



Australian  
National  
University

Indonesia  
Institute

# ANU Indonesia Institute

## Postgraduate workshop 2024

Program booklet

11-12 September

ANU Indonesia Institute

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# General information

## Location

JG Crawford Building #132

1 Lennox Crossing

Acton ACT 2601



## Getting around

How to find your way around ANU Campus

### **Public transport**

Bus 53 has a direct stop just in front of JG Crawford Building, bus stop #4631 (to Crawford, Constables Cottage Lennox Crossing) and #4630 (from Crawford, Old Canberra Lennox Crossing). You can take the bus from City Interchange Platform 8. You will need to purchase a MyWay card, which you can do in Supa24, just behind City Interchange Platform 8.

### **Taxi**

ACT Cabs is the local taxi service in Canberra. To book a taxi, call (02) 6280 0077.

Alternatively, you can use ride-hailing services to reach our campus.

### **On foot**

It will take approximately 20 minutes to walk from the city centre (Civic) to JG Crawford Building.

## Dining options

Below are some popular dining options close to campus

- Rasa Rosa (5-9pm) – Indonesian. Sydney Building, Verity Lane, 50 Northbourne Avenue.
- Pappa Rich (opens daily until 9pm) – Malaysian, halal. Bunda Street.
- Asian Street Food (opens daily until 9pm) – Malaysian. EY Canberra, Building 4/121 Marcus Clarke.
- Char-Char (opens until 8pm) – Thai, halal. Kambri precinct, The Australian National University.
- Urban by Asian Tiger (opens until 6pm) – Chinese. Kambri precinct. The Australian National University
- Nandos (opens until 9pm) – chicken, halal. Bunda Street.
- Kebaba (opens until 8pm) – Turkish, halal. Kambri precinct, The Australian National University.
- B-One (opens until 12.30am) – Korean. 16 West Row.

# Program

Day 1. Wednesday 11 September,

All sessions: Barton Theatre, JG Crawford building

| TIME    | PROGRAM   |
|---------|---|
| 8.30am  | Arrival and registration  |
| 9am     | <b>Welcome and introduction</b><br>Elly Kent  |
| 9.15am  | <b>Session 1. Expert panel – presentations as networking</b><br>Eve Warburton (ANU)   |
| 9.45am  | <i>Coffee break</i>   |
| 10.00am | <b>Session 1. Student panel – Geography and Environment</b><br>Maria Yuliana Dumin, University of Melbourne<br>Zaura Fadhliani, University of Adelaide<br>Arifah Hidayati, The Australian National University<br>Putri Ratna, The Australian National University<br><b>Discussant: Rini Astuti</b> (ANU)  |
| 11.15am | <b>Session 2. Student panel – Gender and sexuality</b><br>Dyah Ayu Kartika, The Australian National University<br>Ferry Fauzi Hermawan, Monash University<br>Tamara Megaw, University of Sydney<br><b>Discussant: Kathryn Robinson</b> (ANU)  |
| 12.30pm | <i>Lunch</i>  |
| 1.15pm  | <b>Session 3. Student panel – Economics and Governance</b><br>Arrizal Anugerah Jaknanihan, The Australian National University<br>Pipin Prasetyono, University of Queensland<br>Maidina Rahmawati, UNSW<br>Arya Swarnata, The Australian National University<br><b>Discussant: Hal Hill</b> (ANU)  |
| 2.30pm  | <b>Session 4. Expert panel – preparing for post-Postgraduate life</b><br>Trissia Wijaya, Ritsumeikan University<br>Marcus Mietzner, The Australian National University  |
| 3.45pm  | <i>Afternoon tea</i>  |
| 4.00pm  | <b>Session 5. Student panel – Politics and International Relations</b><br>Alfin Febrian Basundoro, The Australian National University<br>Indra Surya Ramadhan, The Australian National University<br>Thais Simoes Doria, Warwick University/Monash University<br>Gita Putri Damayana, The Australian National University<br><b>Discussant: Rizal Sukma</b> , (CSIS) |
| 5.15pm  | <b>END OF DAY 1</b>   |
| 5.30pm  | <b>Drinks and nibbles at Badger &amp; co.</b>   |

