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Indonesia 25 years on

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The Routinisation of Charisma Among the Majelis Youth in Indonesia

Mr Ahmad Abrori, Western Sydney University

This paper analyses the process of constructing and maintaining the commitment of followers to their charismatic leaders among the Majelis youth in Indonesia. Using the theory of routinisation of charisma, the paper analyses activists for the local Islamic gathering of the Majelis movement and who have been serving as followers of the charismatic Muslim clerics called Habibs. It argues that the routinisation of charisma among these followers has gone through a shift from charismatic missionary work to a codified one in order for the movement to continue. This is significant because there is still a scant reference in uncovering how the followers should take roles when the original charismatic leader passes away, given the significance of the followers' contribution to the charismatic leaders and the movement. In this research, I collected data from interviews with 33 participants in Indonesia in 2019 and textual and audio-visual sources of the movement.

Indonesia's Failure After 25 Years of Reforming: The Issue of Gay Men Migrating Overseas

Dr Wisnu Adihartono, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS)

Why are there still many Indonesian gays who still want to immediately move from Indonesia? What is wrong with Indonesia, which after 25 years of reforming all its policies has not been able to stem the number of Indonesian gays who want to move to overseas? This paper will discuss descriptively about the rise of their migration to overseas. It turns out that after 25 years of Indonesia reforming its policies, Indonesia has not been able to stem their migration. Religious and moral issues still continue to surround the idea of sexual minority groups who in this paper are gay. A gay person is considered a sinful and disgusting subject thus they play a hide-and-seek in front of heterosexual people. In plain view, Indonesia has not really thought about their lives thus the policy reforms that have been carried out by Indonesia can still be said to have failed.

Creative Methods for Researching Sustainability of Coffee Farming in Lampung

Ms Kestity A. Pringgoharjono, University of Technology Sydney

While coffee bean shortages and rising energy prices have contributed to the constant increase in coffee prices for consumers, there are many other factors linked to the sustainability issues of coffee production and supply. There have been many studies on this issue, however few discuss how corporations and other stakeholders interact concerning the effectiveness of different social responsibility programs in one location. My paper aims to contribute an important and timely case study, where corporations and other stakeholders interact in different programs while targeting the same farmer community in Lampung Province, Indonesia, an important Robusta coffee-producing area in the world. This research will explore creative methods to contribute to an underdeveloped area of research in meeting Sustainable Development Goal No. 17 which explicitly refers to the importance of partnership for the achievement of this goal. The recommendations aim to improve the sustainability of the coffee industry ecosystem.

Digital Health Communication in Indonesia: Opportunities and Challenges

Associate Professor Subhan Afifi, Mr Puji Rianto, Universitas Islam Indonesia

Following the 1998 reform, the Indonesian government has demonstrated a growing commitment to utilizing information technology to enhance the quality of healthcare services. The Ministry of Health has made it a priority to formulate health communication policies and strategies aimed at influencing individual and community health behaviors. The present study aims to analyze the policies, strategies, and implementation of digital health communication in Indonesia, with a focus on identifying opportunities and challenges. To achieve this objective, it collected data through the analysis of documents and digital health communication media produced by the Ministry of Health, and in-depth interviews with health communication stakeholders in Indonesia. Specifically, the study identified the health communication policies and strategies that were formulated, characterized the digital communication media and content that was developed, assessed the extent of public participation, and highlighted the obstacles to implementing digital health communication strategies that were developed by the Indonesian government.

Enablers and Barriers to Achieving a Child Welfare Continuum of Services in Bandung, West Java

Ms Ni Luh Putu (Agast) Agastya, Associate Professor Sarah Wise, Associate Professor Margareth Kertesz, University of Melbourne
Associate Professor Santi Kusumaningrum, Universitas Indonesia

In 2007, the Government of Indonesia initiated deinstitutionalization regulations to reduce institutional care for children. In the process, child welfare institutions are expected to provide more family services to avoid family separation. Very little is known about the transformation of child welfare institutions to support the deinstitutionalization process in Indonesia. This presentation reports on the second phase of a research project about the child welfare deinstitutionalization process in Bandung. It focuses on the enablers and barriers to achieving a continuum of services that supports the deinstitutionalization in Bandung. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and group discussions with national and sub-national government officials, national non-government organizations, and local child welfare institutions. Forty-nine informants participated. Analysis of the data used the reflective thematic analysis method. Themes that shed light on the transformation process towards deinstitutionalization are discussed: regulatory frameworks, practice guidance, resources, and attitudes of relevant actors toward the transformation process.

Urban Salafism: Islam, Pop Culture, and Youth in Indonesia

Mr Fachri Aidulsyah, Hamburg University

The Salafist movement has increasingly gained ground among Muslim youth communities in various major Indonesian cities. This in part driven by their skepticism of mainstream Islamic organizations such as Nahdlatul Ulama, Muhammadiyah, and Islamic vigilantism, that are seen as more politically oriented. As a consequence, the ideology of Salafism has emerged as a new alternative. Salafism has succeeded in hegemonizing Islamic narratives on social media in recent decades. It has also effectively presented Islamic discourse in urban public spaces. Historically, Salafism was intellectually and culturally conservative, but it has succeeded in incorporating the internet and pop culture of urban youth groups, merging it with the tradition of Islamic-Arabism. This could be seen in their ability to attract urban celebrities, artists, content producers, filmmakers, and businesspeople who blend pop-culture activities with Salafi-inspired pious attitudes. Accordingly, the research further investigates the phenomena of Urban Salafism in Indonesia by using a socio-anthropological perspective.

The Social Construction of Technology and Islamic Archipelago (Case Study of Nahdlatul Ulama Online)

Ms Kirana Aisyah, The University of Manchester

Around the world and specifically Indonesia, religious radicalization narratives find space on the internet. On the one hand, the emergence of internet encourages democratic participation, on the other hand it also helps spread anti-democratic ideology. This study uses social construction of technology in analyzing the contradictions of democracy in the internet which forms a narrative that supports democracy, but on the other side it can also form the anti-democratic narrative. This research is about the construction of Islamic Archipelago narrative conducted by Nahdlatul Ulama organization that supports the democratic agenda. By analyzing the data of interviews and content of NU Online, this study aims to see how NU Online constructs Islamic Archipelago in moderating the radicalization of Islam on the internet. The study found that NU Online constructed the narrative of Islamic Archipelago by promoting it specifically and implicitly from content that reflects the values of Islamic Archipelago.

The Discourse of Online Hate Speech as Cybercrime in Indonesia

Mr Muhammad Fatahillah Akbar, Universitas Gadjah Mada

The use of internet has resulted in to the considerable number of cybercrime cases in Indonesia. The unclear formulation of several cybercrime articles in the Law on Electronic Information and Transaction has caused the disparity in the enforcement and raising the question whether there is freedom of expression in Indonesia or not. This article aims to examine the parameters of criminalization of cyber hate speech in Indonesia and how it needs to be reformed. It is found that the broad formulation of the elements on Hate Speech has caused discrimination in the enforcement and it needs to be reformulated. The incitement element is required to be clearly formulated and the term "inter-group" shall be removed. The reformulation of cyber hate speech aims to maintain the protection of society from discrimination. However, the New Penal Code in Indonesia maintained the hate speech provision in the Penal Code with unclear elements.

Fall and Rise of 25 Years of Innovation Development in Indonesia

Mr Maulana Akbar, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

In the new order period, the best point of innovation in Indonesia was in the 1980-1990s period when industrial strategies were built. All development plans (Repelita I–VI) emphasize the development of heavy industry with control by relations and the ruling family. However, in the end, the development of the innovation system in Indonesia had to be reset after the collapse of the New Order in 1998. After the reform, innovation took a different path. Every president has a different way of interpreting research and innovation. This study will look at the map and progress of how innovation developed in Indonesia during 1998–2023. The dynamics of post–new order policies will be compared with the achievements and paths that have been traversed during the new order.

Navigating Another Crossroad: The Lives of Migrant Domestic Workers

Dr Athiqah Nur Alami, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

Some countries of origin of migrant workers, including Indonesia, have run shelters in destination countries to assist their distressed workers. Given the important role of shelter in the provision of workers' protection, this paper aims to examine how these workers navigate the stranded situation. It takes the experience of Indonesian migrant domestic workers in the embassy-run shelter in Singapore. Through conducting in-depth interviews with five migrant domestic workers in the shelter, this paper found that instead of having wider access to justice, they find themselves at another crossroads. If they want to demand the fulfillment of their rights, workers must remain in the shelter without being clear of the completed cases and the remitted money. However, if workers want the case to be resolved immediately and return to Indonesia, they must choose to close the case and there will be no charges against the employer or employment agency.

Post-New Order Indonesian Literature

Associate Professor Pam Allen, University of Tasmania

When Ayu Utami's novel Saman was published in May 1998, it was heralded by some, tongue in cheek, as the novel that brought down the Suharto regime. The timing may have been coincidental but the novel paved the way for a wave of new writing in Indonesia, much of it by women. My paper provides an overview of some of the trends in Indonesian literature post–Suharto, examining the themes, issues and concerns that are energising a new generation of writers, many of whom were not born until after the fall of the New Order. This includes an ongoing focus on the events of 1965, the incorporation of regional history and mythology into contemporary writing, speculative fiction and gender politics. I also discuss the increasing visibility of and interest in Indonesian literature in translation.

The Tanah-Air Concept and the Evolution of Indonesia's Maritime Policy

Dr Indra Alverdian, President University

This paper scrutinizes the influence of the Tanah-Air concept on the nature of Indonesia's maritime policy from Independence to the present. In particular it provides an insight on how the the dominant theme of unity in the three pillars of Tanah-Air (national political culture, strategic culture and geopolitical context) has affected the distinct and contradictory nature of the concept. Specifically, how the dominant theme of unity encapsulated in the understanding of 'one united wholeness of the land and seas of the indonesian archipelago', has led to a more dominant Javanese–centred philosophy on territorial style of management in Indonesia. The paper demonstrates how this specific understanding of 'Tanah-Air' concept has implications on not only the nature, but also the boundaries and limits, of Indonesia's maritime policy up to today.

Ghosts and Monsters of Indonesian Konten Horor YouTube: Urban Ruins, Gimmicks, and Glitches

Mr Tito Ambyo, RMIT University

Practices around konten horor on Indonesian YouTube include live streaming from haunted locations, investigations of local and international ghost stories and enactments of supernatural rituals. Some of the most popular konten horor YouTubers have millions of subscribers and some have also widened their influence through other media formats (or at least in one case, a horror-themed cafe). Horror in general is also used by Indonesian social media celebrities to increase engagement. In producing konten horor, the YouTubers and their audiences utilise traditional and new frameworks of supernaturalism in their efforts to navigate the complex politics of spirituality in Indonesia. Using digital ethnography, my research tells a story of the entanglements that are created through new practices of digital storytelling on YouTube and show us the ways in which capitalistic ruins and glitches create new landscapes of ghosts, monsters and humans of the Anthropocene in Indonesia.

Why Does Aceh Have Such High Stunting Figures? Beliefs and Practices Around Child Rearing

Dr Maria Florencia Amigo, University of Sydney

Despite sustained economic growth and efforts at reducing poverty, child malnutrition and stunting remain a pressing concern for Indonesia, with Aceh having one of the highest severe stunting figures in the country (19% compared to the 11% country's average) for children under five. The driving forces for these outcomes are complex and multifaceted and cannot be reduced to poverty or low income alone. This paper explores how traditional child-rearing practices and beliefs around nutrition and child development, intersect with the public health system (posyandu and cadres), leading to suboptimal child development.

Learning from Indonesian Copyright Law's Historical Account to Regulate Artificial Intelligence

Ms Laurensia Andrini, The University of Queensland

Indonesia's Strategic Plan for Artificial Intelligence (AI) aims to produce AI-generated works that are able to foster public welfare. The execution of this plan may create conflicting interests between private actors and public access to knowledge, because of the involvement of private entities in the creation of AI-generated works. This paper presents research seeking to understand the balance between public needs and private interests over AI-generated works in Indonesia. It analyses the interplay between these interests through providing an historical account of Indonesian copyright law. From 1997–2002, foreign private interests played a major role in shaping this law. From 2002–2014, private national interests started to emerge and since then, Indonesia's copyright system has taken the national interest into account. This analysis confirms the need for copyright law to allow AI-generated works to be both accessible to the public and protected by proprietary rights to safeguard the rights of private entities.

Formation and Contestation of Depoliticised Spatial Planning in Authoritarian Indonesia

Mr Farhan Anshary, Newcastle University

My paper attempts to historicise spatial planning in Indonesia during the authoritarian period in the 1950s-1990s. I argue that spatial planning during that time was mainly imagined as a technocratic affair. Such a hegemonic imaginary of planning run on positivist presuppositions of knowledge, which had desensitised peoples' cognition to the inherently political nature of social worlds. Consequently, spatial planning became depoliticised, worsened by the existing authoritarianism, which disabled accountability and public participation to keep spatial planning in check. I explored how such an imaginary could emerge by tracing its international intellectual genealogies and how it was passed down nationally. On the other hand, I also looked at how counter-hegemonic imaginaries such as "planning from kampung" and "environmental planning" could appear amidst the repression. Such a contestation highlights the importance of situating multiple actors with different interests and logic who existed simultaneously in a political setting, even in an authoritarian time.

The Role of Indonesian Think Tanks as Policy Entrepreneurs in Influencing Social Assistance Reform

Ms Ria Arief, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

The reform of Indonesia's democracy and public administration in 2001 increased the participation of think tanks in the policymaking process. Since then, the role of Indonesian think tanks as policy entrepreneurs has proliferated. Policy entrepreneurs can be described as advocates of policy change characterised by motivated individuals or organisations. Using their resources and influence, they act as agents of change throughout the policy cycle by presenting innovative policy solutions, building coalitions of support, and securing legislative action. This presentation will analyse how Indonesian think tanks have acted as policy entrepreneurs who influenced the social assistance reform process in the last 15 years.

People with Disabilities in Indonesia: Trend and Pattern

Dr Evi Nurvidya Arifin, Professor Aris Ananta, Professor Chang-Yau Hoon, Universiti Brunei Darussalam

People with disability often face social exclusion and discrimination due to various barriers. Promoting disability inclusion is crucial in creating a more equitable and accessible society that recognizes and respects diversity. This study examines disability prevalence among people aged above 15 years, considering gender and age patterns, using two SUSENAS datasets collected in March 2018 and 2020. The study defines disability based on the Washington Group Short-Set Enhanced. The findings reveal a decline in disability prevalence in all domains of disability (vision, hearing, walking, upper body, cognition, communication, emotion and self-care) and severity levels. Women have a higher prevalence than men. The prevalence takes various J-shape patterns by age group for each domain. As the population is ageing and characterised by feminization, the study implies the need to adopt a more inclusive approach that considers the well-being of people with disabilities and mainstreams a life-course approach in addressing disability issues.

Halal Lifestyle and Islamic Cosmopolitanism in Indonesian Islamic Popular Literature

Dr Diah Ariani Arimbi, Dr Sri Endah Kinasih, Dr Gesang Manggala Nugraha Putra, Universitas Airlangga

One of the interesting issues that often appear in Indonesian Popular Islamic fiction is the halal lifestyle. Halal in Arabic means permissible. This paper examines the Islamic fiction of Indonesian Muslim writers who narrate the halal lifestyle in their works and how far halal lifestyle becomes an integral part of the cosmopolitanism that these authors convey in their works. Cosmopolitan imagining by these popular writers acts as a glue to connect the notion that Indonesian Muslims are connected with their sisters and brothers elsewhere through their adherents to Islamic teaching by living a halal lifestyle: a lifestyle that is both religious and fashionable. The narratives written by authors such as Asma Nadia, A. Fuadi, Habibburrahman El Shirazy and others are sources that show how the halal lifestyle for Muslim characters is a part of cosmopolitan sharia (Islamic law), establishing a global Muslim community.

Sensory Experiences Among Undocumented Indonesian Immigrants in Southern Illinois

Mr Lumban Arofah, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

The migration process can create a sense of precarity for immigrants that affects their sensory experiences. In this study, we used long-term fieldwork to examine the sensory experiences of two couples of undocumented Indonesian immigrants working in Asian restaurants in Southern Illinois, focusing on how they adjusted to new sensory arrangements and managed sensory differences before and after migration, especially at the household level and on the job. Given the unstable political and immigration policies that they face, undocumented Indonesian immigrants expand their sensory experiences to feel more secure. Feeling safe and secure in their place of residence is crucial for these immigrants as they navigate sensory differences with restaurant owners, customers, and local authorities. The household serves as a key site for training and adapting to differences in sensory experiences before and after migration. This study provides insights into daily lives and how they adapt to new sensory environments.

Indonesian 'Host' Experiences of Australian Study Abroad Programs in Yogyakarta, Bandung and Jakarta

Mr Nurfitra Yutha Asa
Ms Elena Williams, Australian National University

Study abroad programs have increased significantly in recent years in response to increased processes of globalisation, student demand, and the internationalisation of higher education. Since 2014, Australia has sent more than 70,000 students to the Indo-Pacific through the 'New Colombo Plan' scholarship scheme, including almost 6,000 to Indonesia. While Indonesian students study abroad, particularly at a postgraduate level, many more students experience learning abroad through a framework of 'internationalisation at home' on their home campuses. Drawing on PhD fieldwork with more than 80 Indonesian students, teaching staff and university partners who have hosted Australian Consortium for 'In-Country' Indonesian Studies' (ACICIS) students in Yogyakarta, Bandung and Jakarta, this presentation examines: how Indonesian 'host' communities experience learning abroad 'at home'; how learning abroad contributes to processes of international 'self-making' among Indonesian youth; and how learning abroad can foster transnational relationships to better situate Indonesia 'in the world'.

Empowering Equivalency Schools: Common Ground from Teachers' and Students' Experiences

Dr Ria Asih, Dr Sri Hartiningsih, Dr Syania Rahmasari, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

Equality in Indonesian education remains debatable because many cannot attend formal schools. Equivalency schools are built to support mature students and provide courses that expand their working opportunities. This study illustrated the capabilities of teachers of an equivalency school in Malang, as well as students' readiness in receiving non-formal education. A case-study approach was employed through interviews with teachers (n=2) and students (n=8). The data were analysed thematically guided by a theoretical framework addressing resiliency and trauma-informed education. Results show that teachers tailored learning materials on their own since the given modules did not fit students' needs. Meanwhile, students faced learning difficulties due to their mature age, educational background, and workload. It is apparent that teachers and students attempted to make the equivalency schools work with limited guidance. These findings imply the need to revisit the delivery of equivalency schools to promote education equality.

How Local Governments can Advance Waste Management Initiatives

Ms Ni Nyoman Oktaria Asmarani, SOAS, University of London

The Reformation era has made regional governments in Indonesia obtain the autonomy to regulate and manage the interests of their own people with the enactment of Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government. This also means the obligation to handle waste as written in Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management. The presence of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages also gives authority for villages to deal with waste carried out at the village scale. Using Bali as a case study, this paper argues that it is important that regional and village governments are facilitated in translating and tailoring the program according to the context of the region. Local government's understanding of waste management not only as "another program" is crucial so implementation, monitoring, and evaluation can be done well. This means systemic education and consistent community assistance which are usually absent in waste management, are essential.

Gendered Experiences of Youth in Relation to Online Gender Based Violence (OGBV)

Dr Desintha Dwi Asriani, Universitas Gadjah Mada

This article examines the lived-experience-based narratives of youth in relation to OGBV, to understand the increasing trend of OGBV and the different dynamics of gender-based violence facilitated by technology. Eighteen females and ten males voluntarily participated in an online FGD between June and August 2021. To deepen the findings, an in-depth interview was conducted with nine female and four male informants. This study found two dominant narratives analyzed by gender perspective: first, the reproduction of violence narratives through an exclusively male interaction, whereas women were normalized to be at risk of becoming victims. Second, empowering narratives were reproduced by both female and male informants, with different challenges and purposes. Speaking through internet media became substitute tactic for female informants to voice their resistance, while taking action to support victims through online media would shield male informants from negative labels given by their masculine circle in offline context.

Nickel–Powered Battery: The Political Ecology of Indonesia's Critical Mineral

Dr Rini Astuti, ANU

The race to extract nickel as an energy transition material is underway in Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia has ambitious plans to become the largest manufacturer of electric vehicle batteries in Southeast Asia. An assemblage of actors, opportunities, institutions, markets, and regulations have emerged in Indonesia through this new emerging economy, which is tied to the global imperative to shift into decarbonised production systems as a response to climate change. However, nickel for batteries must be sourced from ore deposits and then processed using extractive and energy–intensive practices that are typically environmentally damaging and may amplify unequal economic relations with local communities. Drawing upon literature on political ecology and transformation pathways, this research will explore the promotion of nickel–based decarbonization in Indonesia and the ways in which stakeholders construct problems and solutions, taking into account the differences and tensions that may arise.

Assembling the Flow: Water Infrastructure Financialisation in Greater Jakarta

Ms Wahyu Kusuma Astuti, University of Sydney

Clean water shortage and groundwater exploitation leading to land subsidence and vulnerability to sea level rise are productive narratives to attract water infrastructure investment in Greater Jakarta. This research aims at unsettling the preconfigured demand for 'infrastructure' and 'financialisation' by analysing the 'inner work' of making water and money flow through reticulated infrastructure projects. I examine the planning and financing of Karian–Serpong Water Supply System which aims to meet Jakarta's future water demand. By thinking through the assemblage of human and non–human actors, I show, first, how the infrastructure's temporalities enable calculative practices of different actors across urban–rural sites. Second, I attend to the different ontologies of water enrolled in financialization processes and reveal how material effects of water – quantity, quality, and pressure - preconditions financialization. I finally conclude to reflect on how these speculative practices will likely sustain unequal and 'archipelagic' water service in Greater Jakarta.

Guidance to Guilty: The Enforcement of Blasphemy Laws in Post–Authoritarian Indonesia

Ms Rafiqa Qurrata A'yun, The University of Melbourne

This paper addresses the question of why in post–authoritarian Indonesia there has been a tendency the accused in blasphemy cases to be found guilty at trial. Many have suggested the ambiguity of the blasphemy provisions and the weak capacity of law enforcement officials are indicators of a lack of effort in referring to human rights principles. Other studies emphasise wider conservative trends in Indonesian society. These explanations, however, are better put in a broader context of blasphemy laws enforcement in Indonesia where blasphemy cases influenced by majority religious groups' interests. This situation is made possible by leverage given by political mobilisation to authoritative conservative religious organisations and the court, despite its formal status as a judicial body separated from the executive and legislative branches. This paper argues that law, which is often imagined by legal positivism as an autonomous institution, is not free of power contests.

Social Reactions to the Online Disclosure of Sexual Violence

Ms Sarah Azijah, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Many survivors of sexual violence have come forward to disclose their experiences on online platforms, including Twitter. The disclosure has generated positive and negative social reactions. This research explores Twitter users' social reactions to sexual violence disclosure and the narratives that emerge from the reactions. One thousand six hundred and seventy–eight tweets extracted from Twitter search function were analysed in this study. The social network analysis method was used, and three coders conducted the coding process. This study discovered subthemes not identified in previous studies, including condemnation, curiosity, sharing experiences in positive social reactions, and humour classified as negative social reactions. The narratives within negative social reactions brought digital harm to sexual violence survivors with prejudice, hostility, and normalisation of sexual violence. On the other hand, positive social reactions represent resistance by challenging harmful users and the authority and retelling sexual violence experiences to a bigger audience.

The Implementation of Protection Policy: A Case from Indonesian Women Migrant Workers in Malaysia

Dr Ana Sabhana Azmy, State Islamic University (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta

This paper examines the role of the state in the brokerage, regulatory and protective regimes in implementing employment protection policies for Indonesian women migrant workers in the domestic sector in Malaysia. The empirical findings of the study suggest that in terms of employment relationship, Indonesian government actors in Malaysia in collaboration with Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency protect and handle cases of violence. However, government do not yet have full protection, but partial. The effective implementation of protection comes from the synergy between state actors and civil society. The recruitment process from within the country influences the conditions of violence experienced by Indonesian women migrant workers. The ratification and signing of the MoU on the protection of domestic migrant workers between Indonesia and Malaysia was recently renewed in 2022 after being absent since 2016. Strict law enforcement and skill training's preparation is needed in term of protection women migrant workers.

Shaivism in Indonesia

Ms Progoti Chetana Bakshi, Tripura University

Lord Shiva is considered to be one of the three main deities in Hinduism. He is the presiding deity of Tantra according to Hindu Tantra scriptures and Tantra scriptures, which name him as a guru, are considered incomplete without Lord Shiva along with Goddess Parvati. The Shiva Tantra Shastras are popularly known as the Agama Shastras. Various forms and avatars of Lord Shiva exist in various countries in India and South East Asia, including Indonesia, where Hinduism once flourished. Along with the study of the two Hindu epics Ramayana and Mahabharata, the development of Shaivism was also noticeable in Indonesia. Today, even though Indonesia is an Islamic country, Hindu rituals are still observed with utmost care. Therefore, Lord Shiva is still worshiped in Indonesia, on various dates. This original research paper will discuss in detail the influence of Shaivism in Indonesia.

The Emergence and Proliferation of Islamic Puritanism Movements in Post-New Order Indonesia

Mr Benny Baskara, Halu Oleo University

The fall of Soeharto in 1998 was akin to a broken dam that unleashed a wave of mass movements throughout Indonesia, as various groups sought to assert their influence in the public sphere. Among those movements were Islamic puritanism movements, which were mostly transnational movements. During the New Order era, these movements were forced to be silent, particularly under the subversive law and to avoid suspicion of disturbing SARA (suku, agama, ras, antargolongan – ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup) matters. After the fall of Soeharto, the Islamic puritanism movements which had already developed, were able to be proliferated with followers, throughout the cities and successfully extended out to the peripheries and remote areas. This paper will describe how Islamic puritanism movements developed and spread in peripheral and remote regions, by examining the case in Southeast Sulawesi over the 25 years since the fall of the New Order regime.

Intersections of Stigma, Morality and Care: Indonesian Women's Negotiations of Cervical Cancer

Professor Linda Bennett, University of Melbourne
Ms Hanum Atikasari, Leiden University

Based on 30 ethnographic case-studies that detail Indonesian women's experiences of cervical cancer, this paper moves beyond the tendency to simply measure the prevalence of stigmatizing events as defined by global and often western-centric definitions. It delves into how cervical cancer stigma is produced through the intersection of gendered sexual moralities and narratives of blame, and how it is experienced by women living with this cancer and their families. It traces how different women negotiate stigma at varied points in their cancer trajectory, including selective disclosure of their diagnosis, their rearticulation of cancer causality, and their reclassification of cervical cancer as other forms of less stigmatized cancers. The paper ultimately reveals how women's chosen responses to managing stigma often constrains their ability to seek and receive care, as well as creating an additional care burden related to protecting their loved ones from the associated stigma of the disease.

Feminist Digital Citizenship in the Elsewhere

Dr Annisa R. Beta, The University of Melbourne

This paper addresses how digital citizenship shapes young feminist activism location outside the Global North centres. Exploring the preliminary findings of a Youth Participatory Action Research Project with young feminists in Indonesia, this presentation suggests that an examination of young feminists' feelings and their activism in 'the elsewhere' may help us in exploring the potentials of affective solidarity as representative of contemporary youth digital citizenship practices. 'The elsewhere' as a spatial formation emerging from the social relations amongst young people living in the Global South learning about feminism, gender inequality, and empowerment may allow for deeper exploration of the materiality of digital citizenship and the multidirectional and transnational circulation of feminist knowledges and activism today.

Public History in Indonesia: How History Teaching the Nations

Mr Kresno Brahmantyo, Universitas Indonesia

This paper examines the practice of public history in Indonesia today. Museum workers (restorers, educators, and curators), archivists, historical journalists, historical guides, and creators of historical content on social media are those who practice public history, sometimes without being conscious that their activities fall in the area of public history. The involvement of many public history practitioners in Indonesia is a shift towards public education and presentation of the nation's history.

Policy on Migration Governance in Indonesia: Implementation and Challenges

Mr Firman Budianto, Ms Meilinda Sari Yayusman, Ms Vera Bararah Barid, Mr Totok Sudjatmiko, Ms Elma Haryani, Ms Dikjiratmi, Department of Development Policy, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

Following Indonesia's ratification of the ICRMW in 2012, Indonesia has updated regulations related to migration governance and migrant workers' protection. One of them is the enactment of Law No. 18 of 2017 on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. By adopting integrated services and breaking the chains of actors who profit from the migration business, the new law ensures and protects the rights of Indonesian migrant workers throughout their entire migration journey, from pre-departure through post-return. However, a number of hurdles persist during implementation. In 2021, there were 216 reports of unpaid wages, 68 allegations of employment scams, and 172 reports of deaths. Using qualitative data from three provinces in Indonesia (East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and North Sumatra) and applying a diplomacy approach, this paper discusses Indonesia's commitment and implementation to the protection of migrant workers at the national and international levels and investigates challenges that have emerged.

Children and notions of deservingness: a reflection of Indonesia's social protection system

Ms Vania Kristiani Budianto, Australian National University

Since the 'entitlement revolution' led to the proliferation of social assistance programs in the global south, countries such as Indonesia have adopted social assistance policy models targeting children and families. In many studies, international agencies play a pivotal role in promoting policy models targeting children, but national and subnational actors and policy networks remain somewhat understudied. Based on fieldwork and interviews with policy actors at the national and sub-national levels, this paper sets out to understand how notions of deservingness regarding children are shaping social assistance programs by exploring how and why Indonesia's social welfare regime institutionalizes approaches to child benefits. This research suggests that particular discourse coalitions shape the construction of "children of poor families" as the most deserving of Indonesia's social assistance showing how policy design also creates unintended exclusion issues among children.

Pseudo-Political Representation: Nahdlatul Ulama and the National Awakening Party in Indonesia

Ms Aisah Putri Budiatri, Kyoto University, Japan & National Research and Inovation Agency, Indonesia

In 1998, Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), the largest Islamic organisation in Indonesia, established a political party, the National Awakening Party (PKB), as its political representation. Many NU figures have become the leaders and parliament members of the party. As a political party established by the NU, PKB ideally becomes an institutionalized vehicle for NU's political representation. In this context, the party should be able to build a stable and long-term representational function for NU members.. However, by analyzing qualitative and quantitative data, this research finds that PKB is trapped in a form of pseudo-political representation. Compared to the 1999 election, today PKB is dominated by elitist relationship and is segmented into short-term electoral political interests. The indecisive political position of NU and the dynamic relationship of PKB-NU based on patronage relationships are the reasons why the party has failed to fulfil its expected representation function.

