

# Indonesia Council Open Conference (ICOC 2021)

## 'Sustaining Bilateral Research Partnerships: Online Indonesia Council Open Conference'

*We acknowledge the Traditional Owners and their custodianship of the lands on which we meet today. On behalf of UQ, we pay our respects to their Ancestors and their descendants, who continue cultural and spiritual connections to Country. We recognise their valuable contributions to Australian and global society.*

The Indonesia Council will hold its 11th biennial **Indonesia Council Open Conference (ICOC)** from 15–16 July 2021. The Conference will be preceded by a postgraduate workshop on 14 July. Please see [website](#) for details and full conference program table detailed below.

### SUPPORT

'Sustaining Bilateral Research Partnerships: Online Indonesia Council Open Conference' has received grant funding from the **Australia Indonesia Institute of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade**.

We also acknowledge the support of **Trade and Investment Queensland (TIQ)** as Gold Sponsor of ICOC 2021 and the **Monash Herb Feith Indonesian Engagement Centre** for its sponsorship of the 'Monash Herb Feith Postgraduate Award'.

### WELCOME FROM CONFERENCE CONVENORS

On behalf of The University of Queensland (UQ) we are delighted to welcome all delegates to the 2021 Indonesia Council Open Conference (ICOC 2021). Never has this year's conference theme 'Sustaining Bilateral Research Partnerships' been so important given the disruptive effects on bilateral engagement caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

As one of Australia's leading universities when it comes to research collaboration with our Indonesian partners, UQ is well positioned to support a strong and compelling program for ICOC 2021 that explores the critical issues facing Indonesia, Australia and the Indo-Pacific region.

By hosting the Conference with support from the Australia Indonesia Institute of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Monash Herb Feith Indonesian Engagement Centre and our Gold Sponsor, Trade and Investment Queensland, UQ aims to nurture extant research partnerships and build new ones.

We encourage participants and panellists to find points of convergence and connection across panel topics ranging from economic governance, science, humanities and agriculture to history, technology, the environment and the arts. Please take this opportunity online and in-person to interact with the diverse range of scholars and practitioners from Indonesia, Australia and the international community assembled for this Conference.

*Dr Greta Nabbs-Keller and Associate Professor Zane Goebel, Conference Convenors*

### WELCOME FROM PRESIDENT INDONESIA COUNCIL

The Indonesia Council is the peak body for Indonesia focused research in Australia. The Council sits under the Asian Studies Association of Australia.

The first Indonesia Open Council Conference (ICOC) was held in 2000. In the spirit of that first conference, each biennial gathering has been free and marked by a unique community and commitment to producing first-class research on Indonesia through mentorship and collegiality.

The themes of this year's ICOC, Sustaining Bilateral Relations, reflects these core values and in 2021, is more important than ever. I am excited to see how our community has navigated the challenges of the global pandemic bringing methodological innovations and opening up new frontiers for critical inquiry.

Whether you are here for the postgraduate workshop or presenting or chairing a panel, I wish you a thought-provoking and intellectually energising conference.

*Dr Jacqui Baker, President Indonesia Council.*

## WORKSHOP FOR POSTGRADUATES AND EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS

Wednesday, 14 July – ONLINE ONLY

<p>09.20 – 09.30am (06.20 – 06.30 WIB)</p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p>	<p><b>Welcome - Dr Annie Pohlman, The University of Queensland</b></p> <p>Acknowledgement of country. Introduction and welcome.</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/89070620324">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/89070620324</a></p>
<p>09.30 – 10.30am (06.30 – 07.30 WIB)</p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p>	<p><b>Session 1: How to get funding, do collaboration, and write up your research</b></p> <p><b>Professor Winnifred Louis, School of Psychology, The University of Queensland</b></p> <p>This workshop offers detailed practical advice to graduate students and early career researchers on collaborating with other researchers (especially Indonesia-Australia collaborations), writing up your research, and getting funding.</p>
<p>10.30 – 11.20am (07.30 – 08.20 WIB)</p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p>	<p><b>Session 2: Cases and lessons in Indonesian-Australian research collaborations</b></p> <p><b>Dr Scott Waldron and Dr Zannie Langford, Partnership for Australia-Indonesia Research (PAIR), The University of Queensland</b></p> <p>Indonesia and Australia have a long history of research collaboration that has produced important research outcomes and relationships. This session will outline examples of research collaboration in agricultural and rural development including discussion on: funding agencies, schemes and priorities; partnerships with research, government and non-government organisations; the design and conduct of projects; and research and development outcomes. It also outlines ways by which primary research can be conducted in Indonesia given COVID travel restrictions. The examples are designed to stimulate questions and discussion for postgrads and researchers.</p>
<p>11.20 – 12.00pm (08.20 – 09.00 WIB)</p>	<p><b>Morning tea break</b></p>
<p>12.00 – 1.00pm (09.00 – 10.00 WIB)</p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p>	<p><b>Session 3: The promise and perils of research collaboration</b></p> <p><b>Professor Edward Aspinall, The Australian National University, and Professor Amalinda Savirani, Universitas Gadjah Mada</b></p> <p>Indonesia-based and overseas researchers can gain a great deal from collaboration: new insights, greater scale, enriched frameworks, and better publications. This discussion will focus on the benefits that can be attained when researchers work together, and the potential pitfalls they need to anticipate, negotiate and ameliorate along the way. Drawing on the experiences of several large-scale research collaborations between UGM and ANU, the presentation will focus on useful lessons for postgraduate students and early career researchers.</p>
<p>1.00 – 2.30pm</p>	<p><b>Lunch Break</b></p>
<p>2.30 – 4.45pm</p>	<p><b>Postgraduate mentoring and project development workshop</b> (closed workshop)</p>
<p>4.45 – 5.00pm</p>	<p><b>Monash Herb Feith Postgraduate Awards</b> (announcement of Award winners) <b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/89789225442">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/89789225442</a></p>

## CONFERENCE PROGRAM – ABSTRACTS, BIOS, AND EMAIL ADDRESSES

<b>Thursday, 15 July – ONLINE ONLY</b>	
<p>09.25 – 10.30am (06.25 – 07.30 WIB)</p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/82043742281">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/82043742281</a></p>	<p><b>Opening Ceremony</b> <b>MC Dr Greta Nabbs-Keller, Convenor, The University of Queensland</b></p> <p><b>Musical Prelude</b> (Dr Anna Grinberg and Prof. Liam Viney, <i>'Balinese Ceremonial Music transcribed for two pianos'</i> by Colin McPhee. Paul Young recording engineer.)</p> <p><b>Opening remarks</b> from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Professor Deborah Terry AO, Vice Chancellor and President, The University of Queensland</li> <li>• Mr Stephen Scott, Deputy Head of Mission, Australian Embassy Jakarta</li> <li>• H.E. Mr Yohanes Kristiarto Soeryo Legowo, Ambassador, The Republic of Indonesia</li> <li>• Dr Jacqui Baker, President Indonesia Council, Murdoch University</li> <li>• Mr Ben Giles, Queensland Trade and Investment Indonesia</li> </ul>
<p>10.30 – 11.00am (07.30 – 08.00 WIB)</p>	<p><b>Morning tea break</b></p>
<p>11.00 – 12.30pm (08.00 – 09.30 WIB)</p>	<p><b>Session 1 Concurrent Panels</b></p>
<p><b>Topic:</b> Politics</p> <p><b>Panel:</b> <b>Activist/political women</b></p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/81412289393">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/81412289393</a></p>	<p><b>Chair:</b> Helen Creese, The University of Queensland</p> <p><b><i>Women, media and political power in Indonesia and beyond</i></b> <b>Jane Ahlstrand, University of New England</b> My current research focuses on the representation of women in politics and their relationship with power in news media discourse in democratic Indonesia. The analysis of political women in the media aims to uncover latent structures of power embedded in the news discourse, as a way of understanding Indonesia's broader social-political changes, and the role of women and the news media within this process. Where gender, online news media, populism and democratic values intersect, women in politics can become highly provocative icons, embodying both the hopes and ideological tensions of a society in transition. Conducted through the theoretical framework of Critical Discourse Analysis, a close linguistic analysis of the news texts informed by the social political context has revealed a number of key findings that are relevant not only to the Indonesian context, but other political contexts worldwide; these include the gendering of the political realm, and the portrayal of women as a threat, an unambitious, novel changemaker, or as an accessible, even vulnerable public figure. When conducting research in area studies such as Indonesian Studies, researchers commonly encounter the expectation that they must consciously locate their work in a broader global field in order to gain legitimacy and recognition. As the world's third largest democracy and fourth most populous nation, Indonesia is certainly worthy of analysis in its own right. Nevertheless, I wish to draw some comparative links between the issues that have emerged in my current research and contexts beyond Indonesia.</p> <p><b>Dr Jane Ahlstrand</b> completed her PhD in the School of Languages and Cultures at the University of Queensland in 2019, and now works in the Indonesian and Linguistics disciplines at the University of New England, Armidale. Her current research interests are in Critical Discourse Analysis, gender, online media discourse and political discourse. She is currently writing a book based on her PhD thesis for publication with Routledge's Women in Asia series. Email: <a href="mailto:jahlstra@une.edu.au">jahlstra@une.edu.au</a></p> <p><b><i>Democratic resilience and shrinking civic space during COVID-19 pandemic: Reflection from women activists in Indonesia</i></b> <b>Robertus Robet, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, and Retna Hanani, Universitas Diponegoro</b> The presentation discusses how the Covid-19 pandemic affects civic space and civic activism's strategies among women activists in Indonesia. The Covid19 pandemic has changed society's spatial practices substantially. Large-scale social restrictions (in Indonesia known as PSBB) and relocation of many public activities into home-based activities have changed the way people interact with each other. In Indonesia,</p>

the pandemic coincided with the increasingly undemocratic political climate. Civic space has been deteriorating rapidly due to curtailment in freedom of speech, political polarization, and civil society fragmentation. Drawing from online interviews with 20 women activists, the paper shows that civil society organizations in Indonesia have been experiencing immense pressures that limit their space for political participation. Civic space is constrained by various regulations related to Covid19 pandemics especially regulation on large-scale social restriction (PSBB). Civil society activists also face violent threats and stigma due to political polarization. For women activists, the pandemic also creates additional domestic burdens which make the space for women activists even more limited. Covid19 pandemic creates 'gendered space' that reinforces gender barriers to participate in political life. The combination of burdens from the Covid-19 pandemic, democratic regression, and domestication requires agility to adapt and to negotiate domestic responsibilities. The paper will also show the agility of women activists in adapting to new domestic demands and maintaining their political roles is influenced by the economic capacity of the activists. Women activists from low-income households have more burdens to participate in political activism.

**Dr. Robertus Robet** is a lecturer at Sociology Department, Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Jakarta. He obtained his doctorate from STF Driyarkara. He has published numerous articles on citizenship, human rights, and democracy. His latest article is Don't ask, don't tell: academics and electoral politics in Indonesia (Volume 26, No. 1, 2020). In addition to academic activities, Dr. Robertus Robet is also a board member of Amnesty International- Indonesia and contributor at *Majalah Tempo*. Email: robertusrobet@gmail.com

**Retna Hanani** is a Ph.D. candidate at the Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research (AISSR), the University of Amsterdam. She is currently finishing her Ph.D. thesis entitled "Performing Care: Health Care Reform and Citizenship in Indonesia". She is also a lecturer at Public Administration Department, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang (Central Java). Her research interests focus on citizenship, democracy, and social policy. Email: r.hanani@live.undip.ac.id

***Legislated candidate quotas and women's substantive representation in Indonesia's parliament (2004-2020)***

**Muhammad Ammar Hidayatulloh, The University of Queensland and Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta**

Indonesia adopted legislated candidate quotas in 2004 to increase women's representation in electoral politics. Since then, the number of women elected in national parliament has increased from 11.5% in 2004 to 20.5% in 2019. However, the impact of the quotas on women's substantive representation (i.e., what can women representatives do and how they influence policy-making processes) remains questioned. This study aims to examine the impact of legislated candidate quotas on women's substantive representation in Indonesia's Parliament (2004-2020) and to investigate the barriers towards the substantive representation of women. The study will employ feminist methodology and a qualitative approach. Interviews will be conducted with a small sample of women MPs in Indonesia's parliament (2004-2020) and women right's activists advocating the quota policy and supporting women in politics. The findings of this research will be critical in advancing the representation of women in elected office and should be of interest to gender quotas and women's representation scholars in Indonesia and globally.

**Muhammad Ammar Hidayatulloh** is a postgraduate student studying Master of Development Practice at the University of Queensland. He is currently in his final semester undertaking a master's thesis research project with the topic on Legislated Candidate Quotas and Women's Substantive Representation in Indonesia's Parliament supervised by A/Prof. Nicole George. His research focuses on gender and politics, disability studies and ASEAN studies. He is also a researcher at the ASEAN Studies Center Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Email: m.hidayatulloh@uqconnect.edu.au, muhammadammarh@outlook.com

**Topic:**  
Environment,  
agriculture and  
science

**Chair: Anna Phelan, The University of Queensland**

***Application of machine learning to understand the urban growth and its prediction in the Jakarta metropolitan area***

**Muhamad Iqbal Januadi Putra, The University of Queensland**

The regional land-use pattern is a result of socioeconomic, natural and anthropogenic factors and urban growth is one of the main factors that cause land-use/land cover change in many areas worldwide, particularly in developing countries such as Indonesia. This paper aims to examine and analyse the urban

**Panel: Long term environmental concerns**

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**

<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/81024204125>

expansion, and land use/land cover change of Jakarta Metropolitan Area (JMA), the biggest region in Indonesia consists of Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi, and Cianjur City. Two stages carry out the analysis of spatial and temporal change of land-use/land cover in JMA by using GIS and remote sensing data processing. Firstly, analysing the land-use/land cover of JMA from remote sensing Landsat imageries. Second, conducting the machine learning artificial neural network cellular automata (ANN-CA) to predict the future of land-use/land cover in JMA as an effect of urbanisation phenomena. The result of this research shows the prediction of JMA's land use/land cover in 2030. This result shows a massive increase in urban (developed) area. The trend of urban expansion will happen in the core of Jakarta City and the surrounding cities. The land cover change into the urbanised and developed area is massively growing.

**Muhamad Iqbal Januadi Putra** is a postgraduate student at the School of Earth and Environmental Science, University of Queensland. He is studying Master of Geographical Information Science (GIS). Prior to this, Iqbal finished her undergraduate degree in the Department of Geography, Universitas Indonesia. Iqbal's research focuses on spatial data science and analysis for environmental management, urban and spatial planning, and natural resources.  
Email: m.putra@uqconnect.edu.au

***Blue carbon stocks and sources of organic matter in Indonesian seagrass ecosystems***

**Yusmiana Puspitaningsih Rahayu, The University of Western Australia and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Republic of Indonesia, and Agustin Rustam, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Republic of Indonesia**

Seagrasses are an important component of coastal ecosystems globally, and they capture and store organic carbon in both biomass and sediments. Geographical estimates of blue carbon in seagrass habitats are regionally biased, with limited information from Indo-Pacific areas. This study aims to assess carbon stock variability in the Indonesian seagrass ecosystem and identify its capacity as a climate change mitigation strategy. Seagrass sediment samples from Nusa Penida, Tomini Bay and Tahuna Island were collected and analysed for their bulk density, carbon content and carbon stable isotopes compositions. Median sediment carbon stocks in the study sites ranged from 20.47 to 106.64 MgCha<sup>-1</sup>, with the highest stocks were obtained from Nusa Penida and the lowest from Tomini Lembeh. In Nusa Penida and Tahuna Island, the dominant species was *Enhalus acoroides*, while in Tomini Bay, the dominant species were *Enhalus acoroides* and *Thalassia hemprichii*. Sources of organic matter in the study sites were mostly from coastal particulate organic matter (POM), with  $\delta^{13}C$  and CN ratio ranging from -19.86 to -14.29 and 9.13 to 15.24, respectively.

**Yusmiana Puspitaningsih Rahayu** is a junior researcher in Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Republic of Indonesia. She is currently doing her PhD at The University of Western Australia. Her research interest is in blue carbon ecosystems, mainly in seagrass meadows.  
Email: yusmiana.rahayu@research.uwa.edu.au

**Agustin Rustam** works at the Marine Research Center, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Republic of Indonesia. Her interest is in Ecology, especially marine ecology related to Blue Carbon Phenomenon.  
Email: sriagustinrustam@yahoo.com

***Indonesia's electricity subsidy reform***

**Anda Nugroho, Indonesian Ministry of Finance, and Renuka Mahadevan, The University of Queensland**

This study examines the impact of Indonesia's electricity reform and simultaneously considers its 2030 carbon emissions and 2050 renewable energy targets on the country's economic growth, carbon emissions and poverty and income distribution. Simulation results from a dynamic computable general equilibrium model show all three policy scenarios have a regressive effect on household incomes and a larger disparity in urban income inequality relative to rural areas. Of the two demand side policies, fuel tax was found to be more harmful than the carbon tax, resulting in GDP loss, declining investment, higher energy prices, and rising urban and rural poverty. A hybrid policy comprising a viable renewable energy mix target (supply side policy) and a carbon tax (demand side policy) is one option for minimizing GDP loss, income disparity and carbon emissions. However, the transition towards renewable energy use is fraught with challenges for Indonesia.

**Anda Nugroho** is a researcher at Fiscal Policy Agency, Indonesia Ministry of Finance. His research is empirical and policy based in a range of areas of fiscal policy. Email: anda.nugroho@kemenkeu.go.id



**Renuka Mahadevan** is an applied economist from the School of Economics, The University of Queensland, and has extensive research experience in many of the countries in the Asia Pacific region and Australia. Her areas of interest and expertise in empirical policy analysis include development and agricultural economics, international trade and energy, the digital economy, macroeconomic modelling, and applied econometrics.  
Email: r.mahadevan@uq.edu.au

***Apex predator declines and cryptic trophic release in Southeast Asian tropical forests***

**Zachary Amir, The University of Queensland, and Matthew Luskin, The University of Queensland**  
Trophic Cascades Theory describes the secondary food-web impacts following the loss of apex predators wherein prey species increase and over consume plants. Currently, many degraded tropical rainforests in Indonesia lack apex predators, but it is unknown how the loss of top-down control may restructure wildlife communities. We assessed if there was evidence of prey release (abundance and behaviour-related changes) by comparing seven lowland primary tropical forests with apex predator extirpations and four without, while accounting for anthropogenic disturbances (e.g. hunting) and environmental degradation (e.g. deforestation). We found that Sumatran tigers were particularly important for regulating wild boar, but only in highly intact tropical forests, of which few remain in the region. Contrary to the Trophic Cascades Theory, most prey species showed higher abundance where apex predator abundance was highest, which suggests both guilds are negatively impacted by the same disturbances. Moreover, our results support the notion that Indonesia's tropical forest food webs may instead be bottom-up controlled by limited food resources. Only if Indonesia's tropical forests are conserved into the future will we be able to fully understand the unique processes that shape these ecosystems, such as elucidating the cryptic roles of apex predators.

**Zachary Amir** completed degrees in Psychology and Ecology & Evolutionary Biology at the University of Colorado- Boulder with the Latin honors Magna sum laude. After graduating, Zachary worked as a field research technician on several USA federal government and university projects focused on the management and conservation of threatened reptiles and amphibians. For his PhD at the University of Queensland, Zachary is researching the wildlife ecology and conservation of Southeast Asian rainforest wildlife with Dr. Matthew Luskin and Dr. James Watson as his supervisors. By understanding how anthropogenic and environmental disturbances alter wildlife communities, Zachary hopes to generate meaningful conservation measures. Specifically, he is utilizing a regional multi-site approach to analyze how the loss of apex predators influences the remaining wildlife community and restructures food-webs across the region.  
Email: a.amir@uq.edu.au

**Matthew Luskin** is a broadly trained ecologist working at the nexus of land use change, wildlife ecology, and plant-animal interactions. His work focuses on investigating the cascading impacts from hunting, deforestation, and palm oil agriculture on forest ecosystems. His current projects in Southeast Asia dig into the long-term unintended consequences of these disturbances in otherwise pristine forests. Matthew's research program developed out of his long commitment to Southeast Asia and its people. This immersion has fostered his investigations of complex, situated, and indirect pathways in which land use change shapes the ecology of remaining forests. Matthew employs an interdisciplinary set of methods including biophysical and ecological measurements, social science methods such as interviews and monitoring wildlife trade, as well as direct and indirect wildlife monitoring, such as remotely triggered camera traps and live trapping.  
Email: m.luskin@uq.edu.au

**Topic:**  
Environment,  
agriculture and  
science

**Roundtable**

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**  
<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/83481011257>

**Chair: Scott Waldron, The University of Queensland**

***Trends in agricultural and rural development in Indonesia***

**Nunung Nuryartono, IPB University**  
**Anu Rammohan, The University of Western Australia**  
**Wolfram Dressler, The University of Melbourne**  
**Zannie Langford, The University of Queensland**  
**Syamsul Pasaribu, IPB University**

**Discussant: Wolfram Dressler**

This session will present new research on agrarian change, food and nutrition policy, youth and technology, poverty and labour transitions. The presentations will be brought together through discussion to illustrate emerging themes in agricultural and rural development in Indonesia. Professor Nunung Nuryartono, speaking on behalf of coauthors Dr Syamsul Pasaribu, Dr Muhamad Amin Rivai and Syarifah Amalia, will present new survey data on progress and constraints in incomes, employment and poverty in rural Indonesia. Professor Anu Rammohan will speak on behalf of coauthor Dr Achmad Tohari to examine how the replacement of means-tested in-kind food subsidies by a food voucher system changed the consumption behaviour of the poor to increase dietary diversity. Associate Professor Wolfram Dressler will discuss findings from work with coauthors Tessa Toubourou, Ekawati Liu and Anna Sanders on how youth are engaging with technologies to address long-standing food security and agricultural supply chain problems. Dr Zannie Langford will discuss work with coauthor Dr Scott Waldron on the process of agricultural development in Indonesia through a case study of the rapidly growing seaweed cultivation sector in coastal communities in South Sulawesi. Dr Syamsul Pasaribu will share insights from work with coauthors Professor Nunung Nuryartono, Dr Muhamad Amin Rivai and Syarifah Amalia on long-term rural labour transformation in Indonesia, including a dramatic decrease in employment in agriculture and an increase in employment in the formal sector. The speakers will then come together to compare and extend ideas from the presentations and draw together themes on the changing role of agriculture in Indonesia's economy and its implications for rural development. Discussion will be facilitated by Professor Rob Cramb with large scope for audience participation.

**Nunung Nuryartono** is the Dean of Faculty of Economics and Management at IPB University (formerly Institut Pertanian Bogor) and a member of Bank Indonesia's board of supervisors, the BSBI, for 2020-2023. He also sits on the National Research Council for 2019-2022 and was previously the Secretary to the Chair of the Presidential Advisory Council (Wantimpres), Professor Sri Adiningsih. Previously at IPB, he served as the Director of the International Center for Applied Finance and Economics at IPB and Head of the Economics Post Graduate Program. He holds a Master of Science from IPB and a PhD from the University of Goettingen in Germany. His areas of expertise include development economics, microfinance, and public policy.

Email: [nunung.nuryartono@australiaindonesiacentre.org](mailto:nunung.nuryartono@australiaindonesiacentre.org)

**Anu Rammohan** is Professor of Economics and the Associate Dean International for the Faculty of Arts, Business, Law and Education at the University of Western Australia. Her research focus is on understanding household-level socio-economic factors that can influence maternal and child health outcomes, gender and food security issues in South and South East Asia, particularly in India, Indonesia and more recently in Myanmar. Her areas of expertise include development economics, maternal and child health, food security, migration, and gender.

Email: [anu.rammohan@uwa.edu.au](mailto:anu.rammohan@uwa.edu.au)

**Wolfram Dressler's** research examines human-environment relations following a critical political ecology approach, with a focus on conservation, development and agrarian change. Regional areas of expertise include the Philippines, Indonesia and South Africa.

Email: [wolfram.dressler@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:wolfram.dressler@unimelb.edu.au)

**Zannie Langford** is a social scientist and economist with an interest in land, food and rural livelihoods in Indonesia, Northern Australia, and the Pacific. She is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in rural development at the University of Queensland, researching changing dynamics of rural agriculture in Indonesia with the Partnership for Australia-Indonesia Research. Her PhD research explored the role of private finance in agricultural development in remote Northern Australia, exploring how farmers, Indigenous organisations, government and private-sector intermediaries negotiate financial investments for agricultural development. She has previously worked on both applied and academic projects exploring land, livelihoods and rural development in Vanuatu and Indonesia, as well as in chemical engineering.

Email: [zannie.langford@uq.edu.au](mailto:zannie.langford@uq.edu.au)

**Syamsul Hidayat Pasaribu** received his Ph.D degree in Economics from Georg-August University of Goettingen, Germany in 2014. Currently, he serves as a faculty member at Department of Economics, IPB University and an executive secretary at International Center for Applied Finance and Economics (InterCAFE) at the same university. His main areas of research interest are development economics, labour economics and financial economics.

Email: [Syamsul.Pasaribu@australiaindonesiacentre.org](mailto:Syamsul.Pasaribu@australiaindonesiacentre.org)

**Rob Cramb's** research interests centre on rural development, agrarian change, and natural resource management in Southeast Asia, focusing on the evolution of farming systems, land tenure arrangements,

and community-based resource management in a variety of agro-ecological zones. Rob has conducted research in rural parts of Indonesia for more than four decades.  
Email: r.cramb@uq.edu.au

**Achmad Tohari** is currently a postdoctoral research fellow in the Australia Indonesia Centre (AIC) at the University of Western Australia (UWA). Prior to his PhD, he worked in the Government of Indonesia's (GoI) think-tank, the National Team for the acceleration of the poverty reduction (or TNP2K for Tim Nasional Percepatan Penurunan Kemiskinan) under the auspices of the Office of the Vice-President of Indonesia. His main research interests are poverty alleviation, poverty targeting, and impact evaluation of government programs. He has published in a leading journal: *Journal of Development Economics*. He completed his PhD at the UWA Business School in 2020.  
Email: achmad.tohari@uwa.edu.au

**Topic:** History, culture and social issues

**Panel:** Migration and trafficking

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**

<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/88662559994>

**Chair:** Zane Goebel, The University of Queensland

***Governance of trafficking in persons in Indonesia: achievements and challenges to future policy implementation***

**Faisal Nurdin Idris, State Islamic University, Jakarta (UIN Jakarta), and Melissa Curley, The University of Queensland**

This paper explores the governance of trafficking in persons (TIP) in Indonesia since the implementation of the 2007 Trafficking Law. Drawing upon fieldwork carried out in Indonesia between 2018 and 2019, it provides an overview of how the Indonesian government has implemented some of the guidelines and principles of the 2007 Trafficking legislation in central, provincial and local government procedures. Considering Australia and Indonesia's co-chairmanship of the Bali Process, and their joint interest in combatting the irregular movement of people via trafficking networks, this paper highlights achievements reached in recent years in combatting TIP, while providing a broad overview of some challenges that remain in the ongoing implementation of the Indonesian government's anti- trafficking policies. The author's draw attention to areas in the Australian government's recently released National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery 2020-25 and the Indonesian government's current National Action Plan on Trafficking – to point to areas where collaborative interdisciplinary research on challenges in policy implementation is mutually desirable. Specifically, challenges facing 'street-level bureaucrats' implementing complex policy directives in remote and border regions in Indonesia is noted as an area where further research is needed.

**Faisal Nurdin Idris** is a tenured Lecturer in Political Science and International relations at the State Islamic University, Jakarta (UIN Jakarta). Dr Idris holds a PhD in Political Science from the University of Queensland, Australia, and a Master's degree in Political Science from the University of Lille 2, France. His research interests including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in Indonesia, and Indonesian policy and law on these issues, as well as irregular migration in Southeast Asia. His doctoral research explored the governance of Indonesia's anti-human trafficking policy, focusing on labour trafficking in West Kalimantan, while recently he has been involved in research on social solidarity and trust in Indonesia during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2010, he served as a Visiting Fellow at Leiden University in the Netherlands. Prior to pursuing his PhD, Dr Idris was a Fulbright Visiting Scholar at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in the USA in 2013 and completed a research internship at the European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS) in Brussels, Belgium.  
Email: faisalnurdin.idris@uq.edu.au

**Melissa Curley** is Senior Lecturer in International Relations in the Department of Political Science and International Studies, University of Queensland. Her current research interests include Southeast Asian politics and international relations/law, Cambodian politics, and non-traditional security in East Asia (including trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, child exploitation issues, and health/pandemic disease). She has published on these topics across International Relations, Political Science and Law, including in: *Review of International Studies*, *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, *Journal of Law and Society*, *Bond Law Review*, and the *Australian Journal of Human Rights*. Her most recent book is *Migration and Security in Asia* (with S.L. Wong, Routledge, 2007). She is currently working on a book manuscript on Governance and Civil Society in Cambodia. Prior to joining UQ, Dr Curley worked in the Centre of Asian Studies at the University of Hong Kong from 1999-2005, working in the China-ASEAN project, and doing consulting work with the Hong Kong SAR's Central Policy Unit on Southeast Asian affairs.  
Email: m.curley@uq.edu.au



### ***Indonesian transnational female domestic workers: Challenging dominant narratives***

**Diah Irawaty, SUNY Binghamton, New York**

Indonesian transnational female domestic workers have been labelled as “the hero of remittance.” This claim cannot be separated from their crucial contributions to the national economy of the country. The label has turned into a dominant narrative and has been approached to present pseudo heroization of migrant workers by both the state and society. These female migrant domestic workers also face another mainstream narrative which is “part of the family”. The narrative of “part of the family” is produced, reproduced and circulated to create an artificial situation where domestic workers could think and feel that they are being appreciated and respected by their employers. This study analyzes the impacts of both narratives to the social and work conditions of female migrant domestic workers. By documenting the voices of female migrant domestic workers, I observe how their responses toward the dominant narrative reflect their agentive capacity in challenging the mainstream and hegemonic narratives as well as in providing the alternative ones. I argue that personal story plays a crucial role as a medium of expressing personhood, identities and personal position in the lives of Indonesian female migrants who work as domestic workers in Singapore vis-a-vis the dominant narratives of, in this case example, “the hero of remittance” and “part of the family.” They have an agentive capacity to produce alternative narratives or alternative interpretations to the dominant narrative. They assigned the alternative narrative to show critical responses against their employers, the government and the mainstream media that maintain the popular narrative.

**Diah Irawaty** is a Ph.D. Candidate in Socio-cultural Anthropology, State University of New York (SUNY) Binghamton, New York, United States. Her research interests include feminist anthropology, women’s migration, transnational family, and anthropology of money. Prior to her departure to Binghamton University, she worked in several women’s organizations in Indonesia. She will conduct her dissertation fieldwork on the role of money in recreating motherhood among Indonesian transnational female domestic workers. Diah Irawaty is co-founder of LETSS Talk, Let’s Talk about SEX n SEXUALITIES, a community forum focusing on sex and sexuality education and campaign program on freedom of expression on sexuality in Indonesia.

Email: dirawat1@binghamton.edu

### ***Take me home: The role of smugglers in return migration and clandestine border crossings in Batam, Indonesia***

**Antje Missbach, Universität Bielefeld, and Wayne Palmer, Universität Bielefeld**

People smuggling is commonly assumed to be unidirectional, namely procuring entrance from origin and transit countries to desirable destinations that offer gainful employment and/or safety from human rights abuses and persecution. But anecdotal evidence shows that under certain circumstances migrants and refugees also make use of smugglers to return to their home countries temporarily or permanently. To examine how this phenomenon contributes to debates in border studies, citizenship studies and mobility studies, we collected in-depth data on how return smuggling takes place from Malaysia to Indonesia along the sea border near Singapore. Indonesian authorities recognize the constitutional right for all Indonesian citizens to return to Indonesia, but prefer that the returnees would pass through immigration checkpoints. Our findings demonstrate that Indonesian authorities generally tolerate return smuggling of fellow Indonesians, not least because it generates illegal income for a wide range of officials. But this tolerance comes at a high price for returnees, who pay relatively high fees to smugglers to arrange the trip home. The Indonesian authorities’ dilemma is a starting point to analyse another aspect of border politics, which reveals logics that result in tolerance of return smuggling for contrast with reactions to other forms of border transgression.

**Antje Missbach** is Professor of Mobility and Migration at Bielefeld University, Germany. Her research interests include the socio-legal dimensions of forced migration in Southeast Asia, border regimes, asylum policies and refugee protection in the Asia-Pacific, as well as diaspora politics and long-distance nationalism. She is the author of *Troubled Transit: Asylum seekers stuck in Indonesia* (ISEAS, 2015) and *Politics and Conflict in Indonesia: The Role of the Acehnese Diaspora* (Routledge, 2011).

Email: antje.missbach@uni-bielefeld.de

**Wayne Palmer** is Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter at Bielefeld University, Germany. His current research projects focus on institutional capacity to enforce labour rights of foreigners in Indonesia, revealing the similarities and differences in the government’s response to evidence of rights abuse amongst high-wage professionals, trafficked fishers and asylum seekers. Wayne has almost 15 years’ experience researching and writing about Indonesian regulatory regimes for outgoing labour migration. His book – *Indonesia’s*

*Overseas Labour Migration Programme, 1969-2010* (2016) – provides the first detailed, critical analysis of how the programme fits with other developments within the Indonesian government.  
Email: wayne.palmer@uni-bielefeld.de

**Topic:** Indonesia-Australia collaborations

**Roundtable**

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**

<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/83542874021>

**Chair: Elisabeth Kramer, The University of Sydney**

***What's outside the ivory tower? Collaborations between academics and non-academic institutions***

**Michele Ford, The University of Sydney**  
**Jeffrey Neilson, The University of Sydney**  
**Petr Matous, The University of Sydney**  
**Maddie Randell, The University of Sydney**  
**Catherine Price, The University of Sydney**

Collaboration between academics and non-academic institutions plays an important role in the cultivation and transfer of knowledge between universities and the wider community. Academics engage in collaborations with non-academic partners for a range of reasons depending on institutional structures, disciplinary expectations, funding and personal motivation. In this roundtable academics affiliated with the Sydney Southeast Asia Centre from five different disciplines (Sociology, Human Geography, Environmental Science, Public Health and Engineering) discuss their experiences of working collaboratively with a range of non-academic partners. The discussion will address their motivations and purpose, how these partnerships differ to collaborations with academic partners, how collaborations contribute to other research and teaching, common challenges and strategies for managing them, and what impact their research has had.

**Michele Ford** is Director of the Sydney Southeast Asia Center. Her research focuses on Southeast Asian labour movements, the intersection between national and international trade unions, labour migration, and labour's engagement in the political sphere. Michele's work has been supported by a number of Australian Research Council (ARC) grants related to these and other topics. In 2020, she published (Cambridge University Press, with Teri Caraway) a major output from one of these called *Labor and Politics in Indonesia*. In addition, she has been involved in extensive consultancy work for the Australian government, the ILO, the international labour movement, including a number of Indonesia-focused projects. She currently has an ARC Linkage Project (with Dr Kristy Ward) on Gender-based Violence in Cambodia's construction industry, in collaboration with APHEDA, Building and Wood Workers' International and the Solidarity Center.  
Email: Michele.ford@sydney.edu.au

**Jeff Neilson's** research focuses on economic geography, environmental governance and rural development in Southeast Asia, with specific area expertise on Indonesia. Jeff's research interests are diverse and include issues of food security and food sovereignty, the global coffee industry, the global cocoa-chocolate industry, agrarian reform movements, sustainable livelihoods and alternative measures of well-being, agroecology, and environmental governance. Jeff is a fluent Indonesian language speaker and has conducted extended periods of ethnographic field research in the Toraja region of Sulawesi, where he pursues research in cultural change, landscape history, the ceremonial economy and oral poetic traditions. Jeff is currently the SSEAC Indonesia Country Group Coordinator. He will be discussing his experience collaborating with the coffee and chocolate industries in Indonesia.  
Email: jeffrey.neilson@sydney.edu.au

**Petr Matous:** an early research project investigating how social networks affected ordinary people's access to clean drinking water in Manila led Petr to observe that certain individuals in each community tended to benefit while those on the margins struggled. This experience convinced him to devote his career to rigorously examining the roles social networks play in contexts with less-efficient institutions and infrastructure, with a view to restructuring such programs to ensure more equitable access. In addition to his work on social networks, Petr is also in the Executive Committee of SSEAC.  
Email: petr.matous@sydney.edu.au

**Maddie Randell** is currently engaged as the Senior Project Officer of the monitoring and evaluation team of a UNICEF-lead three year integrated intervention on child-wellbeing in Aceh, Indonesia. Her interests are focused around public health research and programs within the aid and development context. In particular, I am passionate about women and children's nutrition and health, the increasing burden of non-communicable diseases in less developed countries and strengthening the evidence base to produce

translatable research outcomes. Over the past two years, my research focus has been on health outcomes in Indonesia.

