



The 40th Indonesia Forum Postgraduate Forum

Friday 3 September

Opening Session

11.00 AEST	8.00 WIB	Professor Vedi Hadiz <i>Opening remarks</i>
11.10	8.10	Indonesia Forum Convenors Dr Dave McRae and Dr Rachael Diprose <i>Convenors' welcome</i>
11.20	8.20	Sri Yuliani Umasugi and Jonathan Peter Tehusjarana <i>Indonesia Forum Postgraduate Representatives</i>

Session 1: Parallel Panels

Panel 1A: Arts, Culture, and Society

Chaired by Edwin Jurriëns

11.30- 11.42 AEST	8.30- 8.42 WIB	William Yanko , <i>RMIT University</i> "Politik sejawat: peer politics of rappers"
11.43- 11.55	8.43- 8.55	Isobel Grounds , <i>The University of Melbourne</i> "Two lives: an ethnographic account of the identities of Indonesian youth diaspora in Melbourne"
11.56- 12.08	8.56- 9.08	Dian Kencana , <i>Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Bandung</i> "Implementation of Therapeutic Art Models Through Finger Painting in Developing Emotional Skills for Autistic Students"
12.09- 12.21	9.09- 9.21	Nursyahri Ramadhan , <i>Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Bandung</i> "Historical Study on the development of Weaving Motifs in Bima, Indonesia"
12.22- 12.45	9.22- 9.45	Q&A Discussion

Panel 1B: Business and Communication

Chaired by Annisa Beta

11.30- 11.42 AEST	8.30- 8.42 WIB	Swasta Priambada^{ab}; Axel Korthaus^a, Rohan M. Bennett^a, Paul Scifleet^a <i>(a) Swinburne University of Technology; (b) Universitas Brawijaya</i> "Digital Business Transformation (DBT) in the Creative Industry Sector (CIS) in Malang, Indonesia"
11.43- 11.55	8.43- 8.55	Alfelia Nugky Permatasari , <i>Universitas Gadjah Mada</i> "Mobile Instant Messaging Communication Etiquette: Indonesian Post-Millennial Students' Perspective"
11.56- 12.08	8.56- 9.08	Sandy Arief , <i>Macquarie University</i> "The mediating role of the extent of use of ERP systems on the success of dynamic capabilities"
12.09- 12.45	9.09- 9.45	Q&A Discussion

Panel 1C: Environment

Chaired by Rachael Diprose

11.30- 11.42 AEST	8.30- 8.42 WIB	Naimah Lutfi Abdullah Talib , <i>The University of Melbourne, Indonesia Science Institute (LIPI)</i> "The political economy of marine governance in Indonesia: Past, present and (possible) futures."
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11.43-11.55	8.43-8.55	Mia Dunphy , <i>The University of Melbourne</i> "Rural households entangled in the edible birds' nest trade: Shifting livelihoods across gender and generation in Kapuas Hulu, Indonesia"
11.56-12.08	8.56-9.08	Michael Peck , <i>Murdoch University</i> "Trumping Development in Bali? Modes Of Participation and The Political Economy of Environmental Impact Assessments in Bali, Indonesia"
12.09-12.21	9.09-9.21	Weni Anissa Putri , <i>Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Bandung</i> "Biodegradable Paper Pot in Sustainable Gardening (BippiSuGa) Program"
12.22-12.45	9.22-9.45	Q&A Discussion
Lunch Break: Getting to Know Each Other		
12.45-1.30	9.45-10.30	Join us for conversation and network-building
Session 2: Parallel Panels		
Panel 2A: Health and Science Chaired by Linda Rae Bennett		
1.30-1.42 AEST	10.30-10.42 WIB	Sheilagh Gaddes , <i>The Australian National University Medical School</i> "Inequality among Equals: Female peer outreach workers"
1.43-1.55	10.43-10.55	Margaretha , <i>Centre of Adolescent Health, The University of Melbourne</i> "Understanding Adolescent Suicide in Indonesia and How Schools Can Respond"
1.56-2.08	10.56-11.08	Jinia Lilianty , <i>The University of Melbourne and the Murdoch Children's Research Institute</i> SKELETAL DISEASE-IN-A-DISH: Modelling collagen II cartilage disorders using human induced pluripotent stem cells
2.09-2.21	11.09-11.21	Muhammad Fikru Rizal , <i>Centre for Health Economics, Monash University</i> "Schooling and The Risk of Non-Communicable Diseases in a Developing Country: The Case of Indonesia"
2.22-2.45	11.22-11.45	Q&A Discussion
Panel 2B: History Chaired by Kate McGregor		
1.30-1.42 AEST	10.30-10.42 WIB	Bronwyn Anne Beech Jones , <i>The University of Melbourne</i> "Fatimah Rasad's Geographies of Justice: Worldmaking in 'The Empty Drum' (1918)"
1.43-1.55	10.43-10.55	Jorien van Beukering , <i>The University of Queensland</i> "Hidden Stories from Colonial Indonesia: Illegitimate Children"
1.56-2.08	10.56-11.08	Jonathan Peter Tehusjarana , <i>The University of Melbourne</i> "Passing on the Perjuangan Spirit: The Tentara Pelajar and New Order Pemuda discourse"
2.09-2.45	11.09-11.45	Q&A Discussion
Panel 2C: Education Chaired by Anne Suryani		
1.30-1.42 AEST	10.30-10.42 WIB	Yuliana Tien Bayangkharwati Tacoh , <i>Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana</i> "Building Relational Peace in Poso District: A Contribution of Peace Education in Women's Schools to Peacebuilding in Poso"