Lengger: The Dynamics of a Javanese Rural Dance Art Form in the 21st Century

Mr Dobrin Tsvetanov Bugov, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Javanese dances are famous for their attractiveness, richness in movement, and philosophy. One of those dances is Lengger, a classical popular dance form originating from the heart of Java Island, namely the region of Banyumas. This unique dance originated as a tribute to the Goddess of Fertility, Dewi Sri, during the 18th century, but now in the 21st century, it has become an integral part of entertainment in hajatan (celebrations), such as weddings, birthdays, as well as circumcision ceremonies in rural Banyumas. This paper focuses on the dynamics of Lengger during wedding celebrations, as witnessed by the researcher during his fieldwork in Banyumas. Through a comparison of two lengger performances, one by senior and one by junior lengger performers, the paper aspires to underline the development, flexibility, and distinction in style and performance of different lengger generations.

Income, Environmental Quality and Efficiency: The Case of Indonesia

Dr Meilanie Buitenzorgy, IPB University, Indonesia
Professor Tihomir Ancev, University of Sydney

This paper analyses environmental quality and environment-economic efficiency at provincial and regional levels in Indonesia. Using available data on environmental indicators across provinces, we calculate an Environmental Quality Index (EQI) for 33 provinces. Further, using a DEA-based environmental performance model developed by Fare et al (2004), we construct an Ecological Efficiency Index (EEI) for the 33 provinces. We use these indices as basis for evaluating the environment-economic efficiency across provinces and regions of Indonesia. Six provinces consistently score highly in terms of EQI and EEI, namely East Kalimantan, Aceh, West Sumatera, West Java, Banten and Jambi. By contrast, several provinces consistently record low scores in both environmental quality and efficiency; they are West Sulawesi, Yogyakarta, East Nusa Tenggara and South-East Sulawesi. We find that the Western region of Indonesia is much more eco-efficient than the Eastern region.

Right to be Free from Corruption: Vernacular Mobilisation of the Anti-Corruption Movement

Mr Miftachul Choir, Mahidol University

This study examines how the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Indonesia built anti-corruption movements despite the constraining socio-political contexts in Indonesia. Applying the cultural politics of human rights approach, this research argues NGOs translate, transform, and circulate the meaning of international anti-corruption norms and translate it into local contexts. The result of the translation is the rights to be free from corruption which emerged as the NGOs developed the new meanings of corruptions, mainstreamed anti-corruption advocacy techniques, circulate the human rights framework through capacity-building training, and translate anti-corruption norms to local NGOs. The rights to free be from corruption are used as a collective action framework to mobilise and gather participants and sympathisers. Contrary to previous studies of social movements, this research suggests the NGOs are an independent actor who are able to interpret the political opportunities structures and develop new strategies to resist authoritarianism.

Political Participation of Ethnic Chinese in Post-Reformasi Indonesia and Malaysia

Dr Wu-Ling Chong, Universiti Malaya

This study examines and compares the political participation of ethnic Chinese in post-reformasi Indonesia and Malaysia. The reformasi movement in Indonesia ended President Suharto's authoritarian rule amid the Asian financial crisis and led to the abolishment of many discriminatory policies against the ethnic Chinese. In Malaysia, the reformasi movement had motivated many pro-establishment ethnic Malays to switch their support to Malay-based opposition parties. Subsequently, ethnic Chinese opposition politicians have more opportunities to cooperate with their ethnic Malay counterparts in electoral politics. In other words, ethnic Chinese in post-reformasi Indonesia and Malaysia have more opportunities to be actively involved in politics and cooperate with indigenous politicians from different political parties. Nevertheless, their political achievements remain limited due to the deeply-rooted stereotypes of the Chinese based on essentialist assumptions of race and class among indigenous populations in both countries.

Political Cartooning and Digital Activism in Indonesia

Dr Roberto Costa, University of Sydney
Mr A Sudiana Sasmita, Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia

Cartooning is a time-honoured tradition in Indonesia. Besides its entertainment function, this practice has historically played a pivotal role in promoting forms of artivism and identity construction. More recently, the Web, as a space of unprecedented freedom and contestation, has amplified the potential for its political activation. This paper will discuss some concrete examples of contemporary digital cartooning in Indonesia to shed light on present challenges and opportunities while reflecting upon the rising concept of 'comics activism.'

Histories and Memories of a Religious Educational Tradition on Salemo Island

Dr Ilham Daeng Makkelo, Department of History, Universitas Hasanuddin

This paper focuses on Salemo Island that is located across the western coast of South Sulawesi. On this island, from late 19th century until the period of Japanese occupation thrived Islamic "schools" where many future prominent Islamic scholars in South Sulawesi were educated. These schools were all gone and are mostly unknown even in South Sulawesi. Through fieldworks and intensive interviews on the island, this paper situates this religious educational tradition within the growing economic interaction in a trade network involving Singapore, ports in Java, Makassar, and areas further east following the establishment of Dutch colonial state in the region, and this paper looks at how this religious educational tradition is remembered by the present day Salemo Island communities.

Work-Life Balance and the Psychological Well-Being of Female Structural Officials in Indonesia

Mr Anhar Dana Putra, Politeknik STIA LAN Makassar, Ms Azzahra Nurul Farhanah Maulidya Arifin, Politeknik STIA LAN Makassar

Based on data from Coalition for Woman Empowerment (IBCWE) in 2020, 40% of employed women suffer from a bad mental health on average. This issue is caused by a lack of work-life balance resulting from conflicts between work-roles and family-roles, which induces mental stress and exhaustion in women. This study aims to determine the relationship between work-life balance and the psychological well-being of female civil servants who hold position as structural officials in Makassar City Government using quantitative method. This study employs the work-life balance scale and the psychological well-being scale with 95 female structural officials working in Makassar City Government as respondents. The results indicated that work-life balance has a favorable and significant effect on respondents' psychological well-being. The psychological well-being variable's R squared coefficient for the work-life balance variable is 0.120. Work-life balance influences 12% of the variable psychological well-being, whereas other factors influence the remaining 80%.

Myths, Identity and Life Practices in the Mentawai Archipelago

Dr Maskota Delfi, Andalas University
Dr Johan Weintre, Asia Pacific International Research Forum

Myths are part of the oral tradition and cultural assets owned by indigenous groups. In Indonesia, on the Mentawai Archipelago in the Indian Ocean, myths cannot be separated from the daily life of its people. The myths are often not only told among its people, but also to outsiders. This study departs from this question with the aim of finding a relationship between myths and the life practices of the Mentawai people. The data for this study were collected through observation and in-depth interviews with Mentawai shamans, clan elders and longhouse leaders. The result shows that there are various myths about the origins of the Mentawai people, body tattoos, sago, animal protein and the traditional healers. It can be concluded that myths have a relationship with the formation and strengthening of the cultural identity and religion of the Mentawai people.

Utilization of the One Map Policy in Indonesia: Opportunities and Challenges

Mr Chastrya Sandi Dendang, Ministry of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Agency
Mr Asrul Sidiq, Australian National University

Many land conflicts in Indonesia arise from the lack of a quality land registration method and land management, causing significant misinterpretation and ambiguous information. Indonesia launched the One Map Policy program to bridge the difference between mapping data produced by relevant agencies and accelerated agrarian reform. The primary purpose of this study is to determine to what degree the One Map Policy framework in the land registration system contributes to the provision of high-quality data for decision-making plans. This research is conducted by the qualitative research method with a case-study approach. Each component in the government layer is analyzed to gain knowledge, situation, and condition regarding the utilization and implementation of the One Map Policy in Fakfak Regency (West Papua, Indonesia), where overlapping land condition is common. This research discovers that even though many stakeholders positively received the One Map Policy concept, the implementation is still far from initial expectations.

Political Discourse on the Environment in Indonesia's 2014 and 2019 Elections

Ms Aninda Dewayanti, Ms Neo Hui Yun Rebecca, ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute

Environmental problems, especially climate change and environmental degradation, have emerged as prominent public issues. While developed democratic countries have Green political parties and strong social movements advocating environmental protection in public discourse, the world's third-largest democracy, Indonesia, lacks such climate activism. Consequently, political discourse on the environment is limited during electoral campaigns, and the attitude towards environmental concerns is "business as usual". This paper examines political discourse on the environment during Indonesia's 2014 and 2019 presidential election campaigns. Using crawled news articles from major Indonesian news sites from 2013-2023, this study analyses the trends on environmental issues discussed during the two elections and how President Joko Widodo's administration dealt with these issues. This paper evaluates the factors making certain environmental topics more prominent in Indonesia's public environmental discourse over the decade of study. It will also visualise what environmental issues could emerge in Indonesia's upcoming 2024 elections.

Revitalization of Traditional Markets for Sustainable Economic Development

Ms Kadek Goldina Puteri Dewi, Warmadewa University

Traditional Markets are important in the Indonesian economy (Law No. 7 of 2014 concerning Trade). Competition causes traditional markets to face challenges. Traditional market revitalization is a government program through the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia with the aim of economic growth (Giantari, 2018). This study analyzes all traditional markets that have been successfully revitalized throughout Indonesia. The number of traditional markets that have been revitalized is 4,221 markets. However, revitalization does not always significantly strengthen the local economy (Boston, 2016). Revitalization is related to human capital in China (Xiang, 2022) and Human Capital creates Sustainable Economic Strengthening (Mine, 2015). I argue that revitalization and human capital improve and develop the local economy. This study analyzes all traditional markets that have been successfully revitalized throughout Indonesia. This study concludes that revitalization, namely traditional market revitalization, increases human capital, and it has high potential for sustainable economic development.

Collaborative Governance to Promote Work Opportunities for Women with Disabilities

Ms Utami Dewi, University of New South Wales Sydney

Collaborative governance aims to address complex public policy problems that individual organizations cannot solve. This article examines the collaborative governance regime to implement the disability employment quota policy to enhance work opportunities of women with disabilities in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The data for the analysis were from 61 semi-structured interviews with business managers, NGO leaders, government officials and women with disabilities. The findings indicate that the collaborative governance regime to implement the quota policy was a mix of self-initiated and externally driven. Some actors had internal motivation to collaborate, while others (particularly employers) were driven by external factors to employ women with disabilities. Overall, collaborative governance did not significantly improve the work opportunities of women with disabilities due to policy and structural barriers. The implications are that the government might need to strengthen requirements to collaborate, enforce the quota policy and adopt policies to change the stigma about women with disabilities.

The Indonesian Muslims Practice of Umrah in the Age of Marketisation: Pesantren Experience

Ms Subkhani Dewi, Western Sydney University

Lately, umrah, a short pilgrimage to Mecca, is a widespread practice that has become a religious indication of Indonesian Muslims. The phenomenon is identical to tourism and consumption. This presentation argues that traditional pesantren in Java emphasise cultural capital exchange to the consumeristic field of umrah. Based on a ten-month hybrid ethnographic research on pesantren in Yogyakarta, this paper shows how the pesantren emphasises the importance of umrah as cultural and social capital. This paper argues that the pesantren portrays the Umrah as a marketplace where cultural and social capital are transferred into the economic-surrounded religious field.

Social Forestry (Perhutanan Sosial), a Breakthrough for the Empowerment of the Poor

Ms Swary Utami Dewi, Working Group on Social Forestry

The Social Forestry (SF) or Perhutanan Sosial in Indonesia has a long journey, began at in the 1990s. However, affirmative changes for the community only started 1998 to 2008. The real breakthrough started in 2015, when the government acknowledged 5 schemes of SF, namely Village Forestry, Community Forestry, Community Planted Forestry, Partnership in Forest Management, and Customary Forestry. SF is regarded as a strategy to eradicate poverty, minimize social gaps, promote people empowerment, and reduce forest degradation. For these purposes, the government, collaborating with the stakeholder, has also facilitated the community to get permits, and provides empowerment actions after the issuing of the permits (loans, capacity building, market network, etc). Until now, over 5 million hectares have been distributed to the customary/poor people, covering over 1 million households. Studies have showed that Social Forestry has indeed provided benefits to the permit holders in terms of economic, social-cultural, and ecological aspects.

Contesting Rights: Divisions Among the Sangir People's Attitude Towards a Gold Mining Corporation

Ms Natasha Devanand Dhanwani, Mahidol University

In January 2021, Indonesia's Energy and Mineral Resources ministry granted Tambang Mas Sangihe (PT.TMS), a gold mining company that is 70% Canadian owned, an operating license. PT.TMS has been processing land purchase with the people in Sangihe, Indonesia's northmost island, where thousands of indigenous people live. People are divided on the issue and invoke different rights: those opposing mining invoke land rights, while those supporting mining invoke employment rights. Accusations against each group often emerge, leading to conflicts and fights. Through field research employing a case study approach and applying the idea of movement and counter-movement, this paper shows how perceptions of rights are shaped and used as the groups' narratives -- influenced by CSOs, the mining company, and the state. With Indonesia's new omnibus job creation law prioritizing foreign investment, the state is failing to protect the people against mining and is creating deep social divisions.

'The Journey of Belonging': Re-Membering and Decolonising Gendered Memories of Dutch Colonialism

Associate Professor Ana Dragojlovic, The University of Melbourne

In this paper, I offer a close reading of The Journey of Belonging: A Herstory Between Time and Space (2021), co-authored by Indo-Dutch writer and historian Lara Nuberg and Indonesian writer and visual artist Lala Bohang. The book was produced as a part of a larger collaborative arts project entitled 'My Story Shared History' and used the concept of 'multi-voiced shared history' to intervene into public debates based on the view that the writing of colonial history has been dominated by white male historians and tended to exclude Indonesian voices. Throughout the book Nuberg and Bohang explore what might be binding them together, how such bonds might be re-examined and how Dutch colonialism is remembered today in Indonesia. I analyse this work through the lens of decolonial feminist efforts to not only make visible marginalised histories and voices, but to offer new frames for re-membering.

A Gendered Political Ecology of the Edible Birds' Nest Trade in Kapuas Hulu, Indonesia

Ms Mia Dunphy, University of Melbourne
Tessa D. Toumbourou, Wolfram H. Dressler, Albert Hasudungan, Ariane Utomo

Among various high value non-timber forest products, the harvest of edible birds' nests (EBN) by Indigenous and migrant households is generating new income-earning pathways in changing agrarian frontiers as the trade booms across Southeast Asia. Based on ten months of ethnographic fieldwork, we explore the gendered dynamics for families entangled in the rapidly changing EBN cave-harvest in Kapuas Hulu, Indonesia. We trace the changing ownership of caves in the region and the precarious labour conditions faced by Dayak men who circular-migrate to work as cave guards for several months at a time. Despite uncertain harvesting conditions, Dayak women ––the spouses of cave-workers––help sustain their family's agricultural base while investing income streams, such as scaling up EBN production into purpose-built bird 'farmhouses'. Amidst local landscapes of precarity, such diversified specialisation signifies a more hopeful future through a sustained source of income for once forest-reliant Dayak families in this frontier region.

Towards Alternative Indonesian Islamic Art: Socioenviromental Ethics in Tisna Sanjaya's Art Practice

Mr Chabib Duta Hapsoro, National University of Singapore
Dr Katherine Bruhn, University of California Berkeley

Tisna Sanjaya is an interdisciplinary artist whose work most frequently is discussed in relation to its engagement with socio-political issues. Rarely discussed, is the reality that his work is driven by his obligations as an Indonesian Muslim. This is reflected by aspects of Sanjaya's practice ranging from format to materials used. For example, the repetition and endurance characteristic of prayer are reflected in his printmaking and performance while materials including water and dust, which are essential as purifying means, are dominant across his repertoire. However, because of the way in which "Islamic art" in Indonesia has been contextualised to date, focusing on formalistic characteristics, practices like Sanjaya's have been marginalized. In this paper, we aim to discuss selected practices of Sanjaya in the pre and post-Reform periods and relate them to relevant discourse surrounding progressive Islamic intellectualism and even more so, the relationship of Islam to socioenvironmental ethics.

Understanding Women's Agency in Local Jihadism in Poso and Bima: A Comparative Study

Ms Rani Dwi Putri, ANU

By experiencing communal conflict that scaled down into sporadic acts of terrorism, Poso offers a site for celebrating jihad fisabilillah, while Bima has been deemed an arena that actively supplies local jihadists. This article explores the differences between the two local jihadism practices and asks to what extent the women jihadi could actualize their agency within masculine-dominated cultures. This study employed an ethnographic approach, including participatory observation and in-depth interviews. Data were collected through observation and in-depth interviews. It argues that compared to Bima, women in Poso have more chances to challenge and exercise their agency by serving multiple and strategic roles in the local jihadi network. Relatively different, most women in Bima's extremist circle take a position as 'passive supporters' under male supervision. Besides religious-political pressures, the existence of female leaders in Poso serves as a critical factor in attaining more agentive roles within the networks.

Islamic Web Series and the Mediatization of Piety Among Muslim Women in Indonesia

Ms Andina Dwifatma, Monash University

Islamic web series are internet-based film series created by young, mostly urban, Muslim communities that focus on Islamic orientations, often prioritising ritualism and symbolism around individual goals such as finding life-partners and career accomplishments. Female characters in these series are often portrayed as the "reward" and motivation for male characters' efforts to cultivate their piety while also being encouraged to embrace their kodrat as home-makers and to discipline their bodies through clothes. The popularity of these web series suggests that these traits are manifestations of piety for young urban Muslim women. This study focuses on how social media unprecedentedly transforms the audience's "watching" experience, allowing piety to be constructed and promoted in conversations with online creators and communities, the social and professional settings under which web series are created, as well as how audiences transform their viewing experiences into embodied piety, both in online and offline settings.

Islamizing Neo Ibuism: Representations of the Ideal Wife in Marriage Self-Help Books

Associate Professor Evi Eliyanah, Dr Nurenzia Yannuar, Universitas Negeri Malang

The demise of the authoritarian regime, in 1998, has led to heightened contestation on ideal femininity on various platforms, threatening the state-endorsed dominant ideal femininity, Ibuism. Our study explores how ideal femininity is portrayed in the burgeoning marriage self-help books written by Muslims in post-authoritarian Indonesia. Intended to offer guidance to young Muslim readers on what to look for in a future wife and husband, these books promote an Ilsmaised version of neo Ibuism. Modifying the masculine biassed interpretation of the Muslim holy scripts, these books on the one hand support women's increasing public roles and women's contribution to the family's income, but on the other sustain women's subordinate position to men's in the domestic setting. In doing so, these books aim at both challenging the status quo ibuism and preventing young Muslim women from being swayed by emerging alternative ideals, especially those promoted by (Muslim) feminist movements.

Sustainable Development Through the Lens of Creative Communities: Researching Digital Activism

Mr Silas Oghenemaro Emovwodo, Universiti Brunei Darussalam

Recognising the environment as one of three pillars of sustainability highlights the issue of environmental degradation as the main challenge facing the modern world while calling for an urgent transition to sustainable development as means of curbing the situation. This article explores the digital activism of Merah Putih Hijau (MPH) Bali about environmental sustainability and the impact of creative communities on sustainable development. Employing textual analysis, primary data was collected from MPH's Instagram posts while in-depth interviews of four core informants were also performed. Data analysis was informed by Deleuze and Guattari's (1987) assemblage theory with a focus on how people's repeated actions engender change. MPH's used digital media to promote its activism toward environmental sustainability by posting emotion-mobilizing images, texts and trending hashtags on its Instagram page to depict the reality of Bali's poor waste management while responding to the issue with educational advocacy and community engagement.

Accepting Care in the Indonesian Medical System

Dr Erlin Erlina, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Drawing on ethnographic work in Yogyakarta, I explore BPJS (Universal Health Care) policy and examine the lived experience of poor people with cancer who receive emotional domain of care as being wong nrimo (accept). While the state has been struggling to maintain the legitimacy though the universal health care, the practices of people's live shows that BPJS Insurance has shaped their experience of poverty and suffering. This research shows how the lived experience of chronic disease and bodily impairment reveals verifications of social policy innate in the global market economies undergoing COVID-19 pandemic and recovery. This study contributes to the broader understanding of experiences of subordination and reveals that emotive domain of nrima as people dependency. Yet, the emotional and moral register show the state of healing and the people desire indicates a balance between material and spiritual states.

Social Media Advocacy for Gender Equality by Indonesian Men: The Case of Aliansi Laki-Laki Baru

Ms Prasakti Ramadhana (Dana) Fahadi, The University of Melbourne

In most parts of the world, men are the dominant gender in power relations. Benefiting from this situation, many are hesitant to support feminism. However, men's role in the realization of gender equality is crucial. Using interpretive analysis, this research examines how Indonesia's New Men Alliance/Aliansi Laki-laki Baru (ALB), an activist group that highlights the importance of men's support for women's rights, uses social media to advocate gender equality and the strategies they use to effectively communicate their ideas through the frameworks of political solidarity of social change and men's role in gender equality. The results show that the contents of their Instagram and Facebook page emphasize the urgency of becoming a 'new man', while ensuring that the content is relevant both locally and globally. Lastly, ALB strives to exercise its role as an advocate and ally by stepping in without overstepping.

BUM Desa and Rural Entrepreneurship in Indonesia: Towards Neoliberalism?

Associate Professor Fikri Zul Fahmi, Institut Teknologi Bandung

This paper develops a critical review of how the development of village-owned enterprises (BUM Desa) impacts rural entrepreneurship and community well-being in Indonesia. As Law 6/2014 was enacted, village governments are obliged to develop BUM Desa based on their own potentials and needs. The business models of BUM Desa originate from kooperasi, an idea that stresses the people's economy. With its capitalistic nature, BUM Desa appears to be a neo-liberalising mechanism of rural development. Whilst BUM Desa has the potential to generate income, some conditions hamper the benefits of BUM Desa. First, as a modernisation strategy, there are always winners and losers, in which some enterprises become successful, while others 'lag behind'. Second, the business model of a BUM Desa is frequently not designed to respond to local specificity and neglects the importance of providing opportunities for the village community to improve their well-being.

Pesantren Social Business Units and Sustainable Development Goals

Dr Yudi Ahmad Faisal, Universitas Padjadjaran

This study aims at analyzing determinants of sustainable development goals (SDGs) being implemented by traditional Islamic boarding schools (pesantren)' social business units (PSBUs), and to comprehend on how those factors developed in forming various practicalities of SDGs' implementation in Indonesian social business. This study employs a qualitative approach whereby primary data is collected through in-depth interview and focus group discussion with managers of those PSBUs and their stakeholders. This study is limited to geographical area of analytical objects which is West Java, a province in the country which has a highest pesantren population. Furthermore, the objects of analysis are PSBUs which have been experiencing a public policy intervention called OPOP. This paper is the first on its kind analyzing on how SGD's principles traditionally built in within the PSBUs practices.

Scaling Success Among Indonesian Civil Society

Dr Muhammad Fajar, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia , Ms An Nisa Astuti, Ms Carolus B. Pranoto, Collective for Action and Mobilization Studies

In post-authoritarian Indonesia, scholars have advocated structural transformation (Mudhoffir 2022; Setiyono and McLeod 2010) or policy changes (Hamayotsu 2013; Luhtakallio, Ylä-Antilla, and Lounela 2022; Nardi Jr 2018; Wahyuningroem 2013) as ideals of social change supposedly driven by civil society. The problem with such a view is the intellectual bias that could elide organizational contexts from which activists conceptualise a particular notion of success. Based on semi-structured interviews with 82 youth activists, we found that the activists perceive successes in at least three ways: individual, organisational, and structural. We further argue that the different notions of success convey the complexity of organizational building instead of merely being shaped by ideology. Examining how activists understand success contributes to scaling the impact of Indonesian civil society under democracy. Grasping the variety of successes also assists us in reexamining the gap between the notions of success promoted by intellectuals and social movement activists.

Resource Nationalism in Contemporary Indonesia: A Prize for Regime Stability?

Mr Aji Said M Iqbal Fajri, Universitas Indonesia

Since President Joko Widodo took office, Indonesia has taken various nationalist policies across its resource sectors. While the general consensus suggests that the emergence of nationalist policies goes hand-in-hand with the dynamics of commodity prices, the perspectives that connect nationalist policies with domestic politics remain unpopular. This article argues that nationalist policies that emerged during Widodo's era are the consequence of the regime's attempts to stabilize its political and bureaucratic legitimation. It traces the political-economy relations of Indonesian elites that shape Indonesia's nationalist agenda in the mining, energy, and plantation sectors. The preliminary findings of this article suggest that instead of customizing its policies with the cycle of commodity booms, the regime generated "fabricated demands" for certain commodities through nationalist policies before distributing benefits to elites that helped maintain regime stability. It, therefore, contributes to the theoretical and empirical debate as to why resource nationalism exists in contemporary Indonesia.

Muhammadiyah-State Relations in Post-Suharto Indonesia and the Rise of Progressivism

Mr Ahmad Fuad Fanani, ANU

Religious organizations in Indonesia often forge close relations with the state, political leaders and party elites. They devote much effort to gaining support from the State in order to protect their institutional interests. Muhammadiyah, as the second largest Islamic organisation with a vast network of educational, health and welfare institutions, places great store on having favourable links with the state. Although rich in assets and financially secure, Muhammadiyah nonetheless still needs access to state resources and goodwill from political and bureaucratic elites. During the Yudhoyono presidency, Muhammadiyah found itself politically marginalised, and thus institutionally disadvantaged, though President Jokowi has been better disposed to it. In this paper, I will consider Muhammadiyah's relations with the state in the context of the rivalry between conservative and progressive forces within the organisation. I will explore the nexus between rising progressive influence and the priority given to harmonious ties with the state.

Indonesia During the Pandemic: Shifting Investment Flows in Reshaping Indonesia's Cities

Ms Uly Faoziyah, The University of Melbourne

Flows of investment have been acknowledged as a significant driver of urban transformation in a hyper-globalized environment. The Covid-19 pandemic has potentially disrupted this assumption. The city, once a center for capital accumulation became the entry-point for the virus, which then spread to other regions. Restrictions on the movement of people and goods as a consequence of the pandemic response, presents a crisis point from which to determine the future direction of investment. This paper examines the case of Indonesia as a developing country, taking into account its strategic position globally and which was one of the main epicenters of Covid-19 in Asia. The quantitative method will describe changes in volume of investment, key impacted industries, and spatial patterns in cities in Indonesia. This research will contribute theoretically to the perspective of urban functioning and spatial change in cities in developing countries.

Challenges of Heresy in Peacebuilding: The Case of Ahmadiyya and Shia in Indonesia

Ms Nadia Farabi, Griffith University & Universitas Diponegoro

This study investigates how claims of heresy against two Muslim minority groups in Indonesia, the Ahmadiyya and Shia, figure in and challenge peacebuilding processes. Being considered as heretics, some Ahmadiyya and Shia have lived in displacement shelters for over a decade. Despite some people have agreed to relinquish their beliefs, they have not been permitted to return. Some scholars emphasize claims of heresy as a driver of these conflicts, less is said about what heresy is and how it affects peace processes. A complete understanding of what is causing the protracted conflict and what prevents efforts to create peace cannot be overlooked. As there is no real discussion on heresy in conflict and peacebuilding, my research will investigate this through the case studies of the internally displaced Ahmadiyya and Shia in Indonesia. A better understanding of heresy can contribute to peacebuilding and the return of displaced persons to their homes.

A Communication Network System Model for Inclusive Schools

Ms Ucik Ana Fardila, Public Islam University of Sayyid Ali Ramhatullah Tulungagung

Inclusive education policy was signed in 2009 but school management still meets many challenges as in 2019 UNICEF claimed that 67% special needs student in Indonesia didn't get education access. Kurikulum Merdeka (Freedom to Learn) policy started in 2021 gives more opportunity for students that need to be learned in some schools called Sekolah Penggerak (Transformational School) project and teachers and education practitioners training program called Guru Penggerak (Transformational Teacher). From this policy, It is necessary for school to build networking to engage collaboration outside school to fulfill student's needs. The communication network system model could help school management to create a systematic networking from closest to furthest stakeholder. This paper will review the school management system proposal using communication network system model for formal schools in Indonesia.

Gender Wage Gap Among Digital Platform Workers in Indonesia

Ms Dian Fatmawati, the University of Melbourne

The growth of the digital economy and technology have unlocked new job opportunities and the flexibility of work that increases women's participation in the labour market. Works as digital platforms workers include selling goods and services through social media and electronic commerce (e-commerce). This research is trying to unpack the gender wage gap among platform workers in Indonesia. Using the Blinder–Oaxaca decomposition and data of the National Labour Force Survey (Sakernas) 2019 from Statistics Indonesia. This research suggests that the gender wage gap among digital platform workers did not influence by digital workers' educational backgrounds but by gender roles inside the family, such as the role of breadwinner and household manager and weekly working hours. In addition, the other significant gender wage gap contributors are the digital skills of workers using computers and the flexibility of working from home, which is connected to women's double burden at home.

Fulfillment of the Right to Inclusive Health for Persons with Disabilities

Mr Zainal Fatoni, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Ms Isnenningtyas Yulianti, Ms Sri Sunarti Purwaningsih, Ms Angga Sisca Rahadian, Ms Andhika Ajie Baskoro, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

Health is one of the human rights that has not been achieved by people with disabilities (PWDs) in Indonesia. Through a qualitative approach by photographing the demand and supply perspectives, this study explores the barriers PWDs' experience in accessing health programs and services in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) Province. The study shows that DIY is a leading area in formulating and implementing policies and programs/activities. These include the ratification of various regional regulations at the local level, the provision of a Special Health Insurance budget, and the organization of one-stop services. Various challenges are faced in fulfilling health rights: economic, physical, access to information, non-discrimination, participation, and autonomy. The barrier to financial access is the most dominant, influenced by crucial factors, especially the complex data and the diverse types of disabilities. Thus, a synergy between stakeholders is recommended to provide actual and adequate data on PWDs.

Rising Indonesia-UAE Relations: The Geo-Strategic Diplomacy of Religious Moderation

Emeritus Professor Greg Fealy, ANU

Over the past decade, diplomatic and economic relations between Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates have strengthened markedly. Emirati trade with and investment in Indonesia is at record levels. Moreover, Indonesia's President Joko Widodo and UAE's President Mohamed bin Zayed al Nahyan have become close personally, even naming mosques and roads after each other in their respective countries and agreeing to broad-ranging cooperation. Part of this step up in relations is due to common economic interests: UAE sees Indonesia has important to its 'Look East' diversification policy while Indonesia desperately needs large-scale investment, especially in infrastructure. But there is also mutual diplomatic agenda to use 'religious moderation' as a means to soften UAE's image as harshly conservative while also allowing both countries to delegitimise domestic Islamism that poses a political challenge to both governments. This paper will critically explore the intersecting religious and geo-strategic aspects of the bilateral relationship.

From Agriculture to Tourism: The Case of Villages in Magelang

Dr Herman Felani, Universitas Islam Indonesia

In the past decade, the massive use of social media has influenced the way villages interact with people from urban areas. Many places which used to be remote and less influenced by urban people, have now opened up to outsiders, often shaped by exposure in social media. Villages in Magelang, Central Java are now transforming from primarily agricultural villages to becoming 'Desa Wisata' for tourism attractions. This shift is pushed by the government through a top down policy to increase economic gains through the creative economy and tourism. However, the efforts to join the race to achieve the status of 'Desa Wisata' is not balanced with the human development and improvement of infrastructure. This study aims to discuss the struggles of villages in Magelang to become tourist attraction and the gaps that need to be overcome.