Email: [madeleine.randell@sydney.edu.au](mailto:madeleine.randell@sydney.edu.au)

**Catherine Price** is a postdoctoral researcher in the School of Life & Environmental Sciences at the University of Sydney. Her research explores how animals find food and decide what to eat, with the aim of developing new solutions to problems linked to foraging behaviour. Her work in Australia and New Zealand has demonstrated that odour as 'misinformation' can reduce predation on endangered shorebird nests as effectively as lethal control of predators. She is now developing new approaches that harness animal behaviour to protect valued plants from native herbivores, such as wallabies. Catherine is collaborating with a non-profit conservation organisation, the Orangutan Information Centre based in North Sumatra, Indonesia to help reduce conflict with endangered Sumatran elephants that enter into farming and forest regeneration areas.

Email: [catherine.price@sydney.edu.au](mailto:catherine.price@sydney.edu.au)

**Elisabeth Kramer** is Deputy Director at the Sydney Southeast Asia Centre and Honorary Associate at the School of Languages and Culture at the University of Sydney. Her research looks at the intersection between discourse, identity, and politics in Indonesia. Her current research interests include corruption, the tobacco industry and political empowerment for people with disabilities. She is the author of *The Candidate's Dilemma: Anticorruptionism and Money Politics in Indonesia* (Cornell University Press, In Press). Lis will be chairing the roundtable.

Email: [elisabeth.kramer@sydney.edu.au](mailto:elisabeth.kramer@sydney.edu.au)

**Topic:** History, culture and social issues

**Panel:** Violence and prevention

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**

<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/83697124342>

**Chair:** Jenny Munro, The University of Queensland

***Resolving school violence in Indonesia: Law, policy, and advocacy limitations***

**Nurwanto, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, and Ghoffar Ismail, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta**

Attention to school violence in Indonesia has expanded through which several laws and policies were produced, especially on children's rights protection. While these legal aspects have been widely developed, studies on their frameworks have been rarely conducted. The current study examines whether the acts or regulations, the governmental policy, and the agency roles are considered adequate in framing school violence. Through the documentary analysis of the laws and the policies, this study reveals that the Indonesian laws are likely to be oriented to respond to a global need for children's safety and to build national trust in children's protection. While the regulations from the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, and the Ministry of Health generally emphasize to protect and rehabilitate violence victims, the regulation from the Ministry of Education and Culture tends to establish both preventive and rehabilitative actions. Additionally, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission is placed as the only governmental agency to monitor and to review the fulfillment of children's rights. However, the future need of any other agencies to assist Indonesian schools should not only resolve school violence but also sustain school peace. Implications for practices and future policy research are reviewed.

**Nurwanto** is recently a PhD student at the School of Education, Western Sydney University, Australia, supported with the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia's scholarship. He pursued his Bachelor in Islamic Education at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia, in 2000, and his M.Ed. at the University of Birmingham, UK, in 2010. His research focuses on school violence, peace education, and religious education. He is a teaching staff at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia, and a member of Australian Association for Research in Education (AARE).  
Email: [nurwanto@umy.ac.id](mailto:nurwanto@umy.ac.id)

**Ghoffar Ismail** is currently a teaching staff member at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. He took his Bachelor and Masters in Islamic Studies at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia.  
Email: [ghoffar@umy.ac.id](mailto:ghoffar@umy.ac.id)

***The shadow pandemic of gender-based violence during COVID-19 in Indonesia***

**Kate Walton, Perkumpulan Lintas Feminis Jakarta, and Naila Rizqi Zakiah, Perkumpulan Lintas Feminis Jakarta**

Around the world, the global COVID-19 pandemic has also brought with it a shadow pandemic of gender-based violence (GBV). Indonesia is one country where rates of GBV have increased in the last 12 months. In Oct-Nov 2020, Perkumpulan Lintas Feminis Jakarta surveyed 315 Indonesians from 25 provinces about GBV during the pandemic, alongside 27 representatives from GBV service providers who were interviewed

about the challenges faced in providing assistance during the pandemic. More than half of all respondents said they experienced GBV at least once since March 2020, including 22% of first-time victims. Of victims who previously experienced GBV, one-third reported more frequent violence during the pandemic and half said violence became more intense. Verbal violence was most common, while physical and economic violence saw the sharpest increases in frequency. A positive correlation was found between falls in household income and increased rates of GBV; as many as 80% of victims reported their household income decreased during the pandemic. Most violence occurred in the domestic sphere (56% experienced violence at home) but a significant amount experienced violence in online spaces (38%). Concerningly, just 9% of victims reported the violence to a service provider or law enforcement; their reasons included being afraid, being ashamed, and being unaware that GBV services exist. Most service providers provided assistance for victims during the pandemic, despite no state support in response to increased rates of GBV. 67% of service providers said they struggled financially; only one received government funds during the pandemic.

**Kate Walton** is an Australian writer, development worker, and advocate. Kate lived in Indonesia between 2011 and 2019 where she worked for local women's NGOs and international development projects on maternal health, women's empowerment, and governance. She is currently based in Canberra and is the Communications and MEL Manager for Perkumpulan Lintas Feminis Jakarta. Kate holds a Bachelor of Asian Studies (Hons) from The Australian National University and a Master of Human Rights from Curtin University.

Email: [kate@jakartafeminist.com](mailto:kate@jakartafeminist.com)

**Naila Rizqi Zakiah** is a lawyer and women's rights advocate based in East Java, Indonesia. Previously a public defender at LBH Masyarakat in Jakarta, she is currently Advocacy Officer at Perkumpulan Lintas Feminis Jakarta. Naila holds a Bachelor of Law from the University of Jember.

Email: [naila@jakartafeminist.com](mailto:naila@jakartafeminist.com)

#### ***What can Australia do to prevent human rights abuses in West Papua?***

**Camellia Webb-Cannon, University of Wollongong, Michael Westaway, The University of Queensland, Jaime Swift, University of Oxford, Nathan Wright, The University of Queensland, and Richard Adams, Disaster Relief Australia**

West Papua, Australia's near northern neighbour, has for nearly six decades experienced widespread human rights abuses by the Indonesian state and military. In this article we argue that Australia has the responsibility and the capacity to do more to ensure that West Papuans' human rights are being upheld. First, we illustrate the gravity of the conflict. In a situation as serious as that of West Papua, Australia, as a member of the United Nations, has a political duty to intervene under the United Nation's 'responsibility to protect' doctrine. Second, Australia also has a historic and moral obligation to the territory: West Papuans provided vital assistance to Australian troops in 1944 during World War 2. In the 1960s, however, Canberra betrayed its neighbour's preparations for self-determination but we argue Australia now has a chance to right this historical wrong by intervening in West Papua's struggle against Indonesian oppression. Third, we argue that Australia has the capacity to make a difference, as it did when it led the humanitarian intervention in East Timor in 1999-2000. Whereas Australia's involvement in the East Timor crisis led to long term diplomatic tension between Australia and Indonesia, however, we propose that Australia's contribution to addressing human rights in West Papua could ultimately strengthen ties between the two countries.

**Camellia Webb-Gannon** is an early career researcher at the University of Wollongong. She is a decolonization ethnographer focusing on the Pacific Islands region.

Email: [camellia@uow.edu.au](mailto:camellia@uow.edu.au)

**Michael Westaway** is a biological anthropologist and archaeologist at The University of Queensland, and has a strong interest in human evolution in Australia and South East Asia and zooarchaeology in Australia.

Email: [m.westaway@uq.edu.au](mailto:m.westaway@uq.edu.au)

**Jaime Swift** is forensic anthropologist and osteoarchaeologist, currently undertaking a PhD in archaeological science at the University of Oxford as a Clarendon Scholar. She is also a consulting member to the Cranfield Recovery and Identification of Conflict Casualties Team.

Email: [jaime.swift@spc.ox.ac.uk](mailto:jaime.swift@spc.ox.ac.uk)

**Nathan Wright** is currently a Visiting Scholar at the McDonald Institute of Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge and a Post Doctoral researcher at the University of Queensland. Nathan's



	<p>research interests include paleoenvironmental history especially in the Near East, Mediterranean, Australia and India. Email: n.wright@uq.edu.au</p> <p><b>Richard Adams</b> has been affiliated with Disaster Relief Australia for the past two years, and developed and managed their Aerial Damage Assessment Team utilising drone and satellite imagery to assess the impact of natural disasters. Email: richard.adams@disasterreliefaus.org</p>			
<p>12.30 – 1.30pm (09.30 – 10.30 WIB)</p>	<p><b>Lunch Break</b></p>			
<p>12.30 – 1.10pm (09.30 – 10.10 WIB)</p>	<p><b>Partner-up Networking Session</b></p> <p><b>Theme: Development</b></p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/89857022212">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/89857022212</a></p>	<p><b>Partner-up Networking Session</b></p> <p><b>Theme: History</b></p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/85321096298">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/85321096298</a></p>	<p><b>Partner-up Networking Session</b></p> <p><b>Theme: Education</b></p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/83042699202">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/83042699202</a></p>	<p><b>Partner-up Networking Session</b></p> <p><b>Theme: International relations &amp; politics</b></p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/89083637905">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/89083637905</a></p>
<p>1.30 – 3.00pm (10.30 – 12.00 WIB)</p>	<p><b>Session 2 Concurrent Panels</b></p>			
<p><b>Topic:</b> Politics</p> <p><b>Panel: Pathways (not) taken by women into politics: Preliminary findings from Sumatera Utara</b></p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/83486655775">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/83486655775</a></p>	<p><b>Chair: Tanya Jakimow, The Australian National University</b></p> <p>Women are active in grassroots political and social activity in Indonesia, yet they remain under-represented in legislatures. Women filling quotas disproportionately come from ‘elite’ backgrounds, leading to a lack of diversity of women’s experiences and interests in decision-making bodies. Our research seeks to understand the pathways that women have taken to be elected as members of the DPRD in Sumatera Utara, but more critically, to understand why excellent women candidates choose not to become involved in politics. This panel will explore preliminary findings from stage one (case studies) and stage 2 (FGDs) of a research project funded through the Development Leadership Program. Our aim is to share our findings and sharpen our analysis before the final two stages of fieldwork (survey and workshops).</p> <p><b><i>Informal and formal political apprenticeship and infrastructure: Alternative to women’s pathways into politics</i></b> <b>Asima Yanty Siahaan, University of North Sumatra</b></p> <p>A gender quota has been implemented in Indonesia as strategy of affirmative politics to enhance women’s participation in politics. However, the quota system does not automatically determine the success of women in achieving seats in parliaments. This article argues that political apprenticeships in diverse formal and informal spaces and the long-term plan to develop a suitable ‘infrastructure’ define and determine women’s capacity to enter formal politics and breaking through the gendered processes of elections. Interviews with elected women legislative representatives, civil society activists and community leaders in North Sumatra highlights different phases of women’s journey into politics. Households are influential, particularly the ways patriarchy at the private and public sphere intertwine to obstruct women from engaging in politics, while women also navigate these obstacles. This article reveals how informal spaces such as the household, student politics, involvement in community and governance at the local level provides informal arenas for women in learning various political skills and enables women to build trust and identification with the community which enhance their position in negotiating with political parties. However, women face challenges in transforming their grassroots support into a political constituency that will endorse their candidature for a more formal political position as members of house of representative. Political parties remain a vehicle for women with high grassroots recognition, particularly when coinciding with gender-sensitive mentoring.</p> <p><b>Asima Siahaan</b> is a lecturer at the Department of Public Administration at Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia. Her research interest includes Gender and governance, electronic governance, disaster management, public administration ethics, community development. She has recently been engaged as</p>			



co-researcher in the research project 'Joining the race: Pathways to politics for grassroots and development-sector women in Sri Lanka and Indonesia'.  
Email: asimayantysiahaan@gmail.com

***Student politics to party politics: Women's pathways from activism during Indonesia's Reformasi movement to elected representation***

**Yumasdaleni, National University of Malaysia**

Students have been important political actors throughout Indonesia's history, from pre-independence till today. While student politics is often seen as a pathway to party politics for men, there is a lack of understanding as to whether, and how, women are able to navigate a similar journey. Knowledge of the opportunities and challenges women face in translating experience in student politics into political opportunities in later life can contribute towards addressing women's political under-representation in Indonesia, and potentially beyond. Interviews with successful women legislatures reveals two pathways of women from student activism to elected representatives in Sumatera Utara, Indonesia. The first is recruitment through campus organizations connected to political parties, mostly connected to the Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (PKS, Prosperous Justice Party). Women taking this pathway are motivated by a belief that politics and Islam equally involve fighting for the interests of society. The second pattern is involvement as an activist in political organisations beyond the campus, mostly connected with elite circles of various local political parties. These women activists feel that the morally based movements of student politics that criticise the government do not have a significant influence on the policies that impact society. Both of these routes have proven successful in enabling women to become members of the legislature. Student politics remains an important, yet under-realised apprenticeship to get more women into electoral politics. As campuses again become politically charged and an important site of party recruitment, an important opportunity to get more women into politics awaits.

**Yumasdaleni.S.Ag.M.Si, Ph.D** Student at the National University of Malaysia and Lecturer at Potensi Utama University Medan North Sumatera. She is currently working as a Research Association International Research Project under DLP Programme; Joining the Race; Pathways to politics for grass roots and development-sector women in Sri Lanka and Indonesia.  
Email: dalenyusuf@gmail.com

***Money politics: Is it an insurmountable barrier to women's equal representation?***

**Aida Harahap, University of North Sumatra**

'Money politics' is a feature of Indonesian democracy, and a central reason given for women's political under-representation. The cost of elections in transactional politics deters would-be candidates from contesting elections. As women have less access to financial resources, the women who are elected tend to come from political dynasties and/or wealthy families. This article draws upon the experiences of women in Sumatera Utara who have been elected as members of the Local People Representative Council, as well as women activists and community leaders who have chosen not to contest. We find that although the perception of money politics deters many women from entering electoral politics, engaging in high-cost transactional politics is not necessary to win a seat. Women with a large grassroots presence and a history of work in, and for the community, have successfully been elected without providing cash payments or club goods. While they inevitably incur campaign expenses, they describe these as 'the cost of politics', distinct from money politics as understood in the scholarly literature and media. Their pathways into politics demonstrate that a lack of financial resources need not be an insurmountable barrier to increased political representation of women from diverse backgrounds. To understand these possibilities, we need to be attentive to the multiple ways candidates and constituents envisage their relationship, including the role of cash payments in building and sustaining them.

**Aida Harahap** is an Anthropologist. She lectures on a casual basis in the Anthropology Department at the University of North Sumatra. She is currently working as a Research Associate in International Research Project under DLP Programme; Joining the Race; Pathways to politics for grass roots and development-sector women in Sri Lanka and Indonesia.  
Email: harahap\_aida@yahoo.com

**Discussant: Tanya Jakimow, The Australian National University**

	<p><b>Tanya Jakimow</b> is an anthropologist and Australian Research Council Future Fellow, working on a project examining women's political labour and pathways to politics in Medan, Indonesia, and Dehradun, India. Her recent book <i>Susceptibility in Development: Micro-politics of urban development in India and Indonesia</i>, brings affect theory into conversation with theories of power in Development Studies to propose a new approach to understanding power configurations in local level development. It draws upon ethnographic research with volunteers in a community-driven development program in Medan, Indonesia, and with women Municipal Councillors in Dehra Dun, India, and was funded by an Australian Research Council DECRA Award. Email: Tanya.jakimow@anu.edu.au</p>
<p><b>Topic:</b> Environment, agriculture and science</p> <p><b>Roundtable</b></p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/86274120864">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/86274120864</a></p>	<p><b>Chair: Simon Reid, The University of Queensland</b></p> <p><b><i>Evaluating zoonotic malaria transmission and agricultural and forestry land use in Indonesia: A One Health approach</i></b>  <b>Matt Grigg, Menzies School of Health Research</b>  <b>Rintis Noviyanti, Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology</b>  <b>Sunny Sanderson, Menzies School of Health Research</b>  <b>Boni Sebayang, James Cook University</b>  <b>Peter Speldewinde, University of Western Australia</b>  <b>Rizaldi, Andalas University</b>  <b>Katharina Waha, CSIRO</b></p> <p>This project is partnering Indonesian and Australian researchers to evaluate monkey to human transmission of malaria parasites across Indonesia, specifically <i>Plasmodium knowlesi</i>. Little is known about the transmission of <i>P.knowlesi</i> in Indonesia. However, in Malaysia changes in agricultural and forestry land use have been linked to increasing numbers of cases of zoonotic malaria (malaria spread between animals and people). Particularly affecting farmers and plantation workers. Using a OneHealth approach, which recognises that the health of people, animals and the environment are interconnected, our team brings together Indonesian and Australian medical and social researchers, entomologists, primatologists, and geo-spatial analysts. This two-and-a-half-year study will work in three sites in Indonesia (North Sumatra, North Kalimantan and Sabang, Aceh) to develop and validate the best methods to detect <i>P.knowlesi</i> and other malaria parasites in humans, in order to better understand how and where the parasite may be transmitted. Also providing important opportunities for knowledge sharing and capacity building between our two countries. This project is part of the Research for One Health Systems Strengthening Program co-funded with DFAT addressing zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance and systems strengthening within the Asia Pacific.</p> <p><b>Matt Grigg</b> is an Associate Professor and Principal Research Fellow at Menzies School of Health Research in Darwin, NT, and a NHMRC early career fellow. He currently leads a research program across Indonesia and Malaysia related to the epidemiology, diagnostics, genetics and clinical drug trials of malaria and other tropical infectious diseases, with a focus on OneHealth approaches to zoonotic malaria transmission due to the monkey parasite <i>Plasmodium knowlesi</i>. Matt is the chief investigator of the multidisciplinary project 'Evaluating zoonotic malaria transmission and agricultural land use in Indonesia', funded through the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research. Matt also works as a public health clinician at the CDC in Darwin, and in remote Indigenous primary health care in the NT. Email: matthew.grigg@menzies.edu.au</p> <p><b>Rintis Noviyanti</b> is a Senior Research Fellow at the Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology. Dr Rintis is a Principal Investigator in the Human Surveillance component of the multidisciplinary project 'Evaluating zoonotic malaria transmission and agricultural land use in Indonesia'. Email: rintis@eijkman.go.id</p> <p><b>Sunny Sanderson</b> is currently the Australian lead investigator for the social science component of the ACIAR funded project: 'Evaluating zoonotic malaria transmission and agricultural land use in Indonesia'. She is an Indonesia-specialist with an interdisciplinary background, which includes helping to develop a Regional African Swine Fever Socioeconomic and Livelihood Impact Assessment methodology, managing a remote orangutan research site in West Kalimantan, long-term field research on gibbons in Central Kalimantan, and as the UQ- LIPI (Indonesian Institute of Sciences) Co-ordinator. Sunny has a Doctorate in Political Ecology and Human Geography from the University of Queensland looking at the Impacts of largescale oil palm development on rural livelihoods in Sarawak, Malaysia. Email: sunny.sanderson@menzies.edu.au</p>

**Boni Sebayang** is a PhD student in the Mosquito-Borne Diseases Group, James Cook University (JCU). His PhD investigates the ecology and biology of the mosquito vectors of Plasmodium knowlesi. Mr Sebayang recently graduated from a Masters of Medical Science from JCU. His Bachelor of Science was gained from Padjadjaran University, West Java, and included a thesis project in collaboration with Eijkman Institute. Mr Sebayang has worked as a Supervisor in the Entomology Laboratory for International SOS for five-years and as a Research Assistant in the Malaria Pathogenesis Unit at Eijkman Institute for two-years. Email: boni.sebayang@my.jcu.edu.au

**Peter Speldewinde** started his ecology career in the field of conservation biology, working on the translocation and monitoring of a number of endangered mammals and birds. After working as an ecologist Peter did his PhD at the University of Western Australia examining the impacts of dryland salinity on human health. He currently teaches ecology and OneHealth at the University of Western Australia. His main research interest is the impact of ecosystems on human health, in particular how ecosystem restoration modifies disease risk. He currently has OneHealth projects in Indonesia (zoonotic malaria), Malaysia (zoonotic malaria, zoonotic disease and indigenous people) and Australia (wildlife parasites and urbanisation). Email: peter.speldewinde@uwa.edu.au

**Rizaldi** obtained his master's and Doctorate from the Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University, Japan, in 2008. He was then awarded a two-year postdoctoral fellowship by the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Sciences to continue behavioural research on Japanese macaques. Currently, he is a lecturer at the Department of Biology, Andalas University, Indonesia, teaching subjects in Animal Ecology and Behaviour, including Primatology. His research interests are primate behaviour and conservation. He has supervised students to research animal behaviour, ecology, and conservation in Sumatra. His interest in primate behaviour began when growing up in his village in West Sumatra. While some farmers in the village often faced crop-raiding challenges, others traditionally used macaques to help harvest coconuts. All helping Rizaldi to better understand the relationships between primates, humans, and nature. Now, he is concerned about the growing problem of human-primate interface and increasing threats to the conservation of all non-human primates. Email: rizaldi\_au@yahoo.com

**Katharina Waha** is an agricultural geographer and geo-ecologist interested in multidisciplinary research to understand interactions between the atmosphere, biosphere and human societies. She has been trained as a physical geographer and climate change impact scientist and earned MSc and PhD degrees from the universities of Leipzig and Potsdam in Germany and moved to Australia in 2014. Katharina is a senior research scientist at the Food Systems and Global Change group at CSIRO. Her areas of interest are: the geography, structure and evolution of agricultural systems and climate change impacts on agriculture and adaptation. Geographers are interested in anything affecting the spatial patterns of the Earth's surface and for her, the most interesting drivers are global change and human development. Email: katharina.waha@csiro.au

**Topic:**  
Development

**Panel:** Improving  
livelihoods

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**

<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/83006200770>

**Chair:** Zane Goebel, The University of Queensland

*A peer pressure development model for enhancing community-based tourism in Sekapuk and Gosari*

**Achmad Room Fitrianto, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, and Andriani Samsuri, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya**

In ancient time, the Sekapuk and Gosari village known as Tugaran village. In recent days these two villages run by two village administration. Both Village develop local tourism, Wagos or Nature Tourism Gosari in Gosari and SETIGI - Selo Tirto Giri in Sekapuk. The innovations carried out by the two villages always vary from time to time and always happen hand in hand. So that the impression of the two villages has tight competition in attracting tourists is so obvious. This paper is intended to capture peer pressure that occurs in these two villages. Field observations and participatory methods were used to support data collection. Diamond Porter theory employed in framing field finding. Village Peer Pressure for some instance can influence positively villages' development but it also potentially leads to destructive competition among villages. There are three things that can be concluded in this research. Firsts, the proximity of geographic location between Sekapuk and Gosari which makes each resident sees the progress of the tourism objects built in each village forced them to create a new attraction in their tourism object. Second, the resident participation and the support from the village official play a significant role in resident creativity in the maintenance of their tourism object. Last but not least, the similarity in market

target resemblance and limited resources, encourage the development of these two tourism objects occurs hand in hand.

**Achmad Room Fitrianto** is a lecturer and researcher at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. He is also an observer on government reform, community development, small and medium enterprise development and Islamic economic issues. His current research focus is on community economic empowerment and community tourism.

Email: ar.fitrianto@uinsby.ac.id

**Andriani Samsuri** is a lecturer and researcher at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Her current research concern is on behaviour finance, small-medium enterprise and community engagement.

Email: andriani@uinsby.ac.id

### ***Agricultural by-products to make a nutritional and tasty Indonesian meatball***

**Rio Olympias Sujarwanta, Gadjah Mada University, and Louwrens Hoffman, The University of Queensland**

Meatballs are popular in Indonesia and traditionally made from beef or chicken. With the habit of consuming meatballs, it helps meet protein needs, which improve the nutrition of the community in general. As a restructured meat product, it is produced from ground meat, which is typically mixed with some seasonings and formed into round balls with tapioca ( $\approx 8\%$  wt/wt) as filler. It is known that tapioca has a high glycaemic index (GI); therefore, our research collaboration between The University of Queensland and Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia recently replaced tapioca with rice bran as a substitute to create a healthier meatball of acceptable quality. We substituted the tapioca with rice bran at different percentages (100:0; 75:25, 50:50; 25:75; 0:100 % tapioca: % rice bran). Our results revealed that through rice bran substitution we were able to increase the meatball's protein from 10.9 to 12.8%, and decrease the starch content (7.8 to 3.3%) and GI (56.08 to 43.85). The substitution of tapioca with up to 25% rice bran was still accepted by 40 Indonesian consumers in our sensory analysis. This research illustrates the need to explore the use of other agricultural by-products as full or partial substitution of tapioca in traditional dishes such as meatballs to create a healthy and tasty meatball.

**Rio Olympias Sujarwanta** is Assistant Professor in Meat Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Gadjah Mada. He pursued a 6 months internship at the School of Agriculture and Food Sciences, The University of Queensland, followed by a 6 months postdoctoral program at the Centre for Nutrition and Food Sciences, Queensland Alliance for Agriculture and Food Innovation under Prof. Louw Hoffman's supervision. During his collaboration with Prof. Louw, they submitted a research manuscript working on goat balls and currently under review on *Meat Science Journal* (Q1, Impact factor 3.644) and are finalising the draft of a review paper on Indonesian goat meat. Currently he is actively teaching in the Faculty of Animal Science, Universitas Gadjah Mada, a top three university in Indonesia.

Email: rio.olympias.s@ugm.ac.id

**Louw Hoffman** is a Professor of Meat Science at the Centre for Nutrition and Food Sciences, Queensland Alliance for Agriculture and Food Innovation, The University of Queensland and also Professor Emeritus at the Department of Animal Sciences, Stellenbosch University, South Africa. He has published more than 395 papers on meat science and animal science. A number of his research projects are linked to value-addition of meat products such as sausages, patties, etc.

Email: louwrens.hoffman@uq.edu.au

### ***Model of mapping and development of horticultural agricultural production with spatial and local wisdom approaches as efforts to optimise micro sector networks***

**Rini Raharti, Janabadra University, and Agnes Ratih Ari, Janabadra University**

Value chain analysis is an effort to analyse the potential development of a role (horticultural farmers) in the production chain to marketing. This analysis will create an understanding of consumer desires and competitive advantage by horticultural farmers. This is important to increase the competitiveness of local products against export markets. The objectives of this study are (1) to identify problems and opportunities for the development of horticultural commodities in an effort to meet export requirements, (2) formulating the value chain in the development of horticultural commodities from the production process of horticultural agricultural production to marketing and (3) increasing the economic potential of region by optimizing the network between horticultural crop producers and the micro sector that supports the horticultural crop



production process. This study uses a spatial approach based on plant species with LQ (location Quotient) and GIS (Geographic Information System) to map the potential of each area based on plant species a micro business networks that support the commodity productions process. The results of the mapping are expected to be useful for farmers and farmer groups in determining the handling of post-harvest products, selecting distribution channels, and also selecting supplier relations for production.

**Rini Raharti** is teaching staff in the Department of Economics Development, Janabadra University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. She earned her Bachelor and Masters degrees from University of Gadjah Mada, Indonesia in 1999 and 2004 respectively.  
Email: riniraharti@janabadra.ac.id

**Agnes Ratih Ari** is teaching staff in the Department of Economics Development, Janabadra University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. She earned her Bachelor and Masters degrees from University of Gadjah Mada, Indonesia in 1996 and 2007 respectively, and she is currently ongoing her Doctoral Program of Development Studies at Satya Wacana Christian University in Indonesia.  
Email: agnes@janabadra.ac.id

**Topic:** Politics

**Panel:** Reformasi and its problems

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**

<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/84715263686>

**Chair:** Greta Nabbs-Keller, The University of Queensland

***Jokowi's rule: Upholding democracy vs. subduing religious intolerance***

**Jenny, National Chengchi University**

Ever since his first term as the President of Indonesia, one of the major challenges that Jokowi has to face is religious extremism and intolerance. The issue reached its most salient peak when it affected one of his close appointed Ma'ruf Amin, a conservative cleric as his running mate. Half through his second term, Jokowi seemed to maintain his consistency to tread carefully on handling issues pertaining to religion, especially if it involves Islam. Various religious intolerance all over Indonesia have created a deep sense of frustration among religious minority. Exacerbating the dire situation, opposition to Jokowi, supported by conservative Muslims, demands for more immersion of religion in rules and regulations. The increasing number of ratified and proposed local sharia laws are the proofs of such regression in religious tolerance. Approaching the end of 2020, Jokowi took a drastic action by stepping up to address the issue of religion intolerance. In addition to banning yet another radical Islamist organisation, Jokowi appointed a pluralism and moderate young Islamic figure as the new Minister of Religious Affair. Such actions have been applauded by moderate Muslims and religious minority adherents alike as the proof of the government finally acting on the base of rule of law. Nevertheless, some parties have deemed some of Jokowi's actions as undemocratic and borderline authoritarian. This paper attempts to elaborate the Indonesian case of conflict between democracy and religious intolerance.

**Jenny** is a third year PhD Candidate in International Doctoral program in Asia-Pacific Studies (IDAS) in National Chengchi University (NCCU) in Taipei, Taiwan. Realising her personal interest in social science and politics, she enrolled to her current study and is currently focussing her research about Indonesian domestic politics and social issues.  
Email: scydy4@gmail.com

***The decline of accommodative patronage: Origins and implications for democracy***

**Tom Power, The University of Sydney and The Australian National University**

For decades, students of Indonesian politics have emphasised the paramount importance of patronage to coalition construction and maintenance. Patronage is a central element in Crouch's study of New Order patrimonialism, Aspinall's analysis of Reformasi-era accommodation, and Slater's account of power-sharing arrangements in the democratic era. These accounts also reveal the varied ways in which patronage has been deployed by different regimes, and at different points in Indonesia's modern history. The Jokowi presidency has seen significant changes to the form and function of central government patronage. Whereas the Yudhoyono era was characterised by a highly inclusive approach to patronage distribution, access to government largesse has become narrower and more consolidated under Jokowi. In addition, the government's approach to coalition maintenance has made increased use of legal protection and sanction in addition to more conventional rent- and project-based incentives. The less accommodationist – and more coercive – tendencies of the Jokowi administration are now widely recognised. However, scholars have thus far paid more attention to their effects than their origins, which



are usually located in the post-2014 confrontation between intransigent opposition forces and an increasingly illiberal executive. This paper proposes that the changing patronage dynamics of the Jokowi era have deeper origins in the organisational experiences and grievances of major coalition partners – notably PDIP and NU – which took root during the Yudhoyono administration. The efforts of the incumbent coalition to establish hegemonic control over government patronage are crucial drivers of Indonesia's ongoing democratic deterioration.

**Tom Power** is a lecturer in the Department of Indonesian Studies at the University of Sydney, and a PhD candidate at the Australian National University. He researches Indonesian politics, with a particular focus on political parties, opposition and democracy.  
Email: t.power@sydney.edu.au

***Pulping Pelalawan: Corrupt networks***

**Jacqui Baker, Murdoch University**

In Indonesia, the persistence of illegal logging has long been attributed to corrupt networks involving powerful brokers, private sector entrepreneurs, and local political heads. But how do these network's function, who participates in them and whose interests do they serve? I apply social network analysis to map a corrupt network that operated in Pelalawan, Riau province, to study how such networks are constructed and how they might ultimately be disrupted. I argue that corrupt networks are distinct from criminal networks and need to be analysed within wider political economy dynamics.

**Jacqui Baker** is a lecturer in Southeast Asian Politics at Murdoch University and a Fellow of the Asia Research Centre.  
Email: Jacqui.baker@murdoch.edu.au

**Topic:** History, culture and social issues

**Panel:** Preserving the Indonesian collection and promoting research through Monash Library digitised collection

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**  
<https://ugz.zoom.us/j/88100815403>

**Chair: Helen Creese, The University of Queensland**

This presentation is an elaboration of the comprehensive collection of the Indonesian Collection at Monash University Library (MUL) and how the collections have been used to support research and learning. The Indonesian Collection is part of the Asian Collections at Monash, consisting primarily of Asian language materials with a focus on Indonesia, Japan, China, and Korea. The panel will start by discussing the Library's digitisation program and the role it plays in supporting research and learning, both within the university and internationally. Several unique, digitised Indonesian collections will be highlighted, including Sin Po and Star Weekly Newspapers. The panel will showcase two different research conducted in Australia and Indonesia using the digitised Sin Po Collection. One research shows how Sin Po engaged in 'health activism', the promotion of health-related infrastructure, medicines and knowledge, and at the same time sharpened the Chinese community's political sensibilities and their sense of responsibility to the broader community through these health issues. Meanwhile the other research uses Sin Po to help in building a prototype of Low Malay Corpus and finding the possibilities of using the corpus to conserve the language.

***Sin Po digital collection at Monash Library***

**Rheny Pulungan, Monash University**

Monash University Library has been supporting researchers from all around the world and across different disciplines in providing resources as well as research skills development. MUL holds some of the world's most rare and valuable research materials, spanning multiple genres and mediums, and endeavours to make these available to researchers through an active digitisation program. Despite many challenges in digitising the special collections, MUL has successfully made some old Indonesian Newspapers freely available to view and download, including Sin Po and Star Weekly. Sin Po was a Chinese-Malay (Peranakan) publication that was first published by young Peranakan Chinese in Jakarta on 1 October 1910 and shortly became one of the largest Malay newspapers in the Dutch East Indies. The political objective of Sin Po was to promote Chinese nationalism and to take a strong stance against Dutch colonialism. Sin Po played a crucial role in the development of language and culture. It also contributed considerably to form what is today referred to as Bahasa Indonesia. The launch of Sin Po digital collection has received many positive feedback and since its launch has been viewed and used by many researchers from different parts of the world. This presentation will highlight some of that important research. This presentation will also discuss some challenges in digitising special collection, including

copyright limitations, fragility of the material, and creation of descriptive information to assist with discovery and reuse.

**Rheny Pulungan** has a master's degree in information studies and a PhD in International Law. She is currently the subject librarian for Indonesian Studies, Anthropology, Criminology and Indigenous Studies at Monash University Library. She enjoys working at various subject areas, as well as developing and managing the Indonesian collection to support research and learning.  
Email: rheny.pulungan@monash.edu

***Debating health, social welfare and philanthropy: Sin Po's politics of care, 1910-1930***

**Ravando Lie, The University of Melbourne**

Health and social welfare were topics that elites within the ethnic Chinese community took seriously and to which they made significant contributions. In the period of 1910-1930, the peranakan Chinese in colonial Indonesia were well represented in the field of medicine and these doctors played important roles in shaping debates around public health. During the period, Sin Po editors and journalists began to use the paper to engage in 'health activism'. They often highlighted the high mortality rates among Chinese and Bumiputera and observed how the population urgently needed more health equipment, new hygienic standards, and better public health systems. In this presentation, I will explain how Sin Po engaged in 'health activism', the promotion of health-related infrastructure, medicines and knowledge, and at the same time sharpened the Chinese community's political sensibilities and their sense of responsibility to the broader community through these health issues. Sin Po provided an outlet for the promotion of new awareness about health and social welfare issues including the dissemination of new medical knowledge.

**Ravando Lie** is a PhD candidate in History, in the School of Historical and Philosophical Studies (SHAPS) at the University of Melbourne. His thesis examines the Chinese-Indonesian newspaper Sin Po (1910–1965) as a lens to explore the political movements and transnational connections of Chinese-Indonesian society in colonial Indonesia. He is the author of *Perang Melawan Influenza: Pandemi Flu Spanyol di Indonesia Masa Kolonial, 1918–1919* which examines the Spanish Flu pandemic in colonial Indonesia.  
Email: rlie@student.unimelb.edu.au

***Corpus to conserve language: A case of low Malay language in Indonesia***

**Wahyu Untara, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta**

Low Malay underwent severe setbacks in Indonesia's post-independent linguistic landscape. Once a powerful lingua franca of Dutch East Indies administration for around three and half centuries, the language declined rapidly due to the popularity of the newly enacted Bahasa Indonesia. As a result, more than 3000 Low Malay texts sources, apart from the newspaper sources, were almost forgotten completely, resulting in the extinction of Low Malay printed materials and the marginalisation of the spoken version of the language. There have been attempts to conserve the Low Malay language, mostly in the form of documentations such as dictionaries, grammar books, and text digitisation. However, in the case of dictionaries and grammar books, they cannot capture the performance aspects of the Low Malay Language. In addition, most digital documents are not easily retrieved for analysis purposes. This presentation will examine the possibility of a Low Malay corpus as an alternative way to conserve the language, as a more structured version of the conventional digital documentations. By using the performance and retrievability aspects of the corpus, it is also found that the corpus is possible as a means to solve the said problems.

