and green transportation; and 3) inclusive public participation in city governance. I argue that these features are the three main features for a more green and sustainable urban development, particularly during the global pandemic. Following that, I will analyze how these three countries can still achieve various levels of success in green urban buildings without conducting radical reforms in their economic and political model, despite having a different model of governance than the Western democratic model. Last, the paper proposes three types of policy intervention based on the three above-mentioned features to move toward a more sustainable and urban future in the post-pandemic world.

Session 6: State and Society

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Natali Pearson

Weak State or citizen empowerment? Weighing citizen participation in waste management in Indonesia

Nur Azizah, The Australian National University

It is believed that the community should be responsible for the waste they produce by participating actively in waste reduction activities. This seems reasonable, but I argue that Indonesia needs to do more at the policy level if the country wants to achieve its waste reduction targets. I conducted online research due to the travel ban and interviewed 83 informants from varied backgrounds: NGO activists, journalists, academics and bureaucrats in two areas in Indonesia: Yogyakarta and Surabaya City. Since 2008, there is Law No. 18/2008 on Waste Management, which requires citizens to become involved in waste management through Re-use, Reduce and Recycle (3Rs) activities. A famous form of such involvement is “Bank sampah” (waste banks). These banks are based on the idea that the economic benefits of recyclable waste should be an incentive for citizens to participate in waste management. However, Bank Sampah depend greatly on leaders’ capacity and resources to sustain their activities. It has a weak position in the recyclable waste market, as they have to depend on middle-level recyclable waste buyers to purchase the waste they collect. I argue that the way the government pushes the citizens to develop waste banks in their areas is a sign of a weak government in dealing with the waste problem, vis a vis private companies. The government choose to encourage citizens to participate in waste management as this is the easiest solution to deal with. The government only set up a policy to push companies, as big waste producers in their production and after consumption stages, to be responsible for waste recently in 2021. In fact, Law No. 18/2008 mandated private companies through an extended responsibility program to take part in waste management, but the operating regulation on this matter was only issued in 2021, long after the government set up a policy for waste bank.

Session 6: State and Society

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Natali Pearson

Structures of opportunity for refugee-led mobilisations in Southeast Asia: a case of Rohingya refugee community organisations in Malaysia

Ratu Ayu Asih Kusuma Putri, The University of Melbourne*

The proliferation of refugee community organisations (RCOs) in 'transit' countries in Southeast Asia can be seen as a response to the inadequate— if not the absence of — welfare provisions and protection for refugees and asylum seekers. This study examines the opportunity structures that facilitate and limit refugee communities' mobilisation in the region by reflecting on the Rohingya RCOs in Malaysia. It adopts Koopmans et al.'s framework to analyse structural determinants for migrant mobilisation which situates the opportunity structure within its institutional and discursive dimensions. While there have been no profound changes in Malaysia's immigration law and policies for refugees in the past few decades, the policy arena has been increasingly constrained in the past few years. This situation is underpinned by, inter alia, shifting discourse about the Rohingyas on the political agenda and increased public hostility against the Rohingya refugees. The paper shows how RCOs respond and adjust their action strategies and practices to the statutory and policy frameworks of a particular host country. It is argued that despite the growth of Rohingya RCOs in Malaysia, structural constraints to their action have adversely affected the quality-of-service provision and access to vital resources. This paper concludes that such a circumstance has been keeping the Rohingya RCOs on the margins with a little chance for repositioning.

Session 7: Heritage and the Arts

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: Dr Melandri Vlok

Before Desakota: Charting the settlement history of Mainland Southeast Asia

Dr Ben Dharmendra, The University of Sydney*

Low-density settlement patterns, which combine both urban and rural features, are commonly found surrounding Southeast Asia's major urban centres. They are a topic of interest because of the environmental and social effects they can create (both positive and negative), thereby affecting the lives of millions of people. They are also commonly understood to be a purely modern phenomenon. However, Mainland Southeast Asian settlement history challenges such assumptions. Utilising data from dozens of pre-industrial settlements across the Mainland from around 500BCE until 1900CE, this paper demonstrates that the growth of settlements larger than 100ha was strongly associated with the development of low-density settlement patterns across the region. This trend was replaced by one in which higher density settlement forms became much more common at larger scales from around 1400CE onwards. The existence of such long-term regional trends demonstrates the utility of adopting perspectives which consider the effects different settlement forms create – approaches commonly employed by scholars studying modern settlements. In turn, archaeological evidence helps to provide a long-term historical context to the region's current low-density landscapes.