Strategies Against Eviction of the Akuarium Neighborhood

Mr Achmad Firas Khudi, Chiang Mai University

The Jakarta government evicted an urban community of Akuarium in 2016, which caused socio-economic and immaterial difficulties. Yet, violent eviction instigated a kind of play in the community. A theory of urban play envisages how the community responds and utilizes failed development projects drawing from the practices of graffiti, car jockeys, and navigation of traffic jams. The research method includes field and internet ethnography. The research uncovers precarious life in the community due to existing poverty and the incident of eviction. Their poverty informs a structural problem of low income. The eviction exacerbates the condition with the erasure of the economy, housing, and cultural life, leading to a repressed mental state among them. Akuarium people enact an urban play as a small tactic responding to various kinds of violence and the difficulty of eviction in the function of survival.

Where Are the Unions? Indonesian Activism for Seafood Sector Workers' Rights

Professor Michele Ford, The University of Sydney
Dr Wayne Palmer, Bielefeld University
Mr Benni Hasbiyalloh, Universitas Paramadina

Indonesia is the second largest producer of seafood in the world and increasingly a major exporter of seafood products. Millions of people are employed in its national catch fisheries and in seafood processing plants. Yet, despite the high level of labour abuses, the government has made little effort to ensure that fisheries sector workers have access to the national industrial relations system. This is perhaps not surprising, given its focus on the sector's economic potential. What is surprising, however, is the lack of interest in the sector on the part of established trade unions, especially given its integration in global supply chains. Instead, labour activism on behalf of this vulnerable group of workers falls for the most part on small non-government organizations (NGOs). This paper examines why Indonesia's unions have failed seafood sector workers, and the strategies these small NGOs have used in an attempt to fill the gap.

The Lived Experience of Students with Intellectual Disabilities

Ms Lisma Dyawati Fuaida, Professor Soldatic Karen, Professor Daniel Doh, Western Sydney University

In Indonesian higher education settings, persons with intellectual disabilities are underrepresented. They are still often perceived as incompatible with university and higher education settings. This paper will describe students with ID experiences of university inclusion and participation within Indonesia. This paper will examine a research question that is how do students with ID describe their experiences in engaging in university life? This study uses a Disability Studies-informed approach and follows a narrative research design and analysis to understand the lived experience of university students with Intellectual Disabilities. Narrative methods engage with in-depth qualitative interviews with research participants. The method enables the generation of rich qualitative data to provide rigour, nuance, and contextual insights. Interviews have been conducted to gain the stories of six students with ID from six Indonesian inclusive universities with disability unit services supporting students with ID. They have been selected through the purposeful sampling method.

Reclaiming Tanah Betawi: The Forum Betawi Rempug in Post–Reformasi Jakarta

Dr Andy Fuller, Utrecht University

The post-Reformasi era has witnessed a proliferation of vigilante groups at the margins of the nation. Vigilante groups, however, have also prospered at 'the centre', in the capital city of Jakarta. The Forum Betawi Rempug (FBR), founded in the early days of the post–Suharto era have positioned themselves as an ethnic–religious organisation which represents the marginalised indigenous people of present–day Jakarta. According to Wilson, the FBR are both the 'threat' and the apparent source of 'protection' and thus engage in racketeering. This presentation moves beyond regarding the FBR as further evidence of the 'conservative turn' in Islam in contemporary Indonesia and positions them as actors in the contestation over Jakarta's identity. The FBR, through their use of Betawi imagery, symbols and narratives and their self–positioning as both partners and critics of the Indonesian state make them a vital case study for understanding processes of urbanisation in Indonesia.

The Intersecting Impacts of Climate Change and Agrarian Change on Smallholders in South Sulawesi

Dr Christina Griffin, University of Melbourne

While an extensive body of literature describes the impacts of climate change on rural smallholders throughout Southeast Asia, few studies consider how climate change intersects with, and is exacerbated by, processes of agrarian change. In Indonesia, rural communities are contending with large-scale landscape changes that are enclosing productive land, alongside the impacts of global warming – such as increased flood risk, prolonged periods of dry, and more extreme climatic conditions. This presentation draws on qualitative research conducted with rice and aquaculture farmers in the Maros District of South Sulawesi, many of whom are experiencing the compounded livelihood vulnerabilities caused through agrarian change and altered climatic conditions. We describe how climate impacts are understood, experienced and mitigated by different households. By situating climate change impacts within the context of agrarian change, we present an integrated understanding of the livelihood risks and insecurities facing rural smallholders.

The Potential of Social Capital as a Survival Strategy for Indonesian Female Migrant Workers in Taiwan

Mr Danur Condro Guritno, Associate Professor Li–Fang Liang, National Dong Hwa University

In this paper, we identify some of the key points about the potential of social capital for Indonesian female migrant workers in Taiwan. This study utilizes the literature study method and is organized into three parts. First, an overview of Indonesian FMWs. The second is to elaborate on social capital among female migrant workers. The third is to decipher the potential of social capital as a survival strategy for Indonesian FMWs. Due to Taiwan's large population, Indonesian female migrant workers have enormous potential to build social capital. There is a critical role for social capital in unraveling migration costs and dangers, as well as improving expected outcomes. It is worth noting that Indonesian female migrant workers in Taiwan have developed special networks among themselves based on ethnicity and religion. It provides the advantage of accessing resources that can help migrant workers survive through connections with other migrant workers.

Rural Women's Political Representation in Indonesia

Ms Siti Mauliana Hairini, Mr Pathurrahman Pathurrahman, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat
Mr Ferdiansyah R, Universitas Sriwijaya

Women's political representation studies nowadays are growing yet most analyses defined political context as a single element to define women's barriers and opportunities in politics. This article discusses the contention of elements in a political context that impact women's existence in the political representation of Indonesia's local communities. This article compared four rural areas from South Sumatra, South Kalimantan, and Central Kalimantan, explaining variants number of women political representation from monopolized, average, minority, and fluctuate quantity. This article captured the essence of the political context in more complex structures to create variations of women as the challenger to overcome the political representation in rural areas, this article introduces four variants of political opportunity structure that combine formal structure, informal structure, and strategies and configuration of power that serve in Baliuk, Tabanio, Tebedak, and Sebabi as Villages illustrations.

Stable But Uprooted? The Trajectory of Indonesia's Multiparty System

Dr Djayadi Hanan, Indonesian International Islamic University

Since democratized in 1998, the multiparty system in Indonesia has been characterized by two phenomena. On the one hand, the level of party identification is very low, which means that the party system is not stable. On the other hand, there are signs of stabilization of the party system. The effective number of political parties in parliament (ENPP) tends to be stable. The parties that managed to get enough support to enter the parliament have also been relatively the same parties from one election to the next. Using party system stabilization and other theories, elections' data, and public opinion survey results, this paper investigates the current trajectory of Indonesian multiparty system. It discusses the trend in party identification since 1999 election, the electoral volatility index, and the performance of new political parties in elections. This paper argues that Indonesian multiparty system is developing into a stable but uprooted party system.

Making the Event Sustainable

Ms Tri Utami Handayaningsih, Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana
Mr Pratomo Cahyo Nugroho, BNPB

To recover economically from the Covid-19 pandemic that hit the world over the past two years, Indonesia is encouraging the return of international-scale conferences. Despite the challenges of conducting meetings during the pandemic, Indonesia successfully hosted the 7th Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) in May 2022. As is mandated for all UN meetings, emissions management was conducted. This paper aims to share the emissions management strategy for the 7th GPDRR, which involved a mixed-method approach that included calculating carbon emissions and a decision-making process. Through numerical analysis, it was determined that the unavoidable carbon emissions during the event totaled 6500 tons of CO_2, and Carbon Offset was employed to balance it. To conclude such research, better data collection and further numeric method development are needed. It is also important for the Government of Indonesia to regulate carbon offset events in the future.

Agrarian Reform in Indonesia: Government Technocratic Policies vs the People's Interest

Dr Barid Hardiyanto, Universitas Islam Negeri

Some research on land policy suggests that agrarian reform can eradicate poverty, accelerate development, provide a solid basis for future political and economic development, strengthen the status of landless farmers, develop a country's economy, support industrialization, reduce inequality, and change political economy related to justice. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (the sixth President of the Republic of Indonesia), through the National Agrarian Reform Program, claimed to have carried out the biggest agrarian reform in the reform era. However, this study shows the opposite. The agrarian reform carried out tends to have negative implications for the community. These negative implications are thought to have occurred because of the incompatibility between the government's technocratic policies and the articulation of the people's interests. Agrarian reform, which means Land Reform Plus, is reduced to just land distribution. This factor occurred due to the increasingly shallow political environment due to the populist political perspective.

Health and Well-Being of Children from the Families of Informal Workers

Ms Dewi Harfina, University of Gadjah Mada, Indonesia
Ms Ade Latifa, Ms Fitranita Ibnu, Ms Sri Sunarti Purwaningsih, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

This paper explores the health of children from informal sector workers' families in Indonesia. The data used were mainly based on a series of our fieldwork related to the Indonesian National Health Insurance in 2014, 2015, and 2019 through quantitative and qualitative approaches. To enrich our analysis, we used published data from National Socio-economic Survey (SUSENAS) 2018 and 2020. With a combination of the methods, we found that poverty or lack of financial capacity and access to health care services influenced the health condition of children and nutrition. The children of the families lived in vulnerable environmental conditions, lack nutritious food, and do not have any health insurance that enables them to access health services optimally. Consequently, the children were prone to poor health status and well-being. The impact of the current COVID-19 pandemic has been increasing children's vulnerability. Improvement of the children's health is essential for their future well-being.

Early Marriage and Child Cognition: Empirical Evidence from Indonesia

Dr Romi Hartarto, Mr La Arban, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
Mr Wahyu WIbowo, National Dong Hwa University
Mr Resty Utami, University of Bradford

As a country with the fourth largest population in the world, the high number of child marriages remains a major concern in Indonesia. The country is positioned in the top ten highest child marriage rates in the world and the second highest in Southeast Asia. The high rate of early marriage in Indonesia aligns with the low educational achievement among children. This study aims to analyze the effect of early marriage on children's cognitive abilities. Using the fifth round of the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) dataset in 2014, this study employs ordinary least squares with clustered standard errors at the household level. The result suggests that the age of marriage of mothers had a positive and significant effect on their children's educational achievement. This finding implies that children born to mothers who married earlier tend to have lower cognitive abilities. However, this result is statistically detectable for daughters only.

National Strategic Projects and Their Influence on Indonesian Agrarian Conflict Dynamics

Ms Annisa Sabrina Hartoto, University of Melbourne

Land issues have played a pivotal role at every historical juncture of Indonesia's past and continue in the present. In recent years, powerful tensions between the state and local communities around the question of land have been exacerbated by the acceleration of National Strategic Projects (NSPs). This paper seeks to explore the spatial and sociopolitical implications of these priority infrastructure projects in shaping the dynamics of contemporary agrarian conflict in Indonesia. Using tools for conflict analysis, this paper draws from a case study of conflict in Wadas village in Central Java, which involves state expropriation of land for rock mining in support of the construction of the Bener Dam. I argue that the designation of NSPs as national interests act both as a guideline for policymaking and as a moral imperative, resulting in the state's regulatory maneuvering and use of excessive force in responding to dissenting voices.

Challenges of Applying Inclusive Education in Non-Formal Education Institutions

Mr Fuad Hasan, Mr Arief Tukiman Hendrawijaya, University of Jember

In 1997, Indonesia has ratified Salamanca Agreement about Inclusive Education. However, due to the lacks almost in every aspect of educational component, Inclusive Education in Non-Formal Education Institution was hard to find. The purpose of this study is to explore why and how the manager of community learning center (PKBM) conduct inclusive education with all their limitedness. Through a qualitative design using multiple interviews and observations of the PKBM Rumpun Aksara in Jember, Involving the manager, teacher and both normal and special students of equality education program, the study revealed that having special child in their family became a trigger in realizing the important of Inclusive education. The Endeavor to fulfill the student's need, find an alternative and working together are what they believe can give their students a meaningful learning that one day will benefit to both normal student and special student, and that is how they manage it.

Reconstructing a Life: Third Generations and Intimate Histories of the 1965-66 Anti-Communist Purges

Dr Vannessa Hearman, Curtin University

In the context of state failure in dealing with past human rights abuses since the fall of the Suharto regime in 1998, non-state initiatives such as art and storytelling projects as forms of social repair are filling the vacuum. This paper analyses projects by the third generation, mostly the grandchildren of victim-survivors, that contribute to new, intimate histories of the 1965-66 anti-communist purges, in the form of fictionalised memoirs, websites and video-work. Such works focus, for example, on the family as sites of resistance, struggle and survival. Drawing on broader research on Indonesian leftist memory-work, this paper also examines the processes of collaboration between victim-survivors and younger generations and the impact of such collaboration on the creation of new historical knowledge about the 1965-66 violence.

Female Tea Pickers in the Global Tea Industry

Dr Erna Herawati, Padjadjaran University
Ms Kralawi Sita, Research Institute of Tea and Cinchona West Java Indonesia

Female tea pickers have been the backbone of global tea industry. Yet, they are the most marginalized group and often neglected in the studies on gender inequality in the labor work force. Tea picking generates low wages but it helps many households in the plantation area to survive. In Indonesia, the number of female tea pickers has decreased as young females more interested in other jobs. Responding to the labor shortage, tea plantation industries use mechanization in tea harvesting to replace hand picking. The tools shifting has put female worker aside and allows male worker to take over the job. Drawing on the case of female tea pickers of Gambung tea plantation in West Java Indonesia, this study examines the daily life and work of female tea pickers to shed a light on their continuing marginalization.

Ideological Contestation and Gender Policy Reforms in Post-Reformasi Indonesia

Mr Muhammad Ammar Hidayahtulloh, University of Queensland

The shifting ideological centre of gravity from what has been termed "democratic cosmopolitanism" to "religious nationalism" in Indonesia and its impacts on diverse areas of policy making has been a subject of scholarly debate. This article investigates how these ideological developments affect gender policy reforms in post-Reformasi Indonesia. To do so, it develops a framework to examine ideological contestation by centring the role of Pancasila and gender politics in its analysis. By employing this framework, the article examines three attempts at gender policy reform: the 2008 Pornography Law, and two most recent bills on the elimination of sexual violence (RUU Penghapusan Kekerasan Seksual) and family resilience (RUU Ketahanan Keluarga). It is argued that the battle over the interpretation of Pancasila has ideologically shaped gender policy reforms through which political actors contest their ideal gender order and relations. This article concludes by reflecting on broader issues around gender, democracy, and ideology.

Culture Shock and the COVID-19 Pandemic: Indonesian International Student Migrant Cases

Ms Inayah Hidayati, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the mental health of student migrants. The challenges and uncertainties posed by the pandemic, such as the closure of borders and the suspension of international flights, as well as the economic downturn and the potential impact on the education system, can all contribute to feelings of anxiety and stress. Additionally, the restrictions on movement and social interaction imposed by the pandemic can exacerbate feelings of isolation and loneliness, particularly for those who are living in a new country without the support of friends or family. As a result, it is important for student migrants to prioritize their mental health during this difficult time and to seek support and resources if needed.

Discursive Struggle in Indonesian Palm Oil Governance

Mr 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. In 2016 the Indonesian government initiated a multistakeholder process called "Strengthening ISPO" with a view to updating its principles and criteria (P&C), addressing illegal occupation of forest lands, and advocating for acceptance of palm oil in the international market. A National Action Plan (NAP) came into effect in November 2019 with a presidential instruction to tackle the sustainability challenges in the palm oil industry. This conference paper aims to critically examine the documents and discussions in relation to these government-led multistakeholder initiatives to identify different discourses about the meaning of sustainability underpinning them and the contest between them. This explains the dynamics of government decision-making embedded in broader political economic considerations that determine the content and effectiveness of the Indonesian Palm Oil Governance.

Indonesia 205 Years On

Mr Matthew Huan, University of Sydney

Early European empires were interested in Southeast Asia chiefly to monopolise the spice trade and for colonial expansion. In the early 19th century, the British East India Company stationed Sir Stamford Raffles (1781-1826) in this region. Although best remembered for establishing British territories throughout Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, he was also an avid naturalist who arranged scientific expeditions to collect local plant and animal specimens. Within the drawers of the Macleay entomology collection (now part of the Chau Chak Wing Museum, University of Sydney) are hundreds of historic insect specimens collected by Sir Stamford Raffles and Joseph Arnold (1782-1818), his doctor and fellow naturalist. Through their published accounts, and drawing on specimens and cultural items within the greater Macleay Collections, I compare the environment and life in Indonesia of the past and the present, with a focus on Java and the capital city of Batavia (known today as Jakarta).

Decentralisation and its Discontents: Makassar from the Art Forum to the Biennale

Ms Caitlin Hughes, The University of Melbourne

Post-Reformasi Indonesian art is characterised by expansion and multiplicity: a refractive sensibility. Emphasising non-linear and relational qualities, the canon is no longer a smooth trajectory, but a scattering and diffusion of subject matter. Refraction represents a break from the (Reformasi) past, but it also recycles and resituates Reformasi-era debates. It is therefore an ideal metaphor to discuss campaigns for decentralisation in Indonesian art history, beyond the Java-Bali conversation. This presentation compares two internationally-oriented exhibitions: the Reformasi-era Makassar Arts Forum 99 (MAF'99) (1999) and the fifth Makassar Biennale (2023). It examines ideologies of decentralisation in both exhibitions, and asks why the issue still matters 24 years on. Contexts of both exhibitions link to history, the rise of 'biennialisation' in Indonesia, contemporaneity in Makassar art, and international influences. Therefore, both 'decentralised' exhibitions represent distinctly cosmopolitan sentiments anchored in the Global South; and diversified aesthetic attitudes that relate 'local' art to 'global' spheres.

Scene-Setting: Australia-Indonesia Literacy Initiatives Since Reformasi

Dr Kirrilee (Kik) Hughes, Bestari Consulting/ The University of Newcastle

This presentation provides an overview of Australia-Indonesia literacy initiatives since 1998 through the broader lens of Australia's 'Asia literacy' agenda and with a specific focus on student mobility. These include higher education partnerships, such as ACICIS and offshore campuses; government-funded initiatives such as the New Colombo Plan, Kampus Merdeka and the Australia-Indonesia Youth Exchange Program; and pathway programs such as secondary student exchanges and Indonesian language initiatives. Over the last 25 years, these programs have been adversely impacted by bilateral political tensions and negative media coverage, yet have also facilitated increasing student and educator mobility and institutional partnerships. The volatility of post-Reformasi bilateral relations has also fostered innovation and creativity in Australia-Indonesia literacy initiatives, including a number of digital programs. Whilst Australian enrolments in Bahasa Indonesia programs are historically low, Australia-Indonesia education partnerships are stronger than ever before, prompting a re-think of how we define 'Indonesia literacy' in Australia.

Back to the Future: Current Challenges in Psychological Assessment

Dr Aliza Hunt, Australian National University

Creating valid and reliable ways to assess mental ill-health in context is essential for effective disorder diagnosis and treatment. The foundational skills and tools of psychological assessment are unique to different cultural contexts. In Indonesia, like other low-middle income countries, few high resource structured psychiatric interviews are used. Rather, short symptom screens are used frequently in consulting rooms and population studies. However, very few of these instruments have been appropriately validated for Indonesian populations. This paper talks about why certain instruments are better than others for assessment of Indonesians. I also talk about the need for better research standards in the development of Indonesia psychological assessment tools and provide a brief step by step on how to select and/or develop the best psychological assessment instrument for research purposes in Indonesia.

Constructing Nationalism Among Borderland Communities in Miangas Island

Dr Sarkawi B. Husain, Department of History, Universitas Airlangga

Located at the border between Indonesia and the Philippines communities on Miangas Island demonstrate everyday practices as ways to construct their sense of belonging to a nation. This paper highlights these practices amidst the change and transformation in their community life at the local, national, and global levels.

Law, Implementation and the Challenges Facing Anti-Trafficking NGOs

Ms Aniello Iannone, Airlangga University

What are the challenges faced by NGOs working in Human Trafficking cases? What is the social-economic problem beyond the problem of human trafficking in Indonesia? This paper is based on qualitative research, with direct interviews with NGOs across Indonesia. Moreover, a literature review on Indonesia's economic and social problems and human trafficking concerning national and international law was analyzed. This study conducts a narrative analysis of the data collected during the interview. This study found a lack of implementation of the anti-human trafficking national law N.21/2007, specifically related to international law, particularly the Parlemo Protocols. Moreover, this study found a connection between social inequality and human trafficking cases in Indonesia.

The Return of Migrant Workers During COVID-19 Outbreaks in Batam: Conditions and Adaptation

Ms Fitranita Ibnu, Gadjah Mada University
Ms Ade Latifa, Ms Muhammad Sukarni, Ms Sri Hartini Rachmad, Ms Tria Anggita Hafsari, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

This article will discuss the conditions faced and adaptation undertaken by Indonesian return migrant workers (PMI) while staying in Batam during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study was conducted in 2021 using qualitative method. Batam Island is a transit and quarantine area set by the Indonesian government in repatriating PMI from Malaysia during the COVID-19 pandemic. After being quarantined, these PMI should be returned to their place of origin. The result found that not all of these PMI want to return to their place of origin. Batam's strategic position and the availability of job opportunity made them willing to stay while hoping that the Malaysian government would open its border again. During this time, these PMI experienced many difficulties, live in poverty and stigmatized as carriers of the virus by the local population. They have to adapt and greatly helped by informal community organization of their origin which exist in Batam.

The Importance of NBS: The Psychological Impacts of Late Diagnosis for Patients with CAH

Ms Fatima Idaayen, Dr Aman Pulungan, Dr Agustini Utari, Dr Ghaisani Fadiana, International Pediatric Association

High birth and child mortality rates in Indonesia have prompted a commitment by the Ministry of Health (MoH) to expanding newborn screening (NBS) programs across the country. Despite the launch of NBS in Indonesia in 2013, coverage remains low, and a Congenital Hypothyroidism Relaunch event was held in August of 2022 to mark a new direction for the Program. The MoH is making significant progress with mass training of health professionals, increasing access to educational resources, focus on increasing accessibility and building international partnerships. Strong collaborations between the International Pediatric Association, the MoH, CLAN (Caring and Living as Neighbours) and other international partners is identifying exciting opportunities to advance health initiatives in Indonesia by leveraging existing technology to redress inequities. Current research exploring the lived experiences of patients and families with late and early diagnosis of Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia has confirmed the urgent need to scale NBS in Indonesia.

The Relationship Between Resilience, Quality of Life, Self-Esteem and Grit in Indonesian Adolescents

Dr Rita Markus Idulfilastri, Dr Fransisca Iriani R. Dewi, Faculty of Psychology, University of Tarumanagara

The aim of this research is to get a general description of the relationship between resilience and the quality of life of Indonesian youth. Participants were junior and senior high school students and their equivalent involving 25 schools and a total of 2,540 students from the regions of Sumatra, Kalimantan, Java, Sulawesi, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). Processing data using the Structural Equation Modeling, The results show that the Bali-NTB-NTT region has the characteristics of adolescent life which are influenced by resilience, self-esteem and the possibility of grit, whereas in the regions of Kalimantan and Sumatra the characteristics of adolescent life are influenced by self-esteem and grit and the adolescent life in Java and Sulawesi are unique with regard to the grit factor. It is hoped that this research will serve as a guide for appropriate interventions.

Enhancing Graduate Employability through Indonesian-Australian Student Mobility

Mr Alam Nasrah Ikhlas, Deakin University

In the context of increasing internationalisation of higher education, universities have prioritised student mobility as a strategy through which they can boost students' intercultural skills, intellectual capital, and prospective employability. The long-standing flow of Indonesian students to Australia, and now Australian students to Indonesia through the New Colombo Plan, indicates increased collaboration between both nations. Yet, little is known about the effects of student mobility programs on students' career direction and employability. Drawing on Bourdieu's thinking tools of capital, habitus, field, and social reproduction, through fieldwork with Australian and Indonesian students, this paper addresses this gap by highlighting the perspectives of participating students and other relevant stakeholders such as policymakers, mobility practitioners and employers. Using qualitative data from my PhD research, this presentation sheds new light on Australian and Indonesian students' experiences of student mobility programs, and their capacity to foster greater employability outcomes in both Australia and Indonesia.

WSC Fights Back! Social Media Activism Against Internet Romance Scams in Indonesia

Ms Nisa Illahiati, The University of Western Australia

This research examines WSC (Waspada Scammer Cinta/Beware of Love Scammer) social media activism to raise awareness, educate, and advocate for internet users on the danger of internet romance scams in Indonesia. WSC, a virtual community that grew out of a concern for victims, has attempted to prevent and fight this cybercrime. This research is part of a larger project that studies media activism against internet romance scams worldwide. In order to explore WSC's social media activism, this research used textual analysis of their social media platforms' posts and examined the activists' interactions inside those posts. WSC used the digital media platform as a knowledge transfer medium between activists to the larger social movement organisations and the general public. WSC's social media platform also attempts to influence legal approaches to take measures against internet romance scams in Indonesia.

Digital Platforms as the New Arena of Activism

Mr Arga Pribadi Imawan, Universitas Gadjah Mada

The development of digital platforms has shaped new patterns of activism in Indonesia. Digital platforms are the primary space for creating movements, such as the 212 movement in 2016. We are taking several phenomenon, two of them are the "Gejayan Memanggil" and "Citayam Fashion Week" movements, as our reflective cases. We argue that technological information shaped the activism pattern of the new generation of activism in Indonesia. We found that both of them use social media in their activism patterns. Social media is being used for mass consolidation and the spread of activism ideas. The use of hashtags on social media has had a significant impact on the scope of the movement, which began locally and has grown to national level. We are using qualitative method by taking comparative cases of new activism in Indonesia and using secondary data, namely news, journals, books, and other articles related to the issue.

Students' Self-Regulated Learning in a Secondary School English Speaking Club

Ms Nina Inayati, Mr Alimin Adi Waloyo, Mr Bramy Biantoro, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

Self-regulation is believed to be a major part in English language learning; however, minimum studies have been conducted to address the issue among secondary school students' speaking skill, especially that conducted in extracurricular settings. This research investigates the forms of students' self-regulated learning (SRL) in a secondary school English-speaking club, and to explore their expectations on the supports to SRL in such settings. This qualitative study uses Zimmerman's SRL conceptual framework to guide the data collection and analysis. It involves students participating in an English-speaking club in a private junior high school in Malang, Indonesia. The data collection will be conducted using semi-structured interview and observation, and the rich qualitative data will be thematically analyzed based on the research aims. The findings are expected to shed important insights into the nature of secondary school students' self-regulated language learning which could inform the pedagogy of the language in EFL settings.

From Local to Global Back to Local: Transformative Motherhood and New Family

Ms Diah Irawaty, State University of New York (SUNY) at Binghamton, New York

Based on my doctoral research in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, I discuss the transformation of motherhood and family practices in Indonesia involving women from rural areas working as domestic workers in many Asian countries. This paper analyzes how this transformation is produced through a progressive reunderstanding of the dynamic intersectional life experiences of living at local, global, and back-to-local contexts. This paper discusses how these women are capable of approaching their experiences of being transnational domestic workers to negotiate the persistent traditional gender and motherhood norms. I analyze the findings in the context of the growing feminist political consciousness among women from the grassroots level as a form of local feminisms in the eastern part of Indonesia. Finally, this paper explores how transformation at individual levels contributes to bigger social changes, an insight not adequately addressed in many studies about women's transnational migration and women with rural and grassroots backgrounds.

Integrating CAT in Indonesian EFL Translation Courses for Student Engagement and Learning Outcomes

Ms Lilik Istiqomah, Western Sydney University

This article explores the integration of Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools in Indonesian English language education and the impact it has on student engagement and learning outcomes. The author argues that the use of these tools in translation courses can provide students with practical, hands-on experience and bridge the gap between theory and practice. The article highlights the benefits of training students in the use of CAT tools and the positive impact it has on their translation skills and language proficiency. The integration of CAT tools in Indonesian English language education can increase student motivation and engagement in the course, as well as provide opportunities for real-time feedback. The author emphasizes the importance of incorporating CAT tools in teaching practice.

The Emergence of Left-Wing Politics After "Reformasi 1998" and Beyond

Ms Ulya Jamson (Pipin), The University of Melbourne

In Indonesia, left-wing politics has been part of national ideological discourses until the end of the Soekarno regime. However, after the 1965 politicide and during the Soeharto regime, there was a massive repression of left-wing organisations and ideas, particularly the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) and Sukarnoist leftism. After Indonesia's democratisation in 1998, discourses on political reforms and left-wing politics cannot be separated from the anti-Soeharto People's Democratic Party (PRD). which was established in 1996. PRD organized student activists and the urban poor to rebuild the left-wing popular movement through mass mobilisation. In 2002, however, the PRD experienced a serious split. What is the future of the Indonesian left after the PRD split? This paper therefore examines whether there is potential for left-wing politics in post-authoritarian Indonesia. This paper aims to answer the question by mapping out relevant actors and examining the development of left-wing politics in Indonesia after 1998.

Model of "Mandatory" Halal Certification and Labelling Under the Indonesian Food Law Policy

Ms Eva Johan, Wageningen University

This paper contributes to the study that more vigorous and strict halal standards are implemented globally through mandatory domestic certification and labeling. Indonesia's new halal regime model changes the global halal certification system. Indonesia has started introducing mandatory halal certification and labeling for all products circulated in the domestic market to provide reliable and relevant information on the halal integrity of products to its majority Muslim consumers. To this, Indonesia, for over seven years, has tried to ensure that the objective is achieved in a way that Indonesia is consistent with WTO obligations. The paper evaluates whether mandatory certification and labeling enacted in the new Indonesian Halal regulation may be compatible with international trade law. In this study, we analyze the certification and labeling governance of halal food in Indonesia and its relation to the international obligation under WTO law, specifically the TBT Agreement.

Gender Discrimination and the Social Stratification of Sumba Women

Ms Norlina Rambu Jola Kalunga, Satya Wacana Christian University

Women who live in a patrilineal society and culture, such as in Sumba society, face various forms of cultural and structural injustice due to gender differences. Few studies have examined the injustices experienced by women in regions where there are both strong patriarchal culture and social stratification in the form of a caste system, such as in Sumba. The organization of social life of the people of Sumba is composed of three classes (caste); namely the aristocratic caste (maraba), the freeman caste (kabihu) and the servant caste (ata). Women from the ata caste are placed in the most subordinated position where many experience significant discrimination and violation of their human rights. This paper draws on research using ethnographic methods that examines different forms of gender inequality experienced by Sumbanese women from all castes and more specifically the multiple injustices experienced by woman of the servant caste (ata).