**Wahyu Untara** is an applied linguistics student of the Graduate School of Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. He has electrical engineering and English literary backgrounds in his earlier education, as science and language are always his main interests. Among his activities, he also writes and translates popular science and language-related books, including *Kamus Inggris-Indonesia*, *Kamus Sains*, *Buku Saku Cepat Bisa Bahasa Inggris* and *Humor SBY-JK*.  
Email: wahyuuntara.2019@student.uny.ac.id

**Discussant: Anita Dewi, Monash University**

**Anita Dewi** is a Research and Learning Coordinator at the Sir Louis Matheson Library of Monash University. Some of her main responsibilities in this role are overseeing the Asian Collections (including

	<p>the Indonesian Collection) and coordinating library research and learning initiatives and activities related to them. Prior to her current role, she was a Subject Librarian for Indonesian Studies and Politics, and later a Learning Skills Adviser. She holds a PhD in Applied Linguistics and Master of Education in TESOL. Email: anita.dewi@monash.edu</p>
<p>3.00 – 3.30pm (12.00 – 12.30 WIB)</p>	<p><b>Afternoon tea break</b></p>
<p>3.30 – 5.00pm (12.30 – 14.00 WIB)</p>	<p><b>Session 3 Concurrent Panels</b></p>
<p><b>Topic:</b> Responding to COVID-19</p> <p><b>Panel: Young creative workers &amp; their strategies to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic in Yogyakarta</b></p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/81260978409">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/81260978409</a></p>	<p><b>Chair: Jane Ahlstrand, The University of New England</b></p> <p>This panel highlights the impact of COVID-19 and the associated strategies employed by young creative workers (16-35 years old) in the special province of Yogyakarta. The purpose of this panel is to: 1) examine the contextual factors that threaten the sustainability and/or development of the creative economy in Yogyakarta during COVID 19; 2) identify the strategies employed by young creative workers to navigate the socio-economic shocks brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. We share three key findings based on our online interviews and Focus Group Discussions with creative workers from six sectors of creative economy. First, social inequality determines the intensity of issues the pandemic has engendered for the creative workers. Second, social and class differences also inform how the creative workers have responded to the pandemic and how they have developed their strategies. Third, the creative workers are active subjects who are able to survive and navigate the pandemic in order to continue their creative work. However, in this panel, we also contend that support from collectives and the government play important roles in facilitating and encouraging the continuation of their creative works.</p> <p><b><i>The strategies of young musicians during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Yogyakarta</i></b> <b>Oki Rahadianto Sutopo, Gadjah Mada University, Gregorius Ragil Wibawanto, Gadjah Mada University, Novi Kurnia, Gadjah Mada University, Annisa R. Beta, The University of Melbourne, and Ariane Utomo, The University of Melbourne</b></p> <p>This paper explores the strategies of young musicians to deal with the Covid-19 Pandemic in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Under condition of hysteresis, describes as 'when a field undergoes a major crisis, and its regularities are profoundly changed (Bourdieu 2000; 160), young musicians have to be able to reflexively re-accumulate and re-convert their stocks of capital in order to survive both financially and artistically. The analysis of online interview and Focus Group Discussion data found three modes of strategies, namely waiting, doing something and re-learning based on the social position and temporal location of young musicians. The State interventions are minimum during the Covid-19 pandemic in Yogyakarta, Indonesia thus, this paper reveals how the inequality of social positions influences the ability of young musicians to adapt under the 'new rule of the game' in the hierarchical and heterogenous music field. Our interpretation critically contextualise the dialogue between youth studies and Bourdieusian approach based on the experiences of young musicians in Yogyakarta in the context of Covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p><b>Oki Rahadianto Sutopo</b> is a lecturer in the Department of Sociology, within the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at the Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), Yogyakarta. At UGM, he also holds the position of Executive Director of the Youth Studies Centre (YouSure). Oki earned his degrees from Universitas Gadjah Mada (B.A in Sociology), Universitas Indonesia (M.Si in Sociology) and the University of Newcastle, Australia (Ph.D in Sociology). Oki's main research interests include youth studies, youth transition, youth culture, and generations. He is also Editor in Chief of <i>Jurnal Studi Pemuda</i>. He has published his work in <i>Journal of Youth Studies</i>, <i>Sociological Research Online</i>, <i>Asian Music</i>, <i>Crime Media Culture</i> and <i>Continuum: Journal of Media and Cultural Studies</i>. Email: oki.rahadianto@ugm.ac.id</p> <p><b>Gregorius Ragil Wibawanto</b> is a lecturer and researcher at the Department of Sociology and Youth Studies Centre, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Gadjah Mada.</p> <p><b>Ariane Utomo</b> is a social demographer, working in the field of marriage and family in Indonesia. Email: ariane.utomo@unimelb.edu.au</p>

### ***Imagining 'orang kreatif': Creative subjectivity in contemporary Indonesia***

**Annisa R. Beta, The University of Melbourne, Ariane Utomo, The University of Melbourne, Oki Rahadianto Sutopo, Gadjah Mada University, Novi Kurnia, Gadjah Mada University, Gregorius Ragil Wibawanto, Gadjah Mada University**

This paper examines the trajectory of creative industry and economy in Indonesia and the emerging significance of the figure of 'orang kreatif' or the creative subject amongst Indonesian youth. Using discourse tracing (LeGreco & Tracy, 2009), it studies how presidential instructions, laws, government reports, policy papers and news coverage in the past decade in Indonesia have produced this new figure. We refer to secondary data from BPS-Statistics Indonesia to highlight issues and challenges around defining and categorizing the creative labour distinctions among young Indonesians. We also consider the challenges experienced by the young creative workers we interviewed in our research project 'Young Creative Workers and their Strategies to Deal with the COVID-19 Pandemic in Yogyakarta.' We argue that this emergent creative subject represents the conjuncture of the rise of neoliberal governmentality in Indonesia, the increasing role of corporate figures as state authorities, the imaginary of 'creative nationalism' (Yue, 2013), and the atomization of its youth creative labour force, encouraging market oriented self-cultivation among Indonesian citizens--especially during times of crisis. This paper contributes to creative labour studies and cultural policy studies in Indonesia and offers a framework for evaluating the roles of the creative subjects within and beyond creative economies and industries and addresses the entanglement of creativity and political participation in Indonesia.

**Annisa R. Beta** is a Lecturer in Cultural Studies at the School of Culture and Communication, the University of Melbourne. Her research is broadly concerned with youth, new media, and political subjectivity in Southeast Asia. Before moving to Melbourne, she was a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Department of Communications and New Media, National University of Singapore, from 2018 to 2019. She received her Ph.D. from National University of Singapore in 2018. While finishing her doctoral degree, she was also a Visiting Student Researcher at the University of California Berkeley in 2016. She has published her work in *New Media & Society*, *International Communication Gazette*, *Media and Communication*, *Asiascape: Digital Asia*, *Feminist Media Studies* and *Inter-Asia Cultural*. She has also published her writing with *South China Morning Post*, *The Jakarta Post*, and *anotasi.com*.  
Email: [annisa.beta@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:annisa.beta@unimelb.edu.au)

### ***'Sengkuyung' and 'gotong royong': Filmmakers' resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic in Yogyakarta***

**Novi Kurnia, Gadjah Mada University, Gregorius Ragil Wibawanto, Gadjah Mada University, Annisa R. Beta, The University of Melbourne, Ariane Utomo, The University of Melbourne, and Oki Rahadianto Sutopo, Gadjah Mada University**

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted creative film industries in Indonesia including in filmmaking activities. Not all young creative workers can survive the pandemic to work on their profession including filmmakers. The pandemic does not only disrupt the culture of filmmaking but also change how the filmmakers adjust with the new rules in the film scenes. Based on online Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews with filmmakers in Yogyakarta, this paper argues that filmmakers prove that the local wisdom of 'Sengkuyung' (collaboration) and 'Gotong Royong' (voluntarism) are the spirit that led them to build their resilience during pandemic. Such spirit is an answer to the minimum of an effective government-coordinated response to the multidimensional crisis unleashed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, this paper highlights the important role of highly localised community groups in efforts to co-produce better and more inclusive social safety nets to survive the pandemic.

**Novi Kurnia** is a senior lecturer at the Department of Communication Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada. She completed her PhD at Flinders University, Australia, in 2014 with her thesis about women film directors in Post-New Order Indonesia. Her main interest is Indonesian cinema, gender and media, and digital literacy. She won WhatsApp Misinformation and Social Science Research Award on WhatsApp Group and Digital Literacy Among Indonesian Women published in a book in 2020 with a similar title. Some other publications are: A long and winding road: Fighting stereotypes and information disorder in *Tilik, Indonesia at Melbourne*, Melbourne University (2020); Young, creative, and independent: Cinema Lovers Community (CLC) Purbalingga and its strategies to enliven independent filmmaking in Indonesia in L. Kim & H-K. Lee (eds.), *Routledge Handbook of Cultural and Creative Industries in Asia* (2019); and Consuming Gender and Disability in Indonesian Film in *Jurnal ASPIKOM* (2017).  
Email: [novikurnia@ugm.ac.id](mailto:novikurnia@ugm.ac.id)



**Topic:**  
Environment,  
agriculture and  
science

**Panel:**  
**Transnational  
governance of  
the oil palm  
sector: recent  
developments in  
Europe and  
Southeast Asia**

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**  
<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/87876573711>

**Chair: Adam Tyson, University of Leeds**

The three papers in this panel explore patterns of transnational governance of the palm oil sector, with evidence from recent developments in Europe and Southeast Asia. Comparisons are made to the Australian bilateral approach to climate governance partnership with Indonesia, as adjunct to the UN REDD+ mechanism. There are significant tensions in the governance of forest-risk commodities and interventions to achieve environmental outcomes, raising questions about the nature of sustainability, trade protectionism, and unilateralism. Both the EU and Indonesia are concerned in their own way about sustainability. Both have different perspectives and parameters for ensuring that environmental standards are upheld, but there is scope for convergence on complex issues. The Indonesian government has an economic growth agenda linked to strategic national commodities and major exports such as crude palm oil, the logics of which must be recognized by all parties to transnational trade talks, REDD+ negotiations, and sustainability policies.

***Transboundary environmental governance in the EU and Southeast Asia: contesting hybridity in biofuel and palm oil regimes***

**Helena Varkkey, University of Malaya**

Transboundary approaches are needed to address complex environmental problems, but hybrid transboundary environmental governance may undermine sustainable development and environmental justice objectives. This paper addresses the complexities of the European Union's Renewable Energy Directives (EU RED and RED II), contextualising them within the Southeast Asian palm oil sector. Palm oil is a significant source of biofuel, and the EU is the second-largest importer of Southeast Asian palm oil. Recent developments under the EU RED II may limit palm oil producer countries' biofuel market access on sustainability grounds. The paper questions the effect of this expanding role of markets on power dynamics and political processes. By examining these developments at different organizational scales, it highlights the asymmetrical power relations that circulate through these transboundary networks to shape patterns of resource access and the distribution of environmental risks. The more powerful EU is attempting to broker a settlement designed to reinforce unequal power relations that sustain their hegemonic values at the expense of genuine environmental reforms, while the weaker producer states have mobilised to resist resource capture and enclosure by more powerful states. The paper concludes that this transboundary market approach to biofuels and palm oil should be regarded with caution, as it (1) lowers regulatory quality within the biofuels sustainability regime, (2) undermines the sustainable palm oil market, and (3) indirectly bolsters unsustainable practices outside the palm oil sector.

**Helena Varkkey** is a Senior Lecturer at the Department of International and Strategic Studies, University of Malaya. She completed her Doctorate at the Department of Government and International Relations, University of Sydney. Her research interests include transboundary pollution in Southeast Asia, particularly pertaining to the role of patronage in agribusiness, especially the oil palm industry, and its link to forest fires and haze in the region.

Email: [helenav@um.edu.my](mailto:helenav@um.edu.my)

***Transnational private governance, sustainability, and the ambiguities of Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil certification***

**Shofwan al-Banna Choiruzzad, The University of Indonesia**

Southeast Asia's palm oil producers have concerns about the sustainability governance mechanisms shaping global environmental and trade standards emerging from Europe. The establishment of the national Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certification standard in 2011 is a sign of discontent with the transnational Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) regime, sparking debate about the legitimacy of private governance models initiated by non-governmental organizations and companies in Europe. This paper questions whether the adoption of sustainability norms by Indonesia signals normative convergence or the emergence of rival governance structures that challenge the state. Elements of norm adoption and rival governance coexist in Indonesia, and ISPO certification is emerging as an ambiguous policy with degrees of internal incoherence. The ambiguous nature of ISPO certification gives rise to unresolved disputes over power and authority between various actors. This paper traces how these disputes came into being by framing them as part of a long historical process. Novel insights are gained by employing the state transformation framework and the concept of governance rescaling. Within this framework, it is argued that the ambiguous nature of the ISPO results from complex interrelated processes of fragmentation, decentralization, and the internationalization of the Indonesian state.



**Shofwan alBanna Choiruzzad** is an associate professor at the Department of International Relations, University of Indonesia. He also serves as the Executive Secretary of the University's ASEAN Study Center. His research interests include the entanglements between multiple scales of governance: global, regional, national, and local, with specific work on the palm oil sector.  
Email: shofwan.albanna@gmail.com

***The transnational legal and regulatory regime governing Southeast Asian palm oil***

**Adam Tyson, University of Leeds**

The transnational dimensions of palm oil production give rise to complex governance challenges. For instance, the European Union's updated 2018 Renewable Energy Directive (EU RED II) calls for the phasing out of feedstock biofuels that involve high indirect land-use change (ILUC) by 2030, which applies primarily to crude palm oil. As a major importer of forest-risk commodities, the EU as an influential reference market is taking unilateral action to impose sustainability standards on Southeast Asian producers. Powerful networks in Indonesia, the world's leading producer of crude palm oil, respond with the claim that the classification of high and low-risk ILUC is discriminatory and inherently protectionist. The EU vegetable oil and protein meal industry association (FEDIOL) proposes a policy mix that incentivizes positive change through mandatory due diligence but warns against aspects of civil and strict liability, and penalties through public enforcement. This paper examines the ambiguities of protectionism and sustainability using a legal and regulatory framework. Southeast Asian palm oil and European vegetable oils (rapeseed, sunflower) are found to be 'like products' in conjunction with World Trade Organization criteria that emphasise product-related process and production methods. While qualifying as environmental exceptions, the extraterritoriality of the RED II that aims to reduce emissions is contentious, as is the unilateral nature of ILUC risk measurements.

**Adam Tyson** is an Associate Professor of Southeast Asian Politics at the School of Politics and International Studies, University of Leeds. His research interests include political transitions in Southeast Asia, the dynamics of state-society relations, and environmental governance in the palm oil sector.  
Email: a.d.tyson@leeds.ac.uk

**Discussant: Helen E. S. Nesadurai, Monash University Malaysia**

**Helen E S Nesadurai** is a Professor of International Political Economy at the School of Arts and Social Sciences, Monash University Malaysia. Helen is a policy expert serving on multiple advisory boards. Her research interests include transnational governance and sustainable palm oil, and she has an excellent track record of high-impact publications.  
Email: helen.nesadurai@monash.edu

**Topic:**  
Development

**Panel:** New urban environments

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**

<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/88936866251>

**Chair: Elske van de Fliert, The University of Queensland**

***Linking local neighbourhood spaces and childhood social capital: A case study of Kampung Kreatif in Jakarta, Indonesia***

**Fitri Arlinkasari, YARSI University and Queensland University of Technology, and Parisa Ziaesaedi, Queensland University of Technology**

Local neighbourhoods function as resources for developing social capital, and this is particularly relevant within impoverished communities. Low-income residents may benefit from social capital at the neighbourhood level, thereby facilitating their capacity to cope and progress in life. However, social capital at the neighbourhood level has become a definite domain for adult-residents leaving uncertainty in how child-residents create social capital. Framed by the new sociology of childhood and social capital concept, this paper captures children's everydayness in their neighbourhood spaces and reflects its linkage to childhood social capital. Focusing on a renewed low-income neighbourhood, called '*Kampung Kreatif*' (Jakarta, Indonesia), this study invited eighteen children aged 6-12 years for interviews and cognitive mapping discussing their perception and relationship with local neighbourhood spaces, particularly since the 2018 renewal by community and local government initiatives. Improvements of neighbourhood spaces' physical quality promoted children's attachment to local environments and social connections with peers and other cohorts through play and 'gotong royong' or communal works (e.g., planting, painting, and cleaning). As social agents, children could convert social capital sources into relevant sources developing other capital forms. Children valued play and community projects both as sources for social networks and learning opportunities, including practical skills and work ethic—foci usually discussed within human capital topics in childhood formal- extra familial contexts (e.g., schools, leisure settings and neighbourhood

duties). This study underlines the importance of recognising children's role as active contributors to their childhood capital and navigating the local neighbourhood as its reservoir.

**Fitri Arlinkasari** (M Psy) is a PhD candidate at the School of Architecture and Built Environment, Queensland University of Technology, Australia and a Lecturer in the Faculty of Psychology at YARSI University in Jakarta, Indonesia. Her research focuses on children's placemaking in public spaces and neighbourhoods in the Indonesian urban poverty context.  
Email: fitri.arlinkasari@gmail.com

**Parisa Ziaesaedi** graduated with a master's degree in architecture, and worked at the department of consulting engineers as a designer and researcher in Iran. She is interested in how social sustainability impacts architecture and urban planning. Her publications are on social sustainability in relation to the built environment as a context for social engagement of younger and older age residents in neighbourhoods to improve the quality of life and well-being. She is a PhD candidate in the Design Lab at QUT's School of Design, where she is researching favourite places of youth in parks to be more socially active.  
Email: parisa.ziaesaedi@hdr.qut.edu.au

### *Selling Indonesia's new capital to Indonesia and the world: a preliminary analysis*

**Zane Goebel, The University of Queensland, and Kristian Tamtomo, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta**

Indonesia plans to move its administrative capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan. This proposed new capital will be located in one of the world's most delicate environments, and one tied to larger global problems of climate change. It is an area where land ownership has created conflict in the past and where a sea of strangers in a new ethnozone has the potential to create new conflicts, especially at a time when ethnic parochialism and intolerance to minorities is on the rise across Indonesia. All of this raises multiple questions about how the Indonesian government will successfully sell this project to Indonesians and the world. Drawing on work on a range of scholarship in the field of linguistic anthropology, but especially branding and scale, we offer a preliminary analysis of how different actors evaluate and recirculate this idea. Data is drawn from a selection of media reports that began to circulate in Indonesia around April 2019. Our initial analysis reveals how certain meanings have become associated with this emergent brand. These include "smart city", "solution to Java-centrism", "solution to Jakarta's multitude of problems", and "global leader of urban development". At other scales, broadcast media, re-mediatization of these broadcasts on YOUTUBE, and subsequent commentaries create different meanings. In these cases, positive evaluations change into negative ones, including "potential cause of homeless-ness for locals". We end by pointing to how we plan to expand our scope to the study of English, Japanese, Thai, and Chinese language media.

**Zane Goebel** is an Associate Professor at the University of Queensland, Brisbane, where he teaches Indonesian and Applied Linguistics. Goebel works on language and social relations in Indonesia. He has extensive publications in this area, including *Language, Migration, and Identity* (Cambridge University Press, 2010); *Language and Superdiversity* (Oxford University Press, 2015), *Global Leadership Talk* (Oxford University Press, 2020); *Reimagining Rapport* (Oxford University Press, 2021); *Rapport and the discursive co-construction of social relations in fieldwork settings* (Mouton De Gruyter, 2019); and *Contact Talk* (with Deborah Cole and Howard Manns, 2020, Routledge).  
Email: z.goebel@uq.edu.au

**Kristian Tamtomo** has an educational background in anthropology and development studies, with a consistent interest in language use and literacy studies. His doctoral research focused on the ethnographic study of the use of multiple languages by school youths across spoken and written communication, ideologies and evaluations of language in educational institutions, and the influence of globalization processes. He is interested in continuing research on multilingual communication in various spoken and written media, while also engaging with social and cultural theories on issues of ideology, power, identity, and social change.  
Email: kristian.tamtomo@uajy.ac.id

	<p><b><i>Community participation in sustainable Smart City development in Indonesia: Case study of a kampung in Surabaya</i></b>  <b>Kurnia Novianti, La Trobe University</b>          Indonesia's Smart City Master Plan and the presidential vision of Indonesia as a 'smart nation' has catapulted Surabaya's Smart City initiative to national importance. While the national Master Plan is thin on details, Surabaya is one example of an Indonesian city utilising the 'smart city' concept to frame its integrated urban planning. As elsewhere, Surabaya's municipal has adopted a broad conceptualisation of the smart city, one that encompasses environmental sustainability, an innovative society, e-governance, and a creative economy. Surabaya's Smart City initiative thus incorporates many of the concerns of global urban development agendas designed to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, such as the Sustainable Development Goals 11. A cornerstone of the municipal's efforts to involve kampung residents in this initiative is Surabaya Smart City Competition (SSC) in 2019. This has led some kampung communities to enthusiastically participate in municipal projects, resulting in the development of local wastewater treatment systems, kampung renewal and tourism projects, and the manufacture and sale of handicrafts from recycled plastic. This research investigates how participation enable villagers to shape the conceptualisation of smart city in ways that supported their own experiences and priorities through an examination of the relationships and processes established during SSC 2019. Far from the competition serving a preconceived, top-down set of objectives, the Surabaya case demonstrates the extent to which urban development projects in Indonesia emerge and are made manifest through the negotiation of shared and competing interests, understandings, and objectives.</p> <p><b>Kurnia Novianti</b> is a PhD candidate in La Trobe University, Melbourne since 2018. Her thesis topic is "An Ethnography of Smart City Concept in Indonesia: Case Study of Surabaya", investigating the interpretation of the multi-groups (stakeholders) involved in the Smart City initiatives implemented by the city government of Surabaya. In this research she is using qualitative method to collect data and the governmentality approach to analyse the case study. Currently she is also affiliated to the Research Centre for Regional Resources, Indonesia Institute of Sciences (P2SDR – LIPI) Jakarta as a researcher of the topics relate with urban issues. Graduated from University of Indonesia on Magister of Science of Anthropology in 2012, Kurnia's research interests are the issues of smart cities in Asia region, linkage between state, technology and community, as well as urban dynamics in anthropological perspective. Email: 19820547@students.latrobe.edu.au</p>
<p><b>Topic:</b> Governance and regulation</p> <p><b>Panel: Regulating Indonesia 1</b></p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/84685959892">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/84685959892</a></p>	<p><b>Chair: Allison Fish, The University of Queensland</b></p> <p><b><i>Indonesia's Omnibus Law on Job Creation: An analysis of the labour cluster of amendments</i></b>  <b>Petra Mahy, Monash University</b>          Indonesia's Omnibus Law on Job Creation came into effect on 2 November 2020. Representing the culmination of a signature policy of President Joko Widodo, this law is aimed at boosting foreign direct investment and economic growth by improving the ease of doing business. This Law on Job Creation introduces a new framework for business licensing and then simultaneously amends 77 existing national laws covering a very wide sweep of issues, including a significant cluster of labour law amendments. This paper undertakes the task of piecing together the labour cluster of amendments in the Omnibus Law on Job Creation, and related implementing regulations, and aims to explain and analyse these changes in the context of the previous law and their likely future impacts on worker protection in Indonesia.</p> <p><b>Petra Mahy</b> is a senior lecturer in the Department of Business Law &amp; Taxation, Monash University. She is both a lawyer and an anthropologist and her research interests fall in the disciplines of socio-legal and regulatory studies.          Email: petra.mahy@monash.edu</p> <p><b><i>Taking down Indonesia's regulatory problems: Can AI be the solution for government algorithms?</i></b>  <b>Ardianto Budi Rahmawan, Gadjah Mada University, and Gabriella Elliana, Gadjah Mada University</b>          Indonesia depends both on national regulation and agencies regulation to provide legal certainty and ensure agencies establish guidance on how subject of law can act accordingly. As the House of Representatives of The Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI) recently adopt railways systems to provide transparency on law legislation process, they still may encounter a continually changing nature including but not limited to economic, social factors, and technological context. However, ever since growing sophistication and interest in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) are growing rapidly. AI</p>

and ML potentially can become essential factors for agencies contextual changes in the future. In this paper, the author focuses on analyzing how the government should regulate AI and how AI can help guide Indonesia's approach to modernizing the public sector and instituting safeguards to govern AI adoption and use. Using the example of U.S. Federal agency development of AI, author want to give visible examples of analysis on challenges and potential benefits using AI algorithm in Administrative Agencies. Different obstacles hinder the article's achievement, among which existing disruptive regulatory gap and overlapping between agencies action in Indonesia. The AI scheme in the regulatory system could bring down such peril, only if the Indonesia government started to adopt AI.

**Ardianto Budi Rahmawan** known as Mr Budi is a lecturer at Administrative Law Department on Faculty of Law Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia. He obtained His LL.M. in Environmental Law and Policy in 2018 from Duke University School of Law, U.S., an LL.B. in Business Law in 2014 from Universitas Gadjah Mada and Non-Degree Program from Utrecht University in 2013 with a concentration on Economic Analysis of Law. Mr Budi research interest are Environmental Litigation, Climate Change, Regulatory System, Technology Law and Law & Bioethics.  
Email: ardianto.budi@mail.ugm.ac.id

**Gabriela Eliana** known as Ms. Gaby is a second-year student at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada. Currently, she focuses and develops her research interests on International Law, Administrative Law, Regulatory Oversight, Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning.  
Email: gabrielaeliana@mail.ugm.ac.id

#### ***Regulatory-preneurship in government property management in Indonesia***

##### **Emirenciana Nyantyasningsih, The University of Sydney**

The term 'regulation' broadly use in the sense of government tools to regulate private sectors. However, there are other forms of regulation in which government govern itself by setting standards, monitor and impose compliance towards those standards (James, 2000). The theories and doctrines of government's internal regulations, however, is limited to the commonly perceived regulations, and inevitably, leads to the tendency of make an analogy to the regulations imposed to businesses, which distinguish from the nature of public sector. In some circumstances, these forms of private-model adaptation fail to improve services and high costs (James 2000). Government have their 'public' characteristics, e.g. hierarchical control, rules and regulations, and thus the adoption of private-model will challenge the existing bureaucratic structure. This paper explores the extent, nature and characteristics of public sector regulations in Indonesia and the introduction of the new management initiatives, thereby providing insights into the impediment of regulatory-preneurship in Indonesia. This paper argues that attempts to devise public management reforms require an entrepreneurial spirit of the regulator to be mindful of the impact of their policies on other bodies and thus avoid self-interest in regulatory making. It analyses of government property management regulations in Indonesia, their initiatives and the problem towards governance, which leads to another form of excessive formalism. This paper concludes that the private management models need to be realign to public interest not the regulators'. In undertaking this, the paper draws upon publicly available documents, case laws, and reviews regarding government property management and governance institutions.

**Emirenciana Nyantyasningsih** (Tyas) is a PhD Candidate at the University of Sydney Law School and an Australia Awards Scholarship awardee. Her research examines regulatory framework for government property management in Indonesia and their governance impediments, supervised by Professor Simon Butt and Professor Simon Bronitt. She holds a Bachelor of Law degree from the Atma Jaya Yogyakarta University (with cum laude major in Economic and Business Law), and a Master of Humaniora from the Faculty of Law at the University of Gadjah Mada (major in Business Law). She has worked in the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia since 2003 (currently on study leave to pursue doctorate degree).  
Email: enya3584@uni.sydney.edu.au

#### ***Indonesia's copyright law's responses to the rise of artificial intelligence: Walking the tightrope between human and machine authorishop***

##### **Laurensia Andrini, The University of Queensland**

In August 2020, Indonesia rolled out its National Strategy of Artificial Intelligence (AI) 2020-2045. This strategy is anticipated to accelerate the development and implementation of AI-related technology in



Indonesia, including the use of AI to generate creative works, such as multimedia contents, games, and maps. These works, when created by human author, are protected by copyright. However, the copyright protection for works generated by AI is still subject for debate, as the scope of protection in the Indonesian copyright law only extends to works made by human authors. This paper is aimed to identify two main points. Firstly, it evaluates how computer-generated works challenge the current copyright requirement in the Indonesian law. Secondly, it assesses how Indonesia's attempt to resolve such challenges may be relevant at both national and international settings. It is emphasized that as a developing country, Indonesia may have different priorities from those of the developed countries, where most copyright theories and scholarships are sourced from. This project employs doctrinal research by looking at regulations and literatures relevant to both Indonesia's and other countries' copyright law, such as Australia, Singapore, and the United Kingdom. It results in two findings. Firstly, the existence of computer-generated works have challenged both authorship and creativity requirements of Indonesian copyright law, as both of them depend heavily on the capability of human author. Secondly, it argues that by addressing such challenges, Indonesia will provide legal certainty for both Indonesian and foreign authors. Additionally, Indonesia's sui generis approach for multiple authorship may present distinct perspectives and enrich the already-existing discussions on the protection of computer-generated works.

**Laurensia Andriani** is a doctoral candidate at the TC Beirne School of Law, University of Queensland, Australia. Her current study is fully sponsored by the Australian Government through Australia Awards Scholarship. This scholarship facilitates her to do research on the possibility and challenges faced by Indonesia in accommodating computer-generated works into its copyright law. Ms. Andriani is also a researcher at the Center for Intellectual Property, Competition, and Dispute Settlement Mechanism Studies (CICODS) and a lecturer at the Business Law Department, Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia.  
Email: l.andriani@uqconnect.edu.au

**Topic:** Indonesia-Australia

**Pane:** Indonesia-Australia collaborations

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**  
<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/84253823324>

**Chair:** Scott Waldron, The University of Queensland

*Exploring opportunities for equitable research partnerships in a post-COVID-19 world*

**Sharyn Davies, Monash University, and Najmah, University of Sriwijaya**

In the blink of an eye, Covid-19 took away opportunities for face-to-face international collaborative research. Existing collaborations had to move online while pending research applications were required to detail how projects could be undertaken without international travel and, potentially, without any face-to-face contact. And it was not just primary research that hit a stumbling block. Many researchers, now with heavy care burdens, saw publication outputs decrease. As early as May 2020 it was clear that journal submissions by women had radically reduced while submissions by men had increased (Duncanson et al 2020). Moreover, universities were cutting already frugal research budgets, disproportionately impacting early-career researchers and those precariously employed, often women (Moodley and Gouws 2020). While empirical evidence is lacking, there is little doubt these limitations were starkly felt in Indonesia where demands on women as primary caregivers are unrelenting, and universities impose high teaching loads and offer little research funding. But amidst such challenges are opportunities. Indeed, being forced to operate virtually has seemingly improved acceptance of virtual collaborations. In this talk we draw on our experience of virtually working together on research and publications during 2020. We note that while the disadvantages are clear and skewed against Indonesian researchers, Covid-19 has opened opportunities. These opportunities include: developing research consortia; creating novel research methods; and building on respective partner strengths (e.g. on-the-ground research ability, English scholarly language proficiency, research time, funding). In drawing on relative strengths, and thinking creatively about spaces opened by virtuality, collaborative research can benefit all sides.

**Sharyn Davies** is Director of the Herb Feith Indonesian Engagement Centre at Monash.  
Email: sharyn.davies@monash.edu

**Najmah** is lecturer at the University of Sriwijaya in Palembang, Indonesia. She completed her PhD on women and HIV through AUT University in New Zealand.  
Email: najmah@fkm.unsri.ac.id



### ***Improving Australian and Indonesian agricultural capabilities with the tropical agriculture course***

**Karen Harper, The University of Queensland, and Neal Menzies, The University of Queensland**

Australia and Indonesia have a longstanding educational and collaborative research relationship. In particular, Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) and The University of Queensland (UQ) have an existing formal relationship through collaborations with academic staff and agricultural research projects. UQ has a focus on tropical agriculture, and direct student exposure to low input systems, and the challenges they provide, enhance the professional capability of students. Tropical Agriculture (AGRC4053) requires students to participate in an extensive agricultural field trip to Indonesia with UGM as our host partner. The field trip encompasses most of Java and numerous institutions. The School of Agriculture and Food Sciences have been running this course since 2015 and it is a compulsory component of the Bachelor of Agricultural Science (honours) program. The key objective is to introduce UQ agricultural scientists to farming systems of South-East Asia. Understanding of tropical agricultural systems is developed through formal lectures and applied field trips which are jointly delivered by UGM and UQ staff. Agricultural systems include forestry, horticulture, rice, feedlots, and plantations. Field visits include research experiments that involve UQ/ACIAR/local collaboration, providing students a deeper understanding of potential career opportunities. As part of this delivery there is engagement with small-holder farmers, companies, larger production systems, and government institutions. This engagement provides all stakeholders exciting networking opportunities. This study tour deepens UQ's relationship with Indonesia. Participation in this program provides graduates an understanding of potential target markets available for Australian produce. An understanding of market demands is valuable to both Australian and Indonesian stakeholders.

**Karen Harper** is a research fellow in the School of Agriculture and Food Sciences. Her research field is in ruminant nutrition and fibre analysis, but is an advocate for all agricultural systems and has a passion for student teaching. Karen has been involved in agricultural research in Indonesia for a number of years and is the chief investigator and manager of the Indonesian based ACIAR project -Profitable feeding strategies for smallholder cattle in Indonesia. Karen also is the coordinator of Tropical Agriculture - AGRC4053. In this role she works with the Universitas Gadjah Mada and organises the 2-3 week study tour that introduces UQ students to the Javan agricultural systems.  
Email: karen.harper@uq.edu.au

**Neal Menzies** has a passion for agriculture and the environment, and has used his role as a teacher and research leader to bring others into this highly rewarding field. He believes that environmental scientists must go further than identifying where human activity is harming the environment, they must also deliver workable solutions to the problems. While his research spans a range of agricultural and environmental chemistry issues, he considers himself primarily a soil scientist, and sees soil science as a central discipline in the solution of a broad range of problems. Neal is currently Dean of Agriculture, and leads the School of Agriculture and Food Science and is a strong advocate for participation of UQ students to have direct exposure to SE Asian agricultural systems.  
Email: n.menzies@uq.edu.au

### ***Developing and enriching teaching and research collaborations between Indonesia and Australia***

**Sonia Roitman, The University of Queensland, and Bakti Setiawan, Gadjah Mada University**

Building and maintaining research and teaching collaborations are a critical aspect of academic activities encouraged for institutional, professional and pedagogical reasons. Collaborations lead to knowledge co-production and sharing, capacity building, development of new professional skills as well as cultural exchanges and new experiences. In our work on urban development planning, there is a constant process of highlighting points of divergence between urban planning in the Global North (Australia) and the Global South (Indonesia) and the similarities or convergence points tend to be neglected. In this paper we analyse these points of convergence and divergence in our academic discipline and practice. We reflect on our experience after more than six years of teaching and research collaborations, including an award winning fieldtrip course in Indonesia that we have co-developed with academic and civil society partners. Anchored in a reflective process, during these six years of collaborations we have navigated a long process of lessons learned. Our reflections consider divergence and convergence of practices as well as the benefits received according to three groups: academics (teachers/researchers and students), civil society organisations (Non-Government Organisations and Community-Based Organisations), and government agencies. We also discuss the factors that positively contribute to and enrich the collaborations and the obstacles that regularly need to be overcome.

**Sonia Roitman** is a Senior Lecturer in Development Planning at The University of Queensland and the Planning Program Lead. Her contributions to the field of development planning and urban sociology include influential research on urban inequalities and how they manifest in cities. Her research interests include housing and poverty alleviation policies; the role of grassroots in the production of space; and, gated communities, segregation and planning instruments in global South cities.  
Email: s.roitman@uq.edu.au

**Bakti Setiawan** is professor in urban planning, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia. Currently he serves as the director for the Graduate Program in Urban and Regional Planning, Department of Architecture and Planning. Besides teaching, he serves also as ad hoc advisory board in several ministries at the central government in Indonesia, including Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and also Ministry of Education and Culture. His research interests cover several areas such as: urban heritage conservation, urban housing, sustainable city, urban land management, environmental management, and community development.  
Email: bobi.setiawan@ugm.ac.id

***Bridging bilateral research collaborations between Indonesia and Australia by building a world-wide data-sharing and communicating hub: The COVID-19 Critical Care Consortium***

**Keibun Liu, The Prince Charles Hospital, and Eva Miranda Marwali, National Cardiovascular Center Harapan Kita, Jakarta**

Building and maintaining research and teaching collaborations are a critical aspect of academic activities encouraged for institutional, professional and pedagogical reasons. Collaborations lead to knowledge co-production and sharing, capacity building, development of new professional skills as well as cultural exchanges and new experiences. In our work on urban development planning, there is a constant process of highlighting points of divergence between urban planning in the Global North (Australia) and the Global South (Indonesia) and the similarities or convergence points tend to be neglected. In this paper we analyse these points of convergence and divergence in our academic discipline and practice. We reflect on our experience after more than six years of teaching and research collaborations, including an award winning fieldtrip course in Indonesia that we have co-developed with academic and civil society partners. Anchored in a reflective process, during these six years of collaborations we have navigated a long process of lessons learned. Our reflections consider divergence and convergence of practices as well as the benefits received according to three groups: academics (teachers/researchers and students), civil society organisations (Non-Government Organisations and Community-Based Organisations), and government agencies. We also discuss the factors that positively contribute to and enrich the collaborations and the obstacles that regularly need to be overcome.