Session 7: Heritage and the Arts

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: Dr Melandri Vlok

Participation of local communities in ensuring the conservation of historic buildings in Malaysia

Muhammad Afiq Wasie, National University of Malaysia

Efforts to conserve a heritage building require the involvement of various parties. Authorities through law enforcement and acts (Antiquities Act 1976 and National Heritage Act 2005) have a clear program regarding the preservation of heritage values. Nevertheless, members of the local community also need to take proactive initiatives, to achieve lasting heritage sustainability. This is because with the cooperation of community bodies, the sustainability of heritage buildings will be more assured, in addition to the local community will benefit from the value of this heritage. These benefits include economic and social. The development of conservation efforts for historic buildings in Malaysia can be described as relatively slow. On the one hand, this can clearly be seen with the insensitivity and awareness of most communities to the importance of heritage and historical values found in historical buildings. This can be seen clearly through the community's attitude towards care and awareness of the value of local historical buildings. This study was conducted to identify the role played by community members in ensuring the effectiveness of the conservation of historical buildings better. Apart from being used as an example and applied to historic buildings in Malaysia in general. In terms of methodology, this study takes a qualitative approach, conducting an exploratory literature review of 150 domestic and foreign research publications involving observations related to the involvement of local communities in efforts to ensure the conservation of historical buildings is guaranteed. This study discovered at least four common related positive factors, which are as follows: i) communities living near historical buildings are more likely to be involved in conservation efforts. ii) the overwhelming sense of community responsibility for preserving their heritage that have within historical buildings. iii) early childhood exposure to the importance of history; and finally, iv) strong economic interests that motivate the local community to collaborate in order to preserve historical buildings area. Such matters should be taken into consideration by the majority of the Malaysian community in ensuring the long-term conservation of historic buildings can be achieved. In turn, it can improve the conservation approach of local historical buildings.

Session 7: Heritage and the Arts

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: Dr Melandri Vlok

Contemporary art and the (counter)narratives of geography in Southeast Asia–Australia biennials

Caitlin Hughes, The University of Melbourne

In recent curatorial practice across the Asia-Pacific region, ideas of geography have emerged as a critical theme through which to interrogate concerns such as the environment, climate change, community and place. These active processes of reimagining or reinterpreting the meanings and strictures of geography have led to noteworthy interventions that challenge the legacies of colonialism and historical violence within the region, as well as the hegemonies of national boundaries and nationalist thought. In its place, such artworks and curatorial spaces have offered audiences ways of understanding the relations, reciprocities and connections that span across (and between) borders.

This presentation draws on two recent case studies to explore the paradigm of 'unmapping' and 're-mapping' in the exhibition space. The first case study is the Biennale Jogja XVI Equator #6 exhibition from October 2021, titled Indonesia with Oceania: Roots < > Routes. This biennial, staged in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, brought together Indonesian artists in dialogue with artists from Oceania, including Australia. The second case study is the first iteration of the Indian Ocean Triennial of Craft (IOTA21), held at the Fremantle Arts Centre and John Curtin Gallery in Perth between September and November in 2021. IOTA21 brought together artists from Southeast Asia, India and Africa in dialogue with Western Australian art. Together, these case studies can paint an important picture of the connections and dialogues in Australian and Southeast Asian art curatorship; looking to shared geographic positions, and the long histories of transculturation, travel and trade between Southeast Asia and Australia.