## Day 2. Thursday 12 September

All sessions: Canberra/Springbank Room

| TIME    | PROGRAM  |
|---------|--|
| 8.30am  | Arrival  |
| 9.00am  | <b>Session 6. Student panel - Access and inclusivity in Indonesia</b><br>Anis Wahyu Intan Maris, University of Western Australia<br>Olifa Asmara, University of Queensland<br>Lisma Fuaida, University of Western Sydney<br>Nur Cahyadi, The Australian National University<br><br><b>Discussant: Terry Hull</b> (ANU) |
| 10.15am | Morning tea  |
| 10.30am | <b>Session 7. Expert panel – Collaboration and Co-authoring</b><br>Edward Aspinall, The Australian National University<br>Jarrah Sastrawan, The Australian National University<br><b>Chair: Elly Kent</b> (ANU)  |
| 11.30am | <b>Session 8. Student Panel – Intercultural practice: language and cultural texts</b><br>Joshua Robinson, The Australian National University<br>David Rawson, University of Tasmania<br>Zulia Karini, University of Western Australia<br><b>Discussant: Amrih Widodo</b> (ANU)   |
| 12.25pm | Lunch  |
| 1.10pm  | <b>Session 9. Student panel – Religion</b><br>Mohammad Hasan Basri, Western Sydney University<br>Ferdi Arifin, UNSW Canberra<br>Rani Putri, The Australian National University<br><b>Discussant: Eva Nisa</b> (ANU)  |
| 2.25pm  | <b>Session 10. Student panel – Media and Journalism</b><br>Andreas Ryan Sanjaya, Queensland University of Technology<br>Muhammad Beni Saputra, The Australian National University<br>Ismail Fahmi, Monash University<br><b>Discussant: Marcus Mietzner</b> (ANU)   |
| 3.20pm  | Afternoon tea  |
| 3.35pm  | <b>Session 11. Student Panel – Movements and communities in Indonesian art</b><br>Ina Ratriyana, Monash University<br>Ardhana Riswarie, The Australian National University<br><b>Discussant: Elly Kent</b> (ANU)   |
| 4.15pm  | <b>Session 12. Indonesian Network of Doctoral and Early-career Researcher in Australia (INDERA) Launch</b>   |
| 4.45pm  | <b>Session 13. Reflections and feedback</b>  |
| 5.15pm  | END OF PROGRAM   |

# Panels and abstracts

## Geography and Environment

### **“Others may leave the house, but we choose to stay”: Socioeconomic Factors on the Disaster Response of Seroja Cyclone Survivors in Kupang, Indonesia**

Maria Yuliana Dumin

University of Melbourne

Cyclone is not unfamiliar in Indonesia. It happened several times and is predicted to happen again. Unlike geological and other hydrometeorological hazards, disaster response to cyclones is rarely noticed in disaster management in Indonesia. Simultaneously, the prevailing disaster management in Indonesia focuses on developing the community's capacity to prepare and cope with disaster through increasing communities' participation in disaster policy, and increasing communities' awareness and knowledge about hazards in the form of formal and informal disaster education and training (e.g., school curriculum and CBDM). However, this approach has not reached the root cause of the disaster, which is vulnerability. Disaster vulnerability is shaped by social, economic, and political dimensions that force people to live in places and circumstances that increase their exposure to the potential threat of hazards. This research emphasizes the vulnerability factor in disaster response in the context of cyclone hazards. The primary data was collected through interviews with Seroja cyclone survivors in Kupang, NTT, Indonesia, and a thematic analysis method was employed to analyze the data. The finding indicated that although participants' awareness and knowledge about cyclone increase after Seroja cyclone, social and economic class associated with them dominantly shaped their disaster response planning for later disasters.

### **Optimising land-use reallocation at alternative farm scales: a case study of Indonesia's self-sufficiency program**

Zaura Fadhliani

University of Adelaide

Ensuring food supply is crucial for national security and policies may be enacted to drive land-use changes through public/private investments to enhance agricultural capacity. However, reallocating limited resources like land can inadvertently lead to national, sectoral, and local welfare impacts including inefficiency and inequality. The reallocation of land resources can be assessed using optimization models that test possible reallocation options. This is essential where any reallocation assessment concerning food self-sufficiency across different farm scales involves smallholder farmers vulnerable to future inefficient/inequitable change. However, such applications are limited in the literature. This research aims to show how applying an optimization model, and conducting segregated analyses of various farm scales, can determine whether Indonesia has sufficient land resources to achieve the desired sugar production capacity and self-sufficiency status. Additionally, it aims to analyse any potential positive and negative welfare impacts of the program. The land allocation optimization model indicates that it is possible to acquire the necessary area for sugar production to achieve national self-sufficiency. However, the inefficient/inequitable costs of reallocating land for sugarcane cultivation are substantial, with a particularly significant welfare impact on small farmers. The financial burden of sugar production is lower when both small and large producers are involved in producing sugar compared to when only small farms are involved, but higher than when just large farms are involved. This suggests a potential welfare reduction in the sector. However, it successfully fulfills the government's objective of achieving economic equality.

### **Stakeholder perspectives in sustaining post-project peatland restoration outcomes: a case study in Jambi province, Indonesia**

Arifah Hidayati

## The Australian National University

The peatland ecosystem is crucial for Indonesia's climate goals but faces significant degradation risks. Peatlands are threatened by anthropogenic activities that dry out the ecosystem, making it highly susceptible to wildfires, particularly during dry years influenced by the El Niño cycle, such as in 2015 and 2019. Although the president formed the National Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) as the primary institution for national peatland restoration, the restoration of peatland in Indonesia involves collaboration with various types of stakeholders at different levels of interest. There is a significant gap in the academic literature regarding stakeholder perspectives on ensuring sustained outcomes after the restoration project ends. This thesis research project focuses on the donor-funded "Restoration of Burnt Peatland" project in Londerang Peat Protected Forest in Jambi, one of the seven provinces prioritised for peat ecosystem restoration by BRGM. Fieldwork was conducted in June – July 2024, and data collection was done through semi-structured individual interviews with participants selected through purposive sampling. Field and participant observation was also undertaken to gain firsthand insights by observing the project's implementation and the dynamic interactions among stakeholders on the ground. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the data. This research investigates the stakeholders' perspectives on the project, particularly their expectations and goals after its completion, challenges and opportunities observed on the ground, and the factors necessary to achieve those goals beyond the initial funding period.