**Keibun Liu, MD, PhD**, is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in Critical Care Research Group, The Prince Charles Hospital since 2020. He was graduated from Jikei University School of Medicine for his medical doctor. He completed their general rotation for first two years of his carrier at Saiseikai Utsunomiya Hospital, and then moved to Japan Red Cross Maebashi Hospital. He is specialized in Emergency Medicine, Intensive Care Medicine, and Prehospital emergency care with doctor helicopter system. He completed his PhD in 2019 in the field of early mobilization in an ICU. He is a Member of Japanese Association for Acute Medicine, and a Committee Member of Japanese Society of Intensive Care Medicine. Her research interest is about evidence-based ICU care and Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO).  
Email: keiliu0406@gmail.com

**Eva Miranda Marwali, MD, PhD** is a Staff Physician Pediatric Cardiac ICU, National Cardiovascular Center Harapan Kita, Jakarta, Indonesia since 2003. She was graduated from Medical School Universitas Indonesia for her medical doctor, pediatric residency and PhD. She was trained as Pediatric Intensive Care Fellow in Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Canada in 2007-2008 and acknowledged as Indonesian Consultant of Pediatric Emergency and Intensive Care from Universitas Padjadjaran in 2017. She is a Member of Pediatric Cardiac Intensive Care Society (PCICS), Manager of Pediatric ECMO (Extra Corporeal Membrane Oxygenation) National Cardiovascular Center Harapan Kita Jakarta, Indonesia and Member at large ELSO Asia-Pacific chapter (2016 – Now). She is appointed as member of Critical Care Consortium Steering Committee (2021- Now). She has published some Clinical

	<p>Trials and a book chapter on her research field. Her research interest is about euthyroid sick syndrome and low cardiac output syndrome. Email: <a href="mailto:evamarwali@yahoo.com">evamarwali@yahoo.com</a></p>
<p><b>Topic:</b> History, culture and social issues</p> <p><b>Roundtable</b></p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom link:</b> <a href="https://ugz.zoom.us/j/83215731223">https://ugz.zoom.us/j/83215731223</a></p>	<p><b>Chair: Sadiyah Boonstra, Culture Lab Consultancy</b></p> <p><b><i>Rethinking histories of colonialism</i></b>  <b>Sadiyah Boonstra, Culture Lab Consultancy</b>  <b>Grace Leksana, Malang State University</b>  <b>Katharine McGregor, The University of Melbourne</b>  <b>Ken M. P. Setiawan, The University of Melbourne</b>  <b>Abdul Wahid, Gadjah Mada University</b></p> <p>In this roundtable, the speakers will discuss the contentious processes on how to write new histories of the period of Dutch colonial rule in Indonesia. This is often characterised by questions on how to overcome firmly nationalist views of history, especially when dealing with cases of violence, and how to include commonly overlooked historical subjects in history writing. The roundtable will explore these issues within the broader context of scholarly approaches towards decolonising history. The starting point for this conversation is our current research project <i>Rethinking Histories of Colonialism: Indonesia</i>. In this project we investigate some of the most pressing questions central to decolonising history. Departing from the project's key themes of subjects of decolonised histories, narrations of violence and historical memory and justice, in the roundtable we ask: who or what are the subjects of decolonised histories? How can we include a diversity of voices, experiences and geographies in history writing? What methods can we use to overcome, or address, a lack of archival sources, and are there any alternatives? What is understood by colonial violence, how is it represented and remembered, and by and for whom? How and to what extent have historical injustices been responded to? Through this conversation, we critically reflect upon histories of colonialism and highlight the complex, multiple and sometimes paradoxical ways, methods, and strategies to decolonise history.</p> <p><b>Sadiyah Boonstra</b> is a cultural historian and curator based in Jakarta, Indonesia. Sadiyah's professional and research interests focus on the legacies of colonial history, heritage and arts in contemporary Indonesia. Previously, Sadiyah was Asia Scholar at Melbourne University (2019-2020) and Curator of Public Programs Asia TOPA, Melbourne. Sadiyah has published on intangible heritage formation in Indonesia, and curated exhibitions on Indonesian history, art and culture at Framer Framed (Amsterdam), Galeri Nasional (Jakarta), Erasmus Huis (Jakarta), British Museum (London) among others. Email: <a href="mailto:sadiyah@sadiyahcurates.com">sadiyah@sadiyahcurates.com</a></p> <p><b>Grace Leksana</b> is a lecturer at Malang State University, Indonesia. She was a PhD researcher at the Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV) and later obtained her PhD from Leiden University. Her works involves collective memory, oral history, anti-communist persecution, rural politics, and decolonization. She is now working on a new project on the history of citizenship with a focus on (ex-colonial) plantation society in the Southern part of East Java. Email: <a href="mailto:grace.leksana.fis@um.ac.id">grace.leksana.fis@um.ac.id</a></p> <p><b>Katharine McGregor</b> is an historian of Indonesia whose research to date has focused on histories of violence, memory and transnational activism across the 1940s -2000s. She has published on topics such as colonial violence and memory, the Indonesian military and official histories of the New Order regime, women and transnational left activism, the 1965 violence, the Indonesian so called comfort women and related Japanese- Indonesian activism and gender and violence more broadly. Email: <a href="mailto:k.mcgregor@unimelb.edu.au">k.mcgregor@unimelb.edu.au</a></p> <p><b>Ken M.P. Setiawan</b> is a Lecturer in Asian and Indonesian Studies at The University of Melbourne's Asia Institute. She is also an Associate at the Centre for Indonesian Law, Islam and Society (CILIS) at the Melbourne Law School. Ken is a socio-legal researcher and has more than 10 years of research experience in Southeast Asia. Her research interests include globalisation and human rights, as well as historical violence and transitional justice. She has widely published on the politics of human rights in Indonesia. Email: <a href="mailto:setiawan.k@unimelb.edu.au">setiawan.k@unimelb.edu.au</a></p>

	<p><b>Abdul Wahid</b> is a lecturer in the Department of History, Universitas Gadjah Mada in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. His research interests include the political and economic history of colonial and post-colonial Indonesia. He obtained his PhD from Utrecht University in The Netherlands, with a dissertation on the political economy of colonial taxation in Indonesia. Since 2017 he has been affiliated with the Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV) in The Netherlands, working on the project <i>Violence Strikes Root: why vigilantism became central to Indonesian politics 1943-1955</i>. Email: kang_ahid@ugm.ac.id</p>
5.00pm (14.00 WIB)	Day 1 concludes

**Friday, 16 July – ONLINE ONLY**

09.00 – 10.30am (06.00 – 07.30 WIB)	<b>Session 4 Concurrent Panels</b>
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<p><b>Topic:</b> Health</p> <p><b>Panel:</b> Social, economic and health vulnerabilities in Indonesia</p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom link:</b> <a href="https://ugz.zoom.us/j/85934440246">https://ugz.zoom.us/j/85934440246</a></p>	<p><b>Chair: Sunny Sanderson, Menzies School of Health Research</b></p> <p>This panel presents research conducted as part of the ARC-funded Discovery Project “Understanding Social, Economic and Health Vulnerabilities in Indonesia”. Team members present the results of ethnographic fieldwork and surveys conducted in various sites around Indonesia. Using a conceptualisation of “vulnerabilities” that aims to elicit individual vulnerabilities against the backdrop of larger structural forces and historical change, the project identifies vulnerabilities at different stages of the life-course, and for different sub-populations according to criteria such as ethnicity, religion and new-comer vs long-term citizen; as well as those associated with specific local conditions. The paper by Schroeder-Butterfill represents work conducted on life-stages, examining “the middle-aged”, a neglected group, across field sites in Indonesia. While the middle aged are often the leaders in society, and this is often the life-stage when people are most active in the public sphere, it is often a time, especially for women, when they are sandwiched between care for younger and older generations. The other two papers are site-specific, exemplifying the importance of studying local conditions that cause multiple disadvantages. The paper on dropping out of school in the hinterland of Merauke, Papua, by Parker and Sudiby, uses life stories from young people to show how leaving school early is both an act of agency and cause of vulnerability. The paper by Munro and Baransano draws upon life histories of older Papuan women to show their economic survival and adaptability over decades, as they negotiate economic marginalisation and political vulnerability.</p> <p><b><i>Leaving school early in Papua: Reasons and ramifications</i></b> <b>Lyn Parker, University of Western Australia and The Australian National University, and Dian Lintang Sudiby, Gadjah Mada University</b></p> <p>Indonesia has a policy of 12 years of compulsory schooling (children aged 7-18 years), and has been remarkably successful since the 1970s in providing its population with education. However, remote areas, such as Papua, figure large in the children-out-of-school statistics. Papua’s net enrolment ratios are the lowest of all provinces, at 84% for primary school, 63% for junior high and 45% for senior high school (UNICEF 2017). We use ethnographic and survey data collected during long-term fieldwork among the Marind people in lowland Papua, in the hinterland of Merauke, to explore some of the reasons young people leave school early. We also explore the ramifications of that precipitate departure for their futures. Fieldnotes of participation observation and life histories of young people in school, teenagers who are out of school, and young adults who did not finish school tell how they navigated the difficulties and sometimes perils they faced. The “leaving school” stories are often detailed and dramatic, and quite troubling. They reveal a complex of inter-related reasons for leaving school: schools are often closed, unstaffed or dysfunctional; high schools are distant and there is no public transport; children need to board in dormitories, where they are sometimes stigmatised or harshly disciplined; families have difficulty funding board and tuition; there is the ever-present alternative of going home to participate in family and community life. The stories reveal the vulnerability and resourcefulness of young people as they try to support themselves.</p> <p>Emerita Professor <b>Lyn Parker</b> is an anthropologist who has specialised in the social and cultural anthropology of Indonesia. She has conducted long-term fieldwork in Bali and West Sumatra, working on many education topics, including multicultural, religious and citizenship education, environmental</p>
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education, and gender in education; issues in development, gender relations, family planning, domestic violence and other related topics. Her books include *From Subjects to Citizens: Balinese Villagers in the Indonesian Nation-state*, *Adolescents in Contemporary Indonesia*, with Pam Nilan, and *Environmental Education in Indonesia*, with Kelsie Prabawa-Sear.  
Email: lyn.parker@uwa.edu.au

**Dian Lintang Sudibyo** completed his Master's in the Anthropology Department of Gadjah Mada University. He has done ethnographic fieldwork among oil palm plantation communities in West Kalimantan and among fishing communities on Rinca Island, Komodo National Park. He has published one article, "Komodo Dragon Attacks: The Changing of Human and Environment Relations". Recently, he did long-term ethnographic fieldwork among the Marind people in Merauke, Papua.  
Email: d.lintang.sudibyo@gmail.com

### ***Mid-life vulnerabilities in Indonesia: A comparative life course perspective***

**Elisabeth Schröder-Butterfill, University of Southampton**

Middle age (or 'midlife') is a neglected part of the human life course. It lacks the developmental significance of childhood, the density of decisions and transitions which characterise youth and family formation, and the obvious vulnerabilities of later life. Yet middle age is a pivotal period in many people's lives, and middle-aged people often occupy positions of central importance in their wider family and community networks. In contexts in which the support for elderly people remains firmly a family responsibility, it is often middle-aged daughters who become main carers for older parents. At the same time, they may be heavily involved in the upbringing and education of their children or putting effort and resources into facilitating their children's steps towards independence. Yet in Indonesia middle-aged workers frequently face open age discrimination, while emerging health problems may limit the types of work they can do. In short, middle age is a lifecourse stage in which vulnerabilities can be considerable, while the resources to address these may be coming under threat. This contributes to the vulnerability not only of 'mid-lifers' themselves as they approach old age, but also of their wider networks. This paper exploits ethnographic and survey data from diverse Indonesian communities. It critically assesses the role of local livelihood opportunities, culture and socio-economic stratification to understand the differential challenges and opportunities that middle-aged people in contemporary Indonesia face.

**Elisabeth Schröder-Butterfill** is a lecturer in Gerontology at the University of Southampton. Her background is interdisciplinary, combining social anthropology, demography and gerontology. Her research interests include intergenerational relations and support; caregiving; vulnerability; migration and transnational care; social networks; community and civil society support; and childlessness. She is co-investigator on the ARC Project on Social, Economic and Health Vulnerabilities across the Lifecourse in Indonesia and leads an ESRC (UK) Research Project on Care Networks in Indonesia, which uses comparative ethnographic and survey research to examine older people's care needs and care arrangements and how these are shaped by socio-economic status, ethnicity and culture. Elisabeth's research has been published in *Ageing and Society*, *Journal of Cross-cultural Gerontology*, *Population and Development Review*, *Demographic Research* and *Asian Population Studies*.  
Email: emsb@soton.ac.uk

### ***'No water and no wood': Economic struggles in the life histories of older Papuan women***

**Jenny Munro, The University of Queensland, and Yohana Baransano, Yum Yaf Papua Foundation**

Considerable policy attention and activism is dedicated to the economic empowerment of Papuan women today. This is symbolised in President Widodo's support for the establishment of a marketplace in Jayapura for Papuan women sellers (who are referred to as mama-mama Papua), which is supposed to alleviate unfair trading conditions that favour non-Papuan sellers, and acknowledges the economic marginalisation of Papuans in the private sector. As a window onto issues of urban women's economic participation and empowerment today, this paper analyses life histories of Papuan women born in Jayapura in the pre-Indonesia/late Dutch era, charting their economic savvy and survival strategies over time. These women's histories help us to understand economic marginalisation in Papua and the limitations of current efforts to empower women.

**Jenny Munro** (PhD) is an anthropologist at the University of Queensland, and her research seeks to understand inequalities in Papua – including gender, health, and economic disparities. Recent publications examine HIV responses (Medical Anthropology; Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute) and Papuan experiences of hospital childbirth.

Email: [jenny.munro@uq.edu.au](mailto:jenny.munro@uq.edu.au)

**Yohana Baransano** is a researcher with a Bachelor's degree in English Teaching from Cenderawasih University, Jayapura, Papua. She has spent more than seven years working on gender issues and community empowerment. Over the last four years she has conducted research on the ARC Discovery Project on vulnerabilities in Indonesia and completed a Gender Profile study for Supiori Regency while completing her Master's research (ANU) on education in Biak. She co-founded an organization working on Indigenous women's empowerment especially in remote Papua, Yum Yaf Papua Foundation. She also initiated a coastal waste awareness program including educating and involving children.  
Email: [annabr\\_smg@yahoo.com](mailto:annabr_smg@yahoo.com)

**Topic:**  
Environment,  
agriculture and  
science

**Panel: Dealing  
with waste**

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**  
<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/83088867917>

**Chair: Sonia Roitman, The University of Queensland**

***Rationalizing the decision of the Sidoarjo Regency community in receiving imported waste: An ethnographic actor mapping approach***

**Dwi Rini Sovia Firdaus, Pakuan University, and Roni Jayawinangun, Pakuan University**

The problem of imported waste has been a hot topic in Indonesia, apart from Covid 19. Some of the exporting countries are America, Canada, Europe, and Australia. Imported waste should have entered Indonesia as raw materials for the paper and plastic recycling industries. In fact, 30% of piled imported waste is domestic waste, which is illegal and creates new problems, so that there must be a responsible party. Surabaya, Semarang, Jakarta, and Batam are the four main entry points for imported waste into Indonesia. For some East Java people, such as in the Krian Subdistrict of Sidoarjo Regency, the intake of illegal domestic waste is considered an economic opportunity. Plastic domestic waste is fuel to produce tofu, which is the mainstay of the sub-district's home industry. In recent years, the tofu-making industry's chimney has generally emitted black smoke that can cause air pollution and damage the tofu. A cognitive dissonance theory applies because people keep making the same mistakes even though they have realized the consequences. The dangerous consequences have been defeated by the good intentions of the workers successfully sending their children to school because of the tofu home industry. This research will be conducted in two years. The first year reveals the reality behind society's acceptance of the risky tofu industry using an ethnographic approach. The second-year focuses on building effective communication interventions to create awareness among the public and tofu entrepreneurs.

**Dwi Rini Sovia Firdaus (Rini)** is a lecturer at the Communication Sciences Department, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities (FISIB), Pakuan University. She graduated her doctoral degree in early 2019 and become an active researcher ever since. Her masters' degree was obtained from The Hague University majoring International Communication Management in 2008. Having a few years of her childhood in The United States, Rini has experienced living in diversity so she tolerates plurality until now. This spirit has influenced her critical thinking about culture, so she continuously build her expertise in the field of cultural communication with a twist of environmental communication and psychosocial influences. One of her papers is: The Peculiarity of Minangkabau's Local Genius Born from the Discrepancy of Matrilineal Core Value, Islamic Rules and Globalization (*International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*). Her new book chapter is about Rationalizing the Doubt Applying Health Protocols Using Cognitive Dissonance Theory in Cultural Communication.  
Email: [rinifirdaus@unpak.ac.id](mailto:rinifirdaus@unpak.ac.id)

**Roni Jayawinangun** is an active lecturer at the Communication Science Study Program, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities (FISIB), Pakuan University. The last education is Master of Management Science (S2), IPB University. My expertise includes: Consumer Behaviour, Communication Management, Human Resource Management, and Quantitative-based social research. I have produced several books such as: *Compensation Management (Concept, Implementation, and Case Studies)*, and *Community Forestry (Life and Death of Poor Farmers)*. My publication papers such as articles entitled: 1) How to Communicate Livestock Hazard? An Approach to Improve Farmers' risk Preparedness, 2) Migration Pattern of Young People In Rural (Case Study of Young People In Ciasmara Village, Pamijahan District Bogor Regency), 3) Tipology of Beginner Voters Based on Access to Political Information In Social Media, 4) Penggunaan Internet Dan Media Sosial Orang Muda Di Pedesaan (Studi Kasus Orang Muda Di Desa Ciasmara Kecamatan Pamijahan Kabupaten Bogor), 5) Segmentasi Pemilih Pemula Berdasarkan Akses Berita Politik Melalui Media Sosial di Kabupaten Bogor.  
Email: [roni.jayawinangun@unpak.ac.id](mailto:roni.jayawinangun@unpak.ac.id)

***A second chance for rehabilitating Bangka's tin mine waste***  
**Imam Purwadi, The University of Queensland**

Bangka Island, Indonesia, has been mined for its tin since the early 17th century and once became the world's biggest tin producer. However, Bangka's tin mining's glory is over, leaving many tin tailings abandoned without proper land rehabilitation. Rehabilitating these tin tailings is challenging as the characteristics of the tailings are acid and metal-rich. Also, illegal miners' presence makes land rehabilitation on the island more complex as they often re-mine the already rehabilitated area believing that tin is breeding and the temptation of easy money when the tin price is high. The tin era is coming to its end, and Bangka Island is preparing for a new mining era of rare earth, thorium, uranium, and other elements contained within the tailings. This research is driven by the key question: "How can we capitalize on these elements to rehabilitate tailings and to give additional income for those who rely on the tin in the post tin era?", and the answers to the question based on my research on the island since my undergraduate to recent fieldwork for my Ph.D. are to perform 'agromining', a method to mine these elements by using a plant. My undergraduate research was about using geostatistical analysis for mapping the tailing properties to increase rehabilitation's success rate using geostatistical analysis, while my master's research was about using satellites for mapping tailings containing these elements using remote sensing. Meanwhile, my Ph.D. is about finding and trying the right plant for agromining.

**Imam Purwadi** conducts research into Bangka Island, Indonesia.  
Email: i.purwadi@uq.edu.au

***Sustainability analysis of communal IPAL institution in RT 01 RW 01 Simokerto Subdistrict in Surabaya***

**Lunariana Lubis, Hang Tuah University**

Domestic wastewater management is one of the environmental problems in Surabaya. It is not only causing environmental pollution but also health problems. One way to treat wastewater is through communal wastewater management installation (IPAL). One of the Communal IPAL in Surabaya is located in Granting street 1st block in RT 01 RW 01, Simokerto sub-district in Surabaya. The existence of communal IPAL provides benefits for environmental sustainability, especially the cleanliness of rivers in Simokerto, but the benefits are decreasing due to the weakening of institutional sustainability. Furthermore, this qualitative research uses a case study approach that aims to explain and examine the factors that support and hinder institutions in community-based sanitation management at the community organization for IPAL management community RT 01 RW 01, Simokerto sub-district. Data collection is conducted through the interview, direct observation, and documentation. The results of the research are obtained by using institutional analysis in three pillars or aspects, namely the regulative, normative, cognitive cultural pillars that communal IPAL requires organizational regeneration so that the sustainability of this institution can continue to serve.

**Lunariana Lubis** is a lecturer at Public Administration, Hang Tuah University Surabaya, Indonesia. He is currently studying at Doctoral Social Science, Airlangga University Surabaya, Indonesia.  
Email: lunariana.lubis@hangtuah.ac.id

**Topic:**  
Development

**Panel:**  
Empowering  
communities

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom link:**  
<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/87520720714>

**Chair: Zannie Langford, The University of Queensland**

***Mapping of village potential in Indonesia in an attempt to find local heroes business centres***  
**Maziyah Mazza Basya, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, and Muhammad Iqbal Surya Pratikto, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya**

Lack of skills in processing natural resources in the form of raw materials is one of the main problems in efforts to improve economic welfare, especially in Indonesia. There is not much profit that can be obtained from sales in the form of raw materials, even it can be exported. It takes a variety of skills in raw material management so that it has added value, as well as skills in the marketing and sales process. Community empowerment efforts, in this case is the village community, need a guide in the form of mapping village potential based on natural results obtained. This study aims to map the potential of the village related to agricultural products so that it can be used as a guide in community empowerment to increase the added value of these raw materials. This research was conducted with social mapping (social mapping) as a systematic process of describing the community and involving the collection of data and information about

the community, including the profile and social problems that exist in the community. The results of this mapping will also be useful for creating local heroes, in form of business center communities in each region to improve the economic welfare of the people in the area. The benefit of this mapping is also useful for making it easier for investors to choose portfolios according to their preferences.

**Maziyah Mazza Basya** is a lecturer and researcher at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The focus of her research is on Islamic business management, halal industry, halal tourism and the development of SMEs. She's also a certified sharia supervisory board of Baitul Maal wa at-Tamwil and owner of a Islamic foundation named Annur that concern to poor student empowerment.  
Email: mazyiah.mazza@uinsby.ac.id

**Muhammad Iqbal Surya Pratikto** is a lecturer at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. He is a scientist of Islamic economics. He is also a researcher of Islamic economics such as halal industry, Islamic banking, and community economic development.  
Email: m.iqbal@uinsby.ac.id

### ***Women entrepreneurs in peripheral areas and local tourism industries: Experiences and challenges in North Halmahera***

**Aveanty Miagina, Satya Wacana Christian University**

Women entrepreneurs in tourism sector in peripheral area, North Halmahera, not only facing challenges in businesses but also patriarchal pressure. This research focuses on the existence of women entrepreneurs in positioning themselves towards the local cultural perspective, and their positive contribution as initiators to support the tourism development initiative. Within male-dominated social structure, they are facing challenges in running their businesses in spite of the marginal conditions in terms of geographical, economic and cultural aspects. By applying ethnography approach, this research follows five women entrepreneurs working in small industry businesses located in lakes and beaches area particularly restaurant and home stay. Institutional logic is used to explain how women entrepreneurs positioned themselves within the local culture as business actors, which make them as silent contributors in local tourism industry. Preliminary data reveals that the patriarchal culture in North Halmahera remain strong but does not eliminate the desire of women entrepreneurs to run their businesses, even though the results are still limited. In addition, they can still position themselves both as entrepreneurs and housewife. Through small industrial businesses initiative women entrepreneurs contribute to their local community.

**Aveanty Miagina** is full time Lecturer at Universitas Halmahera (UNIARA), Kabupaten Halmahera Utara (Halut), North Mollucas, Indonesia. Have been actively engaged in the field of education, since 2000 as teaching assistant at Satya Wacana Christian University in Salatiga, Central Java. From 2008-2014, I worked at Politeknik PADAMARA in Halmahera and started working for UNIARA since 2015. I am also involved in the Centre for Women and Child Studies of UNIARA, and NGO-based Korehara, working in the issues related to women empowerment. My research interest are mostly related to women entrepreneurship and tourism industry in Indonesia, especially in the peripheral area. Since 2018, I decided to pursue my Doctoral degree at the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies at Satya Wacana Christian University in Salatiga, Indonesia.  
Email: maveanty@gmail.com

### ***Equity crowdfunding mobilisation in Sekapuk (Village fund raising for a tourism village development)***

**Andriani Samsuri, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, and Achmad Room Fitrianto, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya**

Sekapuk in 2017 listed as a poor and underdeveloped area in Ujungpangkah Gresik District. A paradoxical condition to the facts that this village is located for dolomite mining area based on SIPD No. 545.4 / 091/116/1991 covering an area of 365,525 hectares for limestone mining concession area. As a result, after years of mining activities, the limestone hills in Sekapuk crafted and show unique and artistic passages and cliffs. Several mining area are abounded and used as garbage disposal area. The idea to utilize the abounded mining area as local tourist destination occurs in 2017. In supporting those ideas Sekapuk Village- Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) has developed equity crowdfunding which is known as Taplus Invest. Funding from the community has used as capital to accelerate tourism development in



Sekapuk Village, so that the sustainability of their tourism villages can be maintained. This qualitative study explores the condition of communities whom participate on Taplus Invest in developing the tourism village based on financial literacy. One of the uniqueness of the equity crowdfunding is BUMDes Sekapuk prioritizes equal distribution of ownership, so there are equal opportunities for middle and high-income communities. This innovation is able to increase financial behaviour and financial attitude of the communities, although they doesn't have much knowledge about investment. That means that financial behaviour and financial attitude plays important roles in the tourism village development.

**Andriani Samsuri** is a lecturer and researcher at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Her current research concern is on finance, small medium enterprise and entrepreneurship.  
Email: andriani@uinsby.ac.id

**Achmad Room Fitrianto** is a lecturer and researcher at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. He is also an observer on government reform, community development, small and medium enterprise development and Islamic economics issues. His current research focus is on community economic empowerment and community tourism development.  
Email: ar.fitrianto@uinsby.ac.id

**Topic:**  
Governance and regulation

**Panel: Regulating Indonesia 2**

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom link:**  
<https://ugz.zoom.us/j/83695053769>

**Chair: Gene Tunny, Adept Economics**

***Sharia compliance risk in Islamic banking: Does Indonesia need to adopt a new Sharia risk rating approach?***

**Romi Adetio Setiawan, Western Sydney University**

Several studies have been made to suggest the rating for Sharia Compliance risk, but no research was conducted to whether it is adequate to be implemented in Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to find the most relevant practice of supervision to manage Sharia Compliance Risk in Indonesian Islamic Bank based on the existing literature. Standard doctrinal approach is used to analyse, examine and evaluate the practice of Islamic banking supervision in Indonesia, and for comparative purpose, it also locates the relevant regulation and supervision of Islamic banking in Malaysia. The guideline principles from International standard (IFSB, AAOIFI and Basel) are located to assess the effectiveness of Indonesian Islamic banking supervision. The results revealed that the prior study on Sharia risk rating is applicable to manage Sharia Compliance Risk in Islamic Bank and their factors meet the Basel, AAOIFI and IFSB standard. However, there is no assessment were made on evaluating the quality of supervision by Sharia Supervisory Board members, thus the study suggested the inclusion of additional factor on performance of Sharia Supervisory Board. For Indonesian Islamic Banking, this pertinent Sharia risk rating approach could be incorporated with the prevailing internal and external risk rating technique. This research also argues that the clarity of policy on the SSB members' composition and their strong job attention will bring about improvements to the overall banking performance.

**Romi Adetio Setiawan** was born in Bengkulu – Indonesia and is currently PhD candidate at Western Sydney University, Australia. He studied in India at Aligarh Muslim University where he successfully completed a B.A. in Islamic Studies, and Annamalai University for his M.A. in Economics. Mr. Romi is a full-time lecturer in Islamic Banking at Institut Agama Islam Negeri - Bengkulu / State Institute of Islamic Studies – Bengkulu. His research interests include Islamic banking and finance and international business transactions. He has published his articles in some peer-reviewed journals in Indonesia, and proceeding papers at International Conferences.  
Email: romi\_adetio@yahoo.com

***Competition law and policy aid in COVID-19 recovery: A comparative study of Indonesia and Australia***

**Rachel Burgess, University of Southern Queensland, Udin Silalahi, Universitas Pelita Harapan, and Dian Parluhutan, Universitas Pelita Harapan**

Covid-19 has disrupted our lives in ways that were almost unimaginable prior to 2020. Governments have focused on protecting their citizens from the virus largely through lockdown measures. These measures have had a significant impact economically as businesses have been forced to temporarily (or permanently) close, adapt to remote working or transition to the digital marketplace. Fiscal measures introduced around the world may have succeeded in keeping many businesses operational, but

government support must come to an end eventually. As a vaccine gradually becomes available, attention is turning to economic recovery. This paper considers the role of competition policy and law in relation to that economic recovery. Firstly, during the peak pandemic periods when Indonesia and Australia were forced into national (or regional) lockdowns, the paper discusses the role that competition policy and law played in ensuring consumers were protected. Focus then shifts to its role in the pandemic recovery. How can the competition authorities in Indonesia and Australia support the marketplace to ensure that competition will exist once the economic support subsides? As with the vaccine, recovery will likely require joint global effort. Cooperation between trading partners will be important to ensuring continued success of global and regional businesses. Ensuring that competition remains on the policy agenda, and that marketplaces remain competitive, will be a primary function of competition authorities around the world. Collaboration and cooperation between the authorities in Australia and Indonesia is likely to be more important than ever before.

**Rachel Burgess** is a lawyer, academic and consultant with extensive experience in competition law and policy in Australia, Europe, the UK and Asia Pacific. She is a regular speaker at conferences and has a range of published articles and book chapters on competition law. In the last 10 years, Rachel's work has primarily focussed on the Asia Pacific region where she has completed capacity building and research projects for international and regional organisations including the OECD, UNCTAD, the Asian Development Bank and the ASEAN Secretariat, as well as the competition authorities in Australia and across ASEAN. Rachel holds a Bachelor of Laws (Hons) from the Queensland University of Technology and a Master of Laws in Public International Law (with Merit) from the University of London. Rachel is admitted as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Queensland and a Solicitor of the Courts of England and Wales.  
Email: rachel.burgess@usq.edu.au

**Udin Silalahi** serves as a Lecturer and Head of Laboratory of Faculty of Law Universitas Pelita Harapan, Tangerang, Indonesia and part time lecturer at Graduate School University of Indonesia, in European Studies, Jakarta. He is teaching Indonesian Competition law and European Competition Law. He was Senior Researcher Department of Economic Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta and a part time consultant at the Commission for the Supervision of Business Competition from 2002 to 2013. Udin obtained his master of law (LL.M) and doctor degree (Dr. jur.) from Friedrich Alexander University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany about "Franchise according to the European Competition Law" and "Merger control in Indonesia according to the Government Regulation No. 27/1998 and the Law No. 5/1999 in comparison with German and European merger control". He was a research fellow at Max-Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law, Munich, Germany, April 1998 – March 2001.  
Email: udin.silalahi@uph.edu

**Dian Parluhutan** finished his doctoral study about Competition Law and Energy Law from the Faculty of Law, Freie Universität Berlin, under supervision of Professor Dr. Franz Jürgen Säcker. He also has worked in Competition and Energy law at the Kanzlei Linklaters Berlin and a fellow researcher at Faculty of Law, Saint Petersburg University and WTI Bern. Currently he serves as Lecturer on Competition Law at the Faculty of Law UPH. He obtained Diploma of Law, International Law from the Faculty of Law, University Indonesia. In 2007-2009, he continued his LL.M study at the Europa-Institut, Universität des Saarlandes, on the foreign trade law and WTO law as well as the European Union economic law. He is member of Indonesian-German Hanns Seidel Alumni Association (PAHSI) and served as the Head of Political and Organizational Cooperation. Mr. Parluhutan received doctoral scholarship from the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Auswärtige Amt) and the Indonesian Ministry of Finance.  
Email: dian.parluhutan@uph.edu

***Cross-jurisdictional tax arbitrage and the flexibility of transfer pricing aggressiveness: New evidence from foreign subsidiaries' tax return data***

**Subagio Efendi, Ministry of Finance of Indonesia, and University of Technology, Sydney, Robert Czernkowski, University of Technology, Sydney, David Bond, University of Technology, Sydney, and Elizabeth Morton, RMIT University**

This study extends research that examines multinational firms' transfer pricing practices using tax return data by constructing a new firm-year measure of transfer pricing aggressiveness which present closer proximity to tax-motivated income shifting relative to those commonly employed in the literature. I then use this measure to validate the essential determinants of transfer pricing aggressiveness suggested by earlier studies. Further, I analyse the moderating role of inter-jurisdictional tax arbitrage in augmenting the extent of aggressiveness also the prevalence of such aggressiveness in the presence of other viable tax

minimisation schemes. Investigating a set of confidential intra-group transactions disclosed in the annual tax returns of foreign affiliates operating in Indonesia throughout 2010 to 2017, this study finds confirmation of size, lagged profitability, financial leverage, and inventory intensity as the critical determinants of transfer pricing aggressiveness. Moreover, I document consistent moderating effects of inter-jurisdictional tax arbitrage on affiliates' lagged profit. This moderating role is even more pronounced in internal transactions with affiliates located in low-tax jurisdictions. However, transfer pricing aggressiveness is less prevailing in the existence of other tax avoidance activities indicating foreign affiliates' flexibilities to deviate from their traditional income shifting strategy in responding to temporal tax minimisation opportunities.

**Subagio Efendi** has worked in the Directorate General of Taxes of the Ministry of Finance of Indonesia for more than fifteen years. His previous positions include tax auditor, objection reviewer, international policy analyst, and head of taxpayer supervision and consultation subdivision. In addition to his role as a policymaker, Subagio also worked as a visiting lecturer in accounting and taxation at the Asian Banking, Finance and Informatics Institute Perbanas. Currently, he is taking a long study-leave to pursue a doctoral degree in Accounting at the University of Technology Sydney Business School. Subagio received his bachelor's degree in accounting and taxation from the State College of Accountancy (a government-owned accounting school) under the Ministry of Finance's scholarship. His bachelor's thesis is focused on the impact of corporate sustainability reports to stock returns in the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Subagio graduated in 2008 with the highest GPA and received the Minister of Finance's commendation. In 2012, Subagio received his master's degree in Public Finance from the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies under Joint Japan-World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program. His master's thesis is focused on designing a statutory General Anti-Avoidance Rule for Indonesia based on a rigorous comparative study with five OECD countries. As a result of his excellent academic performance, Subagio received the Dean's Award for Distinguished Academic Performance.  
Email: subagio.efendi@uts.edu.au

**Robert Czernkowski:** after completing his undergraduate degree at the University of Tasmania, Robert worked in public accounting for Coopers+Lybrand and Deloitte, before returning to the University as a tutor. He then moved to a lectureship at UNSW, where he completed his PhD before moving to the University of Sydney and now UTS.  
Email: robert.czernkowski@uts.edu.au

**David Bond** joined the UTS Business School in 2003, and is currently a Senior Lecturer in the Accounting Discipline Group. He has published in journals including *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy*, *Accounting & Finance*, *Journal of Contemporary Accounting & Economics* and the *Australian Accounting Review*. He is a media commentator with 2SER Radio, and has covered four Federal Budgets. He has also written regularly for *The Conversation*, and has appeared in *The Australian Financial Review*, *The Jakarta Post* and *The Sun Herald*. He is currently on the Board for the Accounting and Finance Association of Australia and New Zealand, the Sport Management Association of Australia and New Zealand, Sydney Rugby Union and Women Sport Australia. He has previously held the position of Academic Fellow at the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation in London, as well as being a visiting academic at the London School of Economics.  
Email: david.bond@uts.edu.au

**Elizabeth Morton** is a Lecturer of Taxation in the School of Accounting, Information Systems and Supply Chain at RMIT University, as well as a Research Fellow at the RMIT Blockchain Innovation Hub. Elizabeth's research traverse both the accounting and taxation systems, with particular concern directed towards blockchain and related technologies, information disclosure and tax compliance. Her research considers tax deductibility and tax loss treatments under COVID-19, non-fungible tokens and cryptocurrencies, inter-period tax allocation; mandatory and voluntary tax regimes; tax transparency; silent and counter reporting; and, the normativity and social norm development of approaches to tax disclosures. You can find her research in journals such as *Accounting Forum*, *Accounting History*, the *Australian Tax Forum*, the *Financial Services Review* and *The Tax Specialist*. Elizabeth is also a contributor to austaxpolicy.com.  
Email: elizabeth.morton@rmit.edu.au

***Reducing the domino effect of tax disputes: What can Indonesia learn from Australian tax authority?***

**Taufiq Adiyanto, Gadjah Mada University**

Administrative review is often utilized as a preliminary dispute resolution mechanism within the internal system of the tax authority in a tax dispute between the tax authority and a taxpayer. An ineffective administrative review process will cause myriad problems, as is currently the case in Indonesia. The number of tax disputes between Indonesian taxpayers and the Indonesian Tax Authority (Directorate General of Taxes) has grown over recent years. However, most cases received by DGT are not settled at the objection stage, and they continue to the litigation process at the Tax Court. After litigating at the Tax Court, taxpayers can use reconsideration (*peninjauan kembali*) as the last legal remedy available. Similar to a domino effect, the unresolved cases from the objection level are not only burdensome for Tax Court, but the cases also bring a burden to the Supreme Court, which also has a limited number of judges in the Tax Chamber. This research aims to compare the tax dispute resolution mechanisms in Indonesia and Australia, using the following indicators: legality, independence, transparency, and efficiency. The Australian experience recommends that administrative review per se is not enough to ensure a workable system with a satisfying result. To resolve a significant number of tax disputes, a tax administration should complement the internal tax-review process with cooperative approaches to dispute resolution and may establish a separate institution outside the tax authority that will be responsible for the tax-review process.