In discussing the curatorial strategies and visions of both exhibitions, I examine the role of biennial exhibitions (broadly defined) in providing a platform for conversation, and the potentials of these social spaces to open up further critical dialogues on regionalism and connection in art history. I consider the curatorial narratives that are conveyed through the social space and 'meeting place' of the biennial, and theorise them as a particular counter-narrative to geography. Through these curatorial counter-narratives, personal and collective stories that span across and between borders are unearthed, promoting a fluidity and flexibility of identity and community that resists boundaries and fixed categories.

Session 8: State and Society

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Natali Pearson

Translanguaging strategies in faith-based content English classrooms: Case studies in Indonesian Islamic universities

Lyla Kusuma, Macquarie University

Islamic Faith based content English classroom is an example of the multilingual context that occurs in Indonesian Islamic universities. The English lessons which use English as instruction and as a main language target had to introduce faith-based content which is closely related to the Arabic language to Indonesian English language learners by Indonesian ELT teachers. This paper reports on a study into the translanguaging instruction strategies used by Indonesian English language teachers who interchangeably switched their languages in their English classroom setting. The participants of this study were three English language teachers who incorporated English, Indonesian and Arabic language as part of their instructions in English lessons within Islamic institutions in Indonesia. The data were collected from teacher interview, classroom observation and stimulated recall interview. Through a translanguaging lens proposed by Garcia, O and Kleyn, T (2016), this study aimed to highlight the stance, design and shift consideration whenever the teachers switched their language instructions based on translanguaging theory in ELT classroom. The study also revealed that the use of translanguaging strategies was important for accommodating students' other linguistics repertoire, scaffold students' language learning and to embrace other languages used in English classrooms setting.

Session 8: State and Society

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Chair: Dr Natali Pearson

A critical analysis of the religious leader's speech on radicalism

Bambang Hariyanto, Western Sydney University*

Terrorism has become the enemy of many countries in the world since it goes against human rights and threatens human civilisation. Research shows that radicalism is the main source of terrorism activities. In Indonesia, the government has a serious concern to counter radicalism issues that flourish in the society, including by restricting the movement of radicalist groups and their members and strengthening anti-terrorism regulations. However, insufficient results from these anti-terrorism efforts has meant that further action is needed in order to effectively eradicate the terrorism movement. This includes joint cooperation between the government and religious institutions, particularly through involving the religious leaders to counter radical ideology. This paper examines the speeches of Said Agil Siradj regarding counter radicalism movements, arguing that these speeches have played a significant role in protecting members of Nahdlatul Ulama from radical ideologies. It does so by employing Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis framework, which includes a description (text analysis), interpretation (discourse practices), and the explanation (sociocultural practices) of the text. The results of this study have implications for how we understand the role of religious leaders in combatting terrorism and countering radical ideologies.

Session 8: State and Society

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Natali Pearson

Promising trends in Indonesia's party system in twenty years of democratic transition

Luky Sandra Amalia, The University of Sydney*

Around twenty years ago, after the authoritarian regime collapsed, Indonesia's party system underwent dramatic changes. Among them, Indonesia's party system changed from a two-party system (+Golkar) to a multi-party system. Hundreds of political parties had emerged prior to the first election of the democratic transition era, the 1999 election. Even though party fragmentation has decreased, political parties have been placed in the last position among other democratic institutions regarding public assessment. Using a literature study and borrowing Paul Webb and Stephen White's analytical tool, party legitimacy, this study examines the development of Indonesia's party system during the twenty-year democratic transition period. I argue that, in terms of party legitimacy, Indonesia's party system shows the trend promised in the last two decades, although some aspects need improvement. This trend impacts the development of Indonesia's democracy.

Session 9: Heritage and the Arts

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: Dr Melandri Vlok

Digitalized museums as new signified cultural public sphere for migrant workers in Singapore

Su Li, Nanyang Technological University Singapore

Museums in the digital age possess a great potential for becoming contact zones where participants from underrepresented cultures interact with the majority culture through active dialogues. By recognizing the potential of digital technologies that enable online and offline art participation, this research aims to explore a new kind of museum based in Singapore utilizing the concept of contact zone to demonstrate the possibility of public art movement for the inclusion of marginalized migrant workers community. By looking at the offline migrant workers' exhibition in 2020 at The Substation in Singapore on the potential of cultural inclusion of the marginalized community that brought the previously excluded artists' expressions to life, this research will propose a potential digital model of museums as contact zones for migrant workers in Singapore to empower their voices via artistic practices. The limits and possibilities of the digital model as a contact zone will be discussed on the emancipation of the migrant workers' community in Singapore and those exhibitions' networking potentials through digital museums as online spheres. Moreover, this research also considers how the networking digital museums could help migrant workers to participate and communicate across nations. This study investigates whether the digital museum may work as a cultural public sphere for marginalized people and further incentivize the discussion on the role of the digitalized museum as a new signified cultural public sphere.