### **Unveiling earthquake and tsunami risks in Java-Bali, Indonesia**

Putri Ratna

The Australian National University

Historical records indicate that destructive earthquakes and tsunamis occurred in Java-Bali, Indonesia, during the 17th century, with other significant events happening in 1994 and 2006. This study aims to evaluate the risk of similar seismic events occurring in the future. We use geodetic measurements and computational modeling to measure crustal deformation and identify areas in the subduction zone that accumulate significant energy, potentially leading to future seismic events. Our preliminary results include GPS velocities that show the Java region moves in the same direction as the convergence between the Australian Plate and the Sunda Block. The GPS data also reveal a pattern illustrating the ongoing postseismic deformation following the 2006 Mw 7.7 Java Tsunami earthquake. By correcting for postseismic deformation in GPS velocities, we obtain interseismic velocities that reflect tectonic block motion and crustal fault deformation. These corrected velocities will be used to determine the distribution of locked sections of the tectonic plates where stress is building up, which can lead to significant seismic activity when released. This understanding is expected to improve disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies for the safety and resilience of the large coastal population in Java.

## Gender and sexuality

### **Anti-gender Mobilisation in Indonesia and its Implications for Democracy**

Dyah Ayu Kartika

The Australian National University

The fight for gender equality in Indonesia achieved substantial gains after the country's democratization in 1998. However, such gains have prompted a backlash from conservative movements, and in particular from Islamist groups. Recently, women-led alliances of conservative Islamist groups are at the forefront of opposition to feminist-inspired legal change. The backlash against gender activism is not isolated to Indonesia. Scholars argue 'anti-gender movements' have been growing as part of a broader rise in right-wing populism and democratic backsliding around the globe.

Against this backdrop, my doctoral research project asks: What explains the recent rise in women-led anti-gender activism in Indonesia, and what has been its impact on women's rights in the country? How similar and how different is this form of anti-gender activism to what analysts observe in other parts of the world, and in particular in Muslim-majority countries? To answer these questions, the project will use counter-movement theory as the overarching analytical framework, emphasising the dynamic interplay between social movements, counter-



movements, and the state. In doing so, this project will offer the first systematic investigation into the growing visibility of anti-gender movements in Indonesia, with a view to reflecting on how such movements are impacted by broader problems of democratic regression.

### **Investigating the Experience of Indonesia Queer Community in health apps**

Ferry Fauzi Hermawan

Monash University

This project will discuss the experience of the Indonesian queer community when accessing healthcare services through digital platforms. This project presents an interesting case regarding digital media research: while non-normative sexualities and gender minorities are not criminalised by national law (Andajani et al., 2015), LGBTQ+ people in Indonesia experience discrimination both online and offline context (Boellstorff, 2020). In terms of offline healthcare settings, some studies (e.g. Fauk et al., 2017; Oetomo & Suvianita, 2013) have shown that the Indonesian queer community face discrimination. Consequently, some LGBTQ+ people utilise digital health platforms to get various health resources. To capture the experience of the Indonesian LGBTQ+ community in digital healthcare, this project collected data through the media go-along method (Jorgensen, 2016) with 21 participants who identified as queer in three cities in Indonesia. The preliminary findings show that to avoid stigma and discrimination, many participants utilised the technical and socioeconomic dimensions of Indonesian health apps. For example, previously, many participants relied on community and local information to get health resources; today, some participants use network recommendations such as metric popularity and geolocation to find practitioners and clinics. In addition, the affordance of anonymity and delay provided by the platform help queer people to navigate stigma and discrimination when accessing online healthcare services.

### **Social inclusion of refugees with diverse gender and sexuality in Indonesia**

Tamara Megaw

University of Sydney

This presentation considers whether the refugee governance system and humanitarian programs in Indonesia accommodate people with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (SOGIE). The research contributes to an area of migration research which has been under-researched, on structural processes shaping the lives of sexual and gender minorities as they seek asylum in transit countries in the Global South. An intersectional feminist lens is applied to analysing governance frameworks and protection mechanisms, to highlight multiple forms of injustice through understanding the intersection of refugee-ness with sexuality, gender and other axes of differentiation. Empirical findings on social inclusion are based on Focus Group Discussions and interviews with humanitarian organisations, service providers and refugee-led organisations. The research shows that refugees with diverse SOGIE face discrimination and threats linked to the social stigma towards the LGBTIQ+ community combined with xenophobic attitudes in Indonesia. These challenges are amplified by the weak national refugee governance framework and lack of enforcement of anti-discrimination laws. Findings have been synthesised into a system map illustrating key enablers and barriers of social inclusion to provide insights on potential levers of change, revealing what more can be done to prioritise the agency, safety and dignity of refugees with diverse SOGIE.