1.43- 1.55	10.43- 10.55	Sinta Mauli Sianturi , <i>Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Bandung</i> “Emotional Social Learning during COVID-19 pandemic through communication books in Children with Multiple Disabilities Visual Impairment (MDVI)”
1.56- 2.08	10.56- 11.08	Elena Williams , <i>The Australian National University</i> “Building people-to-people connections? Understanding Indonesian ‘host’ community experiences of study abroad programs”
2.09- 2.21	11.09- 11.21	Alam Nasrah Ikhlas , <i>Deakin University</i> “Internationalization of Higher Education in Indonesia: Where are we now?”
2.22- 2.45	11.22- 11.45	Q&A Discussion

PRESENTER ABSTRACTS

Arts, Culture, and Society

William Yanko, *RMIT University*

“Politik seawat: peer politics of rappers”

In this paper, I consider the interpersonal politics between rappers in Indonesian hip hop. I draw on fieldwork conducted in Indonesia from March 2018 to May 2019, where I observed rappers in the local Indonesian hip hop scene. This fieldwork is grounded in the concept of ‘authenticity’ (Rose 1991, 2008; Pennycook 2007). This paper considers three fundamental case studies from three distinct eras of Indonesian hip hop to contextualise the varying dynamics of politics amongst rappers. I further apply traditional Indonesian social codes of conduct—ketimuran (the Eastern traits) and silaturahmi (friendship)—to analyse the ways rappers judge (in)authenticity in the scene. In my fieldwork, I found critical cornerstones of authenticity in Indonesian hip hop include representations of social class, masculinity performances, and the ability to communicate clearly. These traits significantly impact the scene’s dynamic and influence moral codes and codes of conduct within the hip hop scene. This study contributes to emerging works of literature both detailing the politics of interactions and communications between rappers in Indonesia and the growing discourse of the impact of a popular culture product on shaping the identity of wider Indonesian society.

Isobel Grounds, *University of Melbourne*

“Two lives: an ethnographic account of the identities of Indonesian youth diaspora in Melbourne.”

This study positions itself in the growing body of literature on the topic of Indonesian diaspora in Australia, and aims to contribute an understanding of Indonesian diaspora and their experiences in Australia. This study specifically focuses on youth (18-25) diaspora and their experiences in Melbourne. It uncovers how Indonesian youth diaspora perceive themselves as being in between two countries, and how they formulate their identities based on their current geographical positioning. It explores the perceived differences and experiences of ‘Indonesian’ vis-a-vis ‘Australian’ culture, and how this manifests in the transformation of the identities of the participants.

During the process of interviewing the informants, focusing on language, regional identity and religion, a clear picture is formed on the identities of the participants. These identities are rooted in their placement in an Australian environment, with some having transformed since leaving Indonesia while others being the product of upbringing as both ‘Australian’ and ‘Indonesian’. The Australian influences of their identity as well as their individual backgrounds and experiences within Indonesia and Australia has created unique Indonesian-Australian identities that operate amidst their Australian environment and shifts to a new identity when placed in an Indonesian geography.