Commons Museums: Non-Extractive Knowledge Production for People's Lifeline

Dr Nuraini Juliastuti, KUNCI Study Forum & Collective & University of Amsterdam

This research is about commons museums, a new museum which is driven by the desires to narrate the neglect and underrepresented histories. I study Pagesangan School in Wintaos Village, Yogyakarta, and Lakoat Kujawas in Taiftob Village, Mollo, East Nusa Tenggara. Using 'commons museums' as a tool of theoretical inquiry, I question the established position of museum and school as authoritative knowledge producer about heritage and futurity. Commons museums operate as long-term platforms dedicated to design alternative schooling, methods for archiving, and mechanisms for surviving together. They produce archives and knowledge of different senses of urgencies which always evolve along with people's lifeline inquiries. This propels the development of knowledge production which is more ethical and values non-extractive attitude. It leads to the making of creative learning platforms to archive problems and resourcefulness of their social environment. They narrate the prefiguring of imagination of the communities' future.

The Determination of Indonesia and Timor-Leste Land Boundaries in Noel Besi – Citrana Segment

Ms Indriana Kartini, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

This paper examines the determination of Indonesia and Timor Leste land boundaries in the Noel Besi - Citrana segment, using critical geopolitical analysis, especially the geopolitical vision according to Agnew (2013) and O Tuathail (1996). Agnew and O Tuathail emphasize the role of geopolitical vision in writing the world by visualizing the surrounding environment based on perceptions as outlined in the construction of images and maps. Drawing on in-depth interviews, this paper shows that the issue of land boundaries in the Noel Besi – Citrana segment is caused by the different geopolitical visions of the two countries. Although both refer to the 1904 Treaty between the Netherlands and the Portuguese, which contains a territorial boundary agreement on the island of Timor, the two countries visualise these borders in different ways.

25 Years Later: "Familial Democracy" in Post-Suharto Indonesia

Mr Yoes C. Kenawas, Northwestern University

Students of Indonesian studies have long sought to comprehend the state of the country's politics through a variety of approaches and concepts. Scholars have labelled aspects and phases of Indonesia's politics in various terms, such as Jackson's (1978) "bureaucratic polity," Emmerson's (1983) "bureaucratic pluralism," Webber's (2006) "consolidated patrimonial democracy," to Winters' (2011) "untamed ruling oligarchy." I propose a new conceptual lens for understanding contemporary Indonesian politics, focusing on the prominence of dynastic politics in the post-Suharto era. I argue Indonesia is best understood as a "familial democracy," wherein prominent political families increasingly dominate the electoral competition landscape at the national and subnational levels, and in the executive and legislative branches of government. The familial democracy encourages politicians to constantly perpetuate their power through family members. Using an original dataset on Indonesian political families at the subnational level, this paper demonstrates the growing trend of politicians seeking to form political dynasties.

Painting Conflict: War and Art in Indonesia

Dr Elly Kent, University of New South Wales, Canberra
Dr Margaret Hutchison, University of New South Wales, Canberra

The nineteenth and twentieth centuries were marked by enormous conflict in Southeast Asia, often initiated by distant imperial powers intent on resource extraction and geopolitical gain. While depictions of conflict by artists from imperial and colonising centres has been much studied as "war art", works by artists from peoples resisting colonisation have been rarely addressed in the same terms. War art itself can be a fraught category of analysis, based more on theme than adherence to a particular school or style of art. This paper focuses on two of Indonesia's earliest painters, Raden Saleh and Sudjojono, to examine the politics of war art outside the conventional frameworks established by Euro-American art historical canons. This investigation interrogates the role of art in shaping understandings of conflict, the social life of images of war, and addresses questions about who can be a war artist and what constitutes a piece of war art.

Dual Faith Family: The Dynamics of Interreligious Marriage Practices in Indonesia

Ms Izmy Khumairoh, Diponegoro University

The phenomenon of interfaith marriage in Indonesia is often a matter that is struggling in the realm of law without looking at the actors. When the conversion is not an option, interfaith marriage actors not only break the state law but also fight against the stigma. As a result, they will be aggressive in reconstructing their identities day-to-day as dual faith family (DFF). Despite the threats that haunt DFF actors who come out of their religion and identity by birth, their agency has placed them in a crucial position: to be the frontline in maintaining pluralism-multiculturalism in Indonesia. By examining more deeply the intimate emotions and experiences of DFF actors in their daily lives at the family/micro level, this study can complement the examination of marriage regulation policies by the state at the macro level and analysis of the socio-cultural identity of Indonesian society at the median level.

Strumming the Earth's Rope: Responses to the Presence of Salafi-Wahhabi in Jember Post-Reform

Dr Johny A. Khusyairi, Universitas Airlangga

With the end of the New Order in 1998, individuals and religious orders in Indonesia could freely propagate religious faith. This allowed militant Muslim organizations part of the Salafi-Wahhabi movement to establish a foothold and gradually create a strong presence in Jember, East Java. Jember was not an abangan area where its residents therefore might have been more receptive to the Wahhabi-Salafi faith. On the contrary, Jember was a santri area, a traditional Muslim centre populated predominantly by members of the Nahdlatul Ulama, whose ideological views were drastically different to that of the Salafi-Wahhabi. Twenty-five years on, the Salafi-Wahhabi movement continues to thrive in Jember despite their ideological and polemical clashes with the Nahdlatul Ulama. This paper will trace the origin and growth of the Wahabi-Salafi movement, the militancy of their ideology and the socio-religious tensions that Jember has experienced owing to their presence.

Girls and Boys on Lombok Island: Amplifying the Urgency of Ending Child Marriage

Ms Karla Klau, Mr Tata Sudrajat, Ms Dian Aryani, Yayasan Save the Children Indonesia

A qualitative study on ending child marriage in four districts of West Nusa Tenggara province in Indonesia, leverages meaningful child participation in development. The research with children aims to share power and knowledge on examining an iceberg phenomenon of harmful practices of gender-based violence that perpetuated in the Sasak tribe community because of subjective misinterpretation of gender norms, culture, religion, and laws. Through focused group discussion, interviews using questionnaires and storytelling, the young researchers found paradox condition of child marriage practices. The analyses on six domains of gender and power shown the long-term negative impact affected mostly girls and women. Government has started the efforts to address this problem including establish protection mechanism but there are information gap and lack of the law enforcement in individual, interpersonal, community and society levels. Research recommends intergenerational dialogue as part of positive parenting program, strengthen children forum's capacity, and digitalized child participatory campaign.

New Generation: New Perceptions on Activism Issues

Mr Obed Kresna Widyapratistha, Universitas Gadjah Mada

New wave of activism has grown in Indonesia along with the rapid development of technological information in the last three years. The "Gejayan Memanggil" movement in 2019 and "Citayam Fashion Week" in 2022 are two patterns of activism that are growing with the use of technological developments. By examining Citayam Fashion Week and Gejayan Calling, we identify three main characteristics of a new generation of activism. Firstly, a fluid structure in activism. Secondly, the issue of activism extends to the personal realm (e.g: sexual violence). Third, digital-based activism. Our main argument is that the new perception of the issue has shaped Indonesia new generation of activism. They are not only against government bodies, but also engage with our current social-political culture. Our study uses qualitative methods by taking comparative cases. We use desk documents, namely journal articles, books, and news, with scope on new activism for the last three years.

Democracy and Development in Indonesia: Is There a Subnational Resource Curse?

Mr Budi Kurniawan, University of Lampung

This article tests whether there is a subnational resource curse in Indonesia. The Indonesian case is particularly well-suited to investigating theories of the resource curse because of the variation across regions in terms of natural resource dependence. To investigate this research puzzle, I use quantitative methods. I create a model of the relationship between natural resources and democracy quality, and then the relationship between democracy and development. The dataset is produced by combining the data from Indonesia Democracy Index, Human Development Index and some government and media reports. This paper argues that there is a resource curse at the subnational level; provinces with abundant natural resources have a negative relationship with political institutions. This research also finds that there is a positive relationship between democracy quality and development. Higher in democracy means higher in the quality of development.

Family Expenditure Patterns During the Asian Financial Crisis and Children's Cognitive Development

Ms Fathimah Kurniawati, Ms Ariska Nurfajar Rini, Ms Fathimah Kurniawati, Universitas Diponegoro

Children cognitive development has central role to the efficiency of returns and costs of human capital investment. However, internal and external factors can influence children's cognition ability. In times of economic crisis, children must face the disadvantages of their neighborhoods. The study presents the analysis of economic crisis as an external factor that contribute children cognitive development using Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) data. The Ordinary Least Square, Propensity Score Matching, and Instrumental Variable estimations are conducted and found that Asian financial crisis was identical with the decreasing household expenditures. Children who affected by the crisis in 1998 have adverse effects on their cognitive development. Parents during that time, inable to provide sufficient non-food expenditures. Cash assistance as a safety net to keep them for increasing cognitive ability during crisis, because it can be their coping-mechanism to provide sufficient expenditures, especially educational needs.

Responding to the Mass Return of Migrant Workers: Post-COVID-19 Recovery Policy

Mr Bayu Mitra A. Kusuma, National Dong Hwa University
Professor Markus Porsche-Ludwig, National Dong Hwa University

Indonesian migrant workers are one of the groups most affected by the COVID-19 outbreak. Restrictive policies in placement countries expose them to many problems and trigger the mass returned phenomenon. After COVID-19 more controllable, the Indonesian government began implementing a recovery policy for the re-departure of migrant workers. The research results show that the recovery policy is carried out in two directions, consisting of domestic and foreign recovery policies. Domestic recovery policies consist of issuing new standard operating procedures related to implementing health protocols in preventing the spread of COVID-19 at job training centers and increasing coordination between government agencies from the central to the regions to prevent institutional miscoordination in the migrant worker's protection. Foreign recovery policies include negotiating with placement countries through government-to-government schemes to ensure migrant workers are ready to be resettled under strict health protocols and encouraging placement countries to provide health insurance for migrant workers.

Learning Critical Consciousness: Higher Education Student Activists in Yogyakarta

Mr Ben K. C. Laksana, Victoria University of Wellington

Indonesian higher education student activists have always been at the forefront of resisting Indonesia's anti-democratic politics. Yet, little is understood of the educational processes that shapes their activism. This research explores how Indonesian student activists developed their critical consciousness while under the backdrop of a growing authoritarian regime and a neoliberal education system. This study draws on ethnographic fieldwork of 12 higher education student activists from the city of Yogyakarta involved in student movement and protests. This research argues that while direct involvement in political activism can critically shape the student's critical consciousness, yet for some, being involved in political activism can also be contradicting, constraining and fatiguing. Resulting in some of the student's desire to limit themselves from engaging in socio-political issues and even encouraging them to engage in anti-democratic politics. A focus on the lived experiences of the student's activism provides a deeper account of learning through activism.

From India to Indonesia: Influence of Indian Art on Indonesian Art and Culture

Ms Shruti Lal, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

Indonesian art is a mixture of aesthetic appreciation and spiritualism. We see this in the temples of Borobudur and Prambanan. India is the birthplace of Hinduism and Buddhism, and the two religions spread from India to South and Southeast Asia. Trade routes, traders, and monks played an important role in spreading the religions in these parts of the world. This paper will explore the influence of Indian art and culture on Indonesian art and culture. How did the religious influence travel from India to Indonesia? It would look at the Buddhist and Hindu art of India and compare it with that of Indonesian Buddhist art of Borobudur and the Hindu art of Prambanan temple. What was the impact of this cultural exchange on Indonesian society?

Revisiting Indonesia's Energy Policy: Challenges and Opportunities to a Renewable Energy Transition

Ms Cahyani Widi Larasakti, The University of Melbourne
Mr James Zulfan, Ministry of Public Works and Housing of the Republic of Indonesia

Attention on energy security has increased in light of the Russia - Ukraine war. States have engaged in new dialogues targeting renewable energy transitions. Indonesia is in the spotlight of these discussions as it is a member of the G20 and a major coal exporter, while at the same time it is endowed with abundant renewable resources. This paper will examine Indonesia has responded to the global call for a renewable energy transition. Focusing on hydropower - Indonesia's major renewable energy sources - this presentation will first outline potential power generation capacity from hydroelectric power, and second will examine policy challenges for renewable energy invetment and uptake using a policy 'lock-in' perspective. The presentation aims to offer new insight into the potential for the development of renewable energy in Indonesia.

Horror Queens of Indonesian Contemporary Films: Women in Horror from Behind the Camera

Ms Annissa Winda Larasati, Universitas Padjadjaran

As the only genre in which women are seen on-screen more than men (Geena Davis Institute, 2017; McCollum & Clarke, 2022), horror films have become the subject of research in the field of film studies, especially related to the representation of women. While many studies of Indonesian horror focus on the misrepresentation of woman in horror from a religious perspective, there are few studies of women filmmakers of horror films. This is despite the fact that there has been an increase in the number of Indonesian women horror filmmakers after the fall of New Order regime. This study analyses the works of Indonesian women horror filmmakers, Chiska Doppert and Arie Azis, who constantly worked on horror films in their filmmaking careers. This paper asks: what are the distinctions between horror films made by women and men, and what are the struggles they face in making horror films compared to men?

The Discourse of Sexual Violence in Indonesian Mainstream Newspaper Coverage

Ms Formas Juitan Lase, The Christian University of Indonesia

This study aims to describe the understanding of various discourse practices represented by Indonesian newspapers on massive sexual violence reporting during May 4-20, 2016. The discourse practices can legitimize specific view on "the truth" and "correctness" of sexual violence. However, they need to be deconstructed in order to transform into other possible discourse practices as objects of discussion and criticism that can be open for changes. This study uses a qualitative approach and methods of critical feminist discourse analysis with the theory of discourse as well. This study revealed that sexual violence during the aforementioned period had been transformed into discourse practices. The five mainstream newspapers use authoritative voices from the government, judicial and legal institutions, which are dominated by male sources.

A Middle Power Finally Finds its Mettle: Indonesia's Geopolitics in the Post-Suharto Era

Ms Julia M. Lau, ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute

Indonesia's foreign policy, guided by the principle bebas dan aktif (free and active), has cleaved to principles like territorial integrity and sovereignty. For decades, Jakarta has championed the collective identity and rights of Asian and African nation-states vis-à-vis the developed world. From the 1955 Bandung Conference to its years leading the region's response to geopolitical and economic challenges including the 1970s-80s Cambodian crisis, the tumultuous late 1990s following Suharto's ouster, and the ongoing crisis in Myanmar, that Indonesia has been and is a regional power is undisputed. However, its domestic vulnerabilities, global challenges, and seeming democratic backsliding under Joko Widodo have led critics to argue that geopolitically, Indonesia has punched below its weight. In 2022, however, Indonesia's skilful presiding over the G20 and placing of climate change, food insecurity, and other issues on the global agenda won accolades. This paper examines how Indonesia has finally claimed its "middle power" status.

Digital Technology Adoption in Indonesian Higher Education: What's Working and What's Not?

Ms Soulaya Lestary, Universitas Indonesia

Technological change in the 21st century has affected many sectors in Indonesia. As the country works towards attaining its goals for the future, mainly towards Indonesian 2045, digital technology adoption in higher education institutions (HEI) has been an essential part of the country's educational growth, especially since the covid-19 global pandemic. However, the prevalent state of technology integration in Indonesian HEI along with the factors that empower or restrict this integration, are not yet well understood. The subjects of this paper are lecturers at Universitas Indonesia who have incorporated the university's learning management system (LMS) and participated in e-learning workshops provided by the institution. This paper studies how various types of digital technology, such as the LMS and interactive digital tools impact instruction in Indonesian HEI? How can lecturers continuously utilize the use of digital technology to transform teaching and learning to be more engaging, innovative, and inclusive?

Promoting Smoke-Free Environments to Protect Indonesia from the Harms of Passive Smoking

Dr Janni Leung, Ms Carmen Lim, Ms Caitlin McClure-Thomas, University of Queensland
Ms Ghea Farassania,Ms Fitri Fausiah, Universitas Indonesia
Ms Susy Sebayang, Universitas Airlangga

Over 50 thousand Indonesians die each year from passive smoking. These deaths are preventable. Tobacco is highly addictive, so it is difficult to quit immediately. However, it should be easy to protect others from second-hand smoke. The Indonesia Smoke-Free project is an Australia-Indonesia joint initiative. It aims to collate empirical evidence and share resources on how to prevent passive smoke exposure. We conducted systematic reviews, knowledge and opinion surveys and focus groups. We created social media accounts on various platforms, e.g. @IndoSmokeFree on Twitter, indosmokefree IG, and Gerakan Indonesia Bebas Asap Rokok [Smoke-Free Indonesia] FB group, to share our resource online. Findings will be collated in a smoke-free toolkit and a series of social media posts for dissemination. This project addresses the United Nations SDGs by responding to Indonesia's tobacco public health crisis.

Indonesia Hajj Bank in Comparative Perspective

Dr Muhammad Hafidz Lidinillah, Western Sydney University

The Indonesian government is seeking the best form regarding the effective body of financial hajj management. However, there only a limited study has been conducted on this area, especially on the form of a government entity to manage pilgrims' money. In this paper, I examine the possibility of establishing the Indonesia hajj bank as a result of the transformation of the existing body, the Hajj Funds Management Entity (Badan Pengelolaan Keuangan Haji or BPKH) for future reform. Specifically, I use Comparative Legal Research as a methodology tool to compare BPKH with Tabung Haji Malaysia which results in new insights into the possibility of establishing the Indonesia Hajj Bank. I argue that the establishment of the Indonesia Hajj Bank is practically implemented in three possibilities. In conclusion, the transformation of the BPKH into a bank will provide a future reform in the management of hajj funds in Indonesia.

The National Gallery Indonesia, Cultural Policy and National Identity

Ms Lim Yi Shun, Chinese Association of Museums (CAM)

As a former colony, Indonesia, like other Southeast Asian countries with similar experiences, faces the challenge of establishing national identity after independence. Difficulties may occur while the Indonesian government formulates cultural policy which includes diverse cultures from different ethnic groups. National Gallery of Indonesia, which was founded under National Cultural Development Center Program begun in the 1960s, is housed in a former colonial building. Acting as the art and cultural organization that collects, studies, records and safeguards the national collection, National Gallery of Indonesia also possesses the role of "forming a ecosystem between people and arts with the spirit of mutual cooperation". This paper is aimed to explore the relationship between the cultural policy and the national gallery and to discuss the position of the national gallery on building national identity in this postcolonial era.

Transnational Marriage of Malaysian and Indonesian Chinese: The Presentation of "Chineseness"

Ms LIN Chun-Yeh, National Chi Nan University

In the context of globalization, transnational marriage has become an important aspect of population mobility, and it is also a mode of interethnic/cultural intermarriage. The transnational marriages of Malaysian Chinese and Indonesian Chinese who belong to the same Chinese ethnic group but are under different nationalities are transnational but not cross-ethnic. How will their ethnic identity be presented? Or in addition to the country and ethnic group, in these transnational but not interracial marriages, factors such as class, religion, ancestry, and gender are the important factors that constitute the ethnic identity or the result of the interaction of various factors (intersectionality). Based on ethnographic data, this paper explores how the structure of ethnic identity are presented in the marriage patterns of Chinese who grew up in two different national contexts. In the context of two different countries.

Pontianak, Sambal and Datos: Influence of Indonesian Culture in the Torres Strait

Dr Rhett Loban, Macquarie University
Associate Professor Dorothy DeWitt, University of Malaya
Associate Professor Suet Fong Chan, Politeknik Sultan Azlan Shah
Associate Professor Yunyu Ong, University of Technology Sydney

The pearling industry in the Torres Straits brought people from throughout Asia to the Torres Straits including many people from Indonesia and the wider Malayan archipelago. Some came willingly searching for work, and others were kidnapped and forced into slavery in the form of indentured labour. Nonetheless, the impact of these Indonesian workers and their culture can be seen in the Torres Strait culture. Indonesian influences can be seen from dishes such as Sambal and Semur to naming conventions for relatives to the mourning and burial practices of family members and friends in the form of the Tombstone Opening. The Indonesian community and culture have influenced and shaped contemporary Torres Strait Islander culture and identity. The presenter will draw on personal and family knowledge and discussions during the presentation.

Finding Papua in Java

Dr Belinda Lopez, Macquarie University

This paper explores how Papuans encounter stories from the past and the present in Java, Indonesia, and how these stories spread, and to what effect. It will analyse the purpose and impact of Papuan stories and storytelling, particularly about history, by fusing several narrative methodologies defined by non-Indigenous and First Nations' scholars, including Arthur Frank's dialogical narrative analysis and Benny Giay's interpretation of memoria passionis.

The Early Years of Indonesian YouTube Web Series: A Case Study

Ms Ratna Erika M. Suwarno, University of Melbourne

Emerging in around 2012, Indonesian YouTube web series started as a newfound grassroots format that challenged the 'traditional' series format and opened up new opportunities for Indonesian filmmakers. The growth of YouTube's popularity nowadays has constructed a different viewership trend and transformed YouTube web series into a more cosmopolitan format, employed by not only amateur film team projects but also established production houses. This paper discusses several Indonesian YouTube web series titles published in the early 2010s. By examining their narrative and publication features I aim to explore their characteristics and features in an attempt to trace their history and trend. I argue that these qualities became the basis of the popularity of web series in the Indonesian film industry and are central to the larger critical reading of the Indonesian YouTube web series phenomenon in the 2010s.

The Construction of Indonesia's Middle Power Identity

Mr Alexander M. Hynd, UNSW Sydney

Within the last two decades, a nascent middle power discourse has emerged within Indonesia's foreign policy community. This paper asks what the 'middle power' label means to foreign policy elites in Indonesia. I argue that structure and agency have been instrumental in the initiation of this new foreign policy identity. International change, most notably the 2008 Global Financial Crisis and the rise of the G20, reshaped Jakarta's place within the regional and global order, through such mechanisms as the explicitly middle power MIKTA grouping. Domestic change, such as Indonesia's transition to democracy and leadership on human rights issues, as seen in the Bali Democracy Forum, also played a significant role. By tracing contemporary foreign policy debates and examining Indonesia's conception of its own place in the region, I demonstrate the ways in which the middle power identity has become accepted as a social fact among Jakarta's foreign policy elites.

Agri-Food Futures in Indonesia

Dr Graeme MacRae, Massey University & University of Melbourne
Professor Thomas Reuter, University of Melbourne

For the first 25 years of the Suharto regime, food security was a national priority. Agriculture was supported by subsidies and other assistance, food production flourished and farmers lived well. But from about 1990, this support was gradually withdrawn and agriculture went into decline. Over the past 25 years, this decline has continued and food security has suffered. The decline is most pronounced for small-scale farming and especially the rice sector. At the same time there have been several large-scale plantation/estate developments but also hundreds of local initiatives toward more environmentally and economically sustainable agriculture, marketing of agricultural produce and revival of rural livelihoods. This paper reports on research over the past decade on such initiatives in Bali and central Java. We argue that these are now reaching a critical mass that could be described as a nationwide mass movement which is beginning to shift state policy on agriculture.

Mobility and Resilience in Communities Facing Compounding Crisis

Dr Saiful Mahdi, Ms Cut Dewi, Universitas Syiah Kuala & ICAIOS
Ms Ainul Fajri, Radboud University
Ms Arfiansyah Arfiansyah, UIN Ar Raniry & ICAIOS
Ms Ibnu Mundir, ICAIOS

Our fieldwork in Aceh, Indonesia suggests that resilience is a process that is exercised at a number of different levels. Individuals responded to the compounding crises of both the civil war and the Tsunami differently and the choices they made about mobility vary based on their own individual situation and opportunities. Resilience strategies were also not static, with individuals often relocating multiple times based on new opportunities or constraints. Our research also suggests that community was not the driving force behind mobility decisions. Instead opportunities or constraints were more often shaped by an individual's personal situation or the broader 'governance' context, by which we mean the complex web of governance structures provided by the Indonesian state, provincial level governance, and non-state and foreign actors. The nature of the crises also had differing impacts on mobility and resilience strategies – both in terms of who the crises impacted and how.

Urban Living, Social Capital, and Residential Satisfaction: The Case of Java Island

Dr Alpraditia Malik, Open Innovation and Collaboration Research Organization

Previous literature concludes that a developed urban area is usually associated with high social capital and residential satisfaction. However, empirical studies exploring the relationship between those two concepts and urbanity are still relatively rare, especially in the case of Indonesia. This study examines the influence of social capital compared to other variables, such as housing tenure, housing adequacy, and transportation, on residential satisfaction at different development levels. Non-parametric tests and multilinear regressions were used to analyze 24,143 total sample of six provinces in Java Island, taken from a National Survey on Happiness Level. The analysis produced two important findings: 1. While there is a significant positive influence of social capital toward residential satisfaction, the effect varies for urban and rural areas and different provinces. 2. It was found that in the context of Java Island, social capital generally has a more substantial effect than other variables in predicting residential satisfaction.

Pro-Democracy Civil Society and the Reproduction of Oppositional Activism

Dr Tim Mann, University of Copenhagen
Dr Robertus Robet, Universitas Negeri Jakarta (UNJ)

During the late New Order, progressive social movements helped to popularise democratic values and undermined the legitimacy of authoritarian rule. Since the democratic transition in 1998, their record has been mixed. Recently, they have faced challenges like social and political polarisation, shrinking funding, and constraints on civic space. Yet the landmark Reformasi Dikorupsi protests in 2019 saw progressive social movements mount a serious challenge to further democratic decline. Pro-democracy CSOs were well connected to demonstrating students and helped shape their list of demands. This paper explores the factors that have been crucial for sustaining progressive CSOs in the face of democratic regression and helping them nurture a new generation of oppositional activists. It argues that factors such as recruitment practices, training and education, leadership, and networking have been central to this process. The paper will also reflect on the struggles pro-democracy CSOs have faced maintaining opposition after 2019.

Women's Marginalisation Within Islamic Philanthropic Institutions in Indonesia

Ms Usfiyatul Marfu'ah, Satya Wacana Christian University

The SDG agenda highlights the urgency of pursuing gender equality within public institutions. Islamic philanthropic institutions in Indonesia make claims to being significant actors in pursuing these SDGs agenda. However, women often experience marginalization within these same institutions. This paper examines the phenomenon of women's marginalization within Islamic philanthropic institutions since the State institutionalization of Islamic philanthropy in the 1990s. This marginalization takes many forms including the work that women perform and how it is valued – typically at lower levels than men – social stigma, biased beliefs about gender roles and the exclusion of women from decision-making roles, despite women playing significant roles in these organisations. I examine women's position in three roles: as donors, as institutional managers and as recipients of benefits. This research fills significant gap in literature on the Islamic philanthropy movement which to date pays almost no attention specifically to the position of women.

Oligarchizing Green Economy in Indonesia: Adaptive Extractivism and Capital Concentration

Mr Defbry Margiansyah, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

The Indonesian government increasingly emphasises the idea of a 'Green Economy' as part of its global commitment to Net Zero Emissions. Reform of the energy sector is vital for achieving this target, and extractive companies have sought to carve out a niche in "green" development amidst heavy criticism of the environmentally and socially detrimental consequences of the mining sector. This paper explains how Indonesia's sustainable energy transition is very likely to be appropriated by oligarchic interests, as politically affiliated extractive companies begin to expand their capital into the green economy, specifically renewable energy, and electric vehicles. As a result, greening the extractive industry can be easily combined into nationalist-populist rhetoric for mobilizing public support, while also obscuring process of wealth-power concentration and oligachic control of Indonesia's green economy.

Social Media and the Shifting of Masculine Identity in the 21st Century

Ms Durrotul Masudah, UIN Sunan Kalijaga

This paper argues that the masculine identity among Indonesian millennials nowadays is different from what has been constructed in traditional masculinity in Indonesia. While traditional masculinity has glorified strength, achievements, adventure, and even violence as expected male characteristics, the masculine identity gradually seen among Indonesian millennials shows an acceptance of what I call "feminine" traits. This argument is based on an initial observation over the contents and comments of two Indonesian-based Instagram accounts namely @bapak2id and @curhatbapakibu. This paper aims to discuss the above-mentioned Indonesian millennials' masculine identity by exploring the messages of the contents and comments of the two Instagram accounts. In addition, this paper will also discuss the motivations of the accounts' administrators, of why they created such contents and how they perceive their own masculine identity.

Food System Transitions, Nutritional (In)security and Oil Palm: Changing Landscapes of Social Reproduction

Professor John McCarthy, ANU
Dr Henri Sitorus, University of North Sumatra

Statistics suggest that poverty rates are comparatively low in the historical center of Indonesia's long oil palm boom. In contrast, nutritional insecurity and stunting rates remain persistently high. This paper uses social reproduction and food system concepts to understand this puzzle. We explore the circuits of production, labour, and migration and the dynamics of food systems shaping life in landscapes where oil palm has been grown over several generations. We consider the strategies and agency of the poor that enable them to coax an existence in the crevices of the plantation system. This analysis provides a basis for rethinking how agrarian change and food system transitions have shaped these social reproduction landscapes and for considering what might be required for marginal people to gain control over the means necessary for a good life.

Gender, Coloniality and Remembrance of the Indonesian Revolution in the 2022 Revolusi Exhibition

Professor Katharine McGregor, The University of Melbourne

From February to June 2022, the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam hosted the first ever exhibition on the Indonesian Revolution of 1945-1949. The exhibition was jointly curated by Rijksmuseum curators Harm Stevens and Marion Anker and two Indonesian guest curators Bonnie Triyana and Amir Sidharta. In this paper I reflect on the curatorial choices to frame male pejuang (independence fighters) as heroic and active in contrast to the largely passive representation of women in the exhibition. With only one exception Indonesian and Dutch women are represented either through the frames of domesticity or victimhood (particularly in relation to depictions of bersiap). What explains these depictions of the revolution in an exhibition staged in the Netherlands seventy-seven years after the war? What does this tell us about coloniality and the continuing operation of the 'coloniality of power' in relation to gender and the interpretations of the revolution in the Netherlands and Indonesia?

Capitalism, Class Politics and Rural Change in Post-New Order Indonesia

Dr Rebecca Meckelburg, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana

Urban-rural mobility remains an ongoing feature of rural political economy in Indonesia since the Asian crisis of 1998, reflecting a persistently malleable rural social structure. This paper uses Social Reproduction Theory to explore what this feature tells us about the capacity of smallholder farmers in Indonesia to retain their access to land and other means of production. It examines the dynamics of how capitalism and class politics operate in rural Indonesia, extending political analysis beyond elite actors to examine local rural political economies where rural actors are directly engaged in political and social struggles. These struggles play out in significant (often fragmented) struggles over social reproductive issues such as access to land and other natural resources, education or health care. These struggles demonstrate the formation of solidarities which are not limited to social marginality, rather they emerge from human experiences of making social relations necessary for securing survival.