## **Economics and Governance**

### **Trade as a strategic instrument: geoeconomic imperative behind Indonesia's pursuit of free trade agreements during Joko Widodo's administration**

Arrizal Anugerah Jaknanihan

The Australian National University

Geopolitical competition has transformed the global economy in recent years, with economic ties being securitized and trade patterns increasingly divided between geopolitical blocs. While literature on geoeconomics have focused on the great powers' roles in driving this transformation, the existing studies overlook how middle-power countries employ economic statecraft to navigate this geoeconomic trend. This research analyzes how geoeconomic imperatives have driven Indonesia's pursuit of free trade agreements (FTAs) throughout President Joko Widodo's administration (2014-2024). This research argues that the role of FTAs has become increasingly strategic in signaling Jakarta's intention to balance its relations with competing partners. As trade ties become increasingly associated with geopolitical alignment, Indonesia has utilized FTAs to expand its room for hedging and to mitigate the risks posed by geopolitical competition. Beyond economic pragmatism, Indonesia's pursuit of FTAs serves the strategic objective of signaling its commitment to neutrality amid the escalating U.S.-China competition, reducing the risks associated with overdependence on trading partners, and maintaining strategic competitiveness in critical sectors. This research contributes to the study of geoeconomics by highlighting how Indonesia, as a middle power, despite lacking significant economic power, is able to employ economic statecraft in an increasingly fragmented global economy.

## **A thematic analysis of Indonesian informal workers' perceptions of the Matching Defined Contribution (MDC) pension program**

Pipin Prasetyono

University of Queensland

Countries worldwide are grappling with a significant demographic shift towards an aging population. In response to this challenge, governments have been bolstering their pension systems to ensure they are prepared for the increasing number of older adults while also expanding coverage. A key focus of these efforts is extending pension coverage to informal sector workers. It is because the widespread informality in the labour market is usually associated with low pension system coverage. Indonesia, a developing country with a substantial informal workforce, has long struggled to expand the coverage of its pension system. The pressure from an aging population has prompted the Indonesian government to advance to the agenda-setting stage of the public policy process, committing to develop a public pension program specifically for informal sector workers. This program, known as the Matching Defined Contributions (MDC), is an ex-ante intervention that provides subsidies to match participants' contributions, thereby encouraging participation. By framing the MDC as a social innovation, this study aims to understand the intention to adopt the MDC from the perspectives of informal workers. To this end, interviews with 48 informal workers across various Indonesian regions were conducted to explore their intentions and the factors influencing their decision to adopt the MDC.

## **Problems in the application of restorative justice in drug use offences in Indonesia**

Maidina Rahmawati

University of New South Wales

Since 1970s, restorative justice has been introduced into the criminal justice system. However, it originated and developed in the Global North. Little consideration has been given to how it is applied in the Global South. One example is in Indonesia. In January 2020 the government enacted national development plan for 2020-2024 that included restorative justice as a strategy to overcome prisons overcrowding. A fundamental misconception in Indonesia reduces restorative justice to an out-of-court settlement mechanism result in a case dismissal decision. The National Police enacted internal regulation Number 8/2021 on restorative justice, that is also applied for drug use offences as the most common crimes. It allows police to issue a rehabilitation order in exchange of a case dismissal within the six days of arrest period. In practice, it preserves the prolonged problem of police violence, extortion and transactional practice of rehabilitation for drug users during the investigation process which is absent from judicial oversight. This Indonesian case adds to the literature that restorative justice is prone to be corrupted and co-opted by the state power, which results in the abusive institutionalisation of restorative justice. In this case, it perpetuates the criminalisation of drug use and corrupt practice of rehabilitation.

## **Mineral booms and social conflict: evidence from Indonesia**

Arya Swarnata  
The Australian National University

Resource booms are key drivers of economic activity for resource-dependent countries, and the role of this resource in social outcomes is widely debated. I exploit the district's exposure to global mineral prices to examine the effect of mineral price shock on conflict in Indonesia. The preliminary finding indicates that the price shock of lootable minerals increases conflict related to resources. On the other hand, there is no robust evidence that the price of the shock non-lootable mineral increases conflict. The finding provides a baseline for further analysis on examining the mechanism of how price shock on lootable minerals increases conflicts.

## Politics and International Relations

### **Coming out of one's shell: comparing hedging strategies in President Joko Widodo's first and second administration**

Alfin Febrian Basundoro  
The Australian National University

The increasingly volatile Indo-Pacific geopolitical dynamics have driven middle powers to respond more robustly in managing their position. A similar trend occurred in Indonesia, between the two presidencies of Joko Widodo (Jokowi). Both of his administration employed hedging by taking a middle position between two great powers to avoid choosing one side over another—as its cornerstone strategy. However, using Kuik Cheng Chwee's hedging measurement which measures state's alignment tendency, this research argues that Indonesia under his first term employed “light hedging”, as it significantly aligned with China, particularly in economic relationship, while did not enhance its relationship with the US and the West. Indonesia shifted its strategic approach during his second term, in which Indonesia employed “heavy hedging” towards China and the United States. While Indonesia maintains robust economic engagement with China, especially under the Belt and Road Initiatives, Indonesia also proactively strengthens its relations with the US and the West, including stronger defense cooperation and increasing their relationship level into comprehensive strategic partnership. Some domestic and international determinants led this shift. Unlike his first administration, which was politically weaker due to lesser support in parliament and an emphasis on domestic economic agenda, such as infrastructural development which requires massive foreign investment, Jokowi's second administration enjoyed stronger parliamentary support and involved more internationally oriented ministers. Also, during his second administration, the increasingly threatening Indo-Pacific dynamics, especially Chinese aggressivity in the South China Sea, compelled Jakarta to adopt a more prominent strategic approach, leading to a more robust hedging strategy.