Dian Kencana, *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Bandung*

“Implementation of Therapeutic Art Models Through Finger Painting in Developing Emotional Skills for Autistic Students”

The research was conducted to test the therapeutic art in finger painting learning to develop the emotional skills of autistic students. The study aims to answer two problems, there are the profile of the emotional skills

of autistic students, and the practice of therapeutic art through finger painting learning. The research used a qualitative approach with a case study method. Stages of the research are: 1) Selection of themes, topics, cases; 2) Study of relevant literature; 3) Formulation of focus and research problem; 4) Data collection; 5) Data enhancements; 6) Data processing; 7) Data analysis. Data collection is conducted through distributing questionnaires to teachers and parents of autistic students. The substance revealed in the questionnaire is the emotional skills of autistic students, covering three dimensions: emotional expression, regulation of emotions and knowledge of emotions. The data were analyzed qualitatively, with the following techniques: 1) displaying data from the results of questionnaires distributed by teachers and parents of autistic students; 2) data reduction; 3) inductive analysis to find meaning or conclusion. The research was conducted on two autistic Students at The Special High School Level (SMALB) at SLBN Purwakarta. The results showed that the implementation of the therapeutic art model through finger painting could develop the emotional skills of autistic students. Indicators of improved in the emotional skills of autistic students are 1) able to express their emotions, both verbally and non-verbally; 2) can adapt to less positive self-emotions.

Nursyahri Ramadhan, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Bandung

“Historical Study on the development of Weaving Motifs in Bima, Indonesia”

The culture of spinning cloth has long been known by the Indonesian people through cultural acculturation during the expansion of power to the period of Nusantara trade, so that its spread does not only include large ethnic groups such as Javanese and Malays, but also reaches remote ethnic groups, namely the Bima tribe, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. The polemic that arises is the resemblance to each motif that is characteristic of tribal entities and contains philosophical values of an ethnicity. The purpose of this research is to trace the early history of the Bima people to know the weaving and the motifs that it applies to form the 8 motifs stipulated in the Bima Land Customary Law so that they become the characteristics of the Bima ethnic group. The method used in this research was a qualitative approach with data triangulation (observations, interviews, and document studies). The research result shows that the activity of spinning yarn was known by the people of Bima before the odyssey of the character of Sang Bima to the land of the rising sun (Satonda Island, a volcanic area on the Sumbawa island) which became the forerunner of the Bima people and to make clothes, using the Javanese way of doing things. The initial motifs known by the Bima people were only in the form of stripes and rectangles, but the acculturation of Javanese culture during the heyday of Majapahit also influenced the development of motifs in the Bima kingdom in the 11-13th centuries, subsequently, acculturation of Bugis and Malay culture occurred after the Bima kingdom turned into a sultanate so that the application of motifs within the Bima community refers to the Bima land customary law (HATB) which is in accordance with Islamic Shari'a.

Business and Communication

Swasta Priambada^{a, b}; Axel Korthaus^a, Rohan M. Bennett^a, Paul Scifleet^a, (a) Swinburne University of Technology; (b) Universitas Brawijaya

“Digital Business Transformation (DBT) in the Creative Industry Sector (CIS) in Malang, Indonesia”

Achieving digital transformation of businesses in developing countries significantly differs from the circumstances in developed countries, where businesses generally have more resources at their disposal. To increase the current understanding by investigating a specific case, this paper assesses the current status of

Digital Business Transformation (DBT) of the Creative Industry Sector businesses in Malang, Indonesia. As part of a mixed-method study, this paper relies on data collected from an online survey presented to 113 respondents, all owners and/or managers of creative industry businesses in Malang. The study produced three key findings. First, there is variation between subsectors in their use of Dynamic Capabilities (DCs) in the process of achieving DBT. Second, most CIS businesses are still in the early phases of using digital technology to support DBT. Third, the framework provided by Priambada. et al. (2020), which was based on research in a developed country, is useful for understanding how DCs are used in DBT in the developing country. Consequently, the framework can be applied by creative industry businesses to facilitate their DBT; however, some elements (e.g. regarding structural change; flexibility to transform) reflect the situation of large enterprises and will need to be modified in the case of SMEs.