(Un)Intelligible and (In)Visible: Queer Refugees in Indonesian Protection Programs

Ms Tamara Megaw, University of Sydney

Many asylum seekers who intended to stay only a short period in Indonesia are now facing an indefinite wait due to changes in Australia's policies. While the general refugee population suffers ongoing poverty and exclusion from Indonesian society, queer refugees face even higher levels of discrimination and violence due to their diverse gender identity, presentation, or sexual orientation. However, there is a network of non-government and refugee-led organisations committed to providing community-based protection and are grappling with how to make programs accessible to minority groups. This phenomenological study draws on workshops and interviews with organisations working on refugee protection in Indonesia. The presentation shares emerging findings that show the unintelligibility and invisibility of refugees from sexual and gender minority groups hampers their inclusion in protection programs. This research highlights the need for queer refugees to have a voice in community-based protection and be supported to advocate for their rights.

Political Evolution of a Nation: Ideology, Social Movements & Democracy Across Regimes

Associate Professor Astrid Meilasari-Sugiana, Bakrie University, Indonesia

Indonesia's journey towards democracy and integration is marked by ideological contestations and political transformations. From feudalism and Sukarno's presidential democracy to Suharto's autocracy and Jokowi's state-led 'liberalisation', the elites' perspectives on state governance have deep-seated implications on the people's well-being and their recurring social movements. The recurring emergence of social movements across the decades have, in turn, fueled the mobilisation of groups and individuals. This has led the country to question the government's credibility and the legitimacy of existing 'political contracts', hence stimulating transformations beyond what is politically feasible. This presentation chronicles Indonesia's social movements across regimes and their consequences in transforming the country's ideology and governance systems, taking into account Indonesia's 2024 elections and how these will be shaped by civic participation and public opinion.

Women Entrepreneurs in the Tourism Sector in the Peripheral Area of North Halmahera

Ms Aveanty Miagina, Satya Wacana Christian University

Women entrepreneurs working in the tourism sector in peripheral areas in developing countries is still understudied. This paper examines how despite the geographical, economic and cultural limitations faced by women in North Halmahera Indonesia, women have demonstrated their capacity as business initiators in the local tourism industry. Tourism destinations in North Halmahera are not highly developed and local women have initiated their own small-scale businesses, namely restaurants and accommodation. These initiatives run counter to how local culture views women as the secondary element in the family. This paper examines how women's capacity to compete with men as independent entrepreneurs challenges many of the patriarchal cultural assumptions of local society. Further, it examines how women entrepreneurs position themselves and their entrepreneurial efforts in the context of local culture perspectives. The paper is based on an ethnographic study that draws directly on the social, cultural and business experiences of women entrepreneurs themselves.

Indonesia Towards 2024

Dr Tomy Michael, Mr Mochammad Imam Safi'i, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

In the legal visualization, Indonesia has a strong legal basis in holding presidential and/or vice-presidential elections in 2024 but there are several things that must be addressed. One of them is the campaign as part of finding voters. Campaigns are often carried out without clear boundaries where are the potential leaders and where is the vision and mission. Using normative research methods, this research will provide a new understanding that the election for president and/or vice president must minimize everything for the sake of the integrity of the country.

Gendered Street Vending in the Urban Setting of Bandung City

Ms Resmi Setia Milawati, Universitas Padjadjaran

Street vending plays an important role in urban economy. Street vending is also a gendered activity. Previous studies have shown men and women participating in different types of vending activities and facing different challenges and opportunities. Gender norms contribute to these differences and often put women street vendors into a more vulnerable situation compared to their men counterparts, especially during city transformation. This paper aims to explore gendered street vending within city transformation context. Bandung is selected due to its major transformation in the past two decades. Street vendors have become the main target of city transformation. Some street vendors benefited from the transformation, while others do not. As women street vendors under represented during the negotiation between street vendors and government, they are often to be left behind. They are less likely to get a strategic location, thus making it more difficult for them to grow their businesses.

'Citayem Fashion Week': Where the Models Need Public Transportat to Commute

Dr Temi Indriati Miranda, (Indonesia) research and Innovation Agencies

The actors of 'Citayem Fashion week" are teenagers with poor family backgrounds, some of whom even have to drop out of school and work in the informal sector. They then decided to go to Jakarta using the commuter line. In Jakarta, they get off at Dukuh Atas station, play on the MRT sidewalk just to unwind and enjoy the atmosphere of Jakarta at dusk. Surrounded by skyscrapers makes them feel like they are in a completely different world. This become an issue while with the limited money they have, they try to mix-match their clothes so that they will not be seen as limited. This creates a unique and distinct style. By using ethnography, this paper to analyzing how Jakarta as the nation's capital, is required to be able to accommodate the space needs not only for its citizens and workers but also poor teenagers.

The Dynamics of Chinese Investment in Lombok Infrastructure

Mr Ahmad Mubarak Munir, Ms Mega Nisfa Makharoja, University of Mataram

Chinese investment has become the subject of ongoing debates in international political economy studies. In general, scholars argue that the benefits of Chinese investment not only depend on the relationship between China and host countries but also on various state capacities (Camba, 2016). Using a case study approach, this paper aims to contribute with other scholars to understand Chinese investment patterns in third-world countries, especially Indonesia. In Indonesia, the volume of Chinese investment has increased significantly in recent years. This study will focus on understanding Chinese investment patterns in infrastructure in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) on Lombok Island. This project received a loan through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) of 692 million dollars during 2019-2024. This paper argues that Chinese investment has contributed to complex policy-making dynamics at the national and sub-national levels.

Overlapping Land Confusion as a Means of Resource Extraction

Dr Abdil Mughis Mudhoffir, University of Melbourne

This paper discusses technologies used in the process of resource extraction in a predatory capitalist context, reflecting specifically from Indonesian case. Capitalism is predatory when its main instrument of accumulation is based on extra-economic means whereby various forms of disorder facilitate the concentration of wealth. It argues that land confusion as part of disorder has continuously been maintained as a way to appropriate land and extract resources, generating two outcomes. Firstly, land conflicts continue to happen even with a greater scale. Secondly, overlapping and conflicting land titles remain in place as the state has little interest in implementing various land reform schemes and other form of technocratic designing like one-map policy. This shows that large-scale land appropriation and resources extraction are not simply a result of the way capitalism responds to the global crises on food, energy, climate and finance as many have argued.

Exploring English Teachers' Perceptions and Practices of Outcomes-Based Education

Ms Restu Mufanti, University of Technology Sydney

This paper presents the initial findings of a study examining the perceptions and practices of English teachers in Indonesian higher education institutions regarding Outcomes-Based Education (OBE) following a decade of educational reforms in the country. A multiple case study design was employed, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative data from 632 survey respondents and 25 interview participants across 20 provinces in Indonesia. The findings indicate that over 80% of the teachers view OBE as an appropriate approach for designing the curriculum in Indonesian HE. However, current practices still fall short of being considered high-quality. The majority of the teachers claim to have a basic understanding of the official interpretation of OBE but struggle with its practical implementation and assessment. Integrating OBE into the classroom was found to be the most challenging aspect, and 53.5% of the respondents believed that leadership commitment to change could help overcome these difficulties.

How Inclusive Is My Child's School? Parental Perceptions of Inclusion at Primary Schools

Ms Ulfah Muhayani, Queensland University of Technology
Yuliati Hotifah, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

As part of the larger study into inclusive education in Indonesia, parents were surveyed their perceptions of their child's school's degree of inclusion. This paper aims to present the finding of the survey. An online survey titled 'My Child's School' was distributed via social media (Facebook, Instagram) and online communities (WhatsApp) targeting parents of primary school-aged children in Indonesia. The questionnaire was administered between September and October 2021. The survey used was the Index of Inclusion from Booth and Ainscow's (2002) parent version, comprises 40 items that measure the parent/family perception of the extent to which they consider that the school where their children attend offers them inclusive opportunities. Parents were asked to appraise (a) the school culture, (b) teachers, (c) the child's academic experience (d) the child's social participation (inclusion) at school, (e) the school support (f) school-parent relation, and (g) valuing and embracing diversity.

The Prevalence and Risk of Pre-Diabetes in Women: A Comparative Analysis

Dr Donny Kristanto Mulyantoro, Mr Taufiq Hidayat, Mr Rachmalina Soerachman, Mr Roy G.A. Massie, Mr Helper Sahat Manalu, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

Indonesia ranked sixth in terms of the number of diabetics. Women are more likely to develop diabetes as a result of hormonal factors and being overweight. Knowing the prevalence and the risk factors for Prediabetes is one of the efforts to reduce the rate of addition of DM cases. objective. determining the prevalence and risk factors for prediabetes in women. Method. Logistic regression statistical tests were used to examine the blood sugar levels of 9879 women who participated in a national survey. Result. According to the Impaired Fasting Glucose and the Impaired Glucose Tolerance, the prevalence of prediabetes in women was 22.9% and 35.8%, respectively. The prevalence of prediabetes for IFG and IGT is 47.9%. In rural areas, the prevalence of prediabetes is higher (51.1%). Age, BMI, and central obesity are the risk factors. Conclusion. One in two women have prediabetes, which rural areas have a higher prevalence prediabetes.

The Impact of Tech Startups in Reshaping Indonesian Agriculture

Ms Trisna Mulyati, Mr Diaz Adi Prasetyo, ISSED

Indonesia contains diverse agrarian landscapes and, with rapid growth of the agricultural sector, it has become an important player in the global food system. However, agriculture still faces significant challenges, mainly low productivity and limited access to technology. In recent years, tech startups have begun to bring new technologies and business models to the sector. Through a review of current literature and case studies, this paper argues that agritech startups in Indonesia are not only modernising the sector, but also increasing rural incomes. We identify the various technology-based solutions that have been implemented, such as precision agriculture, digital financial services, ecommerce, and mobile extension services. We particularly highlight the role of key agritech players in Indonesia, like TaniHub, eFishery, and Crowde. Finally, this paper also discusses the current barriers of wider market adoption and provides recommendations for scaling up of technology-based solutions in the context of Indonesian rural development.

Local Feminisms from the Local Elites: Women's Political Participation Under Sharia Law

Mr Farid Muttaqin, State University of New York (SUNY) at Binghamton, New York

This paper examines women's political participation and gender justice under sharia law in Aceh and discusses the complex relations between feminism, Islam, and local cultural norms (adat) that contribute to dynamizing the ways people conceptualize and practice gender justice. I specifically observe the points of view of local elite women who work as parliamentary members and high-level government officials to investigate how the position of power matters in producing and reproducing their feminist paradigm. This paper examines the elements in the history of Aceh these women often refer to in shaping the public and political debates over gender and gender justice. I argue the contestation over gender justice in current political life is developed through the long history of Aceh nationalism involving the contestation over female autonomy. It examines how Islam and adat as a significant local paradigm in which gender justice must follow the standard of "keislaman dan keacehan."

The Dynamics of Traditional Industry in the 21st Century: A Case of Boatbuilding in South Sulawesi

Ms Tsukiko Myojo, Kanazawa University

This paper explores the dynamics of Indonesian society in the 21st century from a local perspective through the boatbuilding industry in Indonesia. The Konjo region of South Sulawesi has traditionally produced wooden watercraft, such as the Pinisi boat. However, the environment surrounding the industry has dynamically changed, especially over these decades, including the electrification of carpentry tools, the shift in demand from cargo ships to tourist cruisers, the increasing scale of boatbuilding workshops, and the decline in the number of younger craftsmen. These changes in boatbuilding are not only specific matters to the industry but are related to macro factors in Indonesian society, such as motorizing equipment, the growth of the tourism industry, heritalization, and broadened career options due to quality education. Based on anthropological fieldwork in the boatbuilder's community in South Sulawesi, this study describes one of the aspects of today's Indonesian society in a local context.

Reclaiming Feminist Knowledge: Lessons from the Acehnese Women's Movement During Conflict

Dr Elizarni, Beujroh Foundation, Bireun, Aceh, Indonesia

Many studies on women's movements in during the conflict in Aceh do not highlight women's influential contributions in the context of feminist knowledge production. This academic situation perhaps is a consequence of undermining the role of grassroots and rural women in knowledge production that exist in the studies of women in conflict and post-conflict Aceh. Women had used impressive strategies to provide healing, organize economic activities, develop informal education, and negotiate for the community's needs. They had been at the forefront to inform the public to counter gender-based violence against women. By documenting these stories, my research which is part of my doctoral dissertation offers new insight into how these political activisms are indeed assigned as a site of feminist knowledge production. I discuss this point of view in the context of diverse forms of local feminisms in Aceh beyond widely examined political activisms for peacebuilding.

Indonesian Discourse Markers: The Case of Indonesian Communities in Sydney, Australia

Mr Syarif Hidayat Nasir, The University of Sydney

This project investigates the types and interpretations of Indonesian Discourse Markers (DMs) such as loh, kan, sih, ih, kok, dong, yuk, etc spoken by Indonesians in Sydney, Australia. Although DMs have paid interest, there has no much study ever performed on Indonesian DMs, particularly in overseas communities. This will fill the gap by pursuing the following goals: identifying the varieties of Indonesian DMs uttered by Indonesians when they are interacting within their Indonesian community in Sydney; examining possible interpretations of these spoken DMs; investigating the motivations of uttering these DMs; and expanding the literature on Indonesian DMs spoken by Indonesians, and particularly establishing such cases spoken by Indonesians in overseas. This adopts an Interactional Linguistic (IL) approach involving Indonesian-born speakers who have been living in Sydney and are routinely involved within their Indonesian community. Their activities will be recorded using a video recorder, supplemented by an audio recorder.

Living and Working Adaptation of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Korea: Issues and Challenges

Ms Vera Bararah Barid Nawawi, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

The economic relations between Korea and Indonesia have been shaped by factors leading to the movement of goods, capital, culture and people. Korea, through its emerging economy, would require migrant workers to support its industrial development and to deal with the problem of an aging population. Indonesia, with its excess labor and demographic bonus, attempts to provide employment by maximizing opportunities abroad. This paper analyzes the socio-economic and demographic background of Indonesian migrant workers in Korea and identifies strategies in response to the issues related to working and living adaptation and the use of work outcomes after returning from Korea. The appeal of better salary and high demand of foreign labor in Korea are the two main causal propulsion of Indonesian looking jobs to Korea. However, the entire process of international migration requires further improvement for the benefit of both countries, Indonesia as sending countries and Korea as receiving countries.

Legal Recognition of Adat Law Communities and Land Access in the Toraja Region of Sulawesi

Associate Professor Jeff Neilson, Professor Simon Butt, University of Sydney
Associate Professor Angga Dwiartama, Bandung Institute of technology (ITB)
Associate Professor Judith Ratu Tandi Arrang, Christian University Indonesia of Toraja

The period in Indonesia since reformasi (post-1999) has witnessed the increasing legal recognition of customary law (adat) communities and their claims over natural resources. Such recognition has implications for land access by communities, and different individuals within communities, and holds considerable importance for the future of rural livelihoods. Yet, the relationship between legal recognition and resource access remains poorly understood in practice. A 2019 District Regulation (PERDA) was issued in North Toraja recognizing the rights of customary law communities, which are linked to an individual's position within the "genealogical-territorial" institution of the tongkonan (also the ancestral houses). Based on recent fieldwork, we present the motivations, aspirations and outcomes from this PERDA from the perspective of the various actors involved in the process. We reveal how legal recognition of adat rights is intersecting with a range of prior social institutions (both legal and extralegal) to shape much broader land access regimes.

From Nonviolent to Violent Radicalization and Vice Versa: Three Case Studies

Ms Nava Nuraniyah, ANU

The intricate connection between violent and nonviolent extremism has been a source of debate among radicalization scholars. Some suggest that despite their nonmilitary tactics, Islamists share ideological commonalities with jihadists. Others emphasize the unbridgeable rifts between nonviolent and violent Islamists. Rather than simply viewing Islamism and Salafism either as a passageway to or a bulwark against terrorism, we analyze the contingent movements between violent and nonviolent extremism and vice versa in the context of religio-political polarization in Indonesia. Behavioral and ideological change, we argue, is best seen as a continuum with possible gradations along the spectrum. Three case studies are discussed which represent three kinds of crossover. While each case is unique, they can be explained by three common factors, namely external shocks, reflection, and group dynamics or social networks. The Indonesian case study offers valuable insights on the nature of crossover from nonviolent to violent extremism and back.

A Critical Analysis of Achieving Collaborative Governance in the Food Estate Program

Dr Laely Nurhidayah, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia
Dr Rini Astuti, Australian National University
Dr Yuti Ariani Fatiman, Cambridge University
Dr Annisa Triyanti, Utrecht University

The Jokowi administration launched a new food estate program in Central Kalimantan in anticipation of food crises following the COVID-19 pandemic in mid-2020 . Opening peatland for the ex-mega rice project in the past created environmental damage, increase of greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss and land tenure conflict with indigenous communities. While a new approach that places small-scale farmers at the forefront of the new food estate program, instead of large-scale agricultural players, was adopted, this program has still been criticised. Drawing on literature on collaborative governance, this paper aims to critically analyze the limiting and enhancing factors of collaborative governance to food estate programs in Kalimantan. This paper argues that the effectiveness of the new food estate program still suffers from power imbalance, the legacies of historical conflicts, unsustainable incentive to participate, ineffective leadership and flawed institutional design.

Understanding the Complexities of Child Marriage and Promoting Prevention

Professor Nina Nurmila, Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia

The problem of child marriage in Indonesia is complex. There are many factors affecting the incidence of child marriage such as poverty, lack of education, religious belief, social pressure and the limited employment opportunities. This paper aims at understanding the complexities of child marriage in Indramayu, West Java. Indonesian government has tried to eliminate child marriage, such as by amending the law on the minimum age of marriage from 16 into 19 years old for girls. This paper argues that due to the complex problems of child marriage, eliminating child marriage requires many efforts to address the causes of child marriage, not only by amending the law. This research is feminist research which combines the production of knowledge with activism. It does not merely produce "knowledge what" but also "knowledge for" by promoting girls to continue their studies to prevent child marriage.

How Indonesian Cinemas Represent Masculinity After the New Order

Ms Sentiela Ocktaviana, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

Masculinity is inseparable from the political and social context. In the New Order era, most of the main male character in movies appears as a manifestation of (local) hegemonic masculinity. In the last 25 years, Indonesian filmmakers have had the freedom to express a pluralism of male identities. Many movies have influenced the mindset and perception of the younger generation, including their perception of masculinity. Addressing masculinity more directly in gender studies offers one way to achieve gender equality. This research aims to understand the representation and expression of the masculinity of the younger generation that differs from the previous generation. This study uses movies to be analysed since movie can change people's mindsets and behaviour based on their interests. The study applies Multimodal Discourse Analysis (MMDA). The Indonesian cinema industry opens a discussion for the younger generation about plural masculinity.

Reviving Coastal Ecotourism in the Post-Pandemic Period: Study in the Sukamade Area, Banyuwangi

Ms Theresia Octastefani, Professor Wang Hurng-Jyuhn, National Dong Hwa University

Banyuwangi was one of the most popular rising star tourist cities in Indonesia until the COVID-19 pandemic impacted that popularity. Along with the implementation of the new normal and acceleration of vaccination, tourism in Banyuwangi has started to adapt and revive. One of the fast-reviving tourist destinations is the Sukamade coastal ecotourism area. The research results showed that Sukamade's revival was caused by several aspects: First, there was a change in tourist preferences from mass tourism to less-crowded tourism, such as hidden nature tourism and far from the center of human crowds. Second, the Sukamade tourism management unit strictly implemented Clean, Health, Safety, and Environment (CHSE) certification as a protocol that all tourists must comply with. Third, there is strong funding support from local governments and state enterprises through the Banyuwangi Rebound program for local economic recovery, including the tourism sector.

Personal Stories That Preserve the Cultural Tradition of Indonesian Ikat Textile Art

Ms Julita Oetojo, University of Bonn, Germany

Indonesia is well-known for its traditional textiles, one of which is the ikat textile from Eastern Indonesia. The term "ikat" is Malay and Indonesian. It implies "tying," as in manufacturing and textiles. Traditional ikat textiles are important for societal, religious, economic, and artistic purposes. With the rapid development of Indonesia's fashion industry, ikat textiles facing strong competition, and the declining interest of young people in weaving, conserving this art and textile is critical for Indonesia's future. The ikat textile motif serves as an expression of Indonesian cultural identity. This research examines how Indonesian culture's artistic and cultural elements have changed through time and how they will continue to be important. Personal stories and innovative design are fascinating. Using a qualitative method through interviews, workshops with ikat artisans, art history, cultural studies, and design analytical tools, this project analyses objects and cultural personal stories, creates new designs, and recommends preservation.

From Judicializing Politics to Politicizing the Judiciary: Indonesia's Constitutional Court

Associate Professor Andy Omara, Universitas Gadjah Mada

In its early operation, the Indonesian Constitutional Court showed its commitment to uphold the norms of the constitution. The Court was successfully judicializing politics by settling political disputes. The Court's reputation, however, has deteriorated in recent years. What explains such situation? What factors contribute to the declining of the court's reputation? The paper argues that internal and external factors contribute to the ruining of the Court's good reputation. Problems concerning integrity and external intervention are the main features of this decline in the institution's reputational standing. The paper tentatively concludes that the Court's main character has shifted from judicializing politics to politicizing the judiciary. Two recent cases – the recall of Aswanto, the Constitutional Court justice, by the parliament, and the manipulation of the 2020 court ruling on the Job Creation Law, will be analyzed to illustrate this shift.

The Role of NGOs in Indonesia's Mental Health: Current Challenges

Dr Sandersan Onie, Black Dog

Indonesia faces challenges meeting mental health needs with the country's healthcare resources. Thus, in line with a whole-of-society approach proposed in the most recent WHO mental health report, organizations apart from the government must play a central role in meeting mental health care needs. This has historically been the case in Indonesia and continues to be so. In this talk, I will briefly overview different non-government organizations, their role in improving mental health and reducing suicide, and recent developments and innovations. Given the shared nature of this burden, I will discuss the role of consumer groups (also known as survivor groups), social enterprises, commercial entities, and academically inclined efforts – as well as how they interact with professional entities, different populations and government. I will also discuss trends in how these groups have emerged and the influence of extranational collaborations in the development of Indonesian mental health through non-government groups.

The Year of Living Hilariously: Witnessing Indonesian Modern Internet History Through Memes

Mr Warih Aji Pamungkas, Delft University of Technology

Already introduced by Richard Dawkins (1976) in 'The Selfish Gene', the term 'meme' was just officially listed in the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI) in 2017. There is no definitive explanation for it, yet it has prevailed as a staple of modern internet culture. However, meme has proven to be more than just a form of comedic expression, but also a medium for social critique, digital activism, and even collective revolt. The culture is embraced wholeheartedly by Indonesia hosting one of the largest numbers of social media users (and activities) globally–particularly due to its open-source and self-multiplying natures. As much as the archipelagic diversity of the country, memes generated by Indonesian netizens also have a widely distinctive range of discourses–from inequality between socio-economic statuses to political satires–without relinquishing the humorous value. This paper will examine meme culture in Indonesia from digital humanism and socio-technical approaches.

Programs and Interventions to Improve Adolescents' Well-Being

Mr Muhammad Rey Dwi Pangestu, Rutgers Indonesia

Anywhere in the world, adolescents face many challenges in accessing health care due to limited movement, the inability to give consent, and lack of financial resources. At the same time, many health challenges, including behaviors that are detrimental to adolescents' health and well-being, start in adolescence, highlighting the importance of programs and interventions for this age group. For the past five years, Rutgers WFP Indonesia has been working on developing and implementing a comprehensive sexuality (CSE) education for middle school students in multiple provinces in Indonesia. This session therefore will cover the key points that the intervention has learned, its advocacy programs to increase the coverage, and the efforts to streamline more services and programs into this intervention. The discussion will also discuss national programs targeting adolescents, including universal health coverage (UHC), that can amplify the intervention's effect.

Murder Sentencing in Indonesia

Dr Daniel Pascoe, City University of Hong Kong
Dr Milda Istiqomah, Universitas Brawijaya

With its civil law underpinnings, the Indonesian system of criminal sentencing provides an unusual opportunity to examine judicial discretion, unrestricted by mandatory sentencing laws and sentencing guidelines. This paper undertakes a quantitative study of sentencing in premeditated murder cases in Indonesian District Courts, looking at the factors that judges consider in sentencing defendants to either a term of years (up to 20), life imprisonment, or the death penalty. Haryoso (1997) asserted that the main aggravating factors in Indonesian murder sentencing were that the killing was first "clearly unnatural, sadistic . . . Second, the culprit does not show remorse or has a criminal record. Third, there is more than one victim. Fourth, his acts have caused social unrest. [Fifth] Can the culprit be reformed or not?" Which of these factors, or others from the literature, prove most influential? A systematic analysis of case transcripts provides the answer in this paper.

Orphans of the Sea: Reuniting Maritime Heritage Collections in Australia and Indonesia

Dr Natali Pearson, University of Sydney

The Indonesian archipelago is home to countless ancient shipwrecks. From 1998 to 2010, thousands of objects were commercially salvaged from these wrecks. Although legal, Indonesia's commercial salvage policies were out of step with international efforts to protect and preserve maritime heritage, and created a legacy of 'orphaned' objects that many researchers are reluctant to engage with for fear of being seen to condone commercial salvage and, by extension, treasure hunting. Within this context, this paper will introduce the 'Reuniting Orphaned Cargoes Project' funded by an ARC Linkage Grant, which aims to: a. Use methods of archaeological science to reconnect objects with their origins; b. establish a plan of action to deal with orphaned objects; and c. build capacity in Australia, Indonesia, and across the Asia-Pacific to recover cultural knowledge from orphaned objects which, having been recovered by commercial salvagers, now languish in institutional and private collections.

Fast and Furious?: Making Sense of Indonesian Academics' Experiences of Academic Publishing

Dr Kanti Pertiwi, Universitas Indonesia
Professor Vina Adriany, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

The purpose of this research is to explore Indonesian academics' experiences in publishing academic papers. Like academics in universities all over the world, in Indonesia there is pressure to publish, especially in publications listed in a particular indexing system. Troubled by two binary discourses; that academics in Indonesia either do not possess the capacity for such standards of publishing, or should not be forced for producing international publication, this research seeks to understand how academic publishing is seen and negotiated by Indonesian academics. Using postcolonial theories, this research attempts to locate the hybrid space created by Indonesian academics. The tentative findings suggest the need to go beyond the neoliberal understanding of publication that sees it as merely individual achievements. Moreover, one should also consider the unbalanced power relations of knowledge production among academics in the Global North and the Global South.

The Uses of Protest: Mock Violence as Political Expression in Surabaya

Dr Robbie Peters, The University of Sydney

This paper discusses expressions of political violence through the demonstrations I've observed since 1998 outside the Governor's Mansion in Surabaya, the site of much bloodletting in 1945, aggressive posturing in 1965, and privileged sit-ins in 1998. The paper takes as its starting point a mass motorbike taxi driver protest in this location last August and goes back through history to others I observed there and ones from decades earlier that I accessed through the archives. The paper reveals how the taxi-driver protest enacted a form of mock violence that must be understood in relation to the very real violence to which it refers and inverts through the politically subversive logics of humour and inclusion.

Evidence on Early Adolescents' Comprehensive Sexuality Education Program in Indonesia

Ms Anggriyani Wahyu Pinandari, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Understanding of early adolescents (aged 10-14) SRH needs is limited, despite the health and well-being state at this age is one of the most crucial times in human development. This study was conducted to evaluate the impact of a comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) program on psychosocial outcomes related to healthy sexuality in three diverse urban areas in Indonesia. The study, conducted from 2018 to 2022, involved 3825 students aged 10-14 from 18 schools, with three selected to receive the CSE program and three serving as control schools in each location. The study found that students who received the CSE program showed significant improvement in healthy sexuality competencies, including increased pregnancy knowledge and more gender-equal attitudes and communication about sexual and reproductive health compared to the control group. However, the impact on personal sexual well-being was insignificant except for self-efficacy to prevent pregnancy.

Prof Kusumanto Setyonegoro and the Golden Age in Indonesian Psychiatry

Professor Hans Pols, University of Sydney

In 1962, Kusumanto Setyonegoro (1924-2008) was appointed professor and Head of the Department of Psychiatry and the University of Indonesia. He left this position to become the head of the Division of Mental Health at Indonesia's Ministry of Health in 1970, where he served until 1985. During his tenure, a mental hospital was established in almost every province, as he believed that these were the natural centre for prevention, promotion, treatment, and rehabilitation. He also founded the (private) Darmawangsa Sanatorium in Jakarta, which published the journal Jiwa. He successfully mentored a cohort of young psychiatrists by organising placements abroad for further training. Nicknamed the godfather of Indonesian psychiatry, he stimulated research in psychiatry, the establishments of mental hospitals, and the integration of mental health care in primary care.

Rebels at Sea: Islam, Ethnicities and Piratical Practices in Selayar Archipelago in the 1950s

Mr Dias Pradadimara, Department of History, Universitas Hasanuddin

During much of 1950s South Sulawesi was engulfed in violent armed conflicts which later claimed as part of an Islamic Rebellion led by Kahar Muzakkar. Events on the ground—and in our particulars case on islands—suggest chaotic and uncoordinated violence and struggle for power following the successive collapse of the Dutch and the Japanese colonial states and where the new nation state was struggling to take shape. These facts can be seen more clearly at the margin, on the islands at Selayar archipelago. Through archival research this paper highlights both the armed conflicts and actions by local actors to constitute competing state-practices.

Commoning in Post-New Order Bali: Traditional Village Practice and Social Movements

Mr Gede Indra Pramana, Mr Tedi Erviantono, Universitas Udayana

This research describes the common resource strategies practiced in Bali. These resources, such as land, water resources, and forest areas are owned and managed communally in various forms. In Bali, communal water governance is known as Subak. Nowadays, the relationship between the state and society led to changes in this form of communal governance. In recent years, governing practices that are thousands of years old are able to adapt to multiple changes, as shown in the subak system and communal management of coastal areas. This research traces the practice of commoning by focusing on contemporary Bali. As shown in recent years, the traditional villages, through their commoning practices, have become a key social movement actor in environmental politics in Bali.

From Othering to Belonging

Dr Tri Pramesti, Mr Mateus Supsiadji, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

The use of foreign cities as the background of Indonesian fictions is often associated with the narratives of diaspora communities, migration and travel writing. This paper aims to see the development in Indonesian literary works published in 1970s and 2000s in illustrating othering and belonging. Published in 1970s, Orang Orang Bloomington illustrated the life of Indonesian students in the USA. The Indonesians act as outsiders because they do not really interact with the whites. In contrast, in Teman Empat Musim the author portrays herself as the "I" who is easy to enter into a friendship with women of various nations, including the Canadian whites. Her interaction with the whites allows her to learn more about their cultures and foods in a safe environment. By applying postcolonial criticism, this study tries to see how Indonesia fictions recognize the close relationship between individual identity and cultural beliefs.