### **Voter support for undemocratic candidates in the 2024 Indonesian presidential elections**

Indra Surya Ramadhan  
The Australian National University

In the 2024 Indonesian Presidential Election, Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka—son of incumbent President Joko Widodo—secured a landslide victory, raising concerns about the growing trend of voter support for undemocratic candidates. This thesis investigates why Indonesian voters largely supported candidates with undemocratic tendencies by defining undemocratic behavior and analyzing voter behavior using observational data from a national survey conducted by Saiful Mujani Research and Consulting (SMRC). The findings suggest that most voters were unaware of Prabowo-Gibran's undemocratic behavior. However, despite being aware of Prabowo-Gibran's undemocratic behavior, voters prioritized the continuity (keberlanjutan) of the incumbent administration's performance over democratic principles. Interestingly, demographic factors such as age and education level indicate that younger and less educated voters were less sensitive to the undemocratic nature of these candidates and largely supported them. This thesis argues that voter support for undemocratic candidates

signals the appeal of electoral autocracy for voters who are committed to the democratic election process but are willing to trade liberal democratic principles for the perceived economic stability and continuity provided by the incumbent administration. Further experimental study is needed to identify which values are most significant in the trade-off against democratic principles.

## **Bebas dan aktif in Indonesia's tradition: dictionary-based and qualitative content analysis of Indonesia's foreign policy discourses**

Thais Simoes Doria

Warwick University/Monash University

This presentation explores the application of the bebas-aktif principle in Indonesia's foreign policy discourses from 1998 to 2023. Through a detailed analysis of speeches by past presidents and foreign ministers, the study employs a mixed-method approach that combines dictionary-based analysis and qualitative content analysis. This methodology uncovers the contexts and nuances in which the bebas-aktif concept has been employed by various leaders over the two decades. As a crucial component of my thesis, this research seeks to understand how different secondary powers in the Global South perceive their positions within global hierarchies and the discourses they develop to articulate these positions. Specifically, the focus on bebas-aktif provides a lens through which to examine Indonesia's diplomatic strategies and how it has evolved through time. The findings aim to test the salience of the bebas-aktif principle in shaping Indonesia's foreign policy. By doing so, the study not only sheds light on the nation's diplomatic history but also offers insights into broader trends in how Global South secondary powers navigate their roles on the global stage, positioning themselves amidst complex international dynamics.

## **Who lives to tell our story: how civil society shape the Indonesia's legislative process in Jokowi's administration**

Gita Putri Damayana

The Australian National University

The legislative process in Indonesia, and its resultant outcomes, often leads to superficial reforms or reforms that are not fully implemented (or implementable). Many scholars of political reform in Indonesia, both local and international, have focused on institution building for legislative actors – the processes and pathways for creating a functioning Parliament after democratization in 1998. The problem that receives much less attention is the quality of the legislative outputs themselves – who creates them and how, and whether they conform to global standards of legislative quality. The dynamics between actors shaping legislation and its implementation are also frequently overlooked. This study aims to identify the knowledge gap between international definitions of high-quality legislation and its practice in Indonesia, exploring the effects and implications of these views held by the country's regulatory actors.

This study examines Indonesia's legislative process since the fall of Suharto's dictatorship in 1998. It explores who and what influences this process as the country aims to become an advanced economy by 2045. Utilizing a regulatory theory framework, the study identifies factors in the regulatory process through three case studies: the Omnibus Law of Job Creation, the Data Protection Law, and the Disability Law. These case studies were selected due to the interest, variety and involvement level of the regulatory actors throughout the process.

It looks at their various roles though indicators of legislative quality and stages in the legislative process that are constitute international benchmarks, such as evidence-based legislation, cost benefit analysis and post legislative scrutiny.

## **Access and inclusivity in Indonesia**

### **Job crafting among employees with disabilities in Indonesia: challenges and strategies**

Anis Wahyu Intan Maris

University of Western Australia

Having attractive, challenging, and intrinsically motivating jobs is critical for every employee, including employees with disabilities. If employees with disabilities have opportunities to utilise their potential and access to a meaningful and good quality job, they can be great contributors to the organisation. However, although there are many people with disabilities employed, research suggests that many of them are underemployed and have poor-quality job or lack of job meaningfulness. Since employees with disabilities experience multiple obstacles in the workplace, have more challenging job demands, and lack personal resources, they need to adjust and manage their work tasks and relationships. Using job crafting theory, this research examines how and why employees with disabilities self-initiate and proactively modify and align their jobs with their specific needs and preference to improve the quality and meaningfulness of their jobs. This research will contribute to the literature on job crafting and disabilities by exploring challenges and strategies of job crafting among employees with disabilities in Indonesia. In addition, employees with disabilities also need extra support from employer and various stakeholder due to their limited resources. This study examines the role of perceived organisational support in influencing job-crafting behaviours and outcomes. Practically, this study will provide recommendations for employers to implement better support for job crafting of employees with disabilities.