Alfelia Nugky Permatasari, Universitas Gadjah Mada

“Mobile Instant Messaging Communication Etiquette: Indonesian Post-Millennial Students’ Perspective”

The use of social media has been even more increasing nowadays as communication media during this pandemic. People are using various platforms available for business, education process, social interaction and family communication. This article presents the results of a study conducted with a number of Indonesian post-millennial students’ regarding their perspective on online communication. The purpose of this study is to find out how these students view and expect their WhatsApp communication with their educators occur. The questionnaire used were in a form of Likert scale covering points related to students’ point of view and expectations during the communication practice with their educators. This study expect that students have more relaxed views of politeness practiced in instant messaging, which promote equality and fluency.

Sandy Arief, Macquarie University

“The mediating role of the extent of use of ERP systems on the success of dynamic capabilities”

The purpose of this paper is to examine the mediating role of the extent of use of ERP systems on the association between dynamic capabilities (employee empowerment and strategic flexibility) with organisational innovation (exploitation and exploration) and performance (financial performance, manufacturing efficiency, and customer employee satisfaction). Data were collected by mail survey questionnaire from 228 managers in Indonesian manufacturing organisations. The findings indicate that the extent of use of ERP systems mediates the relationship between two dynamic capabilities (employee empowerment and strategic flexibility) with organisational innovation and performance. We also found that the extent of use of ERP systems was positively associated with organisational innovation and performance. The findings reinforce the importance of the extent of use of ERP systems in enhancing organisational innovation and performance, and provide an insight for managers into the aspects on which to focus their efforts on in order to enhance organisational innovation and performance.

Sheilagh Gaddes, *The Australian National University Medical School*

“Inequality among Equals: Female peer outreach workers”

Harm reduction is an evidence based public health response to address the health, social and legal harms associated with drug use. The assumption of ‘shared’ biology, gender, stigma, symbolic, social and cultural capitals (Bourdieu 1985) underpin the premise of female peer outreach workers effectiveness in disseminating harm reduction interventions with ‘hidden’ populations such as females who inject drugs. Drawing on ethnographic data collected over a 15-month period this paper examines the uncontested assumptions underpinning the utility and efficacy of female peer workers in the Indonesian harm reduction sector. I begin by examining the various motivations cited for becoming a peer outreach worker to highlight the asymmetrical power relationship between the service provider and the peer and how service providers are able to not only co-opt women into the lowest level of the organisation but importantly utilise the social networks of the female peers for their own gain. I then explore the intersection between the personal and organisational to demonstrate the disjunctions between the idealised neoliberal harm reduction consumer and the lived experience of female peer workers as they negotiate issues including personal/family members/clients compromised health, incarceration, periods of drug use and working in a highly competitive, stressful and low paid/voluntary situation.

Margaretha, *Centre of Adolescent Health, Department of Paediatrics, the University of Melbourne*

“Understanding Adolescent Suicide in Indonesia and How Schools Can Respond”

Suicide is one of top three causes of death among 15-19 years-old globally (Roth et al., 2018- WHO, 2012). While previous studies were predominantly conducted in high-income countries, we map risk and protective factors and translate findings into school-based mental health promotion for reducing suicide risks in Indonesian schools. Methods: Data were obtained from 11,142 Indonesian adolescents (11-18 years old, 54.2% girls) using the Global School Health Survey 2015 (GSHS 2015), a national-level data from 68 cities-26 provinces. Results: 604 students considered suicide (5.5%), and 421 students had attempted suicide in the past year (3.8%). After controlling for age and gender, logistic regression showed that suicide attempt risks increased with age, having fewer close friends, having suicidal thoughts and a plan to commit suicide. It was also increased in adolescents who often felt worried, used marijuana, and had multiple sex partners. Protective relationships with parents and their school did not predict adolescent suicidal behaviour. Discussion: The results suggest that schools need to be able to respond to risk factors which appear to more prominently influence adolescent suicide attempts than perceived protective relationships. Conclusion: A multi-tiered mental health model is proposed to be used for suicide prevention in schools in Indonesia.

Jinia Lilianty, *The University of Melbourne/ Murdoch Children's Research Institute*

“SKELETAL DISEASE-IN-A-DISH: Modelling collagen II cartilage disorders using human induced pluripotent stem cells”

Collagen II is the main structural collagen in cartilage, a tissue essential for normal bone development. Heterozygous mutations in the collagen II gene (COL2A1) cause a spectrum of cartilage and bone disorders, varying from mild to lethal. The pathogenic mechanisms remain unclear, and no drug therapies are available.