Session 9: Heritage and the Arts

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: Dr Melandri Vlok

Representations of Singapore Peranakan: Heritage and the "branding" of a global city

Susan Chang, National University of Singapore

What does it mean to be a Singaporean? George Yeo once emphasized the importance of the balance between two ideologies of cosmopolitanism and nationalism, saying "If we are not cosmopolitans, we (Singapore) cannot become a trading nation. If we are not nationalists, we cannot be a Country. We must be both at the same time." (Quoted from Green, 1997: 150). Nationalism and cosmopolitanism coexist in Singapore and are constantly in dialectical relationship, in which the nation promoted the idea of a globally oriented national citizen through its policies since the 1990s. This study demonstrates that in order to satisfy the country's ideals of cosmopolitanism, Peranakan culture is utilized to present a specific form of cosmopolitanism that prioritizes national interests. Exhibitions on Peranakan culture are both the process and the outcome of identity construction and nationhood anchoring Singapore's cosmopolitan identity. This paper will explore three sites where Peranakan culture was being represented to demonstrate how Peranakan culture was being visualized as a concept, identity, diplomatic soft power and national culture. The three sites are: the Peranakan Museum, Singapore; Changi International Airport Terminal 4 Peranakan Heritage Gallery, Singapore; and the Southern Branch of the National Palace Museum, Taiwan. These sites present the regional and global uses of Peranakan culture for national branding purposes. They show the different "eras" of how "Peranakan Identity" and its relation to national identity formation. This research will be organized thematically into three sections, followed by a brief conclusion. Section One will center on how the museum constructs the past of Peranakan. Section Two focuses on the significance of nation branding taking place in "non-place" like the airport. Finally, Section Three looks at how Peranakan culture is given double meaning through the intervention of the museum institution anchoring at different citizens for different national purposes.

Session 9: Heritage and the Arts

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: Dr Melandri Vlok

Selected memory: Heritage, tourism and commemoration of national hero in Indonesia

Myra Mentari Abubakar, The Australian National University

Drawing from John Gillis's *Memory and Identity: The History of a Relationship*, I answer the overarching question of how the hero is remembered in public spaces in Indonesia in the post-national phase and specifically focus on the years between the late 1980s to 2000s. I argue that the tendency towards collective memory is diminishing, and on the contrary, there is an increase of tendency toward the personalisation of memory. This chapter is to extend my overarching thesis argument that memory is a subjective construction and representation.

It delves into gendered memorialisation and the physical monument to the exemplary Indonesian citizen. Numerous commemoration vehicles honouring heroic figures have sprung up across Indonesia in the aftermath of the National Hero program's establishment. Numerous public spaces have been created to act as a cultural landscape for memory dissemination. They are, without a doubt, an effective method of preserving memories and creating a visual narrative. However, it tends to be the case that the Indonesian national state intervenes and plays a major role in determining and directing how the hero is commemorated at public memorials. I make arguments by focusing on a case of a female Hero, Cut Nyak Din/CND (1848–1908), as one of the most prominent women in Indonesia's public memorial landscape. I examine each site as primary reference and examine how CND memory is constructed and consumed. It is critical to understand the many CND memory constructs in order to put cultural and historical events into perspective.