### **Parent and child self regulation mediated by parenting practice in Indonesia**

Olifa Asmara

University of Queensland

Self-regulation is a crucial skill set that impacts development throughout one's life. However, most studies in this field have been conducted in WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, Democratic) nations, leaving a gap in our understanding of how these skills evolve and are nurtured in non-Western settings, especially within Eastern cultures. Drawing from Social Cognitive Theory, this study investigates the relationship between parent and child self-regulation and their interaction with parenting practices in Indonesia. Using a cross-sectional design, the research collected survey data from 396 Indonesian parents (77.3% mothers; mean age = 36.1 years) of children aged 3-12 years. Structural Equation Modelling indicated a positive correlation between parent self-regulation and child self-regulation, with parenting practices serving as a partial mediator. Significant links were identified between parenting practices, such as the parent-child relationship and coercive parenting, and child self-regulation. The results are interpreted using a sociocultural perspective, highlighting the importance of fostering self-regulation skills in children to positively influence their developmental trajectory.

### **The life narratives of students with intellectual disabilities engaging in universities: pre-university and university life experiences**

Lisma Fuaida

University of Western Sydney

Persons with intellectual disabilities are still underrepresented in Indonesian higher education settings. Perceptions that they are incompatible with university and higher education settings still exist. This paper will describe students with Intellectual disabilities' experiences participating and engaging in inclusive universities di Indonesia. This paper will examine a research question: How do students with ID describe their experiences 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 technique enables the generation of rich qualitative data to provide rigour, nuance, and contextual insights. Discussions have been conducted to gain the stories of eight students with intellectual disabilities from three Indonesian inclusive universities with disability unit services supporting students with intellectual disabilities. Their parents and the University supporting staff were also interviewed to enrich the stories. They have been selected through the purposeful sampling method and given their consent.

## **Trajectories and Determinants of Functional Limitations in Indonesian Adults Over 50: A 21-Year Longitudinal Study**

Nur Cahyadi

The Australian National University

The world's population is ageing, the low and middle-income countries are no exception. As the population ages, the prevalence of age-related health issues, such as functional limitations, increases. Understanding the progression of functional limitations in older persons is critical in an ageing society, particularly for public health planning and intervention. This research investigates the trajectories of functional limitations among the Indonesian population aged 50 and above. Using longitudinal data from five waves of the 1993–2014 Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS), probability trajectory analysis using Group-Based Trajectory Modelling (GBTM) was employed to investigate distinct patterns of functional limitations development over age. GBTM effectively captures four distinct functional trajectories among Indonesian older adults: early onset (36.3%), mid onset (41.8%), late-onset (8.5%), and gradual increase (13.4%). Further, results of the multinomial logistic analysis reveal that the development of unfavourable functional limitations at a later age, such as early- and mid-onset, is associated with a younger birth cohort, lower socioeconomic status, non-agricultural occupation, co-residence with children, and health factors, including low self-rated health, obesity, and chronic diseases. This work highlights the significance of using longitudinal data and trajectory analysis to uncover underlying patterns of functional limitation development in older populations. This information can be used to develop targeted public health policies and interventions, in particular, in the prevention of undesired functional trajectories.

## **Intercultural practice: language and cultural texts**

### **Developing a framework for intercultural composition with applications to film, television, and video game scoring**

Joshua Robinson

The Australian National University

This research examines current intercultural music composition models and explores new methods which may improve these practices through the development of an ethical framework for composition. Music cultures globally, such as those of Indonesia, are mined for trans-contextual use in screen media projects by predominately white Western composers. Although there is some current literature examining intercultural composition, little of it considers the context of the scoring industries and widespread practices such as the use of “ethnic” digital instruments without engaging with relevant communities. This research is practice-led using compositional ethnomusicology with a goal of expanding this methodology into a practical framework for industry composers. Research consists of fieldwork and interviews in Bali, chosen for the Balinese gamelan's prominence in film, television, and video game scores like ‘The Hobbit’, ‘Breaking Bad’, and ‘Super Mario Odyssey’. Further data is collected via a survey of industry composers on current practices in this area, including suggestions from previous experience. This data is used to formulate a framework which is applied to compose a new portfolio of works, which is iterated on with collection of further fieldwork and interview data. Preliminary hypotheses suggest: the importance of collaboration; the impact of a community on the compositional process; and the need to re-examine current copyright and intellectual property practice. It is therefore hoped this research will improve the recognition, monetary, and other outcomes for composers and their collaborators.

### **Political and literary developments in Indonesia: 1950s to the present**

David Rawson

University of Tasmania

This chapter examines the inter-relationship between political and literary developments in Indonesian across political periods from the late 1950s to the present. It begins with the late Sukarno period (late 1950s) then examines the New Order period (1967 to 1998) lastly, the post-New Order period (1998 to the present). It looks at



political and literary developments in these periods in terms of economic and political ideologies and the effect on the literary field of production. It is based on the assumptions that literary works are related to the age in which they are written and contain ideological messages. The Sukarno government embraced an nationalist and socialist ideologies but ruled in a multi-party system with various conflicting party ideologies. The literary movements affiliated with political parties resonated political messages published in supporting literary magazines and newspapers. The New Order period developmental capitalism come to the fore under an autocratic system sought to control political opposition that challenged its ideology. It also created a cultural architecture of policies and institutions to control literary production yet literature subtly packaged its criticisms of the dominant ideology. In the post-New Order period the New Order cultural architecture and its system of controls were dismantled. However, the New Order economic ideology of capitalism as the motor of development continued in a democratic system featuring literary works of the failures in this dominant ideology.