The Social Value of Implementing Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding in Indonesia

Ms Andini Pramono, Associate Professor Jane Desborough, Associate Professor Julie Smith, Dr Siobhan Bourke, Australian National University

Background: Despite the known importance of breastfeeding, Indonesia had a low exclusive breastfeeding rate of 37% at 6 months postpartum in 2018. WHO launched the Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding in 1989, which in Indonesia in 2011 only 8% government hospitals implemented. This study aims to measure the economic benefit of Ten Steps implementation in an Indonesian hospital. Methods: a "Social Return on Investment (SROI)" of implementing the Ten Steps was conducted in Airlangga University Hospital, Surabaya. Results: The SROI of implementing Ten Steps was US$ 49, which means every US$ 1 invested in Ten Steps generates approximately US$ 49 of benefit. Conclusions: This evidence of breastfeeding as a public health tool, demonstrating the value of the investment, in terms of social impact for mothers, babies, families, communities, and countries. Breastfeeding has the potential to help address inequity throughout the lifetime by providing the equal best start to all infants.

The Development of Rural Tourism Destinations and Village Welfare in East Java

Mr Yoseph Bavo Agung Prasaja, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

This paper examines the development of rural tourism in East Java. The official establishment of tourism villages is an attempt to accelerate integrated village development to encourage social, cultural, and economic transformation of the village. Therefore, the villages need to pay close attention to their potential to be appointed and developed in order to provide added value benefits from their cultural creations and innovations. The aim of establishing tourism villages is to improve the position and role of the community as actors in the development of the tourism sector. They must be able to synergize and partner with relevant stakeholders in improving the quality of tourism development in the area to build and foster a positive outcome for the villagers. This paper considers how the use of information technology in particular might effectively improve the operations and promotion of tourism in the village.

Transformation Undang–Undang Simbur Cahaya Against the Law on Sexual Violence in Indonesia

Mr Bayu Aji Prasetya, Ms Asep Yudha Wirajaya, Ms Istadiyantha Istadiyantha, Universitas Sebelas Maret
Ms Rizka Lailatul Rohmah, Universitas Indonesia

This research aims to give solutions and recommendations for sexual violence in Indonesia on the basis of Undang–Undang Simbur Cahaya during the Palembang Sultanate. Based on data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women, cases of violence against women have increased every year. Undang–Undang Simbur Cahaya is a manuscript containing customary regulations during the Palembang Sultanate era written by Ratu Sinuhun adapted to the prevailing customs and moral values. The method used is descriptive qualitative using analysis of the data found based on literacy studies. The results of this study are ideas that will be used to fix existing problems by transforming the contents of Undang–Undang Simbur Cahaya. The results of the research are three recommendations to prevent sexual violence, including moral education and sexual education from an early age; compensation and just legal determination; and protection for the victim, the victim's family, and the perpetrator's family.

Multinational Profit Shifting and its Impact on Inequality in Indonesia

Mr Rizki Adhi Pratama, Trisakti University

The Practice of Profit-Shifting Behavior of Indonesian Multinational Enterprises has distorted capital allocation and reduced tax revenue, as a result, affecting inequality in Indonesia. Imbalance capital allocation creates condition where only a small of wealthy people has the capability to collect capital, while suboptimal tax revenues resulted in the inability of the government to spend on public expenditure. This paper aims to measure the impact of the profit-shifting behaviour of multinational enterprises in Indonesia and its impact on inequality in Indonesia. The tax return data will be used as the source in measuring and analysing the behaviour, as a result, its impact on tax revenue will be appropriately measured. While estimating capital allocation will use the data of the Company Group Profile from ORBIS.

Strengthening the Regional Health System to Improve People's Health in Indonesia

Dr Sri Sunarti Purwaningsih, Mr Andhika Ajie Baskoro, Mr Mochammad Wahyu Ghani, Mr Angga Sisca Rahadian, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia
Mr Zainal Fatoni, University of Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted people's lives in Indonesia. The national and regional health systems have yet to respond to the enormous impacts. It was mainly due to numerous challenges, such as poor behaviour, a lack of discipline, and the execution of health rules. In addition to the maximising ability of the national, regional, and municipal governments, involving community members is important to manage the effects of the pandemic. Based on our qualitative study in Boyolali Regency, Central Java Province, this paper aims to describe the importance of strengthening the Regional Health System to improve people's health. The study highlights the importance of local health systems' capacity to respond to health emergencies, and community members must be at the core of every policy. If the community is empowered, they will comprehend, be alert, willing, and able to deal with the pre-disaster, disaster, and post-health disaster conditions and have better lives.

Bugis Migrants and the Formation of State Borderlands in Sebatik Island

Dr Lina Puryanti, Department of English Literature, Universitas Airlangga

This paper looks at the interactions and tensions between the fluidity of people's movements and the formation of state borders. This paper specifically looks at the Bugis migrants on the Sebatik Island in East Kalimantan—a migrant group known for their resourcefulness and skills in maintaining economic and ethnic networks in various areas within and beyond one particular island. It will then highlights the role of Bugis migrant elites in resisting and negotiating the state-imposed bordering processes.

Rethinking Indonesia's Green Constitution: Where Do We Go Now?

Mr Andika Putra, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Mr Rofi Aulia Rahman, Faculty of Law, Universitas Surabaya

This article aims to re-examine the concept of Indonesia's "Green Constitution" from a legal perspective. Despite the fact that Indonesia's Green Constitution makes the protection and conservation of the country's natural resources a legal requirement, environmental deterioration continues to pose a substantial risk to the wellbeing of the country. The paper critically examines the constitutional framework for environmental protection, highlighting gaps and weaknesses in its implementation. In addition, it examines the judiciary's role in interpreting and applying the constitution. The paper offers legal recommendations for reform, such as enhancing public participation and enforcement mechanisms, and incorporating sustainable development principles into the legal system. It concludes that, to have a sustainable future, there must be a renewed commitment to implement the concept of Green Constitution, including stronger legal protections and stricter enforcement more robust enforcement. Therefore, a rethinking of the Green Constitution is crucial to achieving sustainable development in Indonesia.

Cultural Harmonization: Religious and Inter-Cultural Relations in Calengsai Arts

Mr Aqiel Putra, Gadjah Mada University
Mr Mutohar Lutfi, Ms Okta Fiani, Mr Rico Prakoso, University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto

The existence of Indonesian cultures and arts are rich in thought that is extraordinary to be explored, one of them is the typical Banyumas art, namely Calengsai (Calung, Lengger, and Barongsai), which is a local wisdom with a myriad of exploration sides for the people. This research tries to re-explore a Calengsai from the perspective of religious and intercultural relations, which mostly previous researchers only focus on the cultural and tourism aspects. This re-exploration of religious and inter-cultural studies is focus on model of cultural harmonization which purposed to break the conflict in the inter-cultural aspect that exist in Calengsai, especially for Javanese and Chinese ethnicities. The descriptive qualitative analysis is applied on this research to help the researchers to explore the evidence of the data which taken from the field collection. Moreover, this research tribute to promote sustainable social equalities towards cultures and arts perfomance.

Visual and Descriptive Analysis of the Scoping Review in Mental Health Efforts in Indonesia

Ms Alifa Syamantha Putri, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

Mental health effort in Indonesia is legally stated in the Mental Health Act of 2014. This scoping review aims to capture the implementation of the mental health effort in a visual and descriptive way. Twenty-six research articles on the mental health effort in Indonesia are reviewed and analyzed using narrative descriptive analysis. The exclusion criteria are the study conducted to target the pandemic's effect on mental health. The result showed that the mental health effort is mostly conducted in the community setting with the involvement of the community member by using training and counseling. Mental health efforts are conducted for special subjects such as disaster victims, disabled communities, drug addicts, and orphanages but with limited reports. Notable findings also show that spiritual-based intervention is also conducted in cross-setting. This study can provide a baseline of critical perspective for future mental health efforts in Indonesia across settings and interventions.

Father's Class as an Innovation Program to Support Safe Pregnancy

Ms Wulandari Berliani Putri, Ngemplak I Public Health Center, Sleman Health Office, Yogyakarta
Dr Nurul Kodriati, Faculty of Public Health, University of Ahmad Dahlan, Yogyakarta

In Indonesia, maternal mortality rate is still increasing by around 2000 deaths from 2019 to 2021. Most government programs underutilized the husband's role in receiving health education to support maternal health. "Father's Class" was an innovation program for fathers' involvement during their wife's pregnancy. This class aims to increase a father's knowledge regarding maternal and child health. Following the invitation to PHC Ngemplak 1, education on danger signs in pregnancy and delivery, the role of a father throughout pregnancy and newborn baby care was given to the couples. A group discussion was conducted to explore father's understanding of safe pregnancy. 15 couples who joined the education class enthusiast more on the subject "danger signs in pregnancy and delivery" and "the role of a father throughout pregnancy and delivery". Increasing knowledge capacity, attitude, and commitment to safe pregnancy among fathers would have an impact on healthy mothers and children.

Indonesia's New Penal Code Law: A Latent Fear of Communism

Ms Ganesh Cintika Putri, Melbourne University

The Indonesian government has finally passed the Penal Code however there have been public criticisms about several provisions considered as weakening democratization, especially Article 188 which bans the ideology of communism/Marxism-Leninism. Government decision to establish this provision can be traced back to Soeharto's propaganda which portrayed communists as 'traitors' who staged a coup d'état in September 1965. More than twenty years after the end of the Soeharto regime, his narrative of the ever-latent danger of communism is still reflected in the new Penal Code. This paper argues that the anti-communism provision is the result of an 'unfinished' transitional justice process, specifically on revealing truth and guaranteeing non-recurrence. In the realm of truth, state reluctance to recognize ex-political prisoners as victims of mass atrocities contributes to the prolonged collective fear toward communism. Anti-communism provisions show that the stigmatization of victims of the 1965-66 atrocities persists.

Transcending Boundaries: Indonesian Palm Oil Sustainability in the Post-New Order Era

Mr Faris Rahmadian, Wageningen University & Research

Over the past few years, palm oil has emerged as Indonesia's most important export commodity and is capable of shaping global policy discourse. It has been also discussed and debated across a wide range of policy domains, affecting Indonesia in particular. However, little is known about how those situations are interconnected with the emergence of sustainable palm oil policies in Indonesia. By applying research synthesis and document study, this paper aims to examine how sustainable palm oil has evolved since the end of the New Order Era. This paper argues that sustainable palm oil in Indonesia has evolved in three epochs: (1) Privatization; (2) Nationalization; (3) Internationalization. Each epoch is related to different political networks, public opinion as well as the global legal framework. Briefly, this paper concludes that the sustainability of palm oil in Indonesia is transitioning from a narrow, inward perspective to a more universal and multilateral outlook.

Data Privacy and Democracy in Indonesia: Safeguarding Personal Data During the General Election

Mr Faiz Rahman, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Personal data is increasingly used in Indonesia's democratic processes, especially during general elections. For instance, political parties utilize social media ads platform that could target specific communities. While the use of personal data can aid political parties in understanding and targeting voters, it raises concerns about data privacy and potential misuse. Safeguarding personal data during the general election is essential to preserving individual privacy and maintaining the integrity of democratic processes. This article will examine the importance data protection regulatory framework in Indonesia and discuss the measures that can be taken to protect personal data, especially after the enactment of the Personal Data Protection Act. This article will also explore the roles of the government, political parties, and technology companies in protecting personal data and promoting democratic values. Ensuring the protection of personal data will contribute to a more secure and trustworthy electoral process that upholds democratic principles in Indonesia.

Governing Access to the Sea: Ethics of Access and 'Imitative Legalizations' in Coastal Indonesia

Ms Yunie Nurhayati Rahmat, Associate Professor Jeffrey Neilson, University of Sydney
Associate Professor Zulung Zach Walyandra, Associate Professor Radhiyah Dion, The Partnership for Australia-Indonesia Research (PAIR)
Associate Professor Zannie Langford

Indonesia is the second biggest fish and seaweed producer globally, and is dominated by household-scale producers. As seaweed farming expands rapidly following recent global price hikes, Indonesian sea space has been gradually transformed into an individualised asset, where access is governed by multiple and often contested institutions. Through an extensive ethnographic approach in two coastal villages of South Sulawesi, we argue that an ethic of access to seaweed farms plays an important role to moderate the potentially harmful impacts of increasing integration into global market structures. Furthermore, in the context of a fluid space of regulations, community and state actors established and legalized rules of access by imitating and complementing each other's arrangements, producing a mutually constitutive set of relations between formal and informal institutions – we call it 'imitative legalizations'. This study contributes to debates on access to natural resources and processes of agrarian change in coastal regions.

Mitigating Aquifer Crisis in Indonesia's New Capital: Problems and Lessons Learned

Mr Ardianto Budi Rahmawan, Administrative Law
Ms Gabriela Eliana, Faculty of Law Universitas Gadjah Mada

Water availability is crucial to every nation's capital. With the appointment of Indonesia's new capital, concerns regarding water availability and aquifer crisis arise. Especially since the local government of East Kalimantan has issues such as water availability and access to clean water. Contrarily, Singapore does not have problems with water availability and an aquifer crisis due to its comprehensive water management policy. In this paper, the authors conducted a comparative analysis on Singapore's water management policies to provide recommendations on Indonesia's capital to fulfill water demands and mitigate aquifer crisis. Using a normative legal method, lessons can be taken from Singapore in ensuring water availability amidst its limited water resources and high demand of water. The authors argue that Indonesian government must improve its policies and regulations, keeping in mind lessons that can be learned from Singapore, to ensure water availability whilst preventing the possibility of damaging groundwater resources.

Relationship Between Comorbidities and Anxiety Before Receiving the COVID-19 Vaccines

Ms Ike Nesdia Rahmawati, Ms Lilis Setiyowati, Ms Heri Kristianto, Universitas Brawijaya

The lack of socialization about COVID-19 vaccine requirements has resulted in anxiety about the spread of negative problems especially in people who have comorbid diseases such as diabetes and hypertension. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between comorbidities and anxiety before receiving the COVID-19 vaccine. 121 adults and geriatrics with a history of diabetes and hypertension of a convenience sample in the work area of Health Center Malang Regency, Indonesia were assessed in a cross-sectional survey in November 2021 by using spearman's rank test. There is a significant relationship with a $p=0.001$ and $r=0.562$ which is categorized as very strong relationship. In conclusions, there was association between comorbidities and anxiety before receiving the COVID-19 vaccine. Excessive anxiety triggers the hormone cortisol, which naturally suppresses the immune system and weakens the body's immune system, making it dangerous for people with diabetes and high blood pressure.

Two Waves of Activism in Indonesia Post-1998 and its Impact on Democracy

Ms Desi Rahmawati, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Based on observations of agenda, strategies and alliances built by civil society activists to promote democratization, this paper identifies two waves of activism. The first is a follow-up of activism that grew out of movements and issues dating back to the New Order era. This wave is marked by activism that campaigns and advocates for general issues, such as human rights, democracy, and environmental issues; and is characterized by the strong influence of donors and figures, as well as choices to 'go politics' which place the state as the main target of activism. While such activism is still being practiced by older activists, new generation of activists who have not had direct contact with authoritarian are developing different issues and models of activism. Developments in politics and digital technology have also influenced the activism developed by the younger generation of activists. This paper explores how the activism transformation impacts democracy.

Minimum Dietary Diversity in Toddlers Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Aceh

Ms Madeleine Randell, Dr Tanvir Huda, University of Sydney
Dr Cut Novianti Rachmi, Dr Hafizah Jusril, Dr Lindawati Wibowo, Recontra Utama Integra

Dietary diversity is important to child nutrition, and vulnerable to socio-economic and environmental factors. The COVID-19 pandemic had significant impacts on the Indonesian economy. We examined the factors associated with minimum dietary diversity (MDD) before and during the pandemic amongst toddlers in Aceh province, Indonesia. We conducted two cross sectional surveys in 2018 and 2021 with the caregivers of children aged 12-36 months. In 2021, the proportion of children who met MDD was significantly lower compared to 2018. In 2018, MDD was associated with regular household income. In 2021, MDD was associated with child age, household wealth index, mother's antenatal care attendance and Posyandu attendance. Setbacks in child nutrition have been a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As Indonesia moves into a post-pandemic era, focus must be given to recovery in key nutrition indicators. This includes government social support programs for lower income households, and access to quality healthcare services.

Opportunities for Men to Participate in Stunting Prevention in Aceh

Ms Raodah Raodah, University of Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Ms Sheilla Zulfa Indriyani, Ms Nurul Kodriati, University of Ahmad Dahlan

According to the findings of the 2022 Integrity Study on the Nutritional Status of Indonesian Toddlers, the prevalence of stunting in Aceh was 31.2%. The stigma associated with stunting in the community is stunted children are solely the responsibility of the mother. Even though stunting can be overcome if father and mother work together to address the issue. Stopping smoking is one of the roles of men in preventing stunting. Cigarettes influence stunting toddlers because cigarette smoke interferes with the absorption of nutrition for toddlers, limiting their growth and development. The cost of purchasing cigarettes is more useful for meeting the needs of stunted toddlers and covering their health costs. Men play an important role in preventing stunting in toddlers. Therefore, men should learn about parenting to prevent stunting in toddlers. Stunting education must be provided to foster the belief that men and women play equal roles in child rearing.

Political Buzzers and Playful Disinformation Nexus in Post-Authoritarian Indonesia

Mr Pradipa P. Rasidi, EngageMedia

This paper aims are two-fold: to tie the studies of disinformation to the studies of the state in Global South; and to draw theories of play to explore how disinformation operatives imagine themselves as 'political players' and thus gaining a sense of political agency in post-authoritarian state. Based on ethnographic fieldwork with Indonesian disinformation operatives ("political buzzers"), I positioned buzzers as not mere extension of state propaganda, but twilight institution that is a part of the long history of privatized violence for capitalist accumulation. I discuss their sense of political agency by recognizing how it subverted political participation into a morality play that, rather than fostering civic engagement in a public sphere, instead rendered the participants vulnerable to reinforcing authoritarian practices in democratic regimes. Through this paper I attempt to complicate the issue on disinformation and argue that there is a need to find solution beyond fact-checking and content moderation.

Sousveillance and New Social Control in Digital Democracy of the Present Indonesia

Mr Puji Rianto, Associate Professor Subhan Afifi, Universitas Islam Indonesia

The hashtag #percumalaporpolisi, meaning "it's useless to make a report to the policemen" became a trending topic in the social media recently. This hashtag has been a symbol of movement among Indonesian netizens in fighting against corrupt institutions of police. This study aims to examine forms of sousveillance in the context of digital democracy in Indonesia and to identify to what extent such surveillance works in correcting legal violations and enforcing the law. Through quantitative research this research attempts to propose an in depth investigation about the practice of sousveillance in Indonesian digital democracy. The study found that not all the practices succeed in making better change. However, there has been a growing hope for grassroot control in the decaying Indonesian democracy. This study also found some interrelated factors determining the effectiveness of sousveillance such as the indicators the inter-agenda media, the involving interest, the actors and influencers in monitoring.

Hijrah Fandom Amongst Indonesian Muslim Youths

Ms Iqomah Richtig, UIN Sunan Ampel

ndonesia is a majority Muslim country and a rising center of K-Pop fandom in Southeast Asia. Drawing on netnography and interviews, this article focuses on the way Indonesian Muslim K-pop fans are involved in their faith and K-Pop fandom. It analyses how Indonesian Muslim K-Pop fans have faced ambiguity. On one hand there are demands on them to become virtuous Muslims, yet on the other hand, they continue to consume K-pop entertainment. Through two da'wa (proselytising) communities founded by two Muslim former-K-pop fans, these Muslim K-pop fans have had their avid love of K-Pop accommodated whilst being able to accentuate their piety. This article argues that this da'wa community has filled a gap by utilizing K-pop elements instead of becoming passive consumers of Korean pop culture, thanks to the creativity and zeal of da'wa activists. Muslim K-Pop fans have become active agents by proselytising Islamic da'wa in K-Pop style.

Religion Twenty (R20) for Global Peace and Moderatism: Some Observations

Dr Ridwan, Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia

During Indonesia's capacity as the G20 President, Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) seized the opportunity to carry out a high-level religious meeting called the Religion Twenty (R20), which took place in 2022. As a result, extensive news relating to the R20, both pro and con, emerged in various mass media. However, to date, a comprehensive study of the R20 has not taken place. Within this context, this paper examines the organising of R20 in relation to four matters: the origin of R20 as a side event to the G20; the implementation of R20 and its dynamic; the content of speeches by international and national presenters; the continuation of R20 in India in 2023 and the future. This paper is based on the author's observation as a member of the R20 committee and desk review to produce a broader perspective on the R20.

Exploring the Reasons for Staying in Disaster-Prone Areas: The Case of Semarang and Demak

Professor Rijanta, Dr Erlis Saputra, Gadjah Mada University
Dr Artiningsih Artiningsih, Diponegoro University
Dr Mila Karmila, Sultan Agung Islamic University

The north coastal region of Central Java has experienced land subsidence in the last forty years. Land subsidence in the region is associated with the natural phenomenon of unfinished geological processes and human-induced processes related to groundwater extraction for domestic use, agriculture, and manufacturing industries. Although land subsidence does not spontaneously endanger human lives, the impacts are severe, including loss of productive lands, residential areas, infrastructure, human livelihoods, and the displacement of people from their places of residence. Our presentation explores various reasons for stayers to live in the sinking area while most of their neighbors have left elsewhere. The presentation is based on fieldwork data collected in 2022, covering the City of Semarang and Demak Regency in Central Java. The presentation will be concluded by looking at various socio-economic factors preventing people from leaving disaster-prone areas.

Wage Reservation and Commuting Time: An Empirical Analysis of the Gender Wage Gap in Jakarta

Ms Ariska Rini, Mr Thiraffi Akhsananta Abdillah, Universitas Diponegoro

This study presents an analysis of commuting time that contribute on gender wage gap in the Jakarta Metropolitan Area using data provided by 2019 Commuter Survey. Three different methods; ordinary least squares, two-stage least squares (2SLS), and the Heckman selection model are used to estimate wage determinants for men and women. The negative value of 2SLS result shows that the men commuters compensate their leisure time to achieve nothing. In contrast, women have a non-significant value due to the assumption of a women specifically mothers are not likely to apply for a higher paid job if this is compensated by more overtime and less work flexibility. Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition reveals that 9% of the wage gap is explained by commuting time that women recognised the longer commuting time provides detrimental effects on their well-being and their status as mothers but not for men.

Are Indonesians Prone to Crypto Tax Evasion?

Mr Yayan Puji Riyanto, Monash University

As one of the world's fastest-growing crypto adopters in the world, Indonesia is ironically also one of the countries with the lowest tax ratio in the region. With capitalisation peaking at US$3 trillion in 2021, the cryptocurrency market is expected to flourish in the future. Some tax behaviour features in the conventional setting are well understood as reflections of economic and non-economic determinants. However, people may behave differently in virtual space than in the real world. Tax evasion is especially rife when such activity takes place under anonymity. In this environment, a rational actor perceives a lower risk of being identified, audited, or penalised, incentivising one's non-compliant behaviour. The research experiments with the features uniquely present in crypto to explain whether tax evasion tends to increase in such settings in a uniquely Indonesian context. The study quantitatively analyses the existence of crypto-related tax evasion and qualitatively assesses the policy response.

Participation in Planning Processes: Reflections on Successes and Failures

Associate Professor Sonia Roitman, University of Queensland

Community participation is considered a central element in urban planning processes, advocated by progressive actors and dismissed by those who see it as an obstacle. Over the last two decades, there have been several experiences encouraging more and better community participation that can provide more effective positive change. This paper critically examines experiences of success and failure in city development in Indonesia and the lessons learned.

Spatio Morphological Development of Chinese Settlements in Indonesia

Dr Muhammad Romdhoni, University of Sriwijaya
Ms Fitriana Nugrahati, Housing and Settlement Office Ogan Komering Ilir District
Ms Vicky Agustina, Ministry of Public Works and Housing of The Republic Indonesia

During the 'New Order' Suharto's administration, the presence of Chinese settlements or "Pecinan" in Indonesia were oppressed due to discrimination in socio-economic policies which gave this minority ethnic a very limited space to develop their settlements. Thus, since the regime's end in 1998, the earliest Chinese settlements, like Palembang and Jambi, grew significantly in population and spatial development. Moreover, the riverside location of settlement takes an influential role in forming the distinguished morphology of Chinese-Indonesian settlements. This study aims to understand the settlement development factors by identifying the changing of morphology of Chinese settlements in Palembang and Jambi. The research uses observed morphological changes from the OSM street centreline vector dataset and USGS Landsat raster images to determine the settlement morphological pattern changes. The finding result of this study can be used to study other ethnic settlements with similar characteristics.

People's Health Information-Seeking in Disasters

Ms Rizanna Rosemary, Dr Alfi Rahman, Universitas Syiah Kuala

Aceh Province is experiencing continuous natural and non-natural disasters. Disaster mitigation efforts focus on physical facilities and infrastructure preparedness and lack disaster preparedness for physical and mental health problems. Health issues are preventable if people have sufficient knowledge and information about what health-related problems they will encounter during or after disasters. People's knowledge and attitudes toward their health experiences depend on how they search for information that will help prevent them from any health issues and encourage them to make the right decisions about their health and well-being. Disaster Risk Communication (DRC) attempts to promote appropriate protective behaviour by those to whom the disaster risk information is directed; one of these is understanding people's information-seeking behaviors. This study aims to explore people's health information-seeking in a disaster context. A survey assesses people's health information-seeking in six study settings in the Aceh Province.

(Un)contested accumulation by reclamation in Jakarta Bay

Mr Henrico Saeran

Real estate megaprojects predominantly marketed for Indonesia's growing middle class have dramatically transformed Jakarta's landscape since the late 1980s. Yet, while real estate megaproject development in post-reformasi Jakarta has become increasingly contested, why do patterns of development continue to resemble the late-Suharto era? Suharto's downfall and the institutional transformation of reformasi have not fundamentally disrupted megaproject development, which remain path dependent upon its authoritarian legacy. The accumulation strategies that Suharto-backed developers utilised in the past have been recycled by the present-day oligopoly. The case of the Jakarta Bay reclamation megaproject (reklamasi) reflects this resilient spatial order. Reklamasi has been politically fraught since its conception during the late-Suharto era and only magnified under democratic tensions. However, its unyielding development by influential stakeholders epitomises Jakarta's current urban trajectory—reorganised oligopolistic interests adapting to fragmented urban governance.

Incorporating Audio-Visual Aids into English Language Teaching in Junior High School Settings

Ms Salwa, The University of Newcastle

This paper reports on the use of Audio-Visual Aids (AVA) for 21st century learning drawing on the framework of multiliteracy practices, incorporating the four components of Situated Practice, Overt Instruction, Critical Framing, and Transformed Practice (the New London Group, 1996) and 4Cs (the Partnership for 21st Century Learning, 2015). It will present data collected from surveys, class observations, interviews, and focus group discussions with teachers and students from four types of Junior high schools in Malang, East Java, Indonesia. The findings reveal that most teacher and student participants had positive attitudes towards the use of AVA. However, despite the considerable benefits of the use of AVA in 21st century EFL teaching, the study participants found issues and challenges including technical problems, lack of time and an absence of specific policy or institutional guidelines at the school level on the use of AVA in EFL secondary education settings.

State and Civil Society Relations Under Sharia Law in Aceh

Dr Willy Purna Samadhi, Dr Sri Lestari Wahyuningroem, Dr Lia Wulandari, Dr Fajar Nur Sahid, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta (UPNVJ)

It has been 18 years that Aceh has gone through the post-conflict phase after the MoU Helsinki. And it has been 17 years since the formalization of sharia law based on Law No. 11/2006. The presence of the new "state" at the local level opens a new space for state and civil society relations, which is also influenced by the implementation of sharia law. During the conflict period, the relation of state and civil society in Aceh were marked by issues of conflict resolution and peacemaking. What are the issues that are currently connecting the relations of the local-state and its civil society? In the context of implementing sharia law, how do civil society encourage the strengthening of democracy? We are currently conducting research on this subject and hope to contribute to the discourse and knowledge regarding the state- civil society relation in the local (sub-national) and specific contexts.

Suharto and Joko Widodo: South China Sea Dispute and Bebas Aktif Policy - A Neorealist Analysis

Ms Hree Dharma Santhi Putri Samudra, Universitas Padjadjaran

This paper provides a comparative analysis of the Suharto and Joko Widodo administrations' handling of the South China Sea Dispute and their perspectives on Indonesia's Bebas Aktif Foreign Policy. The study employs neorealist theory, which argues that states act rationally in their self-interest to maximize power and security. The findings reveal that while Suharto's administration was more aligned with China in the South China Sea Dispute, Joko Widodo's administration has taken a more assertive stance, collaborating with ASEAN countries to counter China's expansionist claims. Additionally, Joko Widodo's administration has prioritized the Bebas Aktif Foreign Policy, focusing on Indonesia's independent and active role in regional and international affairs. In contrast, Suharto's administration was more inclined towards a passive role. The article concludes that the contrasting approaches reflect the changing dynamics in global politics and Indonesia's evolving foreign policy objectives.

Investigating the Translanguaging Space of Indonesian Transnational Families

Mr Muhammad Iqwan Sanjani, UNSW

Drawing on Li Wei's notion of translanguaging space (TL space) (2011) and family language policy (FLP) framework, this ethnographic study investigates multilingual practices of Indonesian transnational families in the context migration to Australia. This study adopts an ecological approach to language policy. This approach views family's private multilingual practices as both public and intimate. This is because their practices are significantly shaped and mediated by cultures, values, discourses, and dynamics that exist in the meso (e.g., school, workplace) and macro contexts (national policy) in which families are part (Hornberger, 2002). It focuses on the role of school in mediating family's expectation of children success, their language priority and sense of identity as multilingual people. Finally, this study is expected to uncover the process in which school and family as institutions involve in a dialogic process and the co-construction translanguaging practice and space.

Representing Islam in the Indonesian YouTube Animation Nussa Rarra

Mr Muhammad Endy Saputro, Flinders University

Twenty-five years after Suharto's collapse, there has been an increasing prevalence of religious-themed shows dominated by Islamic themes offered by the media industry. Many studies have examined religious-themed shows, focusing on religious-themed feature films and religious-themed television soap operas. These studies focus on the problem of how Islam is portrayed in films or television soap operas. The aim is to understand Islam's representation in media such as cinema and television. While existing studies focus on live-action shows, this paper will examine how Islam is represented in animated religious-themed cartoons like Nussa Rarra. Unlike movies or soap operas aimed at adults, Nussa Rarra is an animated cartoon produced for family consumption, both parents and children. In addition, Nussa Rarra is a YouTube animation, which indicates the use of YouTube as a platform for distributing animations. This implies the emergence of a platform-based industry that produces religious shows.