Session 10: State and Society

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Natali Pearson

Political ecology of freshening the Mekong's coastal delta: Narratives of place-based land use dynamics

Dr Thong Anh Tran, The Australian National University

This paper explores how the state-led 'freshening the coastal zones' policy has been implemented in pursuit of sustainable development in the Vietnamese Mekong Delta. Drawing on a case study of Ba Lai irrigation scheme in a coastal district of Ben Tre Province, the paper argues that the state's ideology of 'freshwater over saltwater' ideology presents the contested land use policies, driving forced transformation of resource-based livelihoods. By unraveling the political ecology of these social-political dynamics, the study demonstrates how the simplified land use approaches have turned saltwater- into freshwater-dominated coastalscapes, evidenced by the prescribed expansion of freshwater-based agricultural systems (e.g., bananas). These biased development policies have dispossessed agrarian communities' capacities to reinvest in traditional livelihoods (e.g., shrimp farming) that could comparatively yield better income. This paper raises a question as to whether this state-led policy could enable a long-term solution towards livelihood sustainability in the coastal delta.

Session 10: State and Society

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Natali Pearson

Responsible leadership in sustainable agritourism development: A case study of Mekong Delta, Vietnam

Giang Nguyen, The University of Newcastle

There are many conceptual frameworks about influential factors including leader characteristics, contextual factors and hierarchical leader positions which exert influences on responsible leadership (Walman & Balven, 2015; Stahl & Sully D. Luque, 2014). Furthermore, theoretical models of the impacts of responsible leadership on the different perspectives of firm outcomes across levels of analysis from micro level such as followers' attitudes and cognitions, etc.; meso-level including awareness of corporate social responsibilities, ethical culture, etc. to macro levels such as stakeholders' relations, social capital, etc. have been previously studied (Doh & Quigley, 2014; Siegel, 2015). However, to date, there are no empirical investigations which link the relationships between influential factors, responsible decision-making process and their associated performance outcomes together. A systematic approach as well as concise metrics and indicators to evaluate this link is missing. Holistic research studying the impacts of influential factors on responsible leadership behaviours and how they affect organisational and societal outcomes is required (Stahl & Sully D. Luque, 2014; Voegtlin, et al., 2012; Walman & Balven, 2015). The examination of the impacts of national cultural context on socially responsible behaviours should also be taken into account to produce a global responsible leadership concept that can be used for diverse cultural groups (Stahl & Sully D. Luque, 2014; Voegtlin, et al., 2012; Walman & Balven, 2015).

The purpose of this exploratory qualitative research (Creswell, 2013) is to develop the understanding of responsible leadership as a process with inputs (antecedents and mediating factors influencing responsible leadership), processes (responsible leader behaviours) and organisational outputs (performance outcomes at individual and firm levels of analysis). The study also examines the roles and prioritisation of stakeholders including farmers, tour guide, tourist, civil society organisations, local authorities, etc. in the decision-making process of these leaders. It helps to fill the gap in responsible leadership research where determinants and performance outcomes are not investigated at the same time. Agritourism companies in Mekong delta area in Vietnam will be targeted as research contexts wherein observations, document analysis, multiple case studies and interviews will be conducted.

Session 10: State and Society

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2080

Chair: Dr Natali Pearson

(Re)negotiating space as a form of resistance: Micro infrastructures in the logistical mega-infrastructure of Indonesia's Sea Toll port

Naimah Lutfi Abdullah Talib, The University of Melbourne

The rise of the global supply chain has intensified the circulation of goods and capital across the world. While critical geographers have situated logistics as an enabling factor and precondition for rapid expansion of the circulation of goods, people and capital in the capitalist economic system, more nuanced studies to understand nonviolent resistance from the grassroots have been relatively few. Taking Indonesia's Sea Toll port expansion in Jakarta as a case study, I argue that coastal communities, which have been displaced and dispossessed in the process of mega port development, are politically active agents and economically calculative. The development of micro infrastructures within the ongoing mega port construction stage is a material example of how coastal communities have considered political, social, and economic factors in navigating through multiple challenges i.e., displacement and dispossession, intensified extreme weather, and economic hardship induced by the prolonged Covid-19 pandemic. Data was collected through qualitative methods, including 30 in-depth interviews, 22 households survey, four group discussions, and field observation between April 2021 and February 2022, and was complemented by interviews with 12 government officials and experts, and review of regulations and policy documents. This paper aims to contribute to the broader debate on grassroots resistance to megaprojects in post-colonial states.