**Taufiq Adiyanto** graduated with a bachelor's degree in law (S.H.) from the Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) and a master's degree in law (LL.M) at Leiden University, the Netherlands. He has worked at a law firm as a litigation lawyer for more than two years. Later on, he decided to follow his passion in an academic field and joined Faculty of Law UGM as a member of the Tax Law Department in 2018. He devotes his research at Universitas Gadjah Mada with interest in the following areas of law: Tax Law, Trade Law, and Energy Law. Despite a young member, he has been involved in many public policy-making regarding law, energy, and commercial matters in Indonesia. Recently, he is appointed as Head of the Partnership and Development Unit at UGM Law School and responsible for initiating and facilitating collaborations with domestic and international partners.  
Email: [taufiq.adiyanto@ugm.ac.id](mailto:taufiq.adiyanto@ugm.ac.id)

**Topic:** Indonesia-Australia collaborations

**Panel:** The online pivot: deepening the Australia-Indonesia relationship through virtual study abroad programs

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**  
<https://ugz.zoom.us/j/81577983348>

**Chair:** Kirrilee Hughes, Newcastle University

The global COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant disruption in international learning abroad programs, including those offered between Australia and Indonesia. For more than 70 years, Australia and Indonesia have forged robust and enduring partnerships in higher education and youth mobility through programs such as the original Colombo Plan, the Australia Awards, The Australian Consortium for 'In-Country' Indonesian Studies (ACICIS), and the New Colombo Plan. In recent years, thousands of Australian and Indonesian students have studied in each other's countries, building up linguistic, socio-political and cultural capacity. Yet, COVID-19 international travel bans have paused students' experiences of 'in-country' study, forcing programs to pivot to online delivery. Despite initial concerns about the value of virtual learning, the online pivot has in fact delivered innovative and agile responses from Australia-Indonesia educational partners, high levels of student satisfaction, as well as sustained—and in some cases, increased—enrolments. This panel will first challenge the traditional authority of 'the field' as a site of intercultural learning in the Australia-Indonesia educational space. It will then examine two examples of recent successful online mobility programs from ACICIS' 2020-2021 professional practicum programs, and The Australia-Indonesia Youth Exchange Program's (AIYEP's) 2020-2021 virtual delivery. Learning outcomes across both programs demonstrate that virtual learning continues to enable young Australians and Indonesians to develop intercultural and linguistic competencies. In challenging the traditional notion of physically 'going there', these virtual programs represent a significant shift in the way Australian and Indonesian youth are able to understand each other, heightening innovation in study abroad and bolstering the bilateral relationship overall.

***From 'going there' to 'going online': Understanding Australia and Indonesia through virtual student mobility***

**Elena Williams, The Australian National University**

For more than 70 years, people-to-people relationship building between Australian and Indonesian students has been driven by the concept of 'going there'; that is, physically experiencing each other's countries. Indonesian Studies, along with International Education, Anthropology and other related disciplines, have emphasised the importance of 'the field' as a site of authority: to 'go there' is to truly



know, to truly understand. The global disruption wrought by the COVID-19 pandemic and its restrictions on international travel have posed unique questions for researchers about the primacy of 'the field', and the ways that students can 'know' and understand Australia and Indonesia as study abroad programs have pivoted to online delivery during this time of immobility. This begs the question: how do students virtually 'go there' when we can't physically travel? This presentation argues that recent successes in virtual delivery challenge the traditional authority of 'the field' as a site of intercultural learning in the Australia-Indonesia educational space. As the recent 2020-2021 virtual deliveries of the ACICIS and AIYEP programs demonstrate, virtual learning is not only possible, but in fact opens up new critical spaces to examine what it means to 'go there', and what 'internationalisation at home' might look like for students unable to travel internationally. Virtual mobility is offering new ways of sustaining and deepening the Australia-Indonesia relationship, and research into these innovative responses has much to offer the literature on study abroad within both International Education and Indonesian Studies.

**Elena Williams** is a higher education consultant and PhD candidate at The Australian National University (ANU). Her research examines the impact of student mobility and DFAT-funded higher education programs on Australia-Indonesia relationship building. Between 2013 – 2017 she served as the Indonesia-based Resident Director for The Australian Consortium for 'In-Country' Indonesian Studies (ACICIS), and since then has held roles with The University of Melbourne, The Victorian Department of Education and AFS Australia advising on learning abroad in Indonesia. Elena holds a Masters of Applied Anthropology & Participatory Development (Gender Studies) from The ANU, BA Honours in Indonesian Studies from The University of Sydney, and a BA Communications and International Studies (Indonesian) from The University of Technology Sydney. Elena currently serves on the boards of DFAT's Australia-Indonesia Institute and Balai Bahasa NSW, and is a panel member for The Australia-Indonesia Youth Exchange Program and The Australia Awards Indonesia's selection committees.  
Email: Elena.K.Williams@anu.edu.au

### ***Exploring Indonesia's public health challenges during a global pandemic: ACICIS' virtual Public Health Study Tour experience***

**Luh Putu Lila Wulandari, The Kirby Institute NSW, ACICIS, and Udayana University**

Since 1995, The Australian Consortium for 'In-Country' Indonesian Studies (ACICIS) has facilitated study abroad programs for more than 3,500 Australian university students at Indonesian higher education institutions. In 2016, ACICIS launched its Public Health Study Tour (PHST) program, offering students first-hand academic and professional experience in Indonesia's public health sector. Through two weeks of tutorials, field trips, group discussions, presentations, and independent study, the program provides students with unique insights into how Indonesia's public health sector works and its key public health challenges. Following the global COVID-19 pandemic, the PHST pivoted to online delivery of its December 2020 and January 2021 iterations. Working in partnership with Universitas Indonesia (UI) and local health organisations (such as community health centres, public and private hospitals, and NGOs), ACICIS staff in Indonesia were able to prepare a wide range of video and tutorial materials ahead of the tour. Students then joined virtual 'field trips', group discussions with each other and local Indonesian students, and presented their final projects together online. Speakers in this year's PHST program included representatives from UI, the Ministry of Health, The Australian Embassy, local hospitals and community health centres offering insights into public health challenges in urban and rural areas. In final program evaluations, students were overwhelmingly positive about the program, noting that they were still able to gain a comprehensive understanding of Indonesia's public health challenges and systems, despite the online delivery. In particular, they gained an appreciation of the complexity involved in Indonesia's COVID response, and joint Australia-Indonesia efforts in combatting COVID-19 regionally. The PHST example demonstrates that student mobility programs can be delivered virtually to great effect, resulting in strong student learning gains and continued partnerships in the Australia-Indonesia higher education sector.

**Luh Putu Lila Wulandari (Wulan)** has served as ACICIS' Public Health Study Tour (PHST) Leader since 2017, successfully delivering four PHST programs for more than 120 ACICIS students. She completed her PhD degree in Medicine at The Kirby Institute, UNSW Australia, in 2020 and is currently a Research Fellow at the Kirby Institute and a lecturer in the Faculty of Medicine at Udayana University in Bali.  
Email: l.wulandari@acicis.edu.au

### ***Developing intercultural competence online: The 2020 virtual AIYEP experience***

#### **Marcela Lapertosa, Value Learning, and Fran Baxter, Value Learning**

Building intercultural awareness among young Australians and Indonesians requires an intentional process of skilled facilitation, well-structured cultural content, and regular guided reflection. International education literature demonstrates that when practitioners focus on building intercultural competence, learners increase their curiosity, empathy and deep understanding, all necessary for growing personal and professional relationships. Since 1982, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has funded The Australia- Indonesia Youth Exchange Program in partnership with the Indonesian Ministry for Youth and Sports. In response to global COVID-19 travel restrictions, AIYEP 2020 pivoted to online delivery, and soon began to deliver strong learning outcomes for the 36 Australian and Indonesian participants involved. Through a series of online intercultural learning modules, guided mentorships and internships, and structured reflections, the program soon began to demonstrate that virtual delivery was not a 'poor substitute', ready to be abandoned as soon as the 'real' program could operate again, but in fact proved to be a successful and highly valued program in its own right. Participants established strong and sustainable post-program relationships, grew a professional network of contacts committed to improving and strengthening the bilateral relationship, and gained a solid understanding of the culture and realities of life in Indonesia and Australia. The sound learning outcomes from AIYEP 2020 demonstrate the importance of intentional, 'scaffolded' online learning design, and skilled facilitation. So successful was the inclusion of these new online program components that they will be introduced in future 'face-to-face' program iterations, highlighting the potential for complementary and hybrid learning styles in student mobility program design.

**Marcela Lapertosa** is the Director of Education and Co-Founder of Value Learning, Intercultural Specialists. She is a learning designer and facilitator and has a passion for fostering intercultural understanding. Since 2017 Marcela has played a key role in the design and delivery of DFAT's Australia-Indonesia Youth Exchange Program (AIYEP). In 2020 she redesigned the program to enable its online delivery in response to COVID-19 travel restrictions. Prior to this, Marcela helped design the Victorian Young Leaders to Indonesia Program (VYL), a Victorian Department of Education program. This program ran alongside the VYL China and India programs in engaging year 9 students across Victoria in exchange programs aimed to build their intercultural and language skills and foster leadership. Marcela has a background in Child Psychology and holds a Masters in Cross Cultural Psychology (Brunel, UK), and a Bachelor's degree with Honours in Psychology (University of Cuenca Del Plata, Argentina).  
Email: [marcela@valuelearning.com.au](mailto:marcela@valuelearning.com.au)

**Fran Baxter** is committed to helping build intercultural competence as a means of increasing deeper understanding amongst groups and individuals, and the value of diversity. She is an intercultural educator who has consulted with community, education and government organisations to design and deliver transformational learning interventions with students, volunteers, staff and educators across Australia and in a diverse range of countries worldwide. Fran holds a Bachelor of Adult and Vocational Education, is a certified administrator of the Intercultural Development Inventory and a qualified trainer for the Global Competence Certificate. Fran's earlier consulting and teaching work focussed on the design and delivery of accredited training for trainers and assessors and she recently held the role of CEO for AFS Intercultural Programs Australia. Fran's love of learning fuels her work and personal life. Learning through immersion in new cultures, both at home and abroad stimulates her natural curiosity and interest in people to people connections.  
Email: [fran@valuelearning.com.au](mailto:fran@valuelearning.com.au)

#### **Discussant: Kirrilee Hughes, Newcastle University**

**Kirrilee Hughes** holds a PhD in Asian Studies from the Australian National University and her doctoral research focused on Australia's 'Asia literacy' agenda. She has held diverse teaching, international strategy and business development roles at three leading Australian universities (ANU; The University of Newcastle; UNSW). Kirrilee was CEO of AFS Intercultural Programs Australia from 2016 to 2019, a role through which she was also Supervising Program Manager of AIYEP. Kirrilee currently resides in Singapore where she consults to the international education sector and teaches into Australian degree programs.  
Email: [kirrilee.hughes@newcastle.edu.au](mailto:kirrilee.hughes@newcastle.edu.au)

**Topic:** History, culture and social issues

**Panel:** Remembering trauma

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**

<https://ugz.zoom.us/j/89483048200>

**Chair: Robert Cribb, The Australian National University**

***Lawyer, 'refugee alien', intelligence officer and advocate of Indonesian studies: Johannes (Hans) Arndt Leyser***

**Helen Pausacker, The University of Melbourne**

Hans Leyser (1902-1969) gained his Doctor of Laws from the University of Freiburg in 1933. As the Nazis assumed power, he was deprived of the right to practise law on the grounds of being 'politically unreliable' [in the eyes of the Nazis] and of being partly 'non- Aryan'. Fleeing to Melbourne, Leyser was recruited for the Commonwealth Investigation Branch for special intelligence work. After WWII, he began work in legal practice, often acting for other refugees, in addition to his regular legal work. In 1951 he was appointed as a lecturer at the University of Melbourne. In the early 1950s, he travelled to newly-independent Indonesia, researching adat (traditional law) and legal complications involved in the nationalisation of Dutch corporations. Together with William Macmahon Ball (Politics), Leyser acted as an advocate for Indonesian Studies both at the University of Melbourne and in the wider community. He was mentor and/or lecturer for a number of students, who have contributed to Asian Studies, and Indonesian and international law. As a refugee, Leyser showed a passionate commitment to his adopted university, wider academic community, country and region. His pioneering work in advocating for Asian Studies, particularly of Indonesia, deserves recognition.

**Helen Pausacker** is Deputy Director of the Centre of Indonesian Law, Islam and Society (CILIS) at the Melbourne Law School and Academic Convenor of the Indonesia Democracy Hallmark Research Initiative (IDeHaRI), both at the University of Melbourne. Helen is joint Executive Editor of the Australian Journal of Asian Law.

Email: [h.pausacker@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:h.pausacker@unimelb.edu.au)

***The untold memories of civilians during the May 1998 riots in Indonesia***

**Eunike Mutiara, The University of Queensland**

The May 1998 riots were a critical and violent turning point in Indonesia's modern history, occurring just days before the resignation of President Suharto, ending the long-lasting "New Order" military regime (1966–1998). These events involved mass violence directed primarily against the Chinese Indonesian ethnic minority, their businesses and property, and sexual assaults against Chinese Indonesian women and girls. To date, there has been no official investigation into the May 1998 riots, no prosecutions of perpetrators, and no redress for victims. Rather, the riots remain a taboo topic in Indonesia and are rarely discussed publicly. This study discusses the results of an anonymous online survey administered in 2020 to 200 Indonesian civilians over the age of thirty. Somewhat unexpectedly, some respondents revealed deeply personal and sensitive memories about these events. Some recounted stories of seeking safety from the chaos and trying to avoid danger, others stories of racist attacks, others still remembering the severe financial hardships of the time, as well as accounts of times when they were dealing with the victims. Terror and sadness were expressed predominantly when describing those memories. These memories about the past can be used to understand how Indonesian people perceive these events today. It also enhances understandings of the events more broadly, particularly from civilians' perspectives who were witnesses and actors, both direct and indirect, in the riots.

**Eunike Mutiara** is a registered clinical psychologist from Indonesia, and she is currently undertaking a higher degree in School of Languages and Cultures in the University of Queensland. Her research interests are generally in the area of social psychology (social identity of crime and mass violence) and Indonesian history (May 1998 riots and Chinese Indonesians).

Email: [e.mutiara@uq.net.au](mailto:e.mutiara@uq.net.au)

***The Aceh TRC and documentation of military agency behind 'unknown people' (OTK) attacks during the Aceh conflict***

**Jess Melvin, The University of Sydney**

The Aceh TRC was inaugurated on 24 October 2016 as a result of the 15 August 2005 Memorandum of Understanding between the Indonesian Government and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM). It is mandated to reveal the truth of past human rights violations and to achieve reconciliation between perpetrators and victims of the Aceh conflict (1976-2005), including both individuals and institutions. To fulfil this mandate,

	<p>the Aceh TRC must not only record the various human rights violations that occurred during the time of the conflict, but also establish the identity of the different perpetrator and victim groups involved in these violations. The Aceh TRC's task of identifying different perpetrator groups is complicated by the continued mystery surrounding the identity of individuals responsible for "Unknown People" (OTK) attacks during the conflict. This paper draws on eyewitness testimonies collected by the Aceh TRC to assess what it is possible to know about military agency behind "Unknown People" (OTK) attacks during the Aceh conflict, using Bener Meriah district as a case study.</p> <p><b>Jess Melvin</b> is a DECRA Fellow in the Department of History at the University of Sydney. She was previously Postdoctoral Research Associate at the Sydney Southeast Asia Centre (2018-2019); and Postdoctoral Fellow in Genocide Studies and Henry Hart Rice Faculty Fellow in Southeast Asian Studies at Yale University (2016-2017). She is the author of <i>The Army and the Indonesian Genocide: Mechanics of Mass Murder</i> (2018). Email: <a href="mailto:jess.melvin@sydney.edu.au">jess.melvin@sydney.edu.au</a></p>
<p>10.30 – 11.00am (07.30 – 08.00 WIB)</p>	<p><b>Morning tea break</b></p>
<p>11.00 – 12.30pm (08.00 – 09.30 WIB)</p>	<p><b>Session 5 Concurrent Panels</b></p>
<p><b>Topic:</b> COVID-19</p> <p><b>Panel:</b> <b>Responding to COVID-19</b></p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://ugz.zoom.us/j/86368246848">https://ugz.zoom.us/j/86368246848</a></p>	<p><b>Chair:</b> Jane Ahlstrand, The University of New England</p> <p><b><i>Praying at a mosque in the time of COVID-19: Muslim adaptation to the 'new normal' era</i></b> <b>Zakiyah, Office of Research and Development, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Semarang Indonesia</b> Covid-19 has hit many countries in the world including Indonesia in the beginning of 2020. This Corona virus has affected many walks of life including religious life; many activities related to any religion have been postponed temporary. In June 2020 the Indonesian government started to open up "new normal" era as a new adaptation to Covid-19. Many activities had been allowed to be performed including daily congregation and Friday praying at mosques with a strict health protocol implementation. This study was conducted on June-August 2020. Data were gathered by distributing questioners using Google form through online social media platform. There are 771 people (64.1% male and 35.9% female) participated in this survey. This study show that there is different number of Moslem performed congressional prayer at the mosque before and during the outbreak. Moslems who worship at mosque are mostly abide by the strict health protocol as a way of adaptation to "new normal" era; like washing their hand using soap before entering mosque, wearing mask, carrying their own mat for praying, maintaining the physical distances, and did not sake hand with other attendees of mosque. Besides, majority of mosques follow the health procedure like providing soap, ensuring the health condition of the prayer participants by checking their body's temperature, providing sign at the floor to ensure the physical distancing, offering free mask for those who did not wear it. However, there is small number of mosques who had not provided of all those requirements to maintain the healthy environment.</p> <p><b>Zakiyah</b> is a researcher for the Office of Religious Research and Development Ministry of Religious Affairs Semarang Indonesia. She was graduated from the Master of International studies Advanced, University of Queensland, Australia, in 2014, She wrote many articles published in various academic journals, for instance; "Responsibility to protect in Syrian crisis: what can be expected from the Muslim community?" (<i>Analisa Journal of Social Science and Religion</i>, 2019), "Dewi Maleka; the Javanese Islam Manuscript" (<i>Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Society</i>, 2016). Email: <a href="mailto:zaki_smart@yahoo.com">zaki_smart@yahoo.com</a></p> <p><b><i>Reflection of low vision students on pedestrians accessibility in Indonesia and Australia for people with disabilities: Case study of Surabaya, Bandung and Brisbane</i></b> <b>Gunawan Tanuwidjaja, Queensland University of Technology and Petra Christian University, Priskila Adiasih, Petra Christian University, Robby Yussac Tallar, Maranatha Christian University, Alvin Try Hedyanto, Maranatha Christian University, M Ichsan Oktamadya, Maranatha Christian University, Dwi Natalia Suhardi, Maranatha Christian University, Heuristik Halawa, Maranatha</b></p>



**Christian University, Gerardo Davin, Maranatha Christian University, Michael Taniono, Maranatha Christian University, and Rina Razafimahefa, Maranatha Christian University**

Covid-19 has changed the city and human lives, especially related to walking. The lockdowns in several countries such as China, Japan and Australia have prescribed urban residents to stay within approximately five to ten kilometres radius of their homes. The lockdowns were found useful for suppressing the Covid-19 spread at a local level. However, more discussions are needed on the well-being and health of residents during a hard time. In Australia, two people could do exercise during lockdowns for one hour within the resident's neighbourhoods. The needs for accessible pedestrians in neighbourhood are essential during the Covid-19. Some universities were closed during the lockdowns in the educational sector, but students could stay near the campus and used facilities within. Many students need accessible pedestrians to walk to the campus from their apartments and shopping centres. This lockdown further generates idea to research pedestrians' accessibilities in some educational context in Surabaya, Bandung, both in Indonesia and Brisbane, Australia. The simple access evaluations are conducted with photography documentation and simple measurement based on ADAAG 2010 and local regulations. Therefore, the pedestrians in Indonesia's two locations are found less accessible, while pedestrians in Brisbane are found more accessible. The less accessible Indonesian pedestrians are caused by a lack of spaces, poor constructions, and pedestrians' poor management. Meanwhile, better access standards, better infrastructure managements, and proper construction are essential key points for better accessible pedestrian.

**Gunawan** is a Ph.D. Candidate in the School of Architecture and Built Environment, Engineering Faculty, the Queensland University of Technology with the full support of the Australia Awards Scholarship Award. He is graduated as a Master of Science in NUS, Singapore, and Bachelor of Architectural Engineering (S.T.) from ITB, Indonesia. He is a Certified Architect (Anggota Madya) of the Indonesian Architect. He is also a Lecturer at Petra Christian University, Architecture Program Study. He teaches the Inclusive Design Course (Service – Learning) Methods involving people with disabilities, older people, and pregnant women. Lastly, His research focus is on inclusive educational facilities (including libraries, schools, and dormitories) and in collaboration with international partners such as UBCHEA (The United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia), JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), SIF (Singapore International Foundation) and UN-Habitat.  
Email: gunte@petra.ac.id

**Priskila Adiasih** works at Petra Christian University. Email: priskila@petra.ac.id

***Do brown lives matter to the Australian media?***

**Ross Tapsell, The Australian National University**

The Australian media has comprehensively covered the devastation of the coronavirus in the US, UK and Western Europe. But there has been scant coverage of the death toll and policy problems of countries in our region such as Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, where the pandemic has raged and deaths rates soured. Is this difficulty of reporting in these countries, outdated ideas of an Australian 'audience', or endemic racism in Australia's foreign news coverage? The research includes content analysis over three months from ABC, SMH, The Guardian Australia, The Australian and the West Australian. In a global pandemic is causing widespread deaths in a number of countries on every continent, the Australian media's coverage suggests white lives seem to matter more than brown ones.

**Ross Tapsell** is a senior lecturer and researcher at the Australian National University's College of Asia and the Pacific, specialising in Southeast Asian media. He is the author of *Media Power in Indonesia: Oligarchs, Citizens and the Digital Revolution* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2017) and co-editor of *Digital Indonesia: Connectivity and Divergence* (ISEAS Publishing, 2017). He has written for *The New York Times*, *The Guardian*, *VICE* and other publications in the Southeast Asian region.  
Email: ross.tapsell@anu.edu.au

***Promoting Indonesian COVID-19 recovery and societal equality through digital transformation of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)***

**Heather Stewart, The University of Queensland, Beta Gitaharie, Universitas Indonesia, Sarah Jane Kelly, The University of Queensland, Belinda Wade, The University of Queensland, Andre Pekerti,**

**The University of Queensland, Liz Ferrier, The University of Queensland, Tengku Ezni Balqiah, Universitas Indonesia, Riani Rachmawati, Universitas Indonesia, and Imam Salehudin, Universitas Indonesia**

The Promoting Indonesian COVID-19 recovery and societal equality through digital transformation of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) study funded by the Australia Indonesia Council in 2020 identified Indonesian SMEs are resilient and had to pivot their businesses to remain viable by using digital transformation tactics. The rapid update of e-commerce platform service and product delivery has propelled these Jakarta businesses into the digital era because their traditional model of face-to-face operation was not possible due to pandemic restrictions. The study found internet access is Indonesia's biggest challenge, following by education and training limitations hindering capacity to execute digital transformation.

**Heather Stewart** is a Post-Doctoral Researcher, at the UQ Business School, and Chief Investigator in a series of cross faculty grants with the UQBS and School of Communication and Arts. She is the co-leader of this project and founder of the Digital First Business Transformation Project.  
Email: heather.stewart@uq.edu.au

**Beta Gitaharie** is an Associate Professor and the Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia. She is the coleader of this project. The team would like to acknowledge Bu Beta for her support of this project.

**Sarah Jane Kelly** is an Associate Professor in Law and Marketing, at the UQ Business School. She is a founding team member of the Digital First Business Transformation Project.  
Email: s.kelly@business.uq.edu.au

**Belinda Wade** is a Lecturer in Sustainability and Strategy within the Strategy and Entrepreneurship Discipline, at the UQ Business School. She is a founding team member of the Digital First Business Transformation Project.  
Email: b.wade@business.uq.edu.au

**Andre Pekerti** is an Associate Professor in International Management within the International Business Discipline, at the UQ Business School.  
Email: a.pekerti@uq.edu.au

**Liz Ferrier** was a Senior Lecturer in Advertising within the Marketing Discipline, at the UQ Business School. She retired in late 2020. She is a founding team member of the Digital First Business Transformation Project.  
Email: e.ferrier@business.uq.edu.au

**Tengku Ezni Balqiah** is an Associate Professor at the Department of Management Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia. She is a founding team member of the Digital First Business Transformation Project Indonesia team.

**Riani Rachmawati** is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Management Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia. She is a founding team member of the Digital First Business Transformation Project Indonesia team.

**Imam Salehudin** is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Management Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia. He is a founding team member of the Digital First Business Transformation Project Indonesia team.

**Topic:**  
Environment, agriculture and science

**Panel:**  
Sustainable agriculture

**Venue:** Online

**Chair: Zannie Langford, The University of Queensland**

*Engaging Indonesian rural youth in sustainable agriculture: building collaborative and interdisciplinary research in the COVID-19 pandemic*

**Lilis Mulyani, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), and Andrea Rawluk, The University of Melbourne**

This paper outlines the ongoing collaborative process commencing in 2020 to build interdisciplinary research among Indonesian and Australian researchers using online tools. The COVID-19 pandemic has required significant adaptation of field-based and ethnographic methods given the restrictions on travel and social contact. This has occurred alongside of the significant impacts of the pandemic on labour,

**Zoom link:**

<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/86872408855>

agricultural and food systems throughout Indonesia. The opportunities and livelihood aspirations afforded to young people have been severely disrupted in the pandemic. Meanwhile, government policies such as the sweeping reforms in the Omnibus Law on 'job creation' have complex implications for rural youth and especially those from poor farming backgrounds. In the context of unfolding events and longstanding structural issues in agriculture, our collaborative research in Central Java is developing new strategies to engage rural youth in sustainable agriculture with the broader aim of supporting the rights and access of Indonesian farmers to their own food and agricultural systems. While critique of expert-led development research is well-established, the pandemic is presenting opportunities for decentring and decolonising research practice. This includes, in our research, working closely with local researchers and organisations, and incorporating photo and video techniques with home gardening in rural villages. Developing a youth-centred perspective can provide lessons for policymakers and researchers in building the capacities of rural young people whilst also tackling social disadvantage and the structural obstacles limiting their involvement in farming.

**Lilis Mulyani** is a researcher in the Indonesian Institute of Sciences who recently completed her PhD from the Melbourne Law School at the University of Melbourne. Lilis's PhD thesis explored the legal personhood of traditional customary groups in Indonesia through empirical case studies. It investigated how decisions on group legal subject and land rights are made by government bodies; and how customary groups choose to be recognised in relation to these government bodies. Her research interests cover agrarian studies, land law and human rights, and empirical legal methodology.  
Email: lilismulyani@gmail.com

**Andrea Rawluk** is a lecturer in environmental social science in the School of Ecosystem and Forest Sciences at the University of Melbourne. Her research on bushfire, tropical peatland fire, and landscape change focuses on mixed method interdisciplinary practices for addressing issues of power and social ecological justice.  
Email: andrea.rawluk@unimelb.edu.au

***Vegetation analysis of asteraceae plants for biopesticide purposes in Tanah Miring District***  
**Amelia Limbongan, Musamus University, Ni Luh Sri Suryaningsih, Musamus University, Abdullah Sarijan, Musamus University**

Chemical pesticide is generally used to control pests. However, its toxicity can cause non-target and environmental hazards. Indonesian farmers obliged to use chemical pesticide in order to achieve high output yet neglecting its toxicity on human health. Occupational exposure to pesticide among farmers especially in developing countries such as Indonesia is still a concern. Harnessing biopesticides for pest management like the chemical compound of particular plants is considered safe and effective. Beneficial microbes or antimicrobial secondary metabolite compounds is commonly used as biopesticides. There are several plants species widely available in Indonesia with a certain range of chemical substances that potentially toxic to pests and diseases. More than a thousand plant species have the potential to control plant pests. Medicinal plants which contain essential oil can be a biopesticide candidate. Plant species grouped in Asteraceae is mainly allelopathic or can produce a compound which affects the growth of its ecosystem. It is easy to find and is considered as weeds in Merauke. This study aimed to determine the Summed Dominance Ratio (SDR) of Asteraceae species for potential use as biopesticide in Tanah Miring district, Merauke regency, Papua, Indonesia. The identification used non-destructive measures, based on taxonomic plant organism reviews. Determination of sample plots was using quadrat sampling technique with vegetation analysis. The result showed that there were 13 species of Asteraceae plants from 13 villages in Tanah Miring district with the highest SDR value (0.284) of *Ageratum conyzoides*.

**Amelia Limbongan** is a PhD candidate at School of Agriculture and Food Sciences, University of Queensland. Her study commenced in October 2017 and currently working on the development of management system for mimosa bush which is a collaboration between The University of Queensland and Bioherbicides Australia. She is originally from Tana Toraja, South Sulawesi and working for Agriculture department of Musamus University, Papua. She completed her bachelor degree in Agriculture (2004) at Padjadjaran University, Indonesia then graduated from Hasanuddin University, Indonesia with a master degree of science in 2013.  
Email: limbongan@unmus.ac.id, a.limbongan@uq.edu.au

**Ni Luh Sri Suryaningsih** is a PhD student at Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia. She is originally from Bali and currently work for Musamus University, Merauke, Papua.  
Email: suryaningsih@unmus.ac.id

**Abdullah Sarijan** works at Musamus University. Email: abdsarijan@unmus.ac.id

***Does agricultural sustainability benefit development? A case study of Indonesia***  
**Agung Suwandar, Western Sydney University, and Rina Hastuti, RMIT University**

Indonesia, as an agricultural country, has large capital to build the nation from the agricultural sector. Fertile land, tropical climate and human resources are essential factors to drive sustainable agricultural. However, does the development of agricultural policy from various regimes with different directions give beneficial for development? This paper can become a reflexive study for the agricultural policy during the research period. We use agricultural and macro-economic data from 1961 to 2016. We do a comprehensive study because it involves a long development period, such as the early development period, the old order, the new order, and the reformation period. To analyze the sustainability of agriculture in Indonesia, which impacts development, we use several stages—first, determining the econometric model. Second, making agricultural sustainability index using the principal component analysis. We will take the highest component value to derive the values into the index. Third, we check the lag length and stationarity of each variable. Fourth, the cointegration analysis between variables in the model. Fifth, using the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) analysis and error correction model to determine whether the study's model has long-term and short-term effects. Sixth, to test the predetermined model's robustness, we employ several robustness checks using control variables.

**Agung Suwandar** is a lecturer of Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Tarbiyah (STIT) Al Urwatul Wutsqo Jombang, East Java, Indonesia. He is a doctoral researcher specialising in applying behavioural economics for ASEAN, China and India at the School of Business, Western Sydney University. His research funded by the 5000 Doktor Scholarship under the Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA), the Republic of Indonesia. Currently, he also attached to multiple research projects besides doing his PhD research.  
Email: 19587312@student.westernsydney.edu.au

**Rina Hastuti** is a PhD Candidate at RMIT University (funded by the 5000 Doktor Scholarship) and a Lecturer in HRM in the Faculty of Islamic Business and Economics at IAIN Surakarta, Indonesia. She is an expert in an interdisciplinary review of the literature and quantitative research methods. She is also a productive researcher in business, social and economic issues.

**Topic:** Education

**Panel:** Education, women's experiences and identity

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**

<https://ugz.zoom.us/j/81972523006>

**Chair:** Liz Mackinlay, The University of Queensland

***Academic mothers who seek softening the feminist dichotomies of home/work***  
**Siti Muflichah, UIN Antasari Banjarmasin**

Indonesian woman academics endure unlimited administrative tasks, closely controlled and watched in new managerialism time. They teach more classes and are demanded to publish internationally to have a successful academics label. Most women academics in my university have responsibilities with home and children. Thus, I would like to share experiences of how we deal with those academic tasks, while at the same time we juggle another role as a mother. In most Indonesian culture, women are responsible for family making and children raising. My colleagues and I feel both roles conflict our life, and the conflict may never be resolved. However, we dream that roles can be harmonized. We seek to soften the feminist dichotomies of home/work from Patricia Hill Collins' term 'motherwork'. It is important to express our subjectivity, by looking back at Sara Ruddick's maternal thinking, that mothering has shown us how that raising children every day has created unique ways of thinking. We share our own experience, namely moments of everyday experiences how to raise children, and is infused with political/cultural norms and expectations, which engage in rigorous self- reflection, known as "reflexivity". Traditional research methods cannot capture the stories, thus I use auto-ethnography, which auto- ethnographic research is in line with feminist principles. Therefore this project is feminist research. We seek a negotiated renewal of 'classic, patriarchal' family values, and systems'. This study contributes to understanding Indonesian women's experiences as academic and mother.



**Siti Muflichah** has worked as an Indonesian academic since 1999 and holds a Senior Lecturer position. She graduated from Flinders University and the University of Queensland for her graduate study. Muflichah is interested in the topic of academic women and higher education. Particularly, she has a passion for feminist methodology and story. Her master's and Ph.D. thesis were about gender, human resources management, and academic women. She has presented her paper and published it internationally. As a part of community services, she is a reviewer in the *Journal of International Women's Studies*.  
Email: sitimuflichah@uin-antasari.ac.id

***Gender identity and unpaid care work: An ethnography of the lives of female Indonesian PhD students and their families in Australia***

**Valentina Yulita Dyah Utari, University of Western Australia**

Many women in Indonesia find it challenging to balance their work/study and unpaid carework responsibilities without support from paid services such as domestic workers, or female relatives. Indonesian women who move overseas to pursue doctoral education usually lose the affordable and abundant support they had in Indonesia. My PhD project captures the lives of female Indonesian PhD students and their families in Australia. I investigate how the students and their husbands negotiate their unpaid carework responsibilities during their migration, and how the students perceive their gender identity through their work. I interviewed 28 students and 21 students' husbands in separate, individual interviews. I talked to 14 children aged 6-18 years old. The data collection occurred between May 2020 and February 2021. My project contributes to discussions on Indonesian women pursuing higher education overseas and in Indonesia, unpaid carework, and gender identity. The findings showed that the students did most of the carework despite their demanding research. The husbands and the children confirmed the students' central role. The students thought their migrating situation were difficult, but not all of them found their situation problematic. While several students openly shared their concerns at the unbalanced work distribution between them and their husbands, the rest thought the carework was part of being a mother. In this paper, I argue that Indonesia's dominant gender ideology— institutionalised by the New Order (1966-1998)— intertwined with ethnicities, religious and political values, has influenced the students and their husbands' negotiation on carework responsibilities during their stay in Australia.

**Valentina YD Utari** is a third-year PhD student in Asian Studies at The University of Western Australia. Utari's PhD supervisors are Prof. Lyn Parker, Dr Laura Dales, and Dr Kelly Gerard. Utari is also a qualitative researcher for The SMERU Research Institute, a research organisation based in Jakarta, Indonesia. She holds a master's degree in development studies (gender and development) from the University of Melbourne. Her interests cover gender and development, education, and social protection. Utari has been inspired by women who often find it hard to balance their academic/work and domestic responsibilities. Her PhD project is about the lives of female married Indonesian PhD students and their families in Australia, focusing on the students' gender identity and unpaid carework responsibilities.  
Email: valentina.utari@research.uwa.edu.au

***The Indonesian student mother's stories to/in/ through Australian higher education: The embodiment experiences***

**Dewi Andriani, The University of Queensland**

Mothering stories in the academic space are considered to be trivial, not to be taken seriously and therefore silenced. Living in a transnational space due to their overseas educational journey, student mothers often have stories of how they negotiate through family matters and yet they remain unheard and undocumented. Using autoethnography, I will guide you to share with me the embodied experiences of student mothers, from Indonesia as they travel to, in and through Australian higher education. Interrogating the social, cultural and religious contexts, which contribute to establishing the institution of motherhood within and outside Indonesia, I navigate the way in which the women I spoke to in this study and myself, negotiate the practices of mothering and the entangled emotional and embodied feelings which result from journeying between countries. I migrate the concept of matricentric and mothering as experience as proposed by O'Reilly, to the Indonesian context to disrupt existing dominant values of motherhood as we experienced. I explore feelings of guilt for not being able to be an ideal/good mother, what it might mean to be a good mother within/against the patriarchal institutions of motherhood, as well as our agency in regard to living fluid and dynamic our maternal lives.