Strategic Policy Implementation for Safe Abortion in Indonesia During COVID-19 and Beyond

Mx Putri Widi Saraswati, The Equity Initiative

Abortion is common in Indonesia, 79% is unsafe. Unsafe abortion is one of the top five causes of maternal deaths globally. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, the maternal mortality rate (MMR) is still high, with up to 30% of it being related to unsafe abortion. During COVID-19 pandemic, the number of unsafe abortions is expected to increase along with a 15–30% increase in unintended pregnancies. This will add to the number of maternal deaths on top of direct deaths caused by COVID-19. In Indonesia, access to safe abortion is still limited based on grounds. There are also gaps in implementation and in the financing mechanism of legal safe abortion, especially in the era of the national health insurance scheme. This brief aims to guide how to equitably implement and inclusively finance safe abortion in Indonesia, in and beyond the COVID-19 pandemic, to gain maximum socioeconomic benefit and leave no one behind.

Against Branded Goods: DIY and Upcycle Fashion among Indonesian Youth in Digital Media

Dr Asri Saraswati, University of Indonesia

The capital-oriented and meritocratic society has impacted Indonesian youth, pressuring them to be high-achievers who measure life goals through material gain. This is paralleled by the trend of content creators using social media to "flex" and showcase a lavish lifestyle. Yet, Indonesian youth's attitude toward materialism is always a critical one. This presentation focuses on the youth's dissent towards consumerism through fashion. By discussing DIY (Do It Yourself) and upcycle fashion trends that are popularized on social media, this talk reveals a form of subculture run by the Indonesian urban youth. The subjects of this study are the Citayam Fashion Week which occupied the prestigious Sudirman area in 2022 and popularized in TikTok, and @wiralagabae, a content creator who upcycles paper bags of branded products. The paper shows how Indonesian youth are criticizing materialism and use digital platforms as space to disrupt the class divide that dominates urban society.

The Dynamics of Green Policies in Papua: A Political Economy Study

Dr Yulia Indrawati Sari, Universitas Parahyangan, Indonesia

The governments of Papua and West Papua have enacted policies to develop the Papua Land in a sustainable manner through the Papua 2100 Vision, the Manokwari Declaration, and the green spatial plan. However, the implementation of these policies has been slow particularly in reviewing the compliance of land-based industry licenses and acknowledging customary (adat) areas. By employing a political economy approach, the study found that the reform is led by a small coalition of development partners and bureaucrats aligned with indigenous Papuans to protect their land. The implementation of the green policies is hindered by the existence of powerful pro-status quo actors and the lack of political support. The study recommends reviewing national policies, supporting local actors, and exploring engagement with opposing parties to implement the green policies. This may include reviewing the Omnibus Law, clarifying adat areas, limiting business expansion into forests, and addressing the needs of indigenous communities.

Fulfillment of the Right to Food and Nutrition in Indonesia

Ms Almonika Cindy Fatika Sari, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Bung Karno once said "the question of food is a matter of life and death of a nation". Indeed, basic physical well-being depends on whether humans have access to adequate and nutritious food. The right to food is a human right protected by the Constitution and a binding obligation under international law, as expressly stated in the 1948 UN General Declaration of Human Rights. Increasing recognition of climate change and the Covid-19 pandemic have created a momentum for governments, civil society organizations, farmers and other parties to actively protect this right, as they highlight the potential disruption to global food supply chains. Joko Widodo's government proclaimed various policies, including food estates, to alleviate the food crisis and as a step towards building food security in Indonesia. This study addresses whether these programs and policies sustainably fulfill and protect the right to food and nutrition within the global food regime.

What Should We Write? The Challenge of the Kampong's History Writing Project

Ms Galuh Ambar Sasi, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana

The Kampong's history writing projects spread after the Suharto regime. This project challenges the unity and uniformity of the narrative of Indonesian national history. Based on my experience in a dancers' kampong in Central Java, I would like to discuss how the project has contributed to presenting the voices of ordinary people, encouraged them to write their own history, and recalled the hidden fears or traumas during that regime. Data collection activities, for instance, resulted in messages about forgetting the past (sing uwis ya wis), staying out of politics (politik itu kemproh), turning spectacle into guidance (tontonan itu tuntunan), and unveiling their identity as "red kampong" (affiliated with a prohibited party). It casts doubt on what they should write. Lastly, I assume that the project is challenging to become a reconciliation medium, even though it was unspoken.

The Complex Journeys of Indonesia's Looted Manuscripts

Dr Wayan Jarrah Sastrawan, Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient

In recent years, the Indonesian government has successfully lobbied for the repatriation of heritage objects from its former coloniser, the Netherlands. Essential to the process of repatriation is provenance research: the study of the lives of heritage objects, before and after they came into contact with colonial collecting practices. In this talk, I examine the trajectory of the Lombok Royal Library, a large collection of valuable palm-leaf manuscripts that were seized during a Dutch military invasion in 1894. I draw on archival material and paratextual data from the manuscripts themselves, in order to show how military domination was central not only the colonial capture of the collection, but also to its very creation and preservation in Indonesian hands. This compels us to rethink the simplistic categories of national cultural heritage that have so far dominated the repatration discourse.

The Effects of National Dialogue on Remembrance of the Indonesian Massacres of 1965–66

Mr Jacob Schofell, Independent Scholar

The massacres of 1965–66 in Indonesia of real and perceived members of the PKI were based on a highly contested narrative surrounding the coup and countercoup that led to the rise of Suharto. The campaign of detention, interrogation, torture and killing that followed was possible due to a complex set of conditions within the state. Following these massacres, the narrative given in the national dialogue has been deeply contested. How has this affected the remembrance of and attitudes toward the 1965–66 massacres, both in the immediate aftermath of the killings and to the present day? Through an examination of the Suharto and post-Suharto regimes and published accounts of survivors and perpetrators of these massacres, this paper seeks to answer that question.

Collective Activism Among Artistic Communities

Ms Bunga P. Siagian, University of Indonesia

The post–1998 democratic climate was the momentum for the emergence of civic collectives. In its development, these diverse collectives, not only express collective identity as a consumer for a product or idea. Some of them also articulate their positioning and subjectivity while at the same time producing collective action or world-making actions in their region. By focusing on the arts communities and arts collectives, one can observe the emergence of cultural movements --- as well as social ones, that explicitly criticize everyday conditions and then actively takes concrete collective action to re-claim their living space, knowledge, and resources. They directly responded to the impact and logical consequences of the New Order regime's development ideology and the free market neo-liberal regime that has positioned them as objects and changed each other's living space.

Lodging in the Government's House: Exploring the Ambivalent Transcripts of Modernity in Rusunawa

Ms Clara Siagian, Australian National University

Recently, scholars have started to pay attention to urban politics in Indonesia prompted by an intense bout of kampung clearance in Jakarta. Yet, most studies focus on kampung resistance against eviction and its implications on electoral politics, and we know very little about the lives of the evictees, including those resettled in rental social housing (rusunawa). In this presentation, I explore the sociopolitical dynamic of rusunawa, arguing that modern disciplinary logic is embedded in the design and the governance mode of rusunawa, as the state's tool to modernize family and city. This logic is routinely reinterpreted and circumnavigated by the rusunawa management as well as embraced, negotiated, and resisted by the residents. This exploration suggests an ambivalent attitude toward the city's modernization that contributes to a nuanced understanding of the position of the urban poor within the context of Indonesia's rapid urban transformation.

Forestry Reform in Indonesia: Addressing Tenure Structures or Promoting Land Inequality?

Mr Asrul Sidiq, Australian National University

Policymakers implement agrarian reforms in forest areas to encourage reforestation, promote rural livelihoods, and reduce conflicts. While key objectives include improving the management and protection of natural resources and reducing poverty, critics note that privatisation of the land can result in land accumulation and loss with grave socioeconomic consequences for the poor. Moreover, how does this work in an area where overlapping tenure and customary rights remain strong? Indonesia launched a new round of reform involving land distribution and legalisation. This paper explores the processes shaping outcomes in the specific case of Aceh (Indonesia). This paper uses a political ecology framework to investigate how the state, elites, and local actors shape the land formalisation processes and to consider emergent reactions from below.

The Central Role of Infrastructure for Poverty Convergence in Indonesia

Ms Ely Elprida Sigiro, Ms Ferinda Nafisa, Ms Siwi Nugraheni, Ms Ming Shen, Ms Helena Louisa Andriani Tamba, Parahyangan Catholic University

Alleviation convergence in rural-urban areas is essential in various regions/countries. High poverty convergence in regions can lead to more complex crises, such as population, economic, social, political, and environmental problems. In a macroeconomic context, poorness can detriment the development process that a region wants to achieve. In a worse situation, the welfare of society can not be achieved. This study aims to determine the contribution of infrastructure in decreasing poverty convergence in Provinces in Indonesia from 2000-2020. The analytical method used is the PLS regression test. The estimation results show that GRDP and the road length (as a proxy for the provision of infrastructure) significantly affect the convergence rate of rural-urban poverty. GRDP worsens poverty convergence, while infrastructure declines the rate of poverty convergence.

The Determinant Factors of Underemployment in Indonesia

Ms Riris Sira Torsina Sihombing, Mr Yohanes Andika Tjitrajaya, Mr Nadia Restu Utami, Parahyangan Catholic University

Underemployment represents workers whose work (actual or usual) beneath a certain cut-off point hours of work and who wanted to work additional hours. In Indonesia, the percentage of underemployment in the labour force is approximately 4.1% in 2023 which is equivalent to about 5 million workers. Most previous studies in Indonesia focus on the measurement of underemployment and limited studies focus on the determinant factors of underemployment. By using a multinomial logit model and survey data from the Labour Survey Data (SAKERNAS) from August 2019 in West Java, Indonesia, this study has an objective to find the determinant factors of underemployment in Indonesia. Thus, this study will help policymakers to evaluate the work hours policies that focus on underemployment issues in Indonesia.

Rethinking Aging in Indonesia's Healthcare Regime

Mr Fredrik Lamser Sijabat, Providence University

As a country that has entered an aging society, Indonesia faces the challenge of enhancing the welfare of older people. This study aims to investigate Indonesian policy focusing on health care provision, including the issue of infrastructure, which plays a critical role in promoting and maintaining older people's health quality. Descriptive analysis is applied to review and determine whether Indonesia's health policies in the last decades comply with the Madrid International Plan of Action on Aging, which aims to enable older people to live active, independent, and dignified life. Although the Indonesian government has issued various social policies to promote healthy aging among older people, healthcare agendas addressing the well-being of older people receive little priority from the central government and even less support from local governments. As a result, Indonesia's healthcare regime hasn't been able to provide for all older people's welfare.

Empowering Indonesian Rural Society Through Social Innovation

Mr Candra Duta Sinangkling, The University of Melbourne & Universitas Gadjah Mada
Dr Hakimul Ikhwan, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Social innovation is a method of tackling social issues by integrating local communities in the creation of social and cultural capital. Social entrepreneurship is how social innovation is put into practice through Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). The community, the government, as well as outside parties strive together to realize social empowerment and achieve communal welfare. This study examines that how narrative of social innovation through social entrepreneurship empowers rural communities and how actors develop, communicate, and transform the rural society. A qualitative research methodology through the diverse case study demonstrates that social entrepreneurship, which we identified in two Indonesian communities, Panggungharjo village and Sawa village, is characterized by innovation, social value, and collaboration. This study reveals that social innovation's degree of success is significantly related.

Indonesian Village Law: How the Village is Governed

Ms Dewi Sitompul, The University of Queensland

The Indonesian government enacted the Village Law in 2014 (Law no. 6/2014). It recognized the village's authority to manage the village's affairs and setting up its development priorities. The Law also specifies that the village employed an inclusive decision-making process involving the local stakeholders. This research employs a qualitative case study on a village in West Nusa Tenggara Province of Indonesia to examine the impact of the Village Law on the village decision making process. This research finds that the village's elite predominately participate in the forum and the inclusive decision-making process is more of a formality. It also reveals there is a power imbalance between the Village Government and the local stakeholders including the Village Representative Body (BPD), and the village's development priorities is still influenced by the upper level of government amidst lack of capacity building on the village's entities.

Child Care Behaviour and Toddlers' Malnutrition on the Outskirts of Jakarta

Ms Rachmalina Soerachman, Mr Setia Pranata, Mr Donny Kristanto Mulyantoro, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia
Mr Dian Sulistiawati, University of Indonesia
Mr Salut Muhidin, Macquarie University

Background. The nutritional needs of toddlers to prevent stunting are one of the SDGs' focal points. Stunting affects 24.4% of toddlers in Indonesia. One of the difficulties is toddler-feeding parenting. Purpose. Describes parental behavior in toddler feeding parenting. method. A qualitative study using an ethnographic approach was conducted in a Jakarta outskirts. In-depth interviews and observations of families with malnourished children were conducted. Result. Mothers are still bound by the unavoidable effects of toddler parenting behavior. Mom appears to be defeated by the whining of children to buy snacks for traveling merchants. As a result, the child is already full before the main meal. They are unaware that such behaviors cause children to be malnourished in macro or micronutrients (hidden hunger), which can shape future eating preferences and parenting patterns (cycles of malnutrition). Conclusion. The parenting style of feeding children at potlucks can be a barrier to their development.

Baju Dinas Istri: Gender Equity VS Digital Marketing Strategy for Adult Products Among Muslim Women

Dr Nunuk Endah Srimulyani, Universitas Airlangga
Dr Laily Hamida, Universitas Airlangga

"Baju Dinas Istri" or "Wife Office Wear" is a term that emerged in the 2020s in some Muslim female online communities on Instagram to refer to sexy lingerie and sleepwear that are sold among hijab syar'i Muslim women communities. This paper aims to describe the social media practices of contemporary Indonesian Muslim women who use online media not only as a means of communication but also as a digital marketplace where goods and objects presumed to be taboo are displayed and traded. Sexy clothes and sexual enhancement medicines are 'packaged' with religious teaching saying that satisfying one's husband is considered part of Islamic teaching. Using virtual ethnography and discourse analysis as a method of research, this study found that Indonesian middle-class Muslim women have experienced a shift of mindset about equal sexual satisfaction between husband and wife that lead to changes in their online shopping and marketing behavior.

A Global Glimpse: A Sumatran Chinese Story of 1929

Dr Josh Stenberg, University of Sydney

Sumatran Sinophone author Zheng Tufei's 1929 story "The Grief of the New Jews" deals with the brutality of the coolie system in the Deli plantations in its most brutal iteration. The revolt of a group of Chinese against a Dutch overseer was a constant of the Sumatran coolie system narrative and would become a motif of later Chinese-language literature. The call to action of the emergent Indonesian nationalism to join the Chinese against the Dutch exploitation is explicit. At the same time, the title of the story makes explicit that the pain and vengeance of the downtrodden cannot and should not be limited to Asia, with the advent of organised anti-Semitic violence of Europe foreshadowed.

Practicing Islam Wasatiyya in Daily Life: The Practice of Moderation by BANSER NU

Ms Perwita Suci, Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia

Interreligous tolerance has always been a concern especially in ethnically and religiously diverse countries. Indonesian founding fathers realized that it was this diversity that made Indonesia a unique country, encapsulated in the motto Bhineka Tunggal Ika. On the one hand, diversity is indeed a positive social capital for Indonesia. On the other hand, this diversity often creates sparks of conflicts between community groups. The role of civil society organizations are required to dampen this spark so that it does not spread and become full-fledged conflicts. In responding to this, Nahdlatul Ulama as one of the largest CSOs in Indonesia has various special branches to address issues of intolerance in various circles, including the Multi-purpose Anshor Front (BANSER). This paper aims to explore how Banser actively spreads the values of inter-religious tolerance through mutual cooperation activities in different communities.

Hypocrisy on Environment: Rational Choice on Diaper Waste Management

Ms Indah Yasminum Suhanti, Dr Toetik Koesbardiati, Dr Irfan Wahyudi, Universitas Airlangga

Disposable diaper waste management reflects the element of human hypocrisy. Through a descriptive study on the management of disposable diaper waste for families using disposable diapers in the Puri Surya Jaya residential area, Sidoarjo, Indonesia, it is shown that rational choices are related to the emergence of hypocrisy. Rational choice theory explains that the decision to dispose of diaper waste occurs through considerations that prioritize convenience and efficiency rather than moral, knowledge and values to protect the environment.

Islamist Extremism, Propaganda, and New Media in Indonesia During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Mr Suheri, Gadjah Mada University

The activities of Islamist extremists have increased in intensity since the COVID-19 Pandemic began, during which they have become progressively active in producing Islamist narratives in cyberspace. This research aims to study propaganda as the strategic communication in Islamist extremist activities during the height of the Pandemic (2020-2021), primarily through the Facebook account @MutiaraDabiq. It considers that strategic communication and propaganda are two interrelated communication entities. This study is qualitative research and uses critical discourse data analysis. It argues that propaganda on social media worked successfully through verbal and visual discourse uploaded by extremists, who revealed rational connections between language use and social reality. The study's findings highlight processes used by the Facebook account to produce propaganda during the COVID-19 Pandemic by; first, ensuring strategic communication emerged into instrumental propaganda at the @MutiaraDabiq performance, and second, by allowing strategic communication to flourish in discourse logic through the @MutiaraDabiq account.

Reshaping Carbon Tax Design in Resources-Driven Economies: Indonesian Context

Mr Annas A Sultansyah, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia

As a Pigouvian tax, the carbon tax is designed to compensate for the negative externalities of carbon-generating activities and disincentive carbon energy consumption. This strategy might suit the advanced economies that mainly act as the importer of energy or resources. However, such findings should not be universally generalized. As a leading global coal exporter country, Indonesian circumstances are different. Imposing a carbon tax collection point on coal producers has more potential than levying a carbon tax at the point of coal consumption, considering the number of collection points, technology, and institutional capacity. A formidable campaign against such an idea was expected, considering domestic miners' dominance and politically connected business interests in the local coal industry. In addition, aside from non-pecuniary benefits, the potential revenue generated from a well-designed and optimally implemented carbon tax could help Indonesia fund the costly transition to sustainable energy and reverse the resource curse at once.

Mosques and Religious Attitudes

Dr Nathanael Gratias Sumaktoyo, National University of Singapore

What effects do worship houses have on the religious attitudes of individuals who live around them? This study analyses how changes in the number of mosques in Indonesia's kecamatans correspond to changes in the religious attitudes of individuals who live in the kecamatans. This study uses a combination of survey data, consisting of more than 16,000 panel respondents who identified as Muslim in the Indonesian Family Life Surveys in 2007 and 2014 with the locations of more than 292,000 mosques. The study found that higher quantities of mosques correlate to more exclusionary attitudes toward non-Muslims. These attitudes can manifest into stronger objections to non-Muslims living in the associated village, as well as opposition to non-Muslim worship houses and interfaith marriage. There was no evidence found to support the conclusion that more mosques promote higher levels of trust amongst Muslims toward fellow Muslims or higher religiosity among the Muslim respondents.

The Intersection between Islamic Populism and Radicalism in Indonesia

Dr A'an Suryana, Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia

This article discusses the role of radical Islamist groups – the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI), Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI), and the Salafis - in spearheading the populist Islamic 212 Movement. It examines why they were such effective forces in leading the movement and why their role diminished over time, which contributed to the decline of the movement. Framed in political process theory and situated in the literature on populism, this article argues that they could no longer play an instrumental role due to the unsupportive structure of political opportunities, disorganized social movement, less relevant framing and greater social and political pressure to the social movement.

Promoting the Intercultural Communication Competence of EFL Students with an IA-Based Learning Model

Mr Andi Susilo, Western Sydney University

Intercultural Awareness (IA) plays a crucial role in fostering effective communication with people from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds. Despite its significance, Indonesian higher education lacks the promotion of IA in classroom practices, leading to a lack of critical intercultural awareness among students. This study investigates the impact of an IA-based learning model on improving the intercultural communication competence (ICC) of Indonesian EFL tertiary students. Fifty undergraduate students from five different faculties and ethnic backgrounds participated in the study, and data was gathered through IA questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, and participant observations. This presentation first showcases the design of the model, which integrates instructional design principles and Byram's ICC framework. It then highlights the findings of how the model effectively improves students' ICC. It also sheds light on students' positive attitudes towards intercultural learning. The presentation concludes with practical recommendations for EFL teachers and future research.

Javanese Women and Rural Transformation: Changes in Family and Society

Ms Linda Susilowati, Associate Professor Jeffrey Neilson, Associate Professor Sophie Webber, The University of Sydney

Despite their significant economic role, rural women in Indonesia still face many inequality issues that, based on some arguments, are rooted in intergenerational cultural norms. Indeed, according to the UNDP, Indonesia's gender inequality index is among the highest in Southeast Asia. Despite the rural areas' transformation that brings cultural and social change alongside economic change, some conservative gender norms remain an autonomous influence on rural society and may become a crucial barrier to women who want to gain opportunities and benefits from rural development processes. However, since rural transformation is inevitable, the cultural norms affecting inequality are also prone to change, and there are likely to be gendered impacts of the rural transformation process in Indonesia. This paper will discuss initial findings on a research agenda that explores the apparent paradox of changing gender roles in the family, economy and society which contrasts with widely-held perceptions about gender roles.

Technocratic Approaches to Strengthening Health Workforce Capacity

Dr I Nyoman Sutarsa, Australian National University

International donors have increased their investments for strengthening the capacity of health workforce in Indonesia. I critically examined 19 key policy documents in Indonesia to trace the ways health workforce challenges are constructed, including the rationalities that structure these conceptions. The core themes across these documents are 'capacity' and 'performance', with predominant assumptions that the health workforce capacity needs to be strengthened through capacity building interventions to improve health system performance. Through these keywords, health workforce challenges are presented as if they could be solved by technical solutions. The proposed capacity building strategies are centred on the tangible and modifiable factors, while the more critical elements such as institutional re-arrangements, social and structural determinants are left untouched. Misrecognising these proximal determinants creates dependency on foreign technologies and economies to fix what are inherently political issues. It allows the practice of 'unknowing' by masking the political under the cloak of objectivity.

University Partnerships as Enablers of Knowledge Exchange and Australia–Indonesia Literacy

Dr Agustian Nugroho Sutrisno, Atma Jaya Catholic University, Jakarta

Institutional perspectives on bilateral higher education collaboration provide a positive outlook for Australia–Indonesia literacy. At the state level, initiatives from the Australian and Indonesian governments, such as the Australia Indonesia Centre and the newly launched Koneksi, have increased research partnerships and knowledge exchange between both countries. At the university level, Indonesian universities often consider Australian counterparts their main internationalisation partners and sources of advanced training for lecturers. On the other hand, many Australian universities seek to establish more commercially driven partnerships in Indonesia, focusing on student recruitment to diversify international student intake. Arguably, while many Indonesian universities prioritise Australian universities as key international partners, Australian universities do not necessarily consider Indonesia as a key partner. Notwithstanding the different motivation and priorities between the universities, persevering in these partnerships paves the way for knowledge exchange and increasing bilateral literacy in academia.

Wasathiyah Islam and the Prospects of Indonesian Foreign Policy Towards the Muslim World

Mr Fahmi Syahirul Alim, Indonesian International Islamic University

After the reform era of openness and freedom, Indonesia faced major challenges with the emergence of radical Islamic groups and acts of terrorism that threatened democracy and security. For a country that is still consolidating its democracy, this is a dilemma. The consolidation of democracy must be continued and the international community must be convinced that Indonesia is a country that firmly rejects acts of terrorism and radical movements. As a country with a Muslim majority and democratic system, Indonesia has put forward the concept of Wasatiyah Islam (Moderate Islam) as a positive image in its foreign policy. This paper will examine the concept of Wasatiyah Islam as an asset to Indonesia's foreign policy to strengthen its influence as a middle power in parts of the Muslim world still experiencing difficulties in building compatibility between Islam and democracy.

Fight Through the System? Reflections on Indonesia's Activism 25 Years After Reformasi

Dr Sharifah Nursyahidah Syed Annuar, National University of Malaysia (UKM)
Dr I Ngurah Suryawan, Universitas Indonesia

On May 22, 1998, Soeharto officially resigned as president. The resignation marks the end of the New Order in Indonesia. Pro-democracy activists played role in this democratisation process. However, after 25 years, democracy in this country seems to have regressed or stagnated. Prior activists are no longer vocal in responding to human rights issues. Some of them have shifted to formal politics, joined political parties, held government positions, engaged in business, and become commissioners in a state-owned companies. Singers and music groups who often raise social issues in their songs are also allying with the authority and becoming "Musicians of the Presidential Palace." Therefore, this project aims to map the main issues and trends of activism throughout the 25 years after the Reformasi, especially the shift in political orientation from idealist to pragmatic or realist. This conundrum raises questions about future trajectories of Indonesian democracy.

The Contribution of the Women's School to Peace Building in Poso

Ms Yuliana Tien B Tacoh, Satya Wacana Christian University

Poso District is a post-communal conflict area that experienced significant communal violence from 1998 to 2006. Studies on women and peace in post-conflict areas demonstrate the agency and power of women in creating peace. The Women's School in Poso is a women's peace movement that has been built through non-formal education approaches. However, the Women's school's peacebuilding activities are not seen by elite actors as making a significant contribution to peace-building. At state level peace-building efforts are dominated by elite government and military approaches. This paper examines the construction of peace-building developed through peace education in women's schools, local community responses to the efforts of the women's schools to build peace, and the impacts of the Women's School activities on peace-building in Poso. The paper draws on research using grounded theory approach, developing new ways of understanding the contribution of women centred, community-based peace-building in post-conflict areas.

Enabling Factors for the Drastic Shift to a Transparent and Accountable Fund Distribution Mechanism

Ms Naomi Takasawa, International Development Center of Japan Inc.

The school-based management (SBM) approach has been introduced to developing countries, especially in Latin American and African regions, by strong initiatives of international development agencies since the 1990s due to its immediate impact on improving education. As a result, SBM was adopted into national education policies in quite many developing countries to improve school education with surrounding community participation. However, those countries immediately faced significant challenges in that the distribution of government funds for school management has not been smoothly implemented due to their weak governance. This paper attempts to analyze the case of Indonesia's education sector, which successfully and drastically reformed its school operation fund distribution mechanism from a heavily corrupt structure to a clean and efficient mechanism in the late 1990s and early 2000s and examines the enabling factors to realize such a resource distribution mechanism in a short period of time by applying Comparative Institutional Analysis.

The Effect of Village Funds on Poverty Levels in Eastern Indonesia

Ms Helena Louisa Andriani Tamba, Mr Ming Shen, Mr Siwi Nugraheni, Mr Ferinda Nafisa,
Mr Ely Elprida Sigiro, Parahyangan Catholic University

Village funds are used to improve the welfare of rural communities and develop various regions in Indonesia, including the 3T (frontier, remote, and disadvantaged) areas. 3T areas in Indonesia mainly spread in Eastern Indonesia. Therefore, this study uses the Panel Least Square method to see the consequence of village funds on poverty levels, especially in Eastern Indonesia. This study use yearly data 2017 – 2022 and 13 provinces in Eastern Indonesia. Village funds, education, and health are used as independent variables, while the percentage of poor people is used as a dependent variable. The study results show that village funds significantly reduce poverty rates in Eastern Indonesia. Meanwhile, health and education did not significantly reduce poverty in Eastern Indonesia. Although village funds can reduce poverty in Eastern Indonesia, the government should pay attention to the health and education level to reduce poverty.

Indonesian Youth and Digital Participatory Culture: Intertextual Reworkings of K-pop

Dr Shuri Mariasih Gietty Tambunan, Universitas Indonesia

YouTube in Indonesia has become a space for youth, which is usually unrepresented, to acquire their own voices through creative contents. The focus will be on young content creators such as EJ Peace and Putih Abu-Abu who articulate how they make sense of "global" products in relation to the social and cultural issues they encounter in their daily lives. K-Pop as an East Asian cultural product is the embodiment of "global" and "Asian" and should not be simply categorized as an anti-thesis of Western cultural products because these products are already hybridized. Parody videos of K-Pop are the results of a cultural fusion and intertextual reworking of K-pop that could not be simplified as solely products of plagiarism. This research will explore how we make sense of these cultural fusion and intertextual reworking and how we understand the global local dynamics in the Indonesian context.

Mixed Heritage Indonesian-Japanese Youth: Growing Up in Transnational Educational Spaces

Dr Danau Tanu, Waseda University

This paper explores the experiences of young adults of mixed Indonesian and Japanese heritage in the context of the cultural legacy of Japanese imperialism in Asia and the contemporary regional socio-economic hierarchy. Many Indonesian-Japanese youth attend a mixture of educational institutions in Indonesia that include local schools, (overseas) Japanese schools, and/or English-medium 'international' schools. In each type of school, their Indonesian-Japanese heritage carries a different meaning depending on the transnational discourses that are at work on campus and whether the school's dominant culture perceives Indonesia and/or Japan as inferior or superior. In response, the Indonesian-Japanese youth will at times perform Japaneseness while downplaying their Indonesianness or perform bicultural competence. The strategies they employ can result in ambivalent feelings about their heritage and a painful distance from their Indonesian mothers. Despite growing up in Indonesia, Indonesia's positioning 'in the world' strongly influences their everyday lived experiences.

Is Indonesia in the Midst of an 'Infodemic'?

Associate Professor Ross Tapsell, Australian National University

The World Health Organisation recently emphasised a 'twin problem' of the Covid19 pandemic and an 'infodemic'. They define an 'infodemic' as communicative abundance, or "too much information including false or misleading information in digital and physical environments". Indonesia has an over-abundance of online pseudo-news sites, social media commentaries, paid influencers and buzzers, and much more. Meanwhile, independent media companies are laying off professional journalists. Is Indonesia therefore in the midst of highly dangerous 'infodemic'? Or is Indonesia's kaleidoscopic digital public sphere countering state-sponsored forms of propaganda? These questions are important because digitally-driven disinformation and populism is growing, especially in large democracies such as the US, the Philippines, India and Brazil. Will Indonesia see similar problems closer to elections in 2024? If 'infodemiology' is 'the study of information and how to manage it', this paper argues that studying Indonesia might lead us to develop an infodemic 'vaccine'.

From Scout to Soldier: Transnational Youth Culture and the Shaping of Indonesian Pemuda

Mr Jonathan Tehusijarana, University of Melbourne

This paper explores the interaction of Indonesian youth with the global scouting movement in the 1920s and 30s. While many scholars have analysed the obsession of Indonesian nationalists with youth during this time, few have situated the development of the pemuda within the flows of ideas associated with transnational youth culture. I argue that via the practices of the global scouting movement introduced in Indonesia by the Netherlands East Indies government, youth adopted ideas and values that became core to the pemuda identity that dominated the war of independence and subsequently independent Indonesia. These included ideas of service to the nation as well as militarism, which carried forward to the formation of the laskar, most notably the tentara pelajar, during the war of independence. This tradition of militarised youth continues to inform perceptions of the pemuda today by the state and young people themselves.