Heterozygous and homozygous COL2A1 p.R989C mutant induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) were generated using gene editing, and mutant and isogenic control lines differentiated into cartilage. Collagen II and aggrecan protein were reduced in the mutants, indicating a severely compromised extracellular matrix. By day 48, the heterozygous mutant had deposited more extracellular collagen X than the control. Since collagen X marks mature hypertrophic chondrocytes, this suggests the mutation leads to premature cartilage maturation. By day 55, the homozygous mutant had deposited collagen I, which is not normally found in cartilage, suggesting its expression could compensate for collagen II loss.

Our results demonstrate that this skeletal “disease-in-a-dish” model allows us to monitor chondrocyte maturity and explore the extracellular matrix and gene expression changes caused by mutations. Further work will include transcriptomics and proteomics to examine gene expression and extracellular matrix structure, and exploring pathogenic pathways to identify drug targets.

Muhammad Fikru Rizal, *Centre for Health Economics, Monash University*

“Schooling and The Risk of Non-Communicable Diseases in a Developing Country: The Case of Indonesia”

This paper estimates the health effects of a massive primary school construction initiative in the 1970s in Indonesia, the Sekolah Dasar (SD) INPRES program. We use the latest and largest public health survey in Indonesia, the 2018 RISKESDAS, and compare differences in objectively measured NCDs risk factors between individuals who were differentially exposed to the program because of the timing and the varying levels of program intensity across districts.

We confirm previous findings of a positive and significant effect of the INPRES program on years of schooling and probability of finishing primary school, but identify that these effects are specific to individuals born in Non-Java districts where the population density is lower. Focusing on this affected sub-population, we find that exposure to an additional INPRES primary school per thousand children in each district increases the likelihood of women being overweight (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m²) and centrally obese (waist circumference >80 cm) by 1.6 and 1.3 percentage points, respectively. Our further analysis suggests that higher consumption of packaged and takeaway meals might explain the observed findings.

Environment

Naimah Lutfi Abdullah Talib, *University of Melbourne, Indonesia Science Institute (LIPI)*

“The political economy of marine governance in Indonesia: Past, present and (possible) futures”

This paper presents an analysis of the evolution of coastal and marine governance in Indonesia. We mapped the history of coastal and marine governance and its utilisations for the past 300 years. Motivated by historical

institutionalism as the analytical lens, we argue that the institutions managing the use of coastal and marine space have been strongly shaped and situated to supporting 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 rent-seeking political environment. This paper contributes to academic and policy debates on the political and relational aspects of marine governance in a postcolonial country context in a commodified coastal and sea space regime in Indonesia, and broadly, across the globe.

Mia Dunphy, *The University of Melbourne*

“Rural households entangled in the edible birds’ nest trade: Shifting livelihoods across gender and generation in Kapuas Hulu, Indonesia”

Across Southeast Asian frontiers, rural households are undergoing livelihood transformations away from subsistence-based livelihoods towards market-oriented activities – a broader process known as ‘agrarian change’. Agrarian change is transforming human-nature relations due to intensifying infrastructure development, land use clearing and commercial agriculture, among other drivers. Less is known, however, about how rural households are involved in meeting the intensifying demand of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and the impacts on gender and generational roles, relations and dynamics. Among various high value forest products, the intensifying harvest and sale of edible birds’ nest (EBN) is increasingly ‘opening up’ forest spaces, as more indigenous and (trans)migrant households, as well as large-scale companies, seek to capitalise on growing global demand for the product. This study explores how and why rural household livelihoods are impacted by the changing nature of intensifying EBN trade in Lanjak Deras, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. I explore the shifting relationship between the intensifying EBN trade and rural livelihoods by focusing on the changing dynamics across gender and generation. By uncovering the gendered and generational impacts of the intensifying trade, this study will highlight how frontiers and rural households are restructuring livelihoods, roles, and relationships to include and capitalise on specific lucrative NTFP commodities.