	<p><b>Dewi Andriani</b> is a PhD candidate at the School of Education, University of Queensland. Her research focusing on international/ transnational students in Australian higher education. Employing autoethnography and post-qualitative research, and being influenced by female theorists such as Helene Cixous and Laurel Richardson, she explores the experiences of Indonesian female students and their entanglements with the complexities of globalisation and mobility. Besides teaching, Dewi is also an Indonesian tutor at the Institute of Modern Language (IML), UQ. Email: d.andriani@uq.edu.au</p>
<p><b>Topic:</b> Governance and regulation</p> <p><b>Panel: Labour market governance in Indonesia during crisis: Do the employed need more training?</b></p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/82144260587">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/82144260587</a></p>	<p><b>Chair: Petra Mahy, Monash University</b></p> <p>The Government of Indonesia (Gol) has been solving unemployment problems in the country from the supply side perspective. Hence, vocational education and training are seen as solutions to link and match industry's demands and individual skills. However, upskilling and reskilling agencies' strategy is solely focusing on 'teaching the skills', rather than ensuring the career path or protecting workers from uncertain economic situations. This panel will discuss the overview of labor market governance in Indonesia leveraging unemployment conditions during economic crises. Speakers will present an analysis of Indonesia's labor market intervention and policies as well as the role of public and private vocational training agencies to solve unemployment problems during the crisis.</p> <p><b><i>Indonesia's employment programs and policy discourse in Indonesia</i></b> <b>Nur Huda, University of Indonesia</b></p> <p>This paper provides a preliminary analysis of labor market interventions in Indonesia. A review of programs from Indonesia's Ministry of Manpower shows that labor market interventions in the country have been mostly directed towards the supply-side. This means that programs have identified skill incompatibility and low education (compared to industrial demands) as the main culprits for unemployment, which is to be addressed by public (BLK) and private (LPK) training agencies. These agencies have employed training curriculums designed to match the vocational skills needed by industries. However, the programs seem to intervene little, if at all, in advocating better career paths and protection for workers with vocational education. Demand-side intervention becomes even more important as Indonesian labor structure is dominated by informal and precarious workers, the numbers of which have only increased during the pandemic. Meanwhile, the prevailing labour policy discourse, as notably demonstrated in the new and controversial Law on Job Creation, has seemed to allow businesses more flexibility to hire foreign workers and encourage employment outside the formal labour relations.</p> <p><b>Nur Huda</b> is a researcher with educational background in Sociology from University of Indonesia. Nur works with both quantitative and qualitative approaches. His main interest lays on the topic of distribution of power and capital within society, but he also has experience in network and organizational studies, community development, and behavioural economics. During his time in CIPG, Nur mostly worked on research and consultation projects related to knowledge and innovation ecosystem, research and funding governance, and also start-up and business incubation programs. Email: nur.huda@live.com</p> <p><b><i>Vocational training initiatives during economic contraction: The case of the Indonesian Public Vocational Training Centre (Balai Latihan Kerja, BLK)</i></b> <b>Ferzya, Centre for Innovation Policy and Governance</b></p> <p>The Public Vocational Training Centre, PVTC (<i>Balai Latihan Kerja</i>, BLK) was formed to improve individual skills, add new skills, create new jobs, and reduce unemployment. Since having been established in 1970, the PVTC has been through three economic contractions and is still surviving. This paper provides a preliminary analysis of the PVTC's role in reducing unemployment numbers and creating new jobs during the economic contractions. To conduct the analysis, this paper collects published data about the macroeconomic conditions, the characteristics of the training offered, and the governance of the PVTC in 1998, 2008 and 2020. The interim results obtained indicate that the role of PVTC in each crisis is different, and although in several cases the characteristics of the training offered have followed industry needs, formal industry trust in PVTC's graduates is still minimal. Therefore, without reformation in the governance of PVTC, the graduates of PVTC will end up as skilled unemployed or working as informal workers. The conclusion highlights the implication for labour market policy.</p>

**Ferzya** currently works as a programme manager in Centre for Innovation Policy and Governance (CIPG). Her research and consultancy topic covers inclusive development spectrum such as grassroots and inclusive innovation, labour and skills, women in STEM, human capabilities and public policy. She is skilled in mixed-method research and has good knowledge in monitoring and evaluation strategy.  
Email: fferzya@gmail.com

***Decentralising vocational education: A case study of private vocational training agencies (LPK) Daya Sudrajat, Pusat Studi Pendidikan dan Kebijakan***

This paper provides a preliminary analysis of private vocational training agencies (*Lembaga Pelatihan Kerja*, LPK) leveraging their governance strategies in order to solve unemployment problems in Indonesia during the crisis (in 1998, 2008 and 2020). To conduct the analysis, this paper collects published data about the macroeconomic conditions and governance strategies of LPK as well as the differentiation of LPK's target market in 1998, 2008 and 2020 respectively. The existence of LPK has been accommodated by the Government of Indonesia (GoI) through the introduction of the Indonesia Labour Law, as well as granting free access to some services provided by LPK to unemployed groups in Indonesia. The initial findings indicate that LPK has a more strategic position to advocate unemployed groups to potential industries as opposed to public vocational training centres (BLK). However, the question still remains to what extent upskilling and reskilling strategies can enable the unemployed to obtain decent work.

**Daya Sudrajat** is a research and policy consultant in inclusive education issues. Currently, she is affiliated with Pusat Studi Pendidikan dan Kebijakan, Jakarta and focuses her research on higher education management areas. Daya has a strong interest in knowledge production in marginalised communities, higher education management and social inclusiveness issues.  
Email: dayasudrajat@gmail.com

**Topic:** History, culture and social issues

**Panel:** Diverse cultural identities

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**  
<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/83828906435>

**Chair:** Zane Goebel, The University of Queensland

***A manifestation of Javanese Muslims' cultural identity in tangibility and intangibility: Sendang Duwur mosque***

**Hee Sook Lee-Niinioja, independent scholar**

Identity of a nation formulated through cultural heritage, whose legacy confers physical artefacts and intangible attributes of societies, preserved in the present and makes profits for the future. Particularly, intangible cultural heritage designates the representations and cultural spaces. Transferred-recreated through generations, it advances a sense of identity and continuity, strengthening respect for cultural diversity and human creativity. To sustain the Javanese Muslim's identity, the inscription of UNESCO World Heritage is one approach. Its Criterion (vi) provides a space where tangible objects and intangible assets interact and generates new meanings, based on cultural minds of populations. Sendang Duwur Mosque (1561) represents Criterion (vi) as cultural tolerance among Javanese Muslims: how existing pre-Islamic and incoming Islamic forms and ideas had generated regionalism. Mystical Sufism borrowed pre-Islamic traditions of the form and setting in sacred places, to create a combination of indigenous and Islamic cultural legacy. The new identity was expressed in Javanese art, affirming the 'oneness of God' in Islam. Artists drew inspiration from a diverse heritage and chose to transform existing symbolism along with Islam. A roof representing the Cosmos Mountain becomes the notion of three ways to approach Islam; lotus buds as creation and life receives different Islamic meanings, keeping Javanese traditions. Indonesian history should be understood on its terms and not in those borrowed from other cultures. Islamic expressions became an extension, instead of, a radical change from earlier aesthetic traditions. My paper recollects Javanese cultural identity through a syncretic architectural legacy of Sendang Duwur in tangibility and intangibility.

**Hee Sook Lee-Niinioja** is a scholar/journalist/artist/designer. Being an Asian pioneer student in Scandinavia (1975), she has degrees (BA in journalism: South Korea; BA & MA in art-design: Norway; MA in visual communication: the USA; PhD in architecture: the UK), besides theology, literature, language and cultural studies. She commands on many languages. She published a dozen monographs and journal articles, in addition to exhibitions with a title "Goethe in Me" based on Goethe's poems, conference papers, academic paper reviews, teaching-lectures at universities/institutes/NGOs across the globe. Her specialisations are the comparison of Hindu- Buddhist/Christan/Islamic architecture, cultural heritage, and

semiotic texts-images, hoping to enhance dialogues through the commonness. Her intercultural contributions to bridging Scandinavia with South Korea, including international humanitarian work, brought her awards/appreciation like the Civil Merit Medal from the President of South Korea.  
Email: leeheesook@hotmail.com

### ***Urbanisation and the generation of 66 in and beyond the art of S. Sudjojono***

#### **Edwin Jurriëns, The University of Melbourne**

In this presentation, I discuss how socio-political and material changes have affected the representation of Indonesian cities, particularly the nation's capital Jakarta, in the work of Indonesian visual artists. I cover visual art from Jakarta's first phase of intensified modernisation and the political transition from the Sukarno to the Suharto presidencies in the mid-1960s to the post-1998 era of political democratisation, consumer culture and urban renewal. The art represents not only urban landscapes as such, but also the ideas, lifestyles and creative forms of expression of different generations of Indonesians, including the artists themselves. The analysis of the urban visualisations provides insight into the opportunities for and limits to social engagement in Indonesian art at different points in time. Moreover, it puts in critical perspective the very idea of a "generation" in Indonesian cultural history. I examine in detail the historical, socio-political, intellectual and material contexts that have informed and are visualised in S. Sudjojono's urban paintings. This includes Jakarta's changing material infrastructure, the emergence of visual artists and literary authors who would become known as the Generation of '66, as well as the artist's doubts about his own artistic and ideological development.

**Edwin Jurriëns** is Senior Lecturer and Convenor of the Indonesian Studies program at the Asia Institute of the Faculty of Arts at The University of Melbourne. His research, teaching and engagement interests are in contemporary art, media, literature, language and society in Asia, particularly Indonesia. He is author of the monograph *Visual Media in Indonesia: Video Vanguard* (Routledge, 2017) and co-editor of *Digital Indonesia: Connectivity and Divergence* (ISEAS, 2017). His journal articles have been published in *Third Text*, *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Art*, *Continuum*, *Art and the Public Sphere*, *Southeast of Now*, *Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences of Southeast Asia*, and *Indonesia and the Malay World*. He is also editor of the Asian Visual Cultures book series of Amsterdam University Press and regional editor for *The Newsletter* of the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS).  
Email: edwin.jurriens@unimelb.edu.au

### ***Music and development in the regions***

#### **Max M. Richter, Monash University**

Regional disadvantage and the politics of place are always topical in Indonesia and Australia. The Covid-19 pandemic is exacerbating many centre/region challenges while also giving rise to new thinking and potential solutions. This paper seeks to contribute to bilateral knowledge sharing on regional life through reflections on lived experiences in regional settings. Observing local dynamics amidst development meta-themes such as post-9/11 deradicalization, sustainable development and 'aid for trade', the paper approaches development projects and activities in line with Foster (1969), wherein not only 'target groups' but also 'innovating organisations' are studied. This longstanding approach in applied anthropology also offers scope for novel insights from Indonesians who have undertaken postgraduate study in Australia that includes field research in Indonesia, often in their home regions. In turn, academic research on areas such as cultural preservation and social movements sometimes forges connections between local musical life and development issues in regional settings. The present paper invites music experts and non-experts alike to reflect on musics encountered in their region-based professional endeavours, from the incidental to the highly symbolic. The guiding premise is that music is a basic form of human expression and communication that, particularly in these social-distancing times, warrants attention for the sensory gateways and collective memory strengthening it offers on local-level issues, pleasures and concerns.

**Max M. Richter** has a PhD in Social/Cultural Anthropology and B.A. (Hons) in Asian Studies. As with many regular non-Indonesian ICOC participants, Max has over decades spent a total of several years in Indonesia. He began as a backpacker, then progressed to student researcher and, finally, what might be termed 'Australia-Indonesia academic engagement fieldworker'. He has been fortunate to visit locations from Banda Aceh in the west to Kei islands in the east, for periods ranging from a few days to 18 months. Major areas of focus have included intergroup conflict, music in everyday life, Islam and pluralism,



	<p>de/reforestation and community-owned renewable energy, with roles in recent years centring on facilitating bilateral collaborative partnerships. Max continues his interest in Indonesian social life, music and centre/region relations while living on the edge of a coastal town along the regional/peri-urban border outside of Melbourne. Email: max.richter@monash.edu</p>
<p><b>Topic:</b> Politics</p> <p><b>Panel:</b> Indonesia and its neighbours I</p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/81156289741">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/81156289741</a></p>	<p><b>Chair:</b> Melissa Curley, The University of Queensland</p> <p><b><i>Into the grey zone: Issues of contestation and coherence in Indonesia's cyber security policy-making</i></b> <b>Greta Nabbs-Keller, The University of Queensland</b> This paper posits analysis of Indonesia's national security policy making in the ambiguity and complexity of contemporary security threats. With a focus on the cyber domain, the paper forms part of a larger project examining how Indonesia is responding in policy terms to the challenges posed by critical technologies, extremist ideology, climate change and the use of maritime militia by authoritarian states to achieve strategic ends. Indonesia is home to approximately 175 million internet users. Its unicorns – GoTo Group, Traveloka and Bukalapak – represent some of the biggest digital start-ups in Southeast Asia. Yet the country is also the victim of an increasing number of cyber-attacks with over 423 million recorded to the end of 2020. Indonesia, moreover, ranks poorly on digital civility indices and in recent years has struggled with the corrosive impacts of disinformation and hate speech circulated on social media. Strengthening the legal and policy fundamentals of cyber security is essential if Indonesia is to grow its digital economy, embrace the fourth industrial revolution, and protect its social cohesion and critical infrastructure assets. However, as Indonesian scholars and officials readily acknowledge, the efficacy of Indonesia's national security policies has long been hampered by the absence of an overarching legislative framework, institutional rivalries, weak coordination and overlap in responsibilities. This paper explores recent regulatory developments with respect to Indonesia's National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN, Badan Siber dan Sandi Negara). It contextualises developments within broader legislative and strategic planning imperatives to determine how Indonesia's domestic political milieu influences the effectiveness of its national security policy making and what can be done to improve policy coherence.</p> <p><b>Greta Nabbs-Keller</b> is Research Fellow Southeast Asia and the Indo-Pacific at The University of Queensland (UQ) Centre for Policy Futures where her research focuses on how Southeast Asian states are managing major power contest in the Indo-Pacific and what this means for Australia's policy choices. The nexus between domestic political imperatives and foreign policy decision-making in Indonesia's relations with major powers China, India, Japan and the US is a focal points of her research. Greta contributes regularly to media and think-tank analysis on regional strategic, political and foreign policy issues, and engages with policy communities through submissions, dialogues, conferences and executive education missions. Her recent publications include: "The contending domestic and international imperatives of Indonesia's China challenge", published in the <i>Australian Journal of Defence and Strategic Studies</i> and "Understanding Australia-Indonesia relations in the post-authoritarian era: resilience and respect", published by the <i>Australian Journal of International Affairs</i>. Email: g.nabbskeller@uq.edu.au</p> <p><b><i>The Quad 2.0: Reforming Southeast Asian security architecture?</i></b> <b>Rifki Dermawan, Andalas University</b> The re-emergence of Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (the Quad) is predicted to renew regional security architecture in Asia Pacific. Its revival in 2017, which occurs during a current period of tense relations between the United States and China, could lead to changing security dynamics in many parts of this region, especially in Southeast Asia. The formation of external powers—the US, Japan, India, and Australia—under the Quad creates a possibility that the group will involve in direct interaction with actors in-and-out this area. Southeast Asia has become a prominent feature of security interplay among many global powers since the era of colonization. For the last few years, it attracts global attention due to recent developments in the South China Sea situation. Considering the significance of this region, this article will assess the possible role of Quad in Southeast Asia from the lens of Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT), a theoretical framework proposed by Barry Buzan and Ole Wæver.</p> <p><b>Rifki Dermawan</b> is a lecturer in international relations at Universitas Andalas, Indonesia. He holds a Master's degree in International Relations from Bristol University in the United Kingdom. His research interests are in the area of ASEAN studies and non-traditional security issues.</p>

Email: rifkidermawan@soc.unand.ac.id

***China-Australia-Indonesia strategic triangle: Developing strategic balance for deeper Indonesia-Australia relations in the Indo-Pacific region***

**Muhammad Iqbal Hafizon, Padjadjaran University, Arindra Ahmad Fauzan, Padjadjaran University, and Joshua, Padjadjaran University**

In the emergence of “multiplex world”, the future of Indo-Pacific is increasingly defined by how regional powers interact with each other. Allies are changing side; friends become foes, and foes become friends. China's status as the former largest export destination for goods and services to Australia is clear evidence of their closeness. Unfortunately, the close-knit relationship disappeared after both declared a trade war in 2020. Meanwhile, in context of Indonesia-Australia, the wiretapping case of Indonesian elites by the Australian government was seen as one of the major issues in Indonesia-Australia relationship history. Their relation went distant for a while. Seven years later, significant progress has been made through the implementation of the IA-CEPA in 2020. Similar to Indonesia-Australia, China-Indonesia also has oscillate relations. The signing of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership can be seen as a starting point for the improvement of the relationship between the two. But their harmony is not without distraction. Tensions often occur regarding the issue of South China Sea. This research will explain the dynamic interaction between Indonesia-China-Australia within a decade. The strategic triangle methodology is used to mapping security complex patterns of their interaction as a part of the Indo-Pacific regional architecture. Meanwhile, the main framework of analysis is security complex developed by Barry Buzan. The findings of this research are: (1) Structure of security complexes mental map in the Indo-Pacific Region, (2) Patterns of interaction within three countries, (3) Opportunity and threats in developing deeper Indonesia-Australia relations by through the Indo-Pacific development.

**Muhammad Iqbal Hafizon** graduated from Universitas Padjadjaran, Iqbal has diverse range of interest, including Regionalism in ASEAN, Geostrategic, Indo-Pacific, International Trade, and International Cooperation. Iqbal also has published several academic writings, including Published article by ACM Press entitled *E-Toll Laut: Block-chain Port as the Key for Realizing Indonesia's Maritime Fulcrum*. He is currently working as a researcher at Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives (CISDI) Jakarta.

Email: muhammad16142@mail.unpad.ac.id

**Arindra Ahmad Fauzan** graduated from International Relations, Universitas Padjadjaran. Arindra has published an article journal entitled *ASEAN Principle: Dilemma and Necessity*, published by WANUA Journal Hasanuddin University. Topic interests related to International Regime, Diplomacy, International Cooperation, Outer space Politics. Currently doing research about Indonesia Military Diplmacy.

Email: arindra16002@mail.unpad.ac.id

**Joshua** graduated from International Relations, Universitas Padjadjaran, Joshua has diverse range of interests, including geopolitics, conflict resolution, food security, and international politics. Joshua also has published several academic writings and articles, including *Sukma Foundation Diplomacy on Indonesia's Hostage Release Negotiation in South Philippines* which published in early 2021.

Email: joshua16001@mail.unpad.ac.id

12.30 – 2.00pm (09.30 – 11.00 WIB)	<b>Lunch Break</b>			
12.30 – 1.10pm (09.30 – 10.10 WIB)	<b>Partner-up Networking Session</b>	<b>Partner-up Networking Session</b>	<b>Partner-up Networking Session</b>	<b>Partner-up Networking Session</b>
	<b>Theme: Health</b>	<b>Theme: Cultural studies &amp; media</b>	<b>Theme: Law, policy &amp; regulation</b>	<b>Theme: Environment</b>
	<b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/82531604732">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/82531604732</a>	<b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/84892088807">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/84892088807</a>	<b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/84571471271">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/84571471271</a>	<b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/87499507537">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/87499507537</a>

<p>2.00 – 3.30pm (11.00 – 12.30 WIB)</p>	<p><b>Session 6 Concurrent Panels</b></p>
<p><b>Topic:</b> Health</p> <p><b>Panel:</b> Public health</p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/85200305722">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/85200305722</a></p>	<p><b>Chair: Jenny Munro, The University of Queensland</b></p> <p><b><i>The state of hidden hunger in Indonesia: A systematic review of micronutrient deficiencies in children</i></b>  <b>Gita Kusnadi, Centre for Indonesia’s Strategic Development Initiatives, and H. Veni Hadju, Hasanuddin University</b>          Despite the current achievements in reducing child malnutrition issues, little is known about hidden hunger or micronutrient deficiency in Indonesia. While studies and surveys have been conducted to assess the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies across the country, none of them are systematically analysing the data to provide a clearer picture of the issue nationwide. This study aims to provide a comprehensive review of the available literature on the prevalence of zinc, iron, iodine, and vitamin A deficiency in Indonesian children. Methods: A systematic search was conducted in both national and international databases to identify available literature regarding hidden hunger/micronutrient deficiency in Indonesian children. Several government reports were also used to support the academic sources. All identified records were praised using a critical appraisal tool to assess the quality of the research. Results: Wide discrepancy of micronutrient deficiency prevalence was observed across the country. Based on the age groups, the issue of zinc, iron, iodine and vitamin A deficiencies were mostly reported in a higher range of prevalence in school-aged children. Conclusions: Micronutrient deficiency was prevalent among Indonesian children. Integrating micronutrient analysis into the current available surveys can be employed to better understand the magnitude of the issue in the country.</p> <p><b>Gita Kusnadi</b> graduated from UQ last December, and dedicated herself to serve my country by being a Public Research Associate in Centre for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives (CISDI), an NGO focusing on health development and youth empowerment. She did thesis at UQ with a topic in childhood nutrition, one of the health issues that has been faced by Indonesia for decades. Email: gita.kusnadi@cisdi.org</p> <p><b>H. Veni Hadju</b> has been a professor of nutrition and public health at Nutrition Department, School of Public Health, Hasanuddin University for more than 15 years. He pursued a master’s and doctoral degree in international nutrition field at Cornell University, USA. He was a visiting academic at School of Public Health, The University of Queensland, Australia in 2018. Email: phunhas@gmail.com</p> <p><b><i>Nutrient and food intake of Indonesian children under 5 years of age: A systematic review</i></b>  <b>Hesti Retno Budi Arini, The University of Queensland, Research Institute of Socio-Economic Development (RISED, Indonesia, and The Habiebie Center, H. Veni Hadju, Hasanuddin University, Preetha Thomas, The University of Queensland, and Megan Ferguson, The University of Queensland and Menzies School of Health Reserach</b>          The targets of the Indonesian Government to reduce the prevalence of child malnutrition to ≤7% wasting in children under 5 years and ≤14% stunting in children under 2 years by 2024 are unlikely to be met based on current progress. Dietary intake is key to meeting these targets. This systematic review aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of the nutrient and food intake of Indonesian children under 5 years of age. Peer-reviewed and grey literature published between 2007 and 2019 were collected from three English- language databases and four Indonesian-language journals. Of 1500 records, 38 articles were assessed as meeting the study inclusion criteria. Due to heterogeneity of included studies, a narrative analysis was conducted. Children under 5 years were reported to have a range of energy and macronutrient intake, adequate protein intake, and inadequate intake of micronutrients, particularly iron, zinc, calcium, and vitamin C. Children’s consumption of animal-source foods, fruits, and vegetables was low, and is among the probable causes of micronutrient deficiency among Indonesian children under 5 years. The absence of reporting micronutrient intake in the national survey limits evidence to inform nutrition-related policies. The integration of a national micronutrient survey into the existing Basic Health Research will be beneficial in informing policy and practice aimed at reducing the prevalence of child malnutrition in line with national targets, through dietary intake improvement.</p>

**Hesti Retno Budi Arini** is currently working as a Deputy Director for Research at Research Institute of Socio-Economic Development (RISED), Indonesia. She is a nutritionist who pursued her Bachelor of Nutrition Science from Brawijaya University, Indonesia in 2016, and worked as a research assistant and facilitator of problem-based learning at the same institution in 2017. She continued her study in 2018 and graduated as a Master of Public Health in the field of nutrition from School of Public Health, The University of Queensland, Australia in 2019. She has also been granted a PhD scholarship from School of Exercise and Nutrition Sciences, Deakin University, Australia. Her research interest includes nutrition and dietetics, public health, food security and food systems.  
Email: h.arini@uqconnect.edu.au

**H. Veni Hadju** has been a professor of nutrition and public health at Nutrition Department, School of Public Health, Hasanuddin University for more than 15 years. He pursued a master's and doctoral degree in international nutrition field at Cornell University, USA. He was a visiting academic at School of Public Health, The University of Queensland, Australia in 2018.  
Email: phunhas@gmail.com

**Preetha Thomas** is a Lecturer in Public Health Nutrition at the School of Public Health, The University of Queensland. Preetha is a teaching focused academic, and her research focuses on food cultures in LMICs, migrants, local food systems and food sovereignty.  
Email: preetha.thomas@uq.edu.au

**Megan Ferguson** is a Senior Lecturer in Public Health Nutrition at the School of Public Health, The University of Queensland. Her program of research is focused on approaches to support local decision-makers design effective policy interventions to improve nutrition and food security outcomes, through incorporating evidence and an understanding of the policy context. Megan's research which is largely conducted in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in remote communities follows a public health and nutrition career working in policy and service provision in government, remote retail and the international development sectors.  
Email: megan.ferguson@uq.edu.au

***Factors affecting compliance with public health interventions to control COVID-19 in Indonesia***

**Simon Reid, The University of Queensland, Sheleigh Lawler, The University of Queensland, Alexandra Robins-Hill, The University of Queensland, and Ansariadi, Hasanuddin University**  
The COVID-19 pandemic requires a complex public health response on an unprecedented scale. The response focuses on promoting "COVID-safe" behaviours to reduce transmission, such as personal hygiene, mask use, social distancing and vaccination. This behaviour change is achieved through public messaging to educate people and inform them of their responsibilities under government regulations. The published studies to date are heterogeneous and their findings inconsistent in relation to understanding ways to increase participation in protective behaviours. The trajectory of an infectious disease outbreak is impacted by the behaviour of individuals that is associated with individuals' risk perception, attitudes, beliefs and worldviews (e.g. religious, political). Understanding the factors that drive individual behaviors in dynamic social and political contexts has both theoretical and practical implications. The aim of this collaboration was to extend existing work that was occurring in Australia and the USA, so that we can compare three countries that differ in their socio-political context. The team's success at establishing a research study via digital connections, and to expand to additional areas of common interest is encouraging. The study used a questionnaire-based study to gather data on self-reported knowledge, attitudes and behaviours associated with COVID-19, compliance with regulations and behaviour change recommendations and aspects of risk perception. Data is currently being collected in Indonesia (completed by middle of March) and a comparison with data from Australia and the USA will be undertaken to enable identification of core factors and contextual factors impacting the adoption of protective behaviours and vaccine uptake.

**Simon Reid** is an Associate Professor in the School of Public Health at the University of Queensland. He is a keen advocate of One Health approaches to tackle the wicked problems posed by zoonotic diseases. His research focuses on the development of one health strategies to control zoonoses such as



leptospirosis, Q fever and to improve infection control in veterinary practice. He runs a successful postgraduate short course in One Health at UQ.  
Email: [simon.reid@uq.edu.au](mailto:simon.reid@uq.edu.au)

**Sheleigh Lawler** is a Research Fellow, Cancer Prevention Research Centre, School of Public Health, The University of Queensland. She is a health psychologist with a strong emphasis on behavioural approaches to disease prevention and health promotion. Her program of research focuses on broad reach physical activity and diet interventions for a number of population subgroups including cancer survivors, office workers and type 2 diabetes.  
Email: [s.lawler@sph.uq.edu.au](mailto:s.lawler@sph.uq.edu.au)

**Alexandra Robbins-Hill** is a public health consultant completing a PhD (UQ School of Public Health) that explores how a person's world view and their perception of risk drive their compliance with COVID-safe behaviours. Ally has previously worked at a Health Promotion officer for BreastScreen Toowoomba and has performed health service evaluations.  
Email: [a.robbinshill@uq.edu.au](mailto:a.robbinshill@uq.edu.au)

**Ansariadi Ancha** is a lecturer and researcher at the Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia. He is responsible for teaching, supervising undergraduate students for their final year project and conducting research. Ansariadi qualified in undergraduate Public Health from Hasanuddin University in 1995 and completed a Master of Science in Public Health from Griffith University in 2004. His research interest is social and geographical aspects of adverse pregnancy outcomes. Ansariadi teaches basic epidemiology and data management to undergraduate public health students.  
Email: [ansariadi@gmail.com](mailto:ansariadi@gmail.com)

***Smoke gets in your shape: Analysing causal impacts of smoking on body mass index in Indonesia***  
**Adrianna Bella, Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives, and Temesgen Kifle, The University of Queensland**

This study investigates the relationship between smoking and BMI in Indonesia—a country with the world's highest male smoking rate. The analysis uses the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) panel data over 1993–2014. By separating the sample population into current, former, and never smokers, the paper tries to quantify the causal impacts of current and former smoking behaviours on BMI using fixed effects instrumental variables (FEIV) and fixed effects methods, respectively. After controlling for endogeneity, we find no causal impact of current smoking status and current smoking intensity on male's and female's BMI compared to both former and never smokers. However, we find that former-smoking behaviours do affect the BMI of males. In particular, compared to never smokers, the duration of smoking before quitting negatively affects the BMI of male former smokers; that is, the longer the duration of former smoking, the lower the BMI after quitting. On the other hand, compared to current smokers, all former smoking behaviours—namely former smoking status, smoking intensity before quitting, duration of smoking before quitting, and period of smoking absence—positively affect BMI of male former smokers. However, the magnitudes of the effects from former smoking behaviours on BMI are very small. These findings suggest that smoking should not be used as a weight-control method, as there is no evidence that current smoking has a slimming effect. More importantly, health policymakers do not need to be concerned that anti-smoking campaigns may have adverse spillover effects on the population's obesity problem.

**Adrianna Bella** is now a research manager at the Centre for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives (CISDI), Indonesia, where she works on several projects related to health economics, tobacco economics, impact evaluation, and health development. Prior to joining CISDI in March 2020, she possessed a master's degree in health economics from the University of Queensland from 2018 to 2019, where she became the only Master of Health Economics' student awarded Dean's Honour Rolls from the School of Business, Economics, and Law (BEL) in Semester 2, 2019. She gained her Bachelor of Economics from the University of Indonesia and graduated with the third-highest GPA in economics major in 2011. As an economics graduate, she worked on various research topics such as poverty, economic development, and health insurance.  
Email: [a.bella@uq.net.au](mailto:a.bella@uq.net.au); [adrianna\\_bella@hotmail.com](mailto:adrianna_bella@hotmail.com)

	<p><b>Temesgen Kifle</b> is a lecturer at the School of Economics, The University of Queensland. Prior to joining the School of Economics in July 2011, he worked between October 2008 and June 2011 as a lecturer in Statistical Methods at the UQ's Institute for Social Science Research (ISSR) and between April 2006 and September 2008 as a postdoctoral research fellow at the UQ's School of Economics. Dr. Kifle earned his BA in Economics from the University of Asmara, Eritrea and got his MA in Development Studies and PhD in Economics and Social Sciences from the University of Bremen, Germany. His main research areas include economics of education, labour economics, and international migration and remittances. He has written a number of academic papers and book chapters related to education, employment and remittances. Email: t.kifle@uq.edu.au</p>
<p><b>Topic:</b> Environment, agriculture and science</p> <p><b>Panel:</b> <b>Environmental governance</b></p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/84884246016">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/84884246016</a></p>	<p><b>Chair: Sunny Sanderson, Menzies School of Health Research</b></p> <p><b><i>Coastal and marine governance in Indonesia: Past, present, and future</i></b> <b>Naimah Talib, University of Melbourne, and Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Ariane Utomo, University of Melbourne, and Dedi S. Adhuri, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)</b></p> <p>There has been a growing push for marine governance to transform the use of marine space and resources more sustainably. However, as observed in many countries, there is a large gap between the idea and its materialisation in the ground. This paper presents an analysis of the evolution of coastal and marine governance in Indonesia. We mapped the political economy of coastal and marine governance for the past 300 years to explain why resistance to institutional change occurs, and how it may undermine the transformative intention. Motivated by historical institutionalism as the analytical lens, we argue that the institutions managing the use of coastal and marine space and resources have been (re)shaped and preferred to support the land-based extractive economic activities. Strongly imbued by the colonial influences, the sea has been seen as a production input for fostering economic development in a rent-seeking political environment. This paper contributes to academic and policy debates on the political and relational aspects of marine governance in a formalised and commodified marine space regime in postcolonial countries context.</p> <p><b>Naimah Talib</b> is a doctoral student at the School of Geography in University of Melbourne and visiting researcher in Research Centre for Society and Culture at the Indonesia Science Institute (LIPI). Her study focuses on the politics and social justice implications of coastal and the sea spatial use. Email: ntalib@student.unimelb.edu.au</p> <p><b>Ariane Utomo's</b> overarching research interest is to examine the relationship between family change and four dimensions of social change in contemporary Indonesia: globalisation, economic development, demographic transition, and democratisation following the political reforms of 1998. Her research and teaching activities are centred on how social change are reflected in attitudes to gender roles, school to work transition, women's employment, changing marriage patterns, and the nature of social stratification in Indonesia. Drawing upon data from the Indonesian Census series, Ariane's current work focuses on how changing patterns in marriage pairing relate to the broader contexts of development and social change. Ariane holds a PhD in Demography (2008) from the Australian National University. Prior to joining the University of Melbourne, Ariane was a Research Fellow at the Australian Demographic and Social Research Institute - ANU, and the ANU Crawford School of Public Policy. Email: ariane.utomo@unimelb.edu.au</p> <p><b>Dedi Supriadi Adhuri</b> is a senior researcher at the Research Center for Society and Culture, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), based in Jakarta. With Anthropology (PhD, ANU) as his background, he has over 20 years of experience in research on social conflict, ethnicity, marine resource management and governance, fisheries conflict, post disaster coastal/fisheries rehabilitation/development and community development. In the last ten years he was also involved in studies on coastal communities and climate change, and cultural heritage management in Indonesia. Email: dediadhuri@hotmail.com; dediadhuri@gmail.com</p> <p><b><i>A relational justice analysis of land development and environmental governance in Katingan District, Central Kalimantan</i></b> <b>Anna J.P. Sanders, University of Melbourne, and Suraya A. Afiff, University of Indonesia</b></p>

A relational justice analysis is useful for examining the intersections of land development and environmental governance in Indonesia's tropical peatlands. Drawing on ethnographic research, we describe the dynamic process of access and exclusion to establish a large REDD+ project in Katingan District, Central Kalimantan. The villages along the Katingan river are surrounded by multiple land use initiatives that include forest conservation and oil palm plantations. International forest carbon mitigation (REDD+) strategies create a new category of carbon rights, which interact with the rights of local people to access, use and control land, and forest management rights. Issues of procedural and distributive justice arise in the compensation and fairness of the process used to obtain an agreement among competing rights holders. We argue that the process of access and exclusion to establish a REDD+ project in Katingan needs to be studied relationally; that is, in relation to multiple events and competing forms of land use. A relational justice analysis places an emphasis on negotiation and dialogue in multiple and locally situated interactions. Environmental injustices concerning the impacts of peatland degradation and fires on rural livelihoods, and the long-term effects of diminishing forest access and agricultural land are not fully captured by a focus on a singular event or type of land use. Relational justice is an important concept for understanding how local people respond to competing and intersecting land use changes in the context of historical and emerging forms of dialogue and relations of power in economic and environmental decision-making.

**Anna Sanders** is postdoctoral fellow in the School of Geography at the University of Melbourne. Her research in Indonesia examines issues of environmental governance, rural livelihoods and agrarian change using ethnographic methods. Anna's PhD thesis examined the intersections of land development and environmental governance in the southern tropical peatlands of Central Kalimantan. Anna is interested in interdisciplinary and decolonial methodologies, social difference and intersectionality, agrarian studies, environmental justice and advocacy.  
Email: sanders.a@unimelb.edu.au

**Suraya Afiff** currently teaches courses on political ecology in the Department of Anthropology at Universitas Indonesia. Prior to her position as an academic, she was involved in the environmental movement in Indonesia. In 2004, upon returning to Indonesia after completing her PhD in environmental politics from the University of California at Berkeley, she has continued her involvement in environmental advocacy and reform initiatives. Assoc Prof Afiff has also been a Faculty of Arts Asia Scholar in the Asia Institute at the University of Melbourne. Her research focuses on land conflicts and community struggles to gain rights to use and manage land and forest throughout Indonesia.  
Email: suraya.afiff@ui.ac.id

***Local impacts of competition between transnational initiatives to govern palm oil supply chain and state sovereignty: Case studies from West Sumatra and East Kalimantan, Indonesia***

**Mariko Urano, Hokusei Gakuen University, and Kurnia Warman, Andalas University**

The incapability of state regulations to address the environmental destruction resulting from global business activities has led to the emergence of private transnational business governance (TBG) initiatives. The Roundtable of Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), a private certification scheme, has influenced the policies of importing countries, specifically the EU which decided to ban palm oil use in biofuels by 2030. Meanwhile, the government of Indonesia, the biggest producer of palm oil, confronted the export challenge by increasing domestic use of palm oil as biofuel. This paper investigates in what manners the competition between the TBG initiatives and state policies, specifically those of producing countries, has impacted local societies of producing regions. Based on the interviews and participant observations conducted among local populations in two oil palm producing regions of Indonesia, this paper argues that TBG initiatives have not made positive contributions to local societies. In West Sumatra, the low commodity price resulting from the import restrictions of the EU and US has impoverished local smallholders who cannot find alternative livelihoods. Dayak populations living in the hinterland of East Kalimantan have given consent to the advancement of large scale oil palm plantation estates, because they desperately needed the roads which the companies promised to build. The implication of the study is that the supporters of TBG initiatives in developed countries could more effectively curb the acceleration of environmental destruction if they help local populations to find alternative livelihoods and to become less dependent on palm oil industry than imposing import restrictions.