## **Strategies in Transposing Dialect Utterances: The Stage Translation of John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men***

Zulia Karini

University of Western Australia

Translating at the stage involves more than just linguistic interpretation; it involves complex modifications to maintain the authenticity of the original work in the target language and cultural context. As part of the study, utterances from John Steinbeck's novel *Of Mice and Men* were translated into Indonesian for a stage performance, where most of the characters in the novel spoke Southern American English (SAE). The paper illustrates how the translation strategies serve as a bridge between the source text and its presentation, reflecting the interaction between the written word and live performance. The result of a detailed qualitative analysis reveals that the Indonesian translator adopted several different strategies to adapt dialect utterances from Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*. It is also found out that the translator involved adapting the source language text to conform to the linguistic and cultural norms of the target language. In the case of dialect features, the translator employed more domestication strategies in his translation. Domestication strategies aim to make the translation sound more natural and familiar to the target language audience. Afterall, this study may be useful for translators working on other dialects and language pairs in the future.

## **Religion and identity**

### **Women in Sufi order: past and present**

Laily Hafidzah

Western Sydney University

My research paper examines the meaning of being Sufi women in modern context by exploring the experience of women members in Naqshabandiyyah Nazimiyyah Sufi order, Jakarta. Based on my research findings through ethnographic approach, there are three sections that I would present in my paper. The first is a reflection on theoretical bases discoursed by prominent scholars in discussing women and Sufism such as Murata (1992) who asserts that gender equality and gender symbolism is implicitly intrinsic in Islamic mysticism, Ahmed (1992) who claims that Sufism offers a chance of 'an independent and autonomous life' for women, and Buehler (2016) who even predicts that women will continue to have more prominence in Sufism activity. In the second part, I argue that the interface of social background and religious experience influence personal and social activism after they involved in Sufi Order. The third part presents women members' reflection on their conflicting perception between modernity and sufistic life'. For example, they discern that Sufism teachings should be in line with modern life; modernity or specifically worldly life is needed but we should not be totally drowned in it, we only use it as the means to the next journey in hereafter.

### **'Green pesantren' and environmental problems: an experience from Madura island, Indonesia**

Mohammad Hasan Basri  
Western Sydney University

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

### **Revisiting Javanese indigenous beliefs discourse**

Ferdi Arifin  
University of New South Wales Canberra

The study of religiosity in Indonesia remains an ongoing subject for academic inquiry, particularly concerning indigenous beliefs community. Some scholars investigated it in various approaches, such as elaborating on the history of indigenous beliefs problems, in terms of observing the political dimension of religiosity in Indonesia (Picard, 2011); minority rights and implementation against the laws (Butt, 2019); and historical context of indigenous beliefs organization in Indonesia (Ningtyas, 2023).

Instead of only examining the crucial problems of religiosity in Indonesia, this case is more likely related to indigeneity and minorities. As per the United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous people in 46 articles (O'Sullivan, 2023), Indonesia has violated some of those that are improperly providing public services to the indigenous community (Kholildin, et al., 2015). According to the UN Minorities Declaration on the consensus in 1992, promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and such to contribute to the political and social stability of States in which they live are the purposes, but those seem not working when they, as a minority group, are unable accessing healthcare and education as their rights (Andriansyah, 2022), intolerance (Mediana, 2020), and stigmatizing their beliefs as 'pseudo-religion' (Maarif, 2019). Therefore, this research will investigate the discourse of indigenous beliefs to seek people understanding.

### **Salafi learning spaces and their influence on the live of young women in Bima**

Rani Putri  
The Australian National University

In this presentation, I would like to discuss about Salafi-based educational spaces in both formal and informal systems, and the way these spaces craft a particular practice of self among young Salafi women. This research was conducted in Bima, West Nusa Tenggara from October 2023 to February 2024. During my over four-months ethnographic fieldwork, I find that those educational spaces provide conducive environment for introducing and installing the Salafi teaching. The spaces produce institutional discourses that summon each involved member to adopt a set of moral codes. This process, in turn, shapes the way members of the Salafi learning institutions assign meaning to every aspect of their conduct, their existence as an individual and member of a community, and their aspiration for the future. Through their participation in these spaces, for example, they embody virtuous practices reflected by the Prophet Muhammad and his companions. These also include forming their zeal to acquire religious knowledge which they believe bring them to a better life in future.



# Media and Journalism

## **The power of partnership: Lesson learned from Indonesia non-profit media collaboration**

Andreas Ryan Sanjaya

Queensland University of Technology

The PhD research project aims to understand how Indonesian journalists practice the collaborative journalism approach in the digital era. This includes examining journalists' adaptation to technology, the stages involved in collaborative journalism projects, and how they address challenges related to business, legal issues, physical safety, and ethical considerations. For the purposes of this workshop, the research will focus on the collaborative journalism practices of Jaring and Project Multatuli in their journalistic coverage. Jaring and Project Multatuli are two leading non-profit media organizations known for their consistent use of collaborative journalism methods, especially in data-intensive and high-risk investigative reporting. This phenomenon of collaborative journalism is significant for scientific investigation and should be promoted among journalism practitioners due to its benefits for both media and the public, as well as its challenge to traditional competitive approaches. The research employs content analysis to examine 49 articles produced by these organizations to understand the issues they cover, their collaboration partners, the donor institutions that support the collaborative projects, and their strategies for presenting their coverage. Initial findings include: 1) The two predominant topics in their coverage are environmental crime and threats to press freedom and freedom of expression; 2) Journalists collaborate with both fellow journalists and non-journalists (such as NGO staff) to obtain richer sources; and 3) Some collaborative journalism projects are sponsored by international organizations focusing on specific issues. This preliminary research indicates the need for further investigation, including newsroom observation and in-depth interviews, to achieve a more comprehensive understanding.