Everyday Shop Life: Decoding Tionghoa Positionality in Contemporary Indonesia

Mr Roy Thaniago, Geneva Graduate Institute

This study aims to gain new insights into the positionality of the Tionghoa community within contemporary Indonesian society by investigating the dynamics of everyday shop life. Shops, as the most typical place for Tionghoa to be found, associated with, and romanticised to be in, form a social and political site where cross-group encounters take place at the most mundane level. In this ethnographic study, shops are at heart of celebration of everydayness, providing a way to look at micro social interactions, networks, and boundaries, thereby supplementing studies on Tionghoa that predominantly focus on perceptions, attitudes, and discourses. By studying actions rather than beliefs, the research attempts to shed light on the practical aspects of ethnicity. To put it another way, rather than focusing on what people think about their own and others' ethnicity, this study is more interested in what they do with it. Nestled within Makassar's gold trading street, the research situates itself within the backdrop of "pribumi" and "non-pribumi" categorical constructs.

Normative Understandings of Citizenship in Post-Conflict Indonesian Health Care Institutions

Dr Aleksandra Thurman, Sun Yat Sen University, Zhuhai Campus

The following paper explores historical shifts in Indonesian health care institutions as an entry-point for studying the role played by incumbent institutions in the creation of post-conflict political structures. Post-conflict institutions do not emerge without prior institutional context; however, the role played by prior institutions is poorly understood among scholars in the field. This paper approaches institutions as expressions of normative values used as guides for decision-making in the distribution of limited resources. It argues that the choices made by health care policymakers during the colonial, post-colonial, and post-Suharto eras allow for the delineation of three sets of normative understandings: 1) the definition of membership in a political community; 2) the relationship between members of the political community to each other and its leadership; and 3) the source of legitimacy for health care institutions. The political implications of change and continuity in these values over time will be addressed.

Freedom for Who? The Imagined Idealized Learners of EduTech Platforms in Indonesia

Ms Wina Aprilia Tirtapradja, Universitas Indonesia

This presentation critically examines the rhetoric of democratization of education offered by Educational Technology (EduTech) startups and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platforms. Kickstarted by the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka and the pandemic, digital innovations in education have flourished among not only business startups but also elite university institutions around Indonesia. In the spirit of "education-for-all" and the "freedom of learning", these institutions promise flexibility, accessibility, equal, and quality education for their users through technological features in the platforms. Based on textual analysis of the promotional materials and its notion of participation, the study argues that the promotion of these Indonesian EduTechs problematically assumes a homogenous type of autonomous, self-directed, and technologically literate learners who are deficient in education and in need of emancipation. This limited understanding of learners ignores the complexity and the diversity of learners all around Indonesia and the social contexts surrounding and influencing their learning.

Maternal Employment and Under Five Child Nutrition in Indonesia

Mr Yohanes Andika Tjitrajaya, Parahyangan Catholic University
Ms Octavia Rizky Prasetyo, Statistics Indonesia (BPS)
Ms Ika Narwidya Putri, The Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia

The theoretical notion of a household trade-off if a mother works still becomes a topic of debate, mainly driven by the traditional social norms of women's roles. On the one hand, employed mothers benefit children's development through monetary investment (MIE). On the other hand, they reduce the total time allocation for childcare (TAE) which may harm children's development. The relationship between maternal employment and children's outcomes, therefore, remains questionable. This study aims to investigate the impact of maternal employment on under five (U5) children's nutrition, which is measured by height-for-age (HA) and stunting status, in Indonesia.

Wellbeing Budgeting in Indonesia

Ms Florischa Ayu Tresnatri, Mr Rullan Rinaldi, Mr Paramagarjito Irtanto, Mr Dillon Zufri, Mr Gema Satria,
Prospera (Australia Indonesia Partnership for Economic Development)

Indonesia has achieved significant economic growth over the years. However, the economic growth does not necessarily translate into equal improvement of the society's wellbeing. Acknowledging this, the Indonesian Government initiated a wellbeing budgeting as a means for the fiscal policy to directly improve wellbeing. This paper presents a wellbeing framework that serves as a foundation for the wellbeing budgeting implementation. Using the Principal Component Analysis, we identify indicators from various domains that matter the most for Indonesia's wellbeing. The indicators are ultimately used to construct Indonesia's Wellbeing Index that can track Indonesia's wellbeing achievement over the time. We find that Indonesia's well-being is heavily driven by the income, education, health, housing, work, and civic engagement domains. Whereas the increases in those domains come at the expense of the environment, social, subjective well-being and safety domains. Hence, this calls for comprehensive policy and budgeting designs that parallelly promote sustainability.

Supra-Village Politics and the Disappearance of Women's Empowerment in Villages in Indonesia

Ms Zusiana Elly Triantini, Kalijaga State Islamic University

In many studies, village politics is not only the locus of village government politics but also various actors and institutions outside the village government structure. Village autonomy in Indonesia, which many idealize as a manifestation of an independent village, is distorted by external actors. For example, villages in Indonesia have little real autonomy to allocate village funds because of Presidential Decree 104 of 2021, which regulates the percentage of village funds used. This decision has significant consequences for women's empowerment programs at the village level. This context is exacerbated by the pattern of informal relations that are often built by village elites and beyond the village. This paper presents findings from research in 18 villages in Indonesia which describe the various dynamics of the existence of women's empowerment in villages in Indonesia with a focus on the impact of Presidential Decree 104.

Instant Noodles as a Vector of Diseases in Indonesia

Ms Elna Tulus, University of Technology Sydney

The paper reflects on the correlation of the high consumption of instant noodles in Indonesia and the prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). The post-1965 Suharto regime paved the way for the green revolution and a capitalist food system. As a result, local food production cannot compete with cheap imported industrial food. Indonesia's staple food production was subsequently weakened by policies which have not protected farmers from exploitation by corporations and the military. The structural transformation inevitably changed consumption patterns. As a result, the availability, accessibility, and affordability of instant noodles made it an easy food of choice. Half a century later, stunting in Indonesia is one of the region's highest. NCDs like stroke, heart disease, obesity and diabetes are also emerging as leading causes of mortality in Indonesia. This examination of instant noodles is a vector of disease highlights the structural issues impacting public health in Indonesia through food.

The Role of Ports and Shipping in Reducing Emissions

Ms Oktaviani Turbaningsih, University of Tasmania
Ms Ulfa Mutaharah, PT Kilang Pertamina Internasional

Indonesia flourishingly contributed to the Paris Agreement's target by raising its rank to 26th in 2022 and achieving a medium rating. Indonesia launched the enhanced NDC on 23 September 2022, but this was still considered to lack ambition to act on the climate change crisis. The decarbonisation regulation should be implemented in fundamental aspects. As an archipelagic country, Indonesia's port and shipping industries should promote maritime decarbonisation. This paper uses qualitative analysis to propose a suitable strategy for the primary port operator and shipping companies to pursue a green economy. The study shows that improving operational performance, green technology, and sustainability training reduces carbon emissions inside the ports and attracts more shippers that should comply with IMO regulations. These strategies will support our nation in achieving the desired target for reducing GHG emissions generated by the vessels in the ports and contribute to implementing SDGs in the maritime sector.

The Impacts of the Global Food Crisis on Family Farming Communities

Dr Mariko Urano, Hokusei Gakuen University
Professor Kurnia Warman, Andalas University

This paper investigates the impacts of the global food crisis resulting from COVID-19 pandemic and the War in Ukraine on Indonesia's family farming communities involved in global food commodity production. The high prices of export commodity crops are beneficial to the producers, but they also face challenges of increasing costs of agricultural inputs. What are the economic and social impacts of the global food crisis on family farmers, and what livelihood strategies do they adopt in response? What forms of government support would help family farmers to avert market risks arising from their involvement in global food supply chains while enjoying the benefits? Under what conditions does farming become a desirable occupational choice for rural youths? This study examines these questions using data obtained by questionnaire surveys and in-person interviews conducted in two communities: oil palm producing smallholders in West Sumatra and cacao producing Dayak farmers in East Kalimantan.

Farmers' Knowledge on Climate Change in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region

Dr Arini Utami, Ms Nadila Puspa Arum Widjanarko, Ms Yahya Shafiyuddin Hilmi, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Ms Aura Dhamira, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta
Ms Nurul Amri Komarudin, Universitas Teknologi Sumbawa

Studies describe the limited knowledge of the Indonesian farmers regarding climate change, so we measure farmers' knowledge on climate change and analyze its determinant factors in Bantul, Yogyakarta. We surveyed 70 farmers in Imogiri and 80 farmers in Pundong, and then analyzed the data by using descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression. Result shows that the majority of farmers in Bantul had no knowledge on climate change, due to minimum information about climate change. Interestingly, other farmers and farmers group are the most trusted sources of agricultural information for the majority of respondents. For the determinant factors, higher farmers' education, availability of weather information, and experience of natural hazards that damaged the farms are associated with better knowledge on climate change.

Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage: Trends and Representations in Post-Reformasi Indonesia

Dr Ariane Utomo, The University of Melbourne

Is the curated portrayal of "the family" on celebrities' social media pages a reflection of trends on marriage, divorce, and remarriage in post-Reformasi Indonesia? How can we situate such trends in the contexts of demographic transition, globalisation, and socio-political change after the end of New Order in 1998? I address these questions by juxtaposing marriage and divorce trends with case studies of three female celebrities. Analysing contents in their social media and those of related individuals, I argue that alternative family structures, such as single-parent families, remarriage, and stepfamilies, are becoming more visible on social media after Reformasi. This proliferation challenges the New Order-esque narrative of Norma Keluarga Kecil Bahagia, and questions the argument that the dominant change in marriage patterns after Reformasi is a return to early marriage linked to the 'conservative turn'. The increasing visibility of diverse family forms somewhat aligns with the second demographic transition theory.

Exploring Interculturality at the Biennale Jogja XVI

Mr Hartmantyo Pradigto Utomo, Ms Mega Nur Anggraeni Simanjuntak, Ms Yesandia Oktolawenda Utomo, Studio Malya & Gadjah Mada University

This article explores interculturality aspects of Biennale Jogja Equator #6 2021 Indonesia with Oceania. Interculturality has a significant role in criticizing Oceania's stigmas from Indonesia's perspective as 'undeveloped black people' living on islands with traditional artifacts and rituals. The analysis focuses on curatorial text and eight artworks from Oceanian artists that criticize the colonial legacy. There are two aims of this article: exploring interculturality aspects as solidarity vision between Global South countries and positioning the idea of Equator as a decolonial option. Interculturality can be defined as an effort to expose forms of domination, violence, exclusion, and colonial difference in knowledge reproduction and state relations. Interculturality is based on three transformations: destabilizing hegemonic Western rationality, recognizing collective rights, and embracing different ways of thinking. This article applies decolonizing methodologies in qualitative research. It is used to connect decoloniality discourse and the aspect of interculturality on the Biennale Jogja Equator #6.

Colonial Connections in the 21st Century: Indonesia, the Netherlands, Australia

Ms Jorien van Beukering, University of Queensland

This presentation explores transnationalism between Indonesia, The Netherlands, and Australia. Until the 1940s Indonesia was a Dutch colony, with sovereignty transferred officially in December 1949. Following the turbulent 1940s many Indisch Dutch migrated permanently from Indonesia to The Netherlands. Some continued on to other countries such as Australia, the United States or Canada. In this presentation I interrogate how Indonesia's connections with its former coloniser have evolved since the 1940s. What does transnationalism between the two states look like now? And how do children of Indisch Dutch who migrated to Australia view Indonesia today? I attempt to answer these questions using original research into the Indisch Dutch communities in Australia and The Netherlands, and point out that although Indisch Dutch views about Indonesia have evolved since 1949, the colonial past continues to inform the ways in which their children and grandchildren connect with Indonesia today.

After Biosovereignty: The Material Transfer Agreement as Technology of Relations

Professor Sonja Van Wichelen, University of Sydney

My paper examines how MTAs are enacted and implemented differently in the context of Indonesia as opposed to countries in the Global North. Against the conventionally understood forms of contract that commodify and commercialize materials and knowledge, the MTA in Indonesia can more aptly be understood as a legal technology, appropriated to translate a formerly kind of relational economy of the scientific gift to a market system of science. I argue that as a way of gaining leverage in the uneven space of the global bioeconomy, the MTA functions as a technology for "reverse appropriation," a reworking of its usage and meaning as a way of countering some of the global power inequalities experienced by developing countries. This "reverse appropriation", however, does not merely facilitate a form of biosovereignty; its operation is hybrid, and reveals a complex reconfiguration of scientific exchange in the global bioeconomy.

Parents' Role in Preventing and Managing Mental Health Problems Among Indonesia's Adolescents

Dr Amirah Ellyza Wahdi, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Based on the Indonesia – National Adolescent Mental Health Study (I-NAMHS), a collaboration between Universitas Gadjah Mada and the University of Queensland, one in three adolescents aged 10-17 years old in Indonesia suffer from mental health problems and one in twenty has been classified to have one or more mental disorders studied in I-NAMHS. This first national mental health survey of adolescents in Indonesia has shown that mental health problems and disorders are ubiquitous among adolescents. It also brings attention to the protective and risk factors influencing adolescents' mental health. Therefore, this session will discuss one of the most proximal factors affecting adolescents' mental health, parental role. This session will present the analysis of I-NAMHS data to assess parents' role in preventing and managing mental health problems and disorders in Indonesia. This session also will discuss recommendations that the stakeholders should consider to improve adolescent mental health status in Indonesia.

Female Leaders Creating Stepping Ladders: Strategic Agency in Indonesian Universities

Professor Atun Wardatun, Mr Abdul Wahid, Universitas Islam Negeri Mataram
Mr Nurjannah Nurjannah, Women's Studies of Brandeis University, USA

This paper aims to draw lessons and experiences of female leaders on what works to be nurtured and adapted accordingly. It examines pathways to female leaders' success stories to scale up women's confidence and public acceptance of their roles. Drawing on narratives of six female leaders in five Religious Affiliated Universities in Indonesia, it argues that those female leaders are exercising their agency strategically in facing the challenges while taking opportunities to the top position as University Rectors. Institutional forces and the collective solidarity have been significant support for them. They have provided 'stepping ladders' which illustrate their current further achievement to collaboratively establish a helping tool for them to climb up, but the tool is not yet sufficient to be a powerful carrier for other women to the same position. The findings of this research enrich the discussions and responses pertaining to the issues of female leadership.

The Transformation of Leadership, Networks & Economic Resources into Strategies for Change

Ms Indah Surya Wardhani, Universitas Gadjah Mada

This paper reflected the transformation of capitals owned by activists of civil society in 25 years by raising question: How the activists managed and transformed their capitals – e.g., leadership, financial capital, and network – into institutions and strategies for challenging undemocratic structure. This paper elaborated the transformation of the capitals through a cyclical phase, in which transforming leadership and network into financial at the beginning, and changed into strategies to accelerate movement at the next phase. Using the case of agrarian and anti-corruption sectors with conjunct to local, national, and transnational networks, this paper will show a number of patterns that is so-called 'old activism' aiming for democratic structure.

Gender Transformative Training to Address Gender Equity in North Aceh

Ms Wariyatun Wariyatun, Universitas Muhammadiyah Madiun
Associate Professor Nurul Kodriati, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

In North Aceh culture and religion shape gender relations. Gender transformative training was held in North Aceh in 2022 to assist the development of gender justice and democracy in the region by increasing participants' skills in providing services to victims of violence against women. Five men and ten women were selected for the training. The training drew on various methods while taking into account the valuable experiences of the participants to raise their voices in an equal manner. During the training, we observed power dynamics not only between participants, but between participants and the facilitator. Male participants tend to be more dominant during training implementation, even when their numbers are smaller, if the facilitator does not engage with them in a structured way. Second, whether or not they have experienced domestic violence, women who have received training tend to be more dominant than women who have not.

The Multicultural Dimension of Death: Indonesian and Polish Press Death Notices

Associate Professor Przemyslaw Wiatrowski, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan

The aim of the presentation is to give a multifaceted description of contemporary Indonesian and Polish press death notices, obtained with the use of research instruments of comparative genre studies, focused on the search for ranges of similarities and differences in the shaping of functionally equivalent genres of speech, anchored in different languages that support culturally divergent communication communities. The text corpus consists of 2,789 Indonesian press death notices excerpted from two dailies: Pikiran Rakyat and Kompas (2015–2018). The collection of Polish obituaries (2019–2020) includes 13,297 texts from two dailies: Gazeta Pomorska and Głos Wielkopolski. The basic research question concerns the range of cultural determinants of the parallel genres of speech chosen for the analysis. The comparative analysis of Indonesian and Polish press obituaries also has a practical dimension. The research results will be used in foreign language teaching (for teaching genological competence) and in translation studies.

Young Citizen and Social Assistance Program: The Effectiveness of Kartu Pra-Kerja

Dr Ario Wicaksono, Associate Professor Jefri Andika Pakpahan, Associate Professor Rizky Dwi Lestari, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Associate Professor Riyana Miranti, University of Canberra

The research investigates the effectiveness of Kartu Pra-Kerja (Pre-employment Card Program) as an employment benefit scheme through the lens of the young generation impacted by the pandemic. The research employed a mixed method with a quantitative-focused approach. The initial research findings that focus on the island of Java as the region with the largest beneficiaries suggest that 87.45% of beneficiaries have dependents, indicating the real presence of the 'sandwich generation' amongst the millennials. Women also dominate the beneficiaries (79.21%), indicating that they have to share the household economic burden in times of crisis. Beneficiaries also use the accompanying incentives for consumption and as a social safety net rather than as an employment benefit. Hence, the primary goals oriented towards improving skills still need further study. However, 85.79% of the respondents felt that their productivity had increased, and 84.64% felt more competitive in the job market after training in the program.

Democratic Foreign Policy Making in Jokowi's Indonesia: An Analytical Framework

Ms Dyah Widiastuti, Loughborough University

In the Foreign Policy Analysis study, democratic foreign policy receives less attention than it deserves. Once a topic that attracted scholars' interests, it now rarely dominates the conversation, despite the changing landscape of foreign policy-making due to globalisation and the proliferation of information assisted by the internet. This paper questions what democratic foreign policy means today and what suitable framework to analyse it in the context of young democratic countries. Inspired and informed by different works from foreign policy analysis, public policy and democratic studies, this paper proposes a framework of analysis that consists of three dimensions of democratic foreign policy making: participation, information and democratic responsiveness. Using the specific case of Jokowi's Indonesia, this paper argues that the framework offers scholars and policymakers a different, more inclusive lens for observing the foreign policy-making process.

Agricultural Sector Resilience to Natural Disasters in Southeast Asia

Ms Nadila Widjanarko, Dr Arini Utami, Dr Jamhari Jamhari, Universitas Gadjah Mada

South-eastern Asia (SEA) area experienced escalation various type of natural disasters event since 1991 to 2020, especially in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Vietnam. Similarly, these countries rely on agriculture sector to provide food. This study aims to 1) assess the factors in these countries' agriculture sector that affect its resilience towards natural disasters; and 2) examine the survival probability of the agricultural sector within 1991 to 2020. Using Cox regression, the results show that investment (15.21%), credit (0.09%), and labor (0.06) could increase agricultural sector resilience, while forest conversion (-0.001%) could decrease it. Investment could help to build agri-infrastructure and credit scheme helps farmers to purchase flood-tolerant crop. Increasing number in labor tend to increase in agricultural GDP, while forest conversion led to other natural disasters and soil organic-matter loss. Within Kaplan-Meier survival graph, Vietnam agricultural sector experience the highest probability to survive, followed by Indonesia and the Philippines.

The Role of Indonesian and Foreign Agencies in the Creation of Post-Independence Buildings

Mr Mohammad Nanda Widyarta, UNSW Sydney

Concrete was used to construct buildings commissioned by the Indonesian government during the Sukarno era. This paper focuses on the use of materials in constructing the sports venue for the Fourth Asian Games and Hotel Indonesia between 1959 and 1962. Existing studies demonstrate that the utilisation of modern materials reflects the political imagination prevalent during the Sukarno era: Indonesia with a singular identity, and equal to other nations. However, an examination of the supply of materials, expertise, and funding suggests another side of the edifices. During the early years of independence, Indonesia claimed to gravitate toward socialism. Nevertheless, the building projects represent another layer of Indonesian history during the Sukarno era. This paper demonstrates how a relationship involving Indonesian and foreign governments, entrepreneurs, and companies played an important role in realising the construction of the buildings linked to Sukarno's nation-building.

Deepening Australia's 'Indonesia literacy' through study abroad: ACICIS and the New Colombo Plan

Ms Elena Williams, Australian National University

In recent decades, Australia has witnessed a significant decline in Indonesian university language program enrollments, resulting in what has been described as a 'crisis' in Australia's 'Indonesia literacy'. Yet, at the same time, since 2014 Australia has enabled more than 70,000 students to study in the Indo-Pacific region through the federal government's 'New Colombo Plan' scholarship program, including 10,000 to Indonesia. Many of these students have returned to Australia to take up Indonesian language, or pursued Indonesia-focused careers. Drawing on PhD fieldwork with more than 85 Australian Consortium for 'In-Country' Indonesian Studies (ACICIS) alumni, this presentation examines students' own lived experiences of study abroad, how they have developed 'Indonesia literacy' and what that means to them, and how it is now enabling them to sustain deeper Australia-Indonesia relationships. Better understanding the impacts of study abroad can help to inform future policy discussions and mitigate Australia's ongoing 'Indonesia literacy crisis'.

Demography Dividend and Adolescent Health: Did We Miss the Opportunity?

Professor Siswanto Agus Wilopo, Universitas Gadjah Mada

The concept of "a demographic dividend" is attracting increased attention among policymakers seeking in seeking "a golden generation" in 2045 in Indonesia. During "the demographic dividend" period, as adolescents enter the working age, the country's dependency ratio-- that is, the ratio of the non-working age population to the working age population—will decline. With this "demographic dividend", the level of average income per capita should increase because of the more productive young generation. However, if a large cohort of adolescents ultimately cannot find employment and earn satisfactory income, the adolescent bulge will become "a demographic disaster", because they are likely to become sources of social and political instability. Thus, the conventional approach for dealing with the adolescent bulge is to make incoming healthy young people and job ready. This presentation will focus on the policy agenda by focusing on four key life transitions: adolescent health, learning, work, and family formation.

Being Artistic and Adaptive: Butuh Society in Creating Wayang Tourism Village

Ms Yayuk Windarti, Universitas Brawijaya

The establishment of the Wayang Tourism Village in Central Java represents a significant change in the traditional art of wayang. Wayang kulit, which was used as a medium for political propaganda during the Orde Baru era, must now adapt to market demands while maintaining its traditional artistic values. Furthermore, how does the tourism industry affect the development of wayang kulit in Butuh Village, Sidowarno? What are the roles of the Butuh Society in the creation of wayang kulit? To answer these questions, I conducted ethnographic research that included in-depth interviews, observation, and a review of the literature. The collected data will be analyzed using Arjo Klamer's concept of valorization, which describes the process of realizing economic, cultural, and artistic values in art creation. The Butuh society has also built a network to empower all facets of society and to produce wayang kulit as a cultural commodity.

Wielding the Shield of Tradition

Mr Egbert Wits, University of Newcastle

This paper stems from research grounded in a framework of collaborative ethnography that investigated the role of Javanese traditional arts within three selected rural communities in Magelang, Indonesia. I argue that the prevalence and cultural resonance of traditional arts practices within rural Javanese society and politics, gives those able to wield the shield of tradition, understood as the skilful production and recreation of a tradition's performances and related rituals, additional freedom. A freedom obtained by cleverly stepping into zones of delegated power created by tradition. Through exploring a variety of events the paper sheds light on how, and to what ends, the shield of tradition was wielded by traditional art communities and practitioners. Illustrating how in pandemic times of restraint and restriction it afforded certain villages, namely those with strong traditional arts communities, the opportunity to gather and perform, whilst this was unattainable for other villages.

Indonesian Dreams in Contemporary Children's Literature

Dr Nur Wulan, Airlangga University

The 'Indonesian dream' is a notion that has not been known widely in Indonesia. Unlike the American dream, there is no clearly formulated construct of Indonesian dream that reflects an Ideal vision of Indonesia as a socio-cultural entity. Despite the absence of definable Indonesian dream, children's literature is an ideal site to identify the concept in implicit and indirect ways. This is due to the fact that the genre is usually associated with its pedagogical mission. Therefore, what constitutes an ideal vision of Indonesia can be found in its children's literature. This research attempts to identify the notion of Indonesian dream in contemporary Indonesian children's literature, as well as the ways related parties, such as schools, writers, and government representatives, attempt to disseminate the notion. The data collected will be taken from books published under the government's initiative called Gerakan Literasi Sekolah (School Literacy movement).

Indonesian Leadership in ASEAN? The New Dynamics of Indonesia's 2023 ASEAN Chairmanship

Mr Menghu Xia, UNSW Canberra

Indonesia's leading role in ASEAN has been discussed by scholars such as Emmers (2014) and Dannhauer (2022). Emmers argued that Indonesia has exercised an incomplete and sectorial form of leadership while Dannhauer argued that Indonesia internal economic and development interests contributed to its leading role in ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific creation. However, these perspectives have not adequately explained what regional organization leadership signifies in ASEAN. This paper addresses the dilemma of Indonesian leadership in ASEAN, paying special attention to the case of Myanmar crisis and Indonesian President Jokowi's statement on ASEAN. Specifically, the paper will review the organization's only "constitutional" document - the ASEAN Charter - to reveal the previously misunderstood connections between Indonesia's leadership and ASEAN.

"Witness the Strength of Street Knowledge": Hip Hop Identity & Politics on YouTube

Dr William Anthony Yanko, Independent

Despite some popular beliefs, Indonesian hip hop is a disjointed and politically-fuelled battlefield. Hosted on Youtube in 2018 and 2022, rappers who considered themselves the biggest and baddest among their peers battled on the stages of "Rhyme Pays Battle Rap League" and "Beef Rap Battle". They fought for the right to call themselves the best Indonesian MC. Following the digital ethnography principles, this research seeks to analyse and document how identity politics are formed, contested and established within these spaces. I argue that the interpretation of street knowledge has changed, following its relocation from a shady street corner of Tanjung Prior, North Jakarta, to a Youtube-streamed well-lit stage in Kuningan, South Jakarta.

The Battle of Imagination: Visual Arts as a Negotiating Tool in Cikapundung River, Bandung

Mr Aulia Ibrahim Yeru, University of New South Wales

This presentation explores the impact of the shift of political climate in the Reformasi era to the reciprocal relationship between artistic practices and the advancement of the Cikapundung River, Bandung. The presentation will introduce the hydrogeological features of the river and how its hydrosocial components have begun to shift since the Reformasi era. Then, this presentation will show that since 1998, Bandung has undergone surgery for its city image as a "creative city". In effect, the Cikapundung River must face the demand for beautification. Such demand put the municipal government, artists, activists, and the inhabitants of the Cikapundung riverbank to fight each other. Each actor has put out their imaginaries of the river in different forms and expressions. This presentation concludes that since Reformasi, the imaginations, in the form of visual arts, have been actively used as an active negotiation tool of contestation between interested parties in the Cikapundung river.

Evolutionary Adaptation in House Types: Construction Rules of Batak Toba Traditional Houses

Mr Jonathan Hans Yoas, The University of Sydney

This study simulates and evaluates the construction phases of traditional houses of the Batak Toba in North Sumatra, Indonesia, using a shape grammar approach for digital conservation. With diminishing traditional houses, mainly due to a shortage of material and able craftsmanship, preservation of knowledge in the form of digital heritage offers an alternative medium. Modelling and pattern parsing enable the identification of elements and the tracking of construction processes as shape rules. The models exhibit variations of traditional house construction when represented in diagrams of sequential development stages. Emerging construction patterns reveal the house's subtle evolution as they adapt to contemporary contexts. These variations and forms of adaptations are later identified as house types. Concluding rules contribute to the study and preservation of heritage and the framework for possible regeneration and future development of the house type.

Empowerment of Indonesian Migrant Workers Through Vocational Education and Community-Based Learning

Dr Paulus Rudolf Yuniarto, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

Indonesian migrant workers mostly labelled as an uneducated sojourn, less skill and stock of knowledge to adapt with working/living conditions and on how to prepare for their future career. Based on observation on migrant workers vocational training programs and community-based learning activities in Taiwan, these programs play role: to assist the migrant workers, improve migrants' skill and develop self-capacity building; to facilitate knowledge transfer and offer guidelines on productive remittance management to migrant workers; and to introduce and develop intercultural communication with locals. However, various constraints, range from the large number of migrants, self-awareness absences, no material support, under qualification teacher, limited business skill training, and limited networking are challenges need to be addressed. The program are old fashioned and exclusive (segmented, only for active and bright worker). In the future development, support on community-based education/training programs to fit with migrants' needs and more inclusive is important.

Approaching School Discipline Through Feminine-Oriented Leadership: A Case Study

Ms Difa Mahya Zahara, Indonesian International Islamic University

The importance of female leaders' identities in education has been extensively explored. This study builds on these studies by investigating the experience of a female school director, Elvira (pseudonym), who is the only female leader in an Indonesian Islamic school. Viewed via gender identity and leadership style, the case of Elvira reveals how gender plays a role in constructing leadership identity. The finding shows that Elvira showcases a tendency towards a feminine style of 'doing leadership' explained by key life experiences (i. g. economy, education, marriage, work, and religion). These reflect an essentialist view of gender. Despite its limitations, an essentialist view of gender offers a space for women's leadership in a challenging context where the school is dominated by students of lower economic backgrounds. Elvira's case reveals a socioemotional and equity-based approach to dealing with school discipline. This finding suggests the implications of feminine leadership for equity.

Urban Security Assemblages in Post-Reformasi Jakarta

Mr Moh Zaki Arrobi, Utrecht University

In this presentation, I seek to understand how urban residents navigate and negotiate the fragmented and pluralized security landscape in post-reformasi Jakarta. More specifically, I wish to unpack the legitimacy and authority of a wide range of non-state security actors that flourish and thrive in the urban neighborhood of Jakarta. The presentation will critically discuss the dynamic relationship between non-state security actors —such as preman, ormas, and the neighborhood association— with the state and local community. In this discussion, I will explore how these non-state actors collaborate and contest each other in securing legitimacy from the local community and the state. I am particularly interested in interrogating how these non-state actors have played different roles in the negotiation of boundaries —state and non-state, religious and secular, formal and informal, legal and illegal, moral and immoral, insider and outsider— and how they establish (dis)order and (in)security in the contemporary urban Jakarta.

Becoming the Wife of a Terrorist Convict: Economical and Life Struggles

Ms Zakiyah, Ms Umi Muzayanah, Ms Nur Laili Noviani, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

This paper investigates the daily lives of the wives of terrorist convicts. This article was written based on field research in Indonesia. The findings of this study show that there are both wives who did not understand that their husbands are involved in terrorism, and wives who understood their husband's activities as a terrorist. Moreover, there are wives who did not know that she was married to a terrorist who was serving a life sentence. In their daily lives, all these wives are struggling to earn a livelihood, as they become single-income resources for their families. In addition, they have faced stereotyping from surrounding communities, given that they are labeled as "terrorist families." I conclude with some insights on this ethnographic data based on a feminist perspective.