	<p><b>Mariko Urano</b> is a professor at Hokusei Gakuen University, Sapporo, Japan. She has conducted her field research in Kalimantan, Indonesia since her doctoral research at Georgetown University, Washington, DC in the late 1990s. Her research interests include agrarian politics, forest governance, and human rights of minority populations. Email: urano@hokusei.ac.jp</p> <p><b>Kurnia Warman</b> is a Lecturer in Agrarian Law at the Faculty of Law of Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia. He completed his Doctoral Program at the Faculty of Law, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta in 2009. He studies legal pluralism, specifically land rights of indigenous peoples in relation to plantation business activities. Email: kwarman@gmail.com</p>
<p><b>Topic:</b> Education</p> <p><b>Panel:</b> Early childhood and primary education</p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://ugz.zoom.us/j/85422819485">https://ugz.zoom.us/j/85422819485</a></p>	<p><b>Chair: Joost Cote, Monash University</b></p> <p><b><i>The challenges of implementing the 2013 curriculum in elementary schools</i></b> <b>Isnaini Wulandari, Kuningan University, and Ndaru Mukti Oktaviani, Kuningan University</b> A curriculum is an achievement as a goal and as an effort to gain the objective of education has an important role in developing countries. Of course, it has an impact on curriculum changes that have occurred massively. In Indonesia itself, in 2013 there was a change in the curriculum education unit level to curriculum 2013. The concept of the curriculum 2013 requires teachers to implement thematic-based learning, it is something new for education in Indonesia. This paper aims to describe problems, factors that cause problems, and solutions to the problems of implementing the Curriculum 2013 in Elementary Schools. Our result shows four main standards that have changed (graduate, content, process, assessment) having problems in implementation. The reason for the problem is lack of socialization and training on changes of curriculum 2013, technology, teacher competence on the competence of knowledge and social not refined, content standards have gaps with graduate standards which impacts on all standards. The solution is increasing socialization and training for teachers, improving the social competence of teachers, and reviewing the content standards.</p> <p><b>Isnaini Wulandari</b> is a Lecturer in Primary Education, Department of Education, Kuningan University. My research has been in inequality in education, quality in education, curriculum, and education policy. Email: isnaini.wulandari@uniku.ac.id</p> <p><b>Ndaru Mukti Oktaviani</b> is a Lecturer in Primary Education, Department of Education, Kuningan University. My research has been in curriculum development, and the education curriculum in primary schools. Email: ndaru.mukti.oktaviani@uniku.ac.id</p> <p><b><i>The characteristics of students' mathematics self-efficacy: A case study of fourth-grade primary school students</i></b> <b>Slamet Arifin, Kuningan University, Wahyudin, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, and Tatang Herman, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia</b> The purpose of the present study was to analyse the characteristic of students' mathematics self-efficacy (SMSE). The participants were fourth-grade primary school students of Kuningan, West Java, Indonesia (N=44). Data were collected through the questionnaire, interview, and observation methods. First, a questionnaire on SMSE (QSMSE) was administered to the 44 students to measure their mathematics self-efficacy (MSE). Thereafter, the students were divided into three levels of MSE – low, medium, and high – based on their responses to the QSMSE. Then the students were observed while they solved math problems in a regular mathematics learning setting. Following this, interviews were conducted with six students from the low- and high- MSE groups, three from each group. The findings of the study describe the characteristics of students with low- and high-level SMSE based on six of their behavioural aspects: 1) beliefs about their mathematical ability; 2) choice of activity while solving mathematical problems; 3) goals when learning mathematics; 4) effort while solving mathematical problems; 5) persistence while facing mathematical problems; 6) interest when learning mathematics</p> <p><b>Slamet Arifin</b> is a lecturer on mathematics education at Universitas Kuningan. Her research area is mathematics education and teacher professional development. She focuses on reasoning, mathematical</p>



understanding, student's attitudes toward mathematics, mathematics learning difficulties, teacher pedagogical move to support students learning.  
Email: slamet.arifin@uniku.ac.id

**Wahyudin** teaches at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Email: wahyudin.mat@upi.edu

**Tatang Herman** teaches at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Email: tatangherman@upi.edu

***Developing computer course models based on learning management system for early childhood education teachers***

**Jamaluddin Andi Katutui, Makassar State University, and Patta Bundu, Makassar State University** Course and training institutions as a non-formal education unit organized for people who need knowledge; skills, life skills, and attitudes for self-development, professional development, work, independent business, and / or continuing education to a higher level. Currently, the world is faced with the phenomenon of digital disruption, which is a situation shown by the movement of the industrial world or job competition that is no longer linear. In the field of courses and training, the current era of disruption has also led to online course and training services that can be accessed via the service provider's web / page. These service providers are not in the form of educational units, but several experts in their fields have joined forces with several experts in information and communication technology to create courses and training services that can be accessed through electronic devices such as computers, laptops and communication devices. One of the development of courses and training in the field of information and communication technology is based courses and training Learning Management System (LMS) is a web-based application system that allows instructors and / or students to share material, submit and return assignments, and communicate online. Results of research and development of computer-based course models and training Learning Management System that has been tested shows that the level of practicality of this model is very good according to the instructor and course and training organizers. results of course learning and computer based training Learning Management System can improve the skills of early childhood education teachers in the office application computer course program.

**Jamaluddin Andi Katutui** is a script writer. This model was born to parents (late) Andi Katutui and St. Djohrah as the fourth of six children. The author was born in Ujung Pandang City, on February 8, 1976. The author took his education starting from SDN Pembangunan III Ujung Pandang (Graduated in 1988), continued to Junior High School Datumuseng Ujung Pandang Islamic (Graduated in 1991) and continued education to STM / SMK Negeri Kupang (Graduated in 1996). After that, proceed to the Dipanegara Makassar College of STMIK, the Informatics Engineering study program (Graduated in 2001), Then in 2012 continued his studies at the Makassar State University Postgraduate Program in the Special Education Administration Study Program for Early Childhood Education (PAUD), then continued the Doctoral Program at Makassar State University Postgraduate Education Science Study Program in 2018. Email: jamaluddinandikatutui@gmail.com

**Patta Bunda** is Professor at Universitas Negeri Makassar.  
Email: pattabundu@gmail.com

**Topic:** Politics

**Panel: Special interest groups: political marketing in Indonesia**

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**  
<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/89905981053>

**Chair: Zane Goebel, The University of Queensland**

This panel discusses the application of political marketing theories and practice from various examples worldwide prior to focusing on political marketing in Indonesian context. Currently, studies about political marketing are heavily emphasized on the rise and fall of Donald Trump. This leaves a gap on the rise of political marketing in other large democratic countries, particularly in Indonesian context, despite Indonesia being known as the world's third largest democracy and fourth most populous country. This panel is aimed to address this gap by presenting various political marketing research in Indonesian context that are currently under review and have been published in Q1 journals.

***The phenomenon of the rise of political marketing***

**Gunaro Setiawan, Griffith Asia Institute, and Ihwan Susila, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta**  
The first session presents the history on the emergence of political marketing and how it became prominent in politics. Following this, it discusses the general understanding of political marketing and its

application worldwide before moving into the Indonesian context. The history and application of political marketing theories in Indonesia will be discussed in detail using empirical evidence from the literature.

**Gunaro Setiawan** is currently a visiting fellow at the Griffith Asia Institute, and a teaching and course assistant for the Master of Business Administration program for the Sustainability course at Griffith University. He completed his PhD at Griffith University, department of Business Strategy and Innovation. His research expertise focuses in interdisciplinary studies which encompasses the fields of marketing, management, and political science with particular focus on the topics of leadership, branding, consumer environmental behaviour, religiosity, wellbeing, political marketing and Indonesian politics. His works are currently under review at the *Journal of Consumer Marketing, Business Ethics; the Environment & Responsibility* and *Journal of Political Marketing*. Dr Gunaro Setiawan is currently researching the issues of fake news and factors affecting COVID-19 law compliances in the context of United States of America and Indonesia.

Email: g.setiawan@griffith.edu.au

***Investigating the brand impact of servant leadership and reformist attributes to political brand trust with the mediating effect of candidate's responsible persona: A comparative case study of Jokowi during his rise and SBY***

**Gunaro Setiawan, Griffith Asia Institute, and Denni Arli, University of Minnesota Duluth**

The second session attempts to explain the connection between leadership style and political branding and the implication of these constructs to candidate's brand trust. This research is a comparative study between Joko Widodo (Jokowi) during his rise and Soesilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY), thus, it focuses on human brands. Authors proposed five key constructs associated to the human brands in this study, which are servant leadership, reformer outputs (perceived qualities, proposed programs and voters' engagement style), "responsible" brand personality and brand trust. The authors utilized PLS-SEM to estimate the model with latent variables and conduct analysis. All proposed constructs have high mean and reliability scores and 12 of 13 paths were proven to be statistically significant. Responsible persona has proven to mediate the relationship between all construct to Widodo's brand trust despite his status as a newcomer and an outsider. Compared to Jokowi, all of the mean values from SBY's brand dimensions were proven to be below average. Therefore, this paper argues that there was a significant role of political branding in Jokowi's rapid rise as a political outsider, particularly from his leadership style and approaches. This study provides evidence that candidate's leadership style serves as a medium and a product for the development of candidate's brand identity, brand image, brand personality and brand authenticity to attract voters' trust. Furthermore, the present study provides insights on the rapid rise and the winning of a populist outside from the right-wing perspective from political marketing lens.

**Denni Arli** is an Assistant Professor of marketing at Labovitz School of Business and Economics at University of Minnesota Duluth, USA. He also serves as an Adjunct Assistant Professor at the Griffith Business School. With expertise in corporate social responsibility and consumer ethics, Denni challenges social issues and strives for social change in developing countries.

Email: d.arli@griffith.edu.au

***The role of symbolic communication in political literacy***

**Ihwan Susila, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta**

The availability of political information allows voters within a democracy to be involved in an election's decision-making. Therefore, more accessible and transparent communication tools and channels need to be developed to reach the electorate given the expansion of social media and the continued influence of mass media. For political parties or candidates and incumbent governments, political marketing communications strategies emphasize the importance of reaching their target audience coherently with messages designed to appeal to their needs and desires. Politicians need to construct their messages, which are conveyed through symbolic narratives that prospective voters can easily understand, given the lack of political literacy in developing democracies. In a political system where there is limited political literacy, information that has a symbolic meaning and typically originates from cultural references is essential. The study of symbolic communication shows that political literacy is not only based on education and political experience but also cultural references. Leaders need to acknowledge that the power of symbolism, rhetoric, and imagery is critical when they communicate with voters and understand how this symbolism can reinforce or even change decisions. Along with social media development, the emergence

	<p>of fake news has become a very relevant topic concerning the flow of political information, suspected of misleading voters in making decisions. Therefore, further studies are needed to mitigate political disinformation as an effort to build a better democracy in Indonesia.</p> <p><b>Ihwan Susila</b> is an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia. He obtained his PhD at Hull University Business School, UK in Management. His research interests focus upon political marketing, electoral decision-making, consumer behavior, and sustainable business. He has published in leading journals including <i>Journal of Marketing Management</i> and <i>Journal of Political Marketing</i>. He was a visiting professor at Kyungdong University, Korea. Email: ihwan.susila@ums.ac.id</p>
<p><b>Topic:</b> History, culture and social issues</p> <p><b>Panel:</b> Spectres of the Netherlands East Indies</p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://ugz.zoom.us/j/87875641752">https://ugz.zoom.us/j/87875641752</a></p>	<p><b>Chair:</b> Gerry van Klinken, KITLV and The University of Queensland</p> <p><b><i>Exploring identity in illegitimate Indo-Europeans born in the late colonial Dutch East Indies</i></b> <b>Jorien van Beukering, The University of Queensland</b> In the colonial Dutch East Indies, now Indonesia, sexual relations between European (mostly Dutch) men and 'native' (Indonesian and Chinese) women were common. These relationships often resulted in biracial children who gained Dutch citizenship and were considered European if recognised by their European father as his progeny. The fate of acknowledged children is well-documented: as Dutch citizens they migrated to the Netherlands, Australia, Canada and the United States following the Second World War and the Indonesian War for Independence. Yet very little is known about children who were not recognised by their European father – most Dutch historians only describe them as being subsumed into Indonesian society by 'disappearing into the kampung [native village]'. To fully understand the impact of Dutch colonialism on the Indonesian population it is important to uncover the life stories of these illegitimate children, not just those of the colonial elite. By analysing life writings of Adolf Birney, born in Surabaya in 1925 and the illegitimate son of a Dutch father and Chinese mother, I unpack the complexities of growing up as an illegitimate mixed-race child in the late colonial period and examine the ramifications of illegitimacy, the Japanese occupation and the Indonesian War for Independence upon identity. By investigating the complex relationships between identity, race and gender in the colonial setting, this research shines light upon the stories and experiences of a group previously invisible in both Indonesian and Dutch accounts of the colonial period.</p> <p><b>Jorien van Beukering</b> is a PhD student and Research Assistant within the School of Languages and Cultures at the University of Queensland. Her research interests include Dutch (post)colonial history, memory and identity studies, French and Francophone culture and history. Her Honours thesis explored first- and second-generation identity in the Indisch Dutch diaspora, a theme continued in her PhD research which explores the collective and individual identities of illegitimate children of European men and Indonesian women in the Dutch East Indies during the late colonial and immediate post-colonial period. Email: j.vanbeukering@uq.edu.au</p> <p><b><i>'They Call Me Babu': The politics of visibility and gendered memories of Dutch Colonialism in Indonesia</i></b> <b>Katharine McGregor, The University of Melbourne, and Ana Dragojlovic, The University of Melbourne</b> The 2019 documentary film <i>They Call Me Babu</i> utilises historical film footage including the home movies of one Dutch family with a voiceover in Bahasa Indonesia to narrate the fictionalised experiences of a former female domestic worker in the colony of the Netherlands East Indies in the closing decades of Dutch colonial rule from 1939 to 1949. By centring the experiences of 'babu', women who worked as nannies and nursemaids for families holding European status, and giving the main character of the film agency, the Dutch-Indonesian director Sarah Beerends endeavours to make these women visible and to narrate their viewpoints. In this paper we argue, however, that the director's aspiration to centre the women's stories is haunted by the spectres of the colonial matrix of power. This leads to the unintended replication of nostalgic images of, and tropes about, the colony that has characterised earlier Dutch memory work. The choices made throughout the film mean there is almost no discussion of gendered colonial hierarchies nor of colonial violence and that the Netherlands and the colonial structures of power are instead positioned as contributing to the nanny's gendered emancipation. Furthermore, we reflect on why, in the context of</p>

recent vociferous debates about colonial violence, a film which serves to soften images of Dutch colonialism, was generally well received.

**Katharine McGregor** publishes on memory, violence, history making and women's activism in Indonesia. Her recent books include *Gender, Violence and Power in Indonesia: Across Time and Space* co-edited with Ana Dragojlovic and Hannah Loney (2020) and *The Indonesian Genocide of 1965: Causes, Dynamics and Legacies* (2018), co-edited with Annie Pohlman and Jess Melvin. She is currently writing a book on transnational activism for Indonesian survivors of enforced military prostitution during the Japanese Occupation of the Netherlands East Indies as an outcome of her 2013-2018 ARC Future Fellowship. This paper has been developed as the first outcome of ARC DP 210102445 Submerged Histories: Memory Activism in Indonesia and the Netherlands together with Ana Dragojlovic. Email: k.mcgregor@unimelb.edu.au

**Ana Dragojlovic** is working at the intersection of feminist, queer, postcolonial and affect theory with a primary focus on gender and mobility; violence, memory, and trauma. She is co-editor of *Gender, Violence and Power in Indonesia: Across Time and Space* co-edited with, Katharine McGregor and Hannah Loney (2020) the author of *Beyond Bali: Subaltern Citizens and Post-Colonial Intimacy* (Amsterdam University Press 2016) and co-author of *Bodies and Suffering: Emotions and Relations of Care* (Routledge, 2017, with Alex Broom). This paper has been developed as the first outcome of ARC DP 210102445 Submerged Histories: Memory Activism in Indonesia and the Netherlands together with Katharine McGregor. Email: ana.dragojlovic@unimelb.edu.au

***Dutch war crimes in late colonial Indonesia: The historian as expert witness***

**Robert Cribb, The Australian National University**

During the Indonesian revolution (1945-1945), Dutch troops in several areas summarily executed captured Indonesian freedom fighters. These executions breached the 1928 Geneva Convention on prisoners of war, but there was no legal reckoning with perpetrators at the time. Early this century, Indonesian relatives of the victims began to sue the Dutch government for compensation in Dutch civil courts. In many cases their suit was upheld and compensation was paid. This outcome not only assisted families who had suffered as a result of Dutch actions but also provided a formal, legal finding that Dutch troops had committed war crimes. In 2016, I was commissioned by a Dutch court to seek evidence in cases involving Dutch crimes in South Sulawesi. In contrast with the Anglo-Australian adversarial court system, the Dutch inquisitorial system gives the judge responsibility for initiating investigations directly. I made two visits to South Sulawesi and one to Jakarta for the research but largely failed to find evidence that would help the plaintiffs. The experience raised complex questions about the relationship between historical research and forensic legal investigation and about the ethical challenges that arise in uncovering crimes committed in the past.

**Robert Cribb** is Professor of Asian History at the Australian National University. His research has covered a wide range of topics relating to Indonesia, including mass violence, national identity, environmental politics and historical geography. One of his current project focusses on Japanese war crimes in occupied Indonesia.

Email: robert.cribb@anu.edu.au

**Topic:** Indonesia-Australia collaborations

**Roundtable**

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**

<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/89087103338>

**Chair: Jemma Purdey, Monash University**

***Getting the word out: Partnerships in online publishing***

**Elly Kent, The Australian National University**

**Dave McRae, The University of Melbourne**

**Tim Mann, The University of Melbourne**

**Jemma Purdey, Monash University**

**Prodita Sabarini, *The Conversation Indonesia***

For many decades, Australian and Indonesian academics, analysts and activists have been working together not only in the production of knowledge about Indonesia itself, but also in its dissemination for an international audience. More recently, digital technology has transformed the way academics and analysts share and communicate their research and contribute to public debate. At the same time, the role of scholars within the academy globally has also shifted, with public intellectualism or 'outreach' for research



impact increasingly considered a key performance indicator. Globally this has seen a growth in online publications in the form of blogs, magazines and podcasts for academic, evidence-based contributions to public discourse. Building on the strength of existing relationships, a concentration of these online publications about Indonesia in English language have emerged in Australia. This roundtable will include representatives from Australia-based online publications focused on academic research, expertise and commentary about and increasingly from, Indonesia. What are the motives and challenges underpinning the work of these publications? Who are their contributors and audiences? What role will they play in the future for Australian-based knowledge-production on Indonesia for a wider audience? Roundtable speakers include representatives from Inside Indonesia, Indonesia at Melbourne, New Mandala and The Conversation Indonesia.

**Elly Kent** is the editor of *New Mandala*, a Southeast Asia focused blog hosted by the ANU's College of Asia and the Pacific, and Asian Currents, the Asian Studies Association of Australia's blog. Elly is also a Visiting Fellow in the Centre for Art History and Art Theory at ANU, where she is preparing two major books on Indonesian art. Elly has worked as a researcher, writer, translator, artist, teacher and intercultural professional over 20 years in Indonesia and Australia. She founded Studio Auntara, a network of cultural practitioners who coalesce to support intercultural exchange in the region. Studio Auntara's current project is the publication of an Indonesian translation of the children's history of Southeast Asia All of Us, written by Jackie French (OAM) and Professor Virginia Hooker with illustrations by Mark Wilson.  
Email: ellen.kent@anu.edu.au

**Dave McRae** is a senior lecturer at the University of Melbourne's Asia Institute, and deputy chairperson of the university's Indonesian Democracy Hallmark Research Initiative (IDeHaRI). He is the author of *A Few Poorly Organized Men: Interreligious Violence in Poso, Indonesia* (2013), co-author with Jemma Purdey and Antje Missbach of *Indonesia: State and Society in Transition* (2020), and editor, with Tim Lindsey, of *Strangers Next Door: Indonesia and Australia in the Asian Century* (2018). He founded and co-hosts the Talking Indonesia podcast and is a co-founder and editorial board member of the Indonesia at Melbourne blog.  
Email: david.mcrae@unimelb.edu.au

**Tim Mann** has been the editor of the Indonesia at Melbourne blog since its launch in 2015. He is Associate Director of the Centre for Indonesian Law, Islam and Society (CILIS) and a PhD candidate at Melbourne Law School, researching legal aid in Indonesia. Tim also works as a consultant in the development sector.  
Email: timothy.mann@unimelb.edu.au

**Jemma Purdey** is an Industry Fellow at the Australia-Indonesia Centre (AIC) and Adjunct Fellow, Department of Arts and Education, Deakin University. She has written widely on Indonesian politics and contemporary history and about Australia's relationship with Indonesia. Her books include *Anti-Chinese Violence in Indonesia, 1996-1998* (2006) and *From Vienna to Yogyakarta: The life of Herb Feith* (2011) and she is co-author with Antje Missbach and Dave McRae of *Indonesia: State and Society in Transition* (2020). Jemma is Chair of the board and Commissioning Editor of the magazine *Inside Indonesia*, co-host of the podcast Talking Indonesia and founding Director of the AIC's ReelOzInd! Australia Indonesia Short Film Competition & Festival.  
Email: jemma.purdey@monash.edu

**Prodita Sabarini** is the executive editor at *The Conversation Indonesia*, part of a global non-profit media network that brings editors and academics together to provide the public with evidence-based journalism. Prodita started her journalism career with *The Jakarta Post*. She was the 2013/2014 Elizabeth Neuffer Fellow and a 2019 Obama Foundation Asia Pacific Leader.  
Email: prodita.sabarini@theconversation.com

3.30 – 4.00pm (12.30 – 13.00 WIB)	<b>Afternoon tea break</b>
4.00 – 5.30pm (13.00 – 14.30 WIB)	<b>Session 7 Concurrent Panels</b>
<b>Topic:</b> Health	<b>Chair:</b> Andrian Liem, University of Macau  <i>The role of optimism and pessimism in Indonesian life satisfaction</i>

**Panel: Mental health and wellbeing**

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**

<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/87013730627>

**Sha Fan, Beijing Normal University, and Renuka Mahadevan, The University of Queensland**

This paper examines the impact of income expectations and the extent to which these expectations are met, on subjective well-being. Using three waves of panel data on Indonesia, on average for the population sample, expectations had asymmetric effects on well-being, with pessimistic expectations having a strong adverse effect compared to a statistically weak positive effect of optimism. However, there were important differences in these results. For example, optimism improves only females' and not males' well-being while pessimism has the reverse effect on the gender's decrease in well-being. Interestingly, there was no difference in these effects between rural and urban residents, and exceeding expectations rarely affects the well-being of any subgroup. On the other hand, unmet expectations reduced well-being for all subgroups and we explored the importance of social capital in mediating this negative effect. Results on social capital highlight the need for a gendered agenda and to consider the rural-urban divide in policies aimed at improving well-being.

**Sha Fan** is currently a lecturer in economics at the Beijing Normal University, China, with the research area in development economic topics, including well-being, inequality, and poverty alleviation. Her areas of expertise include cross-sectional data analysis, panel data analysis, and multilevel modeling. She has worked on a range of applications in economics such as social capital, health, and aging. Before joining Beijing Normal University, she was trained at UQ and also used to work as a consultant at the Asian Development Bank.

Email: s.fan@bnu.edu.cn

**Renuka Mahadevan** has extensive research experience in many of the countries in the Asia Pacific region and Australia. Her areas of interest and expertise in empirical policy analysis include development and agricultural economics, international trade and energy, the digital economy, macroeconomic modeling, and applied econometrics. Email: r.mahadevan@uq.edu.au

***Indonesia – National Adolescent Mental Health Survey (I-NAMHS)***

**Holly Erskine, The University of Queensland, and Harvey Whiteford, The University of Queensland**

Adolescents constitute close to one fifth of Indonesia's total population, with this generation of adolescents grappling with rapid social and cultural change as well as unprecedented global events. Adolescence is a critical period of development, increasingly recognised as distinct from childhood and early adulthood. Within this age group globally, mental disorders are among the leading causes of disability. However, only limited prevalence data exists for Indonesia and many parts of the world and, without such data, governments cannot effectively allocate resources or plan services necessary to improve quality of life and future outcomes for young people in their populations. The Indonesia – National Adolescent Mental Health Survey (I-NAMHS) will address this evidence gap by through a nationally- representative household survey of over 6,000 adolescents and their primary caregivers. The survey will measure the prevalence of mental disorders, associated risk and protective factors, and service utilisation, with data collection starting March 2021. I-NAMHS is a collaboration between UQ and the Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), and is part of a larger project (NAMHS) led by UQ which includes equivalent surveys in Kenya and Vietnam. I-NAMHS utilises existing expertise within each institution while further building capacity across both in regards to mental health and the unique geographic and cultural considerations when conducting research in an Indonesian context. The development and methodology of I-NAMHS will be discussed along with a specific focus on the bilateral research partnership between UQ and UGM, detailing how this partnership has been crucial to facing both anticipated and unanticipated challenges.

**Holly Erskine** is a conjoint NHMRC Early Career Fellow with the School of Public Health at the University of Queensland. She is a Senior Researcher at the Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research (QCMHR) and an affiliate Assistant Professor with the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the University of Washington. Holly completed her PhD in 2016, examining the global epidemiology of ADHD and conduct disorder as well as the long-term outcomes associated with these disorders. Currently, Holly leads a project titled National Adolescent Mental Health Surveys (NAMHS) which involves conducting nationally-representative prevalence surveys of adolescent mental disorders in Kenya, Indonesia, and Vietnam. NAMHS will provide nationally-representative diagnostic prevalence data for six mental disorders in adolescents aged 10-17 years, while further measuring risk and protective factors, service use, and other factors related to adolescent mental health.

Email: h.erskine@uq.edu.au

**Harvey Whiteford** trained in medicine, psychiatry and health policy at the University of Queensland, Stanford University and the Australian National University. He has held senior clinical and administrative positions, including those of Director of Mental Health in the Queensland and Federal governments in Australia. He worked for ten years on the design and implementation of Australia's Mental Health Strategy and was Chairman of the Working Group which oversaw this initiative. In 1999 he was appointed to the first mental health position in the World Bank in Washington DC with the task of developing the Bank's capacity to respond to the rising global burden of mental, neurological and substance use disorders. Professor Whiteford leads the Policy and Epidemiology Group at the Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research which has a research program in psychiatric epidemiology, burden of disease, mental health policy analysis and the reform of mental health services.  
Email: h.whiteford@sph.uq.edu.au

***Measuring depression and anxiety in Indonesian adolescents: Comparing clinician assessment to a structured interview***

**Sarah Blondell, The University of Queensland, and Holly Erskine, The University of Queensland**  
The University of Queensland (UQ) and Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) are currently collaborating on the Indonesia – National Adolescent Mental Health Survey (I-NAMHS), which will measure the prevalence of mental disorders among Indonesian adolescents. I-NAMHS will measure prevalence using the Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children, Version 5 (DISC-5). The DISC-5 is a structured instrument designed to be administered by interviewers with no formal clinical training. Much of the global prevalence data available for mental disorders is reliant on structured instruments like the DISC-5. This is generally considered to be the most effective way of obtaining mental disorder data that is representative of the general population, particularly given financial barriers and limited personnel make it mostly unfeasible to conduct large-scale surveys using clinicians. However, there is little to no evidence about how well these instruments perform compared to clinician diagnosis particularly in non-Western contexts. As part of I-NAMHS, UQ and UGM are conducting a clinical calibration study which involves comparing the agreement between the diagnoses of depression and anxiety made using the DISC-5 to full clinical assessment conducted by Indonesia clinicians (i.e., the 'gold standard'). The study has so far involved collaborative workshops with Australian and Indonesian clinicians and researchers, linkage with the Indonesian Ministry of Health, and obtaining the cooperation and involvement of hospitals and clinics in Yogyakarta. The importance of these linkages and shared learning between Australian and Indonesian stakeholders will be discussed, along with how these relationships have shaped the development and methodology of the clinical calibration study.

**Sarah Blondell** is a Research Fellow with the University of Queensland and the Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research.  
Email: s.blondell@uq.edu.au

**Topic:**  
Environment, agriculture and science

**Panel:** Local governance, sustainability and conservation

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**  
<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/86423692363>

**Chair:** Zane Goebel, The University of Queensland

***Business and government responses for responsible gold mining in Indonesia: The case of artisanal and small-scale gold mining***

**Bernadetta Devi, Queensland University of Technology**  
The research discusses how the governing bodies like governments and mining companies in Indonesia have responded to global sustainability challenges in the mining industry, especially when the role of artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) is considered. The theoretical perspective of governance for sustainability is applied to investigate pathways toward responsible gold mining. The empirical findings were drawn based on in-depth interviews with key respondents in five ASGM mining communities in North Sulawesi and Gorontalo Provinces. This research argues that ASGM is often invisible by commercial mining and government policies despite its contribution to global gold production and rural livelihoods. The invisibility of ASGM has also reflected in the overall mining governance in Indonesia and this has continuously posted social and environmental concerns at multi-scalar levels. This research suggests key recommendations to better govern the gold mining industry in Indonesia especially when ASGM is considered.

**Bernadetta Devi** has more than ten years of professional, academic research and consultant experience in mining. In the past four years, Bernadetta advanced her research skills and expertise by conducting PhD research in the field of mining and sustainable development at the Faculty of Business and Law, Queensland University of Technology. Her research thesis has focused on the impacts of commercial

mining and multi-scalar mining convention, codes/conducts, and policies on artisanal and small-scale gold mining operations in Indonesia. Prior to her PhD, Bernadetta was a research manager for the Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining, Sustainable Minerals Institute, University of Queensland.  
Email: b.devi@qut.edu.au

***Local religion and presence of oil palm are the dominant factors shaping wildlife hunting and conservation***

**Matthew Luskin, The University of Queensland**

Hunting is a major threat to wildlife conservation and hunting intensity varies with local demand for subsistence 'bushmeat', commercial incentives (e.g. sale for traditional Chinese medicine), spatial factors (e.g. distance to access points), and enforcement (e.g. patrols, snare removals). Here we explore the influence of religion and associated wildlife taboos and preferences on wildlife communities across Southeast Asia, where there is heterogeneous mix of cultures. We found the local population of Buddhists and Christians was correlated with lower abundances of pig species but not deer species, and this could reflect taste preferences for pork among dominant groups of Thai, Chinese of Dayak peoples of Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, and Borneo, respectively. On the contrary, the local population of Muslims was correlated with lower deer species abundances but not with pigs, and this likely reflects the Halal taboo against pork. Our results highlight how historic waves of human immigration that produced diverse cultural patterns across the region can explain variation in contemporary wildlife communities in otherwise similar forests. These inferences can be utilized for developing of nuanced and culturally-appropriate conservation interventions to limit negative impacts from hunting.

**Matthew Luskin** heads The Ecological Cascades Lab, he is a Lecturer in the UQ School of Biological Sciences and a Chief Investigator with the UQ Centre for Biodiversity and Conservation Science.

Matthew's work examines wildlife ecology, food-web ecology, plant-animal interactions, and applied conservation science, with focus on tropical forests in Southeast Asia. Key research questions include ecological cascades from fragmentation, agriculture, hunting, invasive species, and climate-mediated changes to forest phenology.

Email: m.luskin@uq.edu.au; mattluskin@gmail.com

***Taboos in hunting – Understanding a cultural based wildlife conservation in Indonesia New Guinea***

**Freddy Pattiselanno, Universitas Papua, Manokwari**

Many people in Papua rely on benefits from plants and animals from the tropical forests. Gathering and hunting activities to obtain food and collect ceremonial materials also play important roles in traditional cultural life. A customary law, a system of territorial use rights is not written into formal law, but passed on verbally from one generation to another with resource rights vested in individuals, families, clans or entire communities. Culturally, hunting has been one of the traditional ways of life among ethnic groups in Papua. The acknowledgement of traditional rules influences hunting practices across Papua today. This study focuses on traditional societies because informal institutions often exist in their daily life. New Guinea, including Papua and Indonesia New Guinea accounted for 77% of total population identified as belonging to indigenous peoples. It is currently considered an area of global priority for biodiversity conservation because, in part, of the species-rich forest environment of Australopapuan fauna, as well as of many uniquely New Guinean species. This paper emphasizes the role of local or indigenous communities in practicing social taboos - pamali related to traditional hunting. Specifically, we examined the pamali that affect people's use of wild species across Tanah Papua and the degree of adherence to these pamali.

**Freddy Pattiselanno** is a scientist in animal science and wildlife conservation with 26 years of professional experience working in Universitas Papua. My area of expertise is mostly in Papua with record of quality collaboration working nationally and internationally. I earned my PhD in Tropical Ecology at the James Cook University, Cairns, Australia. My experience is expressed through a scientific publication output and ongoing research, demonstrate my scientific skills. Scientific publications in journals, bulletins and popular scientific magazines are mostly based on my experiences in research, community/public services, and mentoring students for their research and field work. I also produce chapter in books under the theme of biodiversity, conservation and ecology and community development. The application of scientific approaches is expressed in biodiversity and conservation through opinion sections in



	<p>newspapers. I am very comfortable to established collaboration working with different people with multicultural environment from different institutions to enhance local science capacity. Email: f.pattiselanno@unipa.ac.id</p>
<p><b>Topic:</b> Education</p> <p><b>Panel:</b> Perspectives in education</p> <p><b>Venue:</b> Online</p> <p><b>Zoom Link:</b> <a href="https://uqz.zoom.us/j/87964413492">https://uqz.zoom.us/j/87964413492</a></p>	<p><b>Chair: Ahmad Rizky Mardhatillah Umar, The University of Queensland</b></p> <p><b><i>The EFL pre-service teachers' attitude toward critical reading</i></b> <b>Kusumarasdyati, Universitas Negeri Surabaya</b> Language teachers must be able to read texts critically before they teach learners to do so, and such ability should be cultivated early in the pre-service stage to ensure the teachers can facilitate the learners' attempts to read critically as soon as the teachers enter the in-service stage. Surprisingly, however, informal interviews revealed some pre-service teachers had unfavorable attitude toward critical reading, which—eventually—may affect their ability to read critically. This study aims to explore the EFL pre-service teachers' attitude toward critical reading and the reasons for having such attitude. Approached quantitatively and qualitatively, this descriptive study included 21 English pre-service teachers who attended the course "Critical Reading" in the previous year. They took a questionnaire which elicited their attitude and the reasons. The results showed that most of the participants (67%) expressed dislike toward critical reading, 24% wrote that they sometimes liked it depending on some factors, and only 9% liked reading critically. Many participants had negative attitude towards critical reading because they considered critical reading difficult, uninteresting and time-consuming. In contrast, some others had positive attitude because critical reading made comprehension more efficient and boosted language acquisition. Although most participants disliked critical reading, 71% stated they would read critically in the future because they viewed it essential, whereas 29% were not sure if they would. Based on these findings, some implications are discussed, including the need to conduct action research to overcome this problem. <b>Kusumarasdyati</b> is a lecturer at the English Department of Universitas Negeri Surabaya. She obtained her bachelor and master's degrees in English teaching from IKIP Malang, and her doctorate degree in TESOL from Monash University. Her research interests include reading, listening, assessment and TESOL practicum. Email: kusumarasdyati@unesa.ac.id</p> <p><b><i>Task or not task: Teachers' perceptions of TBLT implementation in Indonesian secondary schools</i></b> <b>Nurhemida, The University of Queensland</b> The current education policy in many Asian countries recommends TBLT (Task-Based Language Teaching) approach for the English language curriculum at the secondary school level. Teachers who are expected to implement this approach in language classrooms appear not to have sufficient understanding and skills to implement it, requiring support through specific TPD (Teacher Professional Development). In Indonesia, TPD named MGMP (Musyawarah Guru Mata Pelajaran, translated as Subject Teachers Forum) has been introduced since the 1970s, but to date, it is not clear how teachers perceive this opportunity, let alone their understanding of TBLT. Thus, this study explores teachers' perceptions of and responses toward TBLT as they participate in a series of TBLT- focused TPD workshops, employing dialogic teaching and reflective practice principles. Seventeen Indonesian secondary English teachers participated in six two-hour online Zoom meetings to discuss TBLT objectives and task characteristics proposed by Ellis (2003). Data in the study included tasks designed by teachers, questionnaires, and interviews to see how teachers revised tasks during TPD sessions. Preliminary results of the analysis show that tasks designed by teachers are varied regarding task characteristics' fulfillment. Teachers perceive the characteristics as 'unique and tricky' because their perceptions about the characteristics and application in lesson plans and real classroom practices still need to be synchronised. Teachers expressed the importance of reviewing their teaching aims and curriculum demands when designing tasks. Teachers also highlighted the importance of dialogic practices with peers, researchers, and a TBLT Community of Practice (CoP) within the TPD workshops in facilitating their understanding and implementation of TBLT in Indonesian's EFL context.</p> <p><b>Nurhemida</b>, an English teacher at senior high schools in Indonesia since 2003, earned her master's degree in Applied Linguistics in 2007 from the University of Queensland, where she started to be interested in bringing her experience as a teacher into research. She also likes to share with her colleagues in a teacher's cluster group, called MGMP, where she acted as a facilitator. By continuing her study, she perceives that she can directly impact building motivation, which she feels needed by people around her. She believes teachers are the right people to motivate others by being positive and giving examples. Through her research, supervised by A/P Noriko Iwashita (School of Languages and Cultures, University of Queensland) and Dr. Xuan Nhat Chi Mai Nguyen (Department of Languages, Information, and</p>

Communications, Manchester Metropolitan University), she hopes to develop herself and colleagues to be better teachers in the future.  
Email: nurhemida@uqconnect.edu.au

### ***The education concept of an isolated community, Samin, in the era of globalisation***

#### **Angela Atik Setiyanti, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana**

In this era of globalization, information and communication technology (ICT) in the form of smartphones has penetrated all levels of society, including the Samin people who have lived in isolation because of ideology for more than a hundred years. This community, also known as Sedulur Sikep, lives along the Kendeng mountains, namely in Blora, Pati, and Kudus in Central Java, as well as in Bojonegoro, East Java. Each of these community group has different levels of exclusivity. This research will focus on the Samin in Sukolilo, Pati due to the basic consideration of the strong adherence to its teachings and culture. The younger generation of this community does not attend formal school, in contrast to the younger generation of other Samin groups. Samin Pati learns in their own community in an activity called sinau, guided by community elders. The learning material is as far as Javanese script and Indonesian reading and writing, with learning themes covering the context of oneself, family, agriculture, and the culture. The guidelines for building "inner state" to the younger generation is teachings from the book Serat Jamus Kalimasada, which consists of several life guidance books. This ethnographic study will use a qualitative approach to explore the concept of Samin's education that has been able to protect the community in maintaining the simple and strong traditional life principles, the changes that have occurred due to the existence of smartphone technology in the community, and the concept of Samin's education today.