## **Local media in Indonesia's history: from uncredited significance to oligarchic domination**

Muhammad Beni Saputra

The Australian National University

This study explores the development of Indonesian journalism culture in the post-New Order era, focusing on the representation of Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (BTP) in relation to Chineseness narrative in Kompas and Republika newspapers from 2005 to 2019. Utilizing content analysis and interviews with journalists from both newspapers, the research identified the reemergence of the Pancasila Press model, which was originally promoted during the New Order era. This model aimed to ensure political and economic stability by maintaining social order to support the state's development agenda. Unlike the New Order era, where the state directly enforced the Pancasila Press ideals, the post-New Order era sees this model re-institutionalized by an oligarchy predominantly comprising conglomerates of Indonesian Chinese descent. These conglomerates, in alliance with power holders, use their media dominance to shape societal narratives that serve their shared political and economic interests. Journalists, while aspiring to uphold Western liberal press standards, frequently find themselves negotiating these ideals against the pressures from media owners, societal expectations, and market dynamics. They particularly align with the oligarch narrative by producing content that promotes diversity, national unity, tolerance, and social harmony during times of heightened societal tension, thus contributing to political and economic stability.

## **The re-emergence of the Pancasila press**

Ismail Fahni

Monash University

This study explores the development of Indonesian journalism culture in the post-New Order era, focusing on the representation of Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (BTP) in relation to Chineseness narrative in Kompas and Republika newspapers from 2005 to 2019. Utilizing content analysis and interviews with journalists from both newspapers, the research identified the reemergence of the Pancasila Press model, which was originally promoted during the New Order era. This model aimed to ensure political and economic stability by maintaining social order to support the state's development agenda. Unlike the New Order era, where the state directly enforced the Pancasila Press ideals, the post-New Order era sees this model re-institutionalized by an oligarchy predominantly comprising conglomerates of Indonesian Chinese descent. These conglomerates, in alliance with power holders, use their

media dominance to shape societal narratives that serve their shared political and economic interests. Journalists, while aspiring to uphold Western liberal press standards, frequently find themselves negotiating these ideals against the pressures from media owners, societal expectations, and market dynamics. They particularly align with the oligarch narrative by producing content that promotes diversity, national unity, tolerance, and social harmony during times of heightened societal tension, thus contributing to political and economic stability.

## Movements and communities in Indonesian art

### **Hysteria Kolektif: An Artivism for Kampong Community in Semarang, Indonesia**

Ina Ratriyana

Monash University

This study investigates the work of Hysteria Kolektif, a creative community that decided to avoid collaboration in Semarang Creative City. As the Semarang government pursued the title of the creative city, Hysteria discharged the collaboration due to their contrasting perspective. Rather than the creative city approach that was offered by the Indonesian government, Hysteria member follows the concept from Jane Jacobs (1961) that a city that everyone wants should be built by everyone. Ideally, a creative city is supposed to emerge as a social interaction in an urban function which produces more heterogeneous urban spaces. It is not an extension of capitalism where the policy was only based on “copy-paste” without further discourse of substantial concepts in the society. The identity of Hysteria is an art community that grows with the grassroots community. Their members are a mix of ex-literature and fine art students, also members of a punk, which gives nuance to the community's identity. Hysteria means ‘uncontrollable emotion or excitement’, resembling their choice to celebrate arts in Semarang. They aim to change the current social hierarchy in the city. By using artivism’, they combine art and activism as their core activity in social movement. Hysteria focuses on using art to amplify the environment and poverty issues in Semarang, the coastal area of Java Island, Indonesia. They believe that artivism can be a tool for ‘conscientization art’ or art as an advocacy for showing people the urgent situation that needs to be solved. To show their definition of advocacy, I examine Penta KLABs, an art festival based on socio-ethnography by Hysteria Kolektif, which uses the theme of ‘Turned into a Sea’ in Kampong Kemijen, Semarang.

### **Do we need another community arts project to save Indonesian people from the impact of climate change and disaster?**

Ardhana Riswarie

The Australian National University

This literature review explores how community arts can function to examine communities’ experiences and agency with respect to the land, particularly in the context of disaster risk reduction and climate change action in Indonesia. The review addresses the growing disconnection between humans and nature, exacerbated by modernisation and land grabbing, which has led peri-urban communities vulnerable to environmental crises. While community arts practices have faced critique, this review posits that they offer an appropriate structure for addressing these issues when informed by art therapy approaches. The study aims to contribute to community empowerment by enabling the collective processing of challenging emotions related to environmental care through creative means. It synthesises theories of community resilience, care ethics, and anti-oppressive consciousness to develop a holistic approach beyond traditional climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction frameworks. By focusing on the community rather than problems, the research seeks to restore voice, enhance psychosocial capacity, and improve preparedness in the face of climate change and potential disasters. This review lays the groundwork for future studies exploring how community arts informed by art therapy can generate implications at the community level in Indonesia’s peri-urban contexts.