Session 11: Environment and Resources

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: Elena Williams

The territorial contradictions of illegal logging in Indonesian Borneo: an ethnography of invisibility on an extractive frontier

Paul Thung, Brunel University London

In recent years, informal timber extraction has accelerated in Buluh Merindu, a village located within a large logging concession in West Kalimantan. Ethnographic observations of illegal logging lead to a reconsideration of our understanding of extractive frontiers. Frontiers are often conceptualised as processes of "erasure", both imaginative and material (Tsing, 2003). The concept of erasure suggests a resolution of the contradictions inherent to frontier space through the dissolution of pre-existing social relations, and their replacement with extractive relations. Building on the insight that frontiers are "a matter of perspective" (Lounela and Tammisto, 2021, p. 10), this paper suggests that the concept of erasure may accurately describe outsider imaginations of the frontier, but that from within the frontier the more notable, lived experience is one of multiple, overlapping, conflicting realities. Directing attention to territorialities allows for better appreciation of the agency of local actors in negotiating the "ad-hoc arrangements" (Haug, 2014) that shape material outcomes on the frontier. Through a discussion of the spatialised practices of hiding and revealing illegal logging activity that villagers, company security personnel, and forest police engaged in, the paper argues that the co-production of invisibility is central to frontier-making. Territorial contradictions do not disappear, but are strategically hidden from view.

Session 11: Environment and Resources

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: Elena Williams

Resource cursed? The short- and long-run effects of coal mining on human capital accumulation in Indonesia

Eddy Zou, The London School of Economics and Political Science

This paper provides new empirical evidence on the local effects of coal mining on children's human capital accumulation, distinguishing between contemporaneous and long-run effects. Using Census Data in Indonesia and a district-level panel dataset from 1996 to 2018, I exploit geographic and temporal variation in coal mine openings across districts in Indonesia to estimate their intensive- and extensive-margin effects on children's educational attainment. I find early-childhood exposure to coal mine openings increased the likelihood of secondary school completion, with most effects being driven by increased enrollment rates. Different from the prior literature, I find very limited evidence that adolescent exposure to coal mine openings reduced educational attainment. An analysis of potential mechanisms shows local school construction, road improvements, and increased household access to sanitation, are potential drivers of the observed educational gains. I also provide novel simulation evidence of bias in the OLS Two-Way Fixed Effects (TWFE) estimator when using a staggered-timing Cohort Difference-in-Differences (DD) strategy.

Session 11: Environment and Resources

Abercrombie Business School Lecture Theatre 2090

Chair: *Elena Williams*

Green Islam in Indonesia: Exploring green initiatives among *Pesantren* communities

Mohammad Hasan Basri, Western Sydney University*

In recent decades, there has been a new trend of green Islam in Indonesia. However, only limited research has been conducted on this topic, particularly that which uses ethnographic approaches. This paper examines the development of 'green' Islam in Indonesia, by exploring Islamic environmental movement in *pesantren* communities (green *pesantren*). It draws on ethnographic research conducted over six months at Pesantren Annuqayah, Madura Island, East Java. This *pesantren* has been engaged in environmental issues since the 1970s, and, as I identify, its green vision is deeply rooted in Islamic teachings. These provide the theological, philosophical, and ethical foundations, which the *pesantren* translates and transforms into green initiatives through the educational system and community engagement with local people. I argue that local efforts, such as those which have been developing in Pesantren Annuqayah and other green *pesantren*, could have a global impact. Furthermore, the *pesantren* is revealed as a fertile place to generate an environmental vision and seed more initiatives. While green *pesantren* are indeed a prospect for the future of sustainable development in Indonesia, they cannot move alone. *Pesantren* need to further develop their internal capacity and broaden their networks in order to create collaborative actions with external parties such as governmental agencies and environmental NGOs (both national and international). The more this collaborative agenda is upheld and designed, the more influential and extensive will be *pesantren's* contribution to the future development of green Islam.



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