**Angela Atik Setiyanti** is a lecturer in the Faculty of Information and Technology, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana. Her undergraduate program is majoring in education, and her master is majoring in information systems. The combination of the two sciences encourages her in researching the relationship between ICT and education. In her doctoral study she is also researching ICT in relation to education, this time with the subject of research on isolated communities with strong culture.  
Email: angela.setiyanti@uksw.edu

### ***A case study of the implementation of inclusive education in a high school in Surabaya: Teachers' perspectives***

#### **Hamidarriyani, Syiah Kuala University and The University of Queensland**

This study investigated teacher's perspective in inclusive education as one of education reform to promote accessible education for all, including student with disability (SWD) in regular school. This school was purposely chosen as it is one of school model for inclusive education in Indonesia. This case study use interview with semi-structured method towards special educators and regular teachers with aim to understand and analyse the different perspectives between special educator (who is specialized in SWD) and regular teachers. There are some objectives of the interview; the government strategy to introduce inclusion, the curriculum, teaching and learning strategy, learning facilities and school infrastructure. From the study, it was founded that there was an improvement of national and local government supports in school, like providing training, workshop and seminars. Even so, as schools has variety of SWD, they still need more intensive training and human recourses. teachers need more support, especially regular teachers. government attitudes considerably fail to account the school readiness or invite teachers to discuss the reforms. Regular teachers need to work extra because they have lack of skills and abilities in dealing with SWD. They still struggle to fit the curriculum to the students and learning strategies. These findings pointed out that government support to invest heavily in developing knowledge and skills for teachers can answer the uncertain issue of what kind of practice that needs to be placed in practice. Such failure to accommodate teachers needs arise a question about government will and seriousness in promoting a reform.

**Hamidarriyani** is now an assistant lecturer at Syiah Kuala University, in Aceh, Indonesia and counsellor facilitator at Reis (Rise by Inner Soul) a mental health support based in Jakarta. She also does volunteer roles in social supporter and human resources for mental health and wellbeing in Brisbane, Australia such as in 4Voices (an organisation that help and support women who has problems with violence and injustice) real estate and elder people. She also volunteers in schools teaching Islamic subject. At the moments, she focuses on community engagement and human recourses in Gayo, Aceh, Indonesia. She focusses on building and developing communities to support and encourage young people to build awareness of mental health, educating sustainability and environment, health and wellbeing. She also has a project called Midar Gadis Kopi Gayo goes to school to conduct seminars and talk-show to invite, young people to be productive and can contribute to society.

Email: hamidarriyani@uqconnect.edu.au

**Vicente Chua Reyes, Jr.** is with the School of Education, The University of Queensland. He is co-editor of the Policy and Leadership Studies Working Paper Series of the National Institute of Education (Singapore). He is a Fellow of the Centre for Chinese Studies of the Republic of China (Taiwan), the National Taiwan Normal University and the University of Macau (China). He is also a Visiting Academic at the Institute of Education, University of London. Vicente has experience in educational settings spanning Australia, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, Spain, Italy, the UK and the US. Vicente used to be a Teaching/School Principal for an elementary and high school in the Western Visayas region of the Philippines. Trained as a political scientist, his current research interests are in comparative education. Vicente also pursues inquiries into the application of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in education, educational leadership, research methodologies as well as investigating the phenomenon of corruption alongside governance in educational reform.

Email: vicente.reyes@uq.edu.au

**Topic:** Politics

**Panel:** Indonesia and its neighbours II

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**

<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/83393655840>

**Chair:** Scott Waldron, The University of Queensland

***Regional leaderships in Asia Pacific: Looking closely at Indonesian and Australian initiatives on the Sub-Regional Meeting on Counter Terrorism (2017 – 2020)***

**Nuri Widiastuti Veronika, Monash University**

Efforts to overcome the increasing security threats from terrorism, violent extremism and foreign terrorist fighters have encouraged policymakers in Indonesia and Australia to strengthen cooperation in the security sector. Thus, Indonesia and Australia have initiated a high-level meeting called as The Sub-Regional Meeting on Counter Terrorism. Starting with six participants in 2017 (Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, the Philippines), this forum's increasing prominence has caught other countries' attention including Myanmar, Singapore and Thailand that joined later in 2018 Jakarta meeting. The initiatives of Indonesia and Australia are interesting to be further analyzed to see to what extent this cooperation can strengthen bilateral relations and leaderships in dealing with various regional security threats. Employing Buzan and Weaver's Regional Security Complex (RSC) theory combined with Donnelly's concept of 'heterarchy', this paper will analyze interactions, roles and underlying factors behind Australia and Indonesia's initiative in conducting Sub Regional meetings in 2017 - 2020. Three RSC elements i.e. anarchy versus integration, amity versus enmity and securitization versus de-securitization combined with the concept of "heterarchy" will be used to see the dynamics of bilateral relationship between the two countries. This study is a qualitative study and data will be gathered from official documents, statements and records of the meetings and interviews with policymakers directly involved in these meetings.

**Nuri Widiastuti Veronika** is a PhD candidate at Monash University's Gender, Peace and Security (Monash GPS) and recipient of Indonesian Government Endowment Fund for Education Scholarship (LPDP). Her doctoral research investigates gender-responsive policies in addressing various subsets of women involved in terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism. Nuri's areas of interest lie in feminist IR, terrorism and violent extremism, public policy and governance, maritime security, defence and security policy in Asia Pacific. Prior to her study, Nuri has been working at The Coordinating Ministry for Political Legal and Security Affairs in Indonesia for 12 years. She holds a Bachelor of Arts from Gadjah Mada University, Master of Science in International Relations from University of Indonesia and Master of Defence Management from Indonesian Defence University affiliated with Cranfield University UK. She received Sasakawa Young Leaders Fellowship Funds in 2012, Netherlands Fellowship Programme in 2015 and Australia Awards Short Term Awards on the Disengagement and Rehabilitation of Former Terrorists in 2019.

Email: nuri.veronika@monash.edu

***The implications of comprehensive partnership agreements on Australia-Indonesia future relations***  
**Adhari Koara, The Australian National University**

Indonesia and Australia have recently signed two comprehensive partnership agreements: Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Agreement (CSPA) in 2018 and Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) in 2019. This research seeks to examine how these new partnerships affect the future of the two countries' relationship. As many Indonesia-Australia relations scholars have noted, the two countries' relations are best described as a missed opportunity. Indeed, despite their proximity, the two countries are not each other's most important economic and strategic partners. The question thus whether the new comprehensive partnership agreements will finally change the course of Indonesia-Australia relations? In order to answer this question, this essay will undergo four steps. First, this essay will look at the

whereabouts of the Australia-Indonesia relationship today to emphasise how little the two countries have worked with one another. The second part will proceed with the notion of turbulence as a recurrent theme of the two countries' relationship. In doing so, this section will follow the timeline of Indonesian political history since the independence until today. The third part will diagnose the causes of past tensions, which will then serve as a lesson-learned for both countries to reflect on. Finally, this essay will conclude with a positive note about the future of Australia-Indonesia relations, particularly in reflection of the current developments in which the two countries have signed two most ambitious agreements yet in the span of two countries bilateral history.

**Adhari Koara** is a postgraduate student at the Australian National University majoring in International Relations. Email: u7092543@anu.edu.au

***Maximising the benefits of IA-CEPA. The case for a second investigation into the Indonesia-Australia relationship***

**Paul McCardell, The University of New England**

No two countries could be more unlike each other than Australia and Indonesia. When Samuel Huntington wrote his classic book, "The Clash of Civilisations and the Remaking of World Order" it could well have been Indonesia and Australia that stood out as representative of his thesis. In 2002, just before the Bali Bombings, the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs Defence and Trade commenced a milestone inquiry into the relationship and to a large extent its findings have been actioned and are quite successful. But there remains a problem with people-to-people relations and this will mitigate against IA-CEPA if not addressed. The paper review the history to date and then introduces some intercultural communication theory that has emerged since The Inquiry. It is a novel approach that puts less emphasis on the problematic area of culture and more emphasis on discourse systems. The paper concludes by considering the merits of a second inquiry in the urgent context of Asian geopolitics.

**Paul McCardell** is an engineer with over thirty years of business and innovation experience in developing a better way to deliver protein to cost- effectively feed budget constrained people in emerging countries. He holds an MA (Indonesian Studies)-just completed, MBA (IMD, Switzerland), Diploma in Modern Languages (Indonesian), GDA (UTS), BE(Hons) (UTS), MIE (Aust). Email: p.mccardell@fodderking.com.au

**Topic:** History, culture and social issues

**Panel:** New Order violence and legacies

**Venue:** Online

**Zoom Link:**  
<https://uqz.zoom.us/j/81435132717>

**Chair:** Gerry van Klinken, KITLV and The University of Queensland

***Political economies of rural social change: Micro-scale struggle cultures and practices of everyday resistance***

**Rebecca Meckelburg, Satya Wacana Christian University**

Current explanations of social and political change in Indonesia since Reformasi largely focus on the mixed outcomes of decentralisation and democratisation of state power for elite actors. These explanations provide little or no framework for conceptualising popular political action in the context of this institutional restructuring. Based on a long term ethnographic study in Central Java, this paper examines the historical development of class struggle politics within different local and regional political economies and local village societies. This examination considers how highly varied local experiences of mass violence and repression in 1965-66 strongly influenced subsequent expressions of social and political ideas under the New Order regime which continue to impact on the formation of local political claims, cultural identities and society-state relations until today.

**Rebecca Meckelburg** is a research scholar at the Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Lecturer at the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies, Satya Wacana Christian University (Indonesia). Rebecca's research interests focus on Indonesian politics and social change, in particular post-authoritarian experiences of democratization and the study of non-elite forms of political organization. Her long-term fieldwork research have used ethnographic studies in rural villages and other organised socio-political communities in rural Central Java since 2003. Recent research projects have examined the political conflicts and contestations of COVID-19 responses and the leadership role of women in local COVID responses in Indonesia. Email: rebecca.meckelburg@uksw.edu

***Political prisoners and necropolitics in Suharto's Indonesia***

**Katarzyna Marta Głab, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities**



The paper aims to highlight Soeharto's politics towards political prisoners (tapol) in the forced labour camps. Drawing on Achille Mbembe's concept of necropolitics and the plantation system, Giorgio Agamben's 'bare life' and Hannah Arendt's totalitarian power, I analyse how the necropolitical regime influenced the lives of not only the tapols themselves but also their families and society as a whole. I take the research material obtained during field research at the sites of former camps in Plantungan, Central Java and Buru Island (2018-2019), interviews with former political prisoners, and their memories. The analysis reveals a necropolitical world picture where the regime decided about the life and death of tapol, with slavery as part of a biopolitical experiment, and a plantation system understood as a state of exception, where the slave's life is like a form of 'life in death'. Prisoners as an object of state biopower had lost their citizenship status in their state. From the biological point of view, they were alive but deprived of rights, marginalized or completely excluded from society, remained in social death. The 'clean-environment' and 'clean-self' campaign, associated with deep indoctrination and surveillance of the society, even intensified years after the release of prisoners in 1979. The regime intensified the state propaganda system, causing the regime's ideology to become deeply encoded in Indonesian society and political life. The formal restrictions lasted until the end of the New Order, but the regime's deep social and psychological legacy continues today.

**Katarzyna Marta Głab** is a PhD Candidate of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Warsaw and a former affiliated fellow in KITLV/Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies in Leiden. Her interdisciplinary research interests situate at the intersection of cultural memory, genocide, and transitional justice studies in contemporary Indonesia. For this research, in 2019, the International Association of Genocide Scholars awarded her as Emerging Scholar for scholarly excellence in the field of genocide studies. She also published several articles related to the 1965 event and collective memory, including 'History Discourses and Reconciliation Process in Post-Suharto Indonesia' and 'Pancasila Sakti Museum. A Martyrological Museum Which Constructs the Identity of the Indonesians.'  
Email: kglab@swps.edu.pl

#### ***Suharto and 1965***

##### **Greg Poulgrain, The University of the Sunshine Coast**

Events in Jakarta on October 1st, 1965 – the murder of six army generals, followed by a 2pm radio announcement subsequently described as a coup – led to unprecedented retribution by Major-General Suharto. He had assumed leadership of the army that same day after the death of General Yani. Suharto blamed the Indonesian communist party (PKI). The ensuing policy of annihilation was one of the worst mass-murders of the 20th century. The US ambassador then in Jakarta, Marshall Green, described these events in Indonesia as a turning point in the Cold War. In late 1965 (to his superiors in Washington) Green predicted what was occurring in Indonesia would drive a wedge between Moscow and Beijing as each was blaming the other for the destruction of the PKI. In 1998, I interviewed Colonel Latief in Cipinang prison, Jakarta, one of the officers behind the so-called '30th September Movement' blamed for killing the generals. "Suharto was one of us", he declared. New evidence shows how deeply involved Suharto was. This paper shows how the 'kidnapping gone wrong' was manipulated by others. It has never previously been revealed that on the trucks sent to kidnap the generals were several preman (Indonesians in plain clothes, armed with Thompson sub-machine guns). The generals were suspected of being part of a 'Council of Generals' planning to oust Sukarno. British archives in London show how American and British officials contributed to creating this 'Council' which provided the motive - with some help from Suharto - for the kidnapping attempt.

**Greg Poulgrain** was born in Brisbane, educated in QLD (UQ and JCU). In the 1980s, I seem to have been completely susceptible to my viking ancestry, visiting and living in Amsterdam, London, Jakarta and Papua. And Japan. Since the 1990s, I've been in Australia, university lecturing - Southeast Asian history&politics with an Indonesian focus. Until the perspicacious media-person in Jakarta asked me for an 'article on 1965' without telling me former foreign minister Subandrio (just released from 30+ years in prison) also was writing an article, alongside mine, I'd hardly published anything on 1965. I incurred Subandrio's disapproval by including British archival comment on him; so although our respective articles were contiguous, we came no closer than that. Two books, 'Genesis of Konfrontasi' and 'Incubus of Intervention' have been translated into Indonesian. Last November 'JFK vs Allen Dulles: Battleground Indonesia' emerged from Covid-stricken New York with Chapter 7 containing my research on 1965.  
Email: ypoulgrain@gmail.com

***Bad apples, bad barrels and torture under Indonesia's 'New Order' regime***

	<p><b>Annie Pohlman, The University of Queensland</b></p> <p>This paper comes from a larger project which is a new history of the New Order regime (1965-98). By examining the forms and functions of torture under the New Order, it is a history that views the violence deployed not as corollary but as constitutive of that regime. Torture was not exceptional, or rare, or even atypical during the New Order. Torture was pervasive and far-reaching. Torture was commonly and purposefully used against men and women (and sometimes children) by soldiers, police and a range of other state agents and their co-opted auxiliaries in cases across the length of Indonesia's more than 5000km stretch of the archipelago, and throughout the thirty-three years of the military's rule. The prevalence of torture deployed by the New Order makes this history—to use one metaphor commonly adopted to try to explain institutionalised violence—one of bad barrels, rather than bad apples. Or, to use the description provided by the Defence of Lynndie England and Sabrina Harman in their courts-martial for their roles in the abuses committed at Abu Ghraib prison, this is a history of the “poisoned orchard”; the structures, norms and cultures of abuse within the New Order's security services which enabled pervasive torture. In this paper, I set out some of the conceptual challenges of explaining torture's pervasive use, and its function within, the New Order.</p> <p><b>Annie Pohlman</b> teaches Indonesian at The University of Queensland. Her research interests include Indonesian history, gendered experience of mass violence, torture, and oral history. Email: a.pohlman@uq.edu.au</p>
5.30pm (14.30 WIB)	Day 2 concludes

## POSTER PRESENTATIONS (ACCESSIBLE VIA THE CONFERENCE WEBSITE)

<p><b>Poster:</b> <i>Sustainable Livelihood Strategies in Community Based-Tourism : Sustainable Livelihood Framework of Tourism (SLFT) Approach</i></p>	<p>The livelihood changes from non-tourism to the tourism sector which were triggered by the government prohibition rule on the livelihoods of people who have been practiced for generations is interesting to be studied. This is because local people have to completely leave their old jobs as the stone mining business workers and change over to the tourism sector. Tourism has become the backbone of live of the local community. Tourism is a vulnerable sector (Tao &amp; Wall, 2009b). On the one hand, tourism is fundamentally different from traditional forms of rural livelihoods, is unique and different from rural industry in general. Tourism should not be treated the same as other productive sectors for the purpose of implementing sustainable livelihood strategies. Tourism should be seen as the context from which SLA is viewed and considered (Shen, 2008; Liu-Lastres, 2020). In addition, sustainable livelihoods can sometimes be problematic with sustainable tourism. Therefore, this study is guided by the concept of the Sustainable Livelihood Framework for Tourism (SLFT) which is an integration of sustainable livelihoods and tourism (Sheen, 2008). There are still very few studies that have provided in-depth analysis, exploring the impact of tourism development on the sustainable livelihoods of local communities, using the SLFT concept (Liu-Lastres, 2020). The asset approach is used because if the community is able to optimize their assets and develop their potential, then these assets will be able to support life.</p> <p><b>Agnes Ratih Ari</b> is a teaching staff in the Department of Economics Development, Janabadra University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. She earned her Bachelor and Master degrees from University of Gadjah Mada, Indonesia in 1996 and 2007 respectively, and she is currently ongoing her Doctoral Program of Development Studies at Satya Wacana Christian University in Indonesia. Email: 902019005@student.uksw.edu</p>
<p><b>Poster:</b> <i>Inheritance of Days to Maturity and Panicle Length of Rice (Oryza sativa L)</i></p>	<p>Days to maturity and panicle length are the aspects that improve the genetic properties of rice. Crossing needs to be done in such a way as to produce good quality recombinants. Therefore, the pattern of inheritance in the age of harvest and panicle length is needed. The study was conducted in February 2018 to September 2018 at the Faculty of Agriculture UKI Toraja Experimental Farm in order to determine the pattern of inheritance and heritability values in the nature of harvest age and length of rice panicles. Six genotypes of rice were crossed in diallel to produce F1 and F1 reciprocal. These genotypes are Impari 4 (new plant type), Padi Ambo ' (black rice), Padi Bau' (aromatic rice), Padi Kombong (aromatic rice), Padi Lallodo (black rice) and Padi Lea (red rice). Plant populations of P1, P2, F1 and F1 reciprocal were planted using a randomized block design with three replications. Estimation of genetic parameters is done with full diallel analysis. The results showed that the dominant gene plays a role in controlling the character of day to maturity and panicle length. The broad sense heritability value for all traits is high. Narrow sense</p>

	<p>heritability value for day to maturity and panicle length is classified as medium. The inheritance model for the character of day to maturity and panicle length is the additional dominant. Selection for the characters tested was carried out in the next generation. The number of lines obtained have inherited superior characters from male parents and female parents.</p> <p><b>Yusuf Limbongan</b> is from the Department of Agrotechnology, in the Faculty of Agriculture, at the Indonesian Christian University of Toraja. Email: yusufflimbongan@ukitoraja.ac.id</p> <p><b>Driyunitha</b> is from the Faculty of Agriculture, Musamus University, Merauke, Papua, Indonesia.</p> <p><b>Amelia Limbongan</b> is a PhD candidate at School of Agriculture and Food Sciences, University of Queensland. Her study commenced in October 2017 and currently working on the development of management system for mimosa bush which is a collaboration between The University of Queensland and Bioherbicides Australia. She is originally from Tana Toraja, South Sulawesi and working for Agriculture department of Musamus University, Papua at present. She completed her bachelor degree in Agriculture (2004) at Padjadjaran University, Indonesia then graduated from Hasanuddin University, Indonesia with a master degree of science in 2013. Email: limbongan@unmus.ac.id</p>
<p><b>Poster:</b> <i>Identification of Urban Parks in East Surabaya for Performing Arts of Ludruk</i></p>	<p>Traditional art preservation is necessary to improve creativity, develop art activities, and increase citizens' interest in art. Ludruk is a form of performing art from East Java that evolved from Lerok Besutan, adding a realism element. Ludruk has not changed much since it was first introduced. Ludruk portrays Surabaya citizens' culture and a medium of recreation, communication, propaganda, the rite of modernisation, and social class embodiment. Ludruk is typically performed in theatres, like Gedung Sawunggaling and Balai Pemuda, located in West and Central Surabaya. However, these locations are spatially inaccessible for most Surabaya citizens. Urban parks have several functions; one is the socio-cultural function that has shifted due to globalisation. This research proposes urban parks as an alternative location for performing Ludruk by identifying the needs and criteria of performing Ludruk venue and identifying the suitable urban parks for the performing Ludruk venue. This research will introduce Ludruk and explore its cultural significance. Other than that, this research will discuss urban parks, the types of urban parks in urban areas, and their socio-cultural role. Geographically, this research will focus on East Surabaya. This research will employ content analysis combined with Meaningful Measurement to identify Ludruk venue requirements and criteria. Identifying suitable parks will involve triangulating specific Ludruk requirements, performing arts venue criteria, and existing park characteristics. This research is expected to encourage Ludruk communities to perform in urban parks to increase Ludruk exposure and increase public awareness of traditional arts.</p> <p><b>Bagus Fadhilah Apriadi</b> is a third-year undergraduate student in Urban and Regional Planning of Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Surabaya, Indonesia. He was born and raised in Surabaya. During the study, he awoke a keen interest in urban planning and environmental sustainability. He is also passionate about performing art, mostly traditional performing art, since he was a kid. His interest in traditional art made him researching "Identification of Urban Park for Performing Art of Ludruk In Surabaya." He is also active in the Urban and Regional Planning Student Association as a Head of Social and Community and has been involved in various research projects related to his interest. Recently, he became a research assistant that studying environmental sustainability and greenhouse gas. Email: bagusfa09@gmail.com</p>
<p><b>Poster:</b> <i>How can I teach literacy, numeracy, and scientific literacy in seven-grade science?</i></p>	<p>Since 2015, the Indonesian government has initiated a nationwide program focusing on student literacy improvement called National Literacy Movement. This program proposes all stakeholders including parents, schools, and teachers to take action in strengthening young Indonesians' proficiency in six types of literacies: (1) read-write literacy; (2) numerical literacy; (3) scientific literacy; (4) financial literacy; (5) digital literacy; and (6) cultural and civic literacy. In 2021, literacy and numeracy based assessment called Minimum Competency Assessment replaces the old National Examination in Indonesia. Subsequently, this measure is expecting the embodiment of literacy and numeracy based practice across learning areas. As a science teacher, my biggest question amidst this momentous change is how can I teach science-related literacies (literacy, numeracy, and scientific literacy) to seven-grade students? This action research was carried out in three cycles, following Peter's (1991) DATA (Describe, Analyse, Theorise, and Action) model</p>

	<p>suggested by McAteer (2013). The first action done was identifying literacy and numeracy aspects in scientific literacy guidebook of National Literacy Movement. Next action was identifying scientific literacy aspects in the syllabus document of the ongoing national curriculum, namely, Curriculum 2013. Finally, a lesson plan model was developed based on a theoretical analysis of relevant aspects of literacy, numeracy, and scientific literacy for seven-grade science. The model used the application of science to the local coffee industry to emphasise the socio-cultural approach of literacy and numeracy in science. It also portrays interdisciplinary learning employed to enhance students' scientific literacy.</p> <p><b>Eka Lamar Syari</b> completed her undergraduate study in Physics Education at the Sriwijaya University, Indonesia. Just after graduated in 2015, she started her teaching career as a science teacher in the secondary sector. Her dedication to teaching and learning has driven her to continue her study. In 2017, she was awarded the Indonesian Government Scholarship, LPDP, to pursue her master degree in Educational Studies at the University of Queensland, Australia. Taking advantage of her coursework program offered by UQ, she conducted a supervised research project, which later published as proceeding from the 2020 Association for Science Teacher Education (ASTE) international conference. Now, she continues her passion in the teaching profession as a physics teacher at Senior High School of Insan Cendekia Madani, Serpong, Indonesia. Eka is deeply devoted to teaching, she is also very passionate about empowering teachers through research and development. Email: e.lamarsyari@uq.net.au</p>
<p><b>Poster:</b> <i>The implementation of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) based on gender equity in Lenteng Agung, Jakarta Selatan public spaces</i></p>	<p>Several studies reveal that women are more prone to being victims of gender-based crimes than men in Indonesia, particularly sexual harassment in public spaces. In terms of total recorded crime reports, Jakarta is ranked to be the second-highest among 34 other provinces, proving that gender equality is still low in the sprawling metropolis' public spaces. In line with the citizens' everyday demand for public services, an effort to rationalize the growing fear is needed to provide ease of use and accessibility for all ages, genders, and various multicultural elements in society. This study aims to improve public sphere safety by redesigning public areas using a multi-disciplinary approach called CPTED. CPTED combines urban and architectural design, which proposes usability features without neglecting the aesthetical views. It manages built and natural environments and promotes a disclosed area; to prevent blind spots in public spaces that make it easier to hide for perpetrators. This research will achieve its aim by accomplishing three objectives. First, direct observation is required to see the actual condition of Lenteng Agung's public spaces. Second, analyse Lenteng Agung's public space users' usage patterns using behavioral mapping based on its genders. Finally, conduct a focus group discussion to formulate unbiased solutions. Findings from this research can potentially assist decision-makers in redesigning public spaces that involve all gender roles, highlighting the importance of mainstreaming gender issues into spatial planning and environmental design.</p> <p><b>Fildzah Nadilah Hanina</b> is a third-year student at one of Indonesia's most prominent public universities, Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology, specifically in the Urban and Regional Planning Department. She develops an interest in urban design as she tries to elaborate on social issues that are considered taboo in the planning system in Indonesia. Her motivation is also to improve Indonesia's standard of living quality from an urban design perspective. While she pursues her academic life, she also explores the side skill that would help her prepare for a better future career. By doing everything at home in Jakarta, she is currently doing a part-time graphic designer and active in two student organizations and two event committees. With her ambition, she is now able to operate at least nine software to support her inventions and productivities for both academic and her side skills. Email: dhilah2410@gmail.com</p>
<p><b>Poster:</b> <i>ANTAPANI</i></p>	<p>Located at East side of Bandung City, Antapani is one of the dense residential area of the ever growing city. Based on the 2018 census, Bandung City is the home for 32,416 people with mainly are new families with children. Being the center of entertainment and economy for West Java, the government is paying attention to its public needs and its design. Since 2016 city parks are being rebranded and have new regular visitor including children. It is clear that the government is dedicated to make a child friendly public space, Antapani is called to be one of them. However, in real life, there are some flaws noticeable on site. Lack of wayfinding signage, minimum knowledge of green space, and there's no safety hierarchy in pedestrian that makes Antapani seem like not ready to welcome the city parks rebranding.</p>



	<p><b>Khairunnisa Rahmaditia Adita</b> was born and raised in Indonesia, except for the time when she moved to Australia to pursue her Bachelor of Design there. She studied Architecture at the Queensland University of Technology. She began writing her academic essays after an assignment of a landscape design class. When she's not writing, she can be found wandering through architecture books or studying BTS journey to success in her room. Khai is working toward her dream to create a memorable landscape design for neighborhoods in her neighborhood. Email: k.rahmaditia@gmail.com</p>
<p><b>Poster:</b> <i>Designing Alun-Alun Bekasi as a walkable neighbourhood</i></p>	<p>In her book entitled "In The Death and Life of Great American Cities", Jane Jacobs (1961) suggests that the ideal environment is what is designed to decently facilitate pedestrians. It is stated regarding the fact that many cities nowadays have a development that is focused and oriented to private vehicles. This causes many problems to arise in cities today such as traffic, pollution, global warming, environmental degradation, etc. One of the concepts that can be applied in city development is a walkable neighbourhood. This concept leads to intensifying the urban facilities that can support increased development by creating a pedestrian-friendly area (Hafnizar, Izziah, &amp; Saleh, 2017). One of the locations that can be developed as a walkable neighbourhood is the area of Alun-Alun. The Alun-Alun area is a public space where there are many centralized activities around it so that it is crowded with people. The walkable neighbourhood design is considered to be an option to improve the environmental quality and function of the area as a public space. Designing a holistic and human-oriented walkable neighbourhood can support the creation of a healthier, happier, and livable environment (Forsyth, 2015). This concept also leads to a sustainable city and gives economic, social and environmental benefits (Litman, 2004 and Jackson, 2013). The results of this study are expected to be able to provide benefits in the development of science and planning practices in the fields of sustainable system design for urban areas, development of public space areas, pedestrian-friendly areas, and livable cities.</p> <p><b>Nabil Rizki Mulya Widodo</b> is a student from Indonesia. He studied Urban and Regional Planning at Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology. He has a special interest in the development of a sustainable built environment, livable city, and urban design. He aims to contribute to society by making a city be more accessible for everyone and ensuring the people who live in it can be healthier also happier. After graduation, he would like to further contribute to society either through research or by getting involved in institutions that focus on sustainable cities. Email: nabilrizkimulyawidodo@gmail.com</p>
<p><b>Poster:</b> <i>Strategies to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in Rusunawa (public housing) in Surabaya</i></p>	<p>Surabaya is one of the cities in Indonesia with the highest number of COVID-19 cases. To curb the spread of a pandemic, the Surabaya City Government has implemented a policy and programs to prevent transmission of the coronavirus in vulnerable environments such as Public Housing ("Rusunawa"). However, the environmental conditions of <i>rusunawa</i>, the characteristics of the spatial pattern of <i>rusunawa</i>, and its inhabitants' readiness are a challenge in preventing the spread of the virus in <i>rusunawa</i>. Thus, it is necessary to do further research so that a comprehensive concept of mitigation of the COVID-19 pandemic in <i>Rusunawa</i> can be formulated, both in terms of the environment, spatial patterns, and its inhabitants' preparedness. This research employs a mixed method approach to achieve its goals. First, <i>Rusunawa</i> across Surabaya will be classified using cluster analysis. Then, do sampling for each group of <i>rusunawa</i> classification. In each sample, I will examine the forms of mitigation by <i>rusunawa</i> inhabitants and assess their preparedness. Finally, I will conduct a cross-tabulation analysis to identify the detrimental factors that influence the spread of coronavirus among inhabitants. Research findings can potentially help emergency practitioners formulate strategies to respond to coronavirus and future outbreaks in high-density, vertical public housing establishments.</p> <p><b>Rosyidah 'Adilah</b> is a final year Urban and Regional Planning student at the Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS), Surabaya. Studying at ITS has broadened my perspective on the world and the dynamics of development and people in it. In my opinion, one of the basic human needs is a place to live. Therefore, I want to contribute to ensuring the availability of decent homes for all levels of society. A place to live that provides a sense of security to its residents, including a sense of security from infectious diseases, then decided to take up a research topic regarding the mitigation of covid-19 transmission in public housing. I hope this research can be useful and become an important part of my future career. After graduation, I would like to further contribute to housing for society, either through research or by getting involved in housing institutions. Email: rosyidahadilah@gmail.com</p>

<p><b>Poster:</b> <i>Subjective well-being among Indonesian students transitioning to university: A longitudinal study of the influence on academic self-concept</i></p>	<p>The last year of high school is challenging for most students. In this year, they need to prepare for the final examination, decide majors in the University and pass the entrance examination. With this level of pressure, students can quickly feel overwhelmed and vulnerable, particularly as they are expected to perform well at this stage. This research captured Indonesian students' longitudinal journey in experiencing their last year in high school and their first semester in higher education. Previous research has shown that motivated students and those with high academic self-concepts perform better academically. This study modified and extended previous research to examine how social comparison and achievement goal orientation relate to students' academic self-concept and academic achievement among Indonesian high school students. This study involved 412 12th grade students from six high schools in Jakarta, Indonesia, who were followed until they finished the first semester at university. The result showed that students' social comparison and learning goal orientation have a positive direct and interactive effect on students' academic self-concept. The longitudinal study has generated some changes on goal orientation, social comparison, academic self-concept, adjustment, achievement and subjective well-being. The result also showed personal factors change between different times and different environments. When they were in high school, and when they were in the first year of higher education, students' self-concept changed in various ways. These results confirm that self-concept is shaped by experiences with the environment and is influenced by environmental reinforcement and significant others.</p> <p><b>Wuri Prasetyawati</b> is a PhD student at the School of Psychology, the University of Queensland. Her research is about Subjective Well-Being among Indonesian Students Transitioning to University: a Longitudinal Study of the Influence on Academic Self-Concept. She has research interests in Educational Psychology, especially in Adjustment, Well-Being, Achievement, Social Comparison and Goal Orientation. Wuri did her longitudinal research in Indonesia as her PhD research project under supervised by A/P Peter Newcombe (from the School of Psychology, the University of Queensland), Prof. Robyn Gillies (from the School of Education, the University of Queensland), A/P Tjut Rifameutia (from Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia). Email: w.prasetyawati@uqconnect.edu.au</p> <p><b>Peter Newcombe</b> works in the School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Australia. Email: newc@psy.uq.edu.au</p> <p><b>Robyn Gillies</b> works in the School of Education, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Australia. Email: r.gillies@uq.edu.au</p> <p><b>Tjut Rifameutia</b> is from the Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia. Email: tia_h@ui.ac.id</p>
<p><b>Poster:</b> <i>Comparison of housing supply characteristics and housing preference among Surabaya's millennials</i></p>	<p>Surabaya is the second-largest city in Indonesia and is the epicenter of urban population in East Java Province. 30% of Surabaya's population was born between 1980-1999 also known as millennials or Generation Y. This means they are of productive age and likely to need a house due to their life phase transition such as life events or work. This demography changes will give an impact on housing demand as each generation is equipped with its own characteristics which eventually contributes to housing preference differences. However, according to the Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics, only 26% of the Millennial population own their own house in 2019. This indicates the big demand for dwelling in the future. This research aims to uncover the suitability of housing preference and housing supply characteristics among Millennials in Surabaya. To achieve its goals, this research will employ the Analytic Hierarchical Process (AHP) to identify housing preference of Millennials and identify the housing supply characteristics in Surabaya. This research will focus on residential developers and potential buyers. Findings from this research can potentially connect supply and demand.</p> <p><b>Yosafat Raka Narendra</b> is an Indonesian student residing in the capital of East Java Province, Surabaya. Currently, he's enrolled as a final year undergraduate student at Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember majoring in Urban and Regional Planning. He has a deep interest in housing and settlement studies. As a fundamental human need, it's important to keep an eye out for housing availability and affordability to ensure that everyone has access to a place to live. After graduation, he would like to give further contribution on housing studies either through academic research or direct involvement in housing institutions. Email: yos.raka32@gmail.com</p>
<p><b>Poster:</b></p>	

**Surabaya traffic accident factor analysis based on spatial planning perspective through spatial modeling**

Traffic accidents are one of the leading causes of death. According to Land Transportation Statistics, East Java Province has contributed to the highest number of traffic accidents in Indonesia in 2018. Surabaya, which is the capital of East Java Province, has had an increasing number of traffic accidents from 2014-2017. There is a lack of studies in analyzing factors causing traffic accidents from a spatial planning perspective, especially in Surabaya City. This study is dedicated to add perspective on the major causes of traffic accidents from spatial planning perspective by conducting spatial modeling on traffic accidents. The statistical approach and Geographical Information System (GIS) were used as tools of analysis. The traffic accident data is compiled from the Directorate of Traffic Police of East Java (*Ditlantas Polda Jatim*). Research stages as follows. Firstly, identifying the characteristics of Surabaya traffic accidents. Secondly, conducting spatial modeling using Hotspot Analysis to map the accident-prone areas in Surabaya and Count Incident by Line of Communication Analysis to map the frequency of accidents on each road segment. Thirdly, an analysis of the factors that influence accidents is carried out using the chi-square, contingency coefficient, and the T test. The results showed that the land use factor, road type factor, number of directions, number of lanes, and the existence of the median had a significant effect on traffic accidents in Surabaya. This information is useful for policy makers in spatial planning and transportation areas to formulate strategies that can reduce the number of traffic accidents in Surabaya.

**Yulia Yarsi Nur Adlina** was pursuing her bachelor degree at Urban and Regional Planning Department, Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology (ITS), Indonesia. Her study is mainly focused on economic development and transportation areas. Currently, she is having an interest in business development and social entrepreneurship topics. During her study, she became the Laboratory Assistant for Regional, Coastal, and Environmental Development Laboratory.  
Email: liaadlinaa@gmail.com.

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