Michael Peck, *Murdoch University*

“Trumping Development in Bali? Modes Of Participation and The Political Economy of Environmental Impact Assessments in Bali, Indonesia”

This thesis takes two case studies of contested development in Bali, Indonesia, and examines their seemingly contradictory outcomes through their Environmental Impact Assessment process using the Modes of Participation Framework. In the first case study, plans to reclaim several hundred hectares in Bena Bay for a tourism and real estate development, were fiercely contested, spilling beyond the bounds of the EIA process because of potential impacts to sacred sites. The second case study, MNC Land Bali resort near Tanah Lot temple, sees a coalition of social forces’ use of adat institutions to support an illegal development, that decades previously had been for its location near the sacred temple. The support of the local community was integral to the development’s success.

Adat institutions and village governance processes have provided unique modes of participation and ideological arguments with which residents can use to contest or support oligarchic interests, village leaders and government decision makers. The research finds that adat and Balinese Hinduism mediate the way these conflicts unfold because of the continuing importance and openness to interpretation of these frameworks and belief systems in the daily lives of Balinese.

Weni Anissa Putri, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Bandung

“Biodegradable Paper Pot in Sustainable Gardening (BippiSuGa) Program”

The worst damage occurs in Bangka Island, Indonesia which is 76.91 %. Most of the holes were abandoned tin-mining lands with its unconventional mines. Abandoned tin-mining land actually has opportunity to be utilized as an effort to overcome mining environmental issues. Reforestation is way to be able to improve the physical, chemical, and biological properties so it needs an ideal media for planting. Ideal media is appropriate to the land because media volume fills into polybag. Polybag uses for plant seeds and also impacts to the environment. Thus, BiPPiSuGa is a student program to make organic pots from natural materials in planting activities that do not damage the environment. This program is carried out for students with an ESD implementation framework to design and formulate BiPPiSuGa program for sustainable development. This program was formed to make school implements education for sustainable development (ESD). The method used literature study by analyzing several journals. The purposes of this paper are 1) to determine the implementation of the BiPPiSuGa program in the ESD concept; 2) to find out BiPPiSuGa program in ESD perspectives.

History

Bronwyn Anne Beech Jones, The University of Melbourne

“Fatimah Rasad’s Geographies of Justice: Worldmaking in ‘The Empty Drum’ (1918)”

Scholars of Indonesia continue to seek more inclusive perspectives on colonial history by turning to local sources and reconsidering the dynamics of colonial society. Using a translation of Leo Tolstoy’s 1891 story ‘The Empty Drum’, published in the West Sumatran agricultural periodical *Minangkabau* in 1918, this paper maps a convergence between global literary circuits and local politics. I argue that through translation Fatimah Rasad scripted this folktale from the Volga region of Russia into the periodical’s emerging anticolonial vernacular. I first situate teaching college graduate Fatimah and her work for the organisation Sarikat Pariaman. In doing so, I trace possible parallels and connections between the story’s depiction of class-based exploitation, unjust rule, and resilience with responses to the worsening economic situation in Pariaman. By positioning this periodical as an archive of ‘situated testimonies’ (Sears 2013), I seek to counter a tendency to discretely categorise colonial-era print publications which has obscured diverse perspectives and traces of life-worlds. Placing individual perceptions of self and justice at the centre of analysis can open space for actors of whom only fragments can be found in archives to enrich histories of knowledge, resistance, and everyday life.

Jorien van Beukering, The University of Queensland

“Hidden Stories from Colonial Indonesia: Illegitimate Children”

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 Independence War. 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 kampong'. 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. This presentation will outline the researcher's plan to fill this gap in Indonesia's colonial history, and will point to sources that may help to uncover these forgotten stories of life in colonial Indonesia.

Jonathan Peter Tehusijarana, *The University of Melbourne*

“Passing on the Perjuangan Spirit: The Tentara Pelajar and New Order Pemuda discourse”

Suharto's New Order regime (1966-1998) was a military dictatorship whose effort to militarise daily life and history is well-documented. As with previous Indonesian governments, the New Order placed special interest in youth (pemuda), and sought to mould young Indonesians into what they thought to be ideal subjects. How did the New Order seek to do this?

This paper will examine how veterans of the revolutionary-era Tentara Pelajar (Student Army) used their experiences to help shape the New Order's image of the ideal pemuda: one who was loyal, disciplined, and ready to serve the nation in the 'struggle for development' (perjuangan pembangunan). I argue that Tentara Pelajar veterans played key roles in the construction of the New Order's pemuda discourse throughout the 1970s and 1980s through their inclusion in official histories as well as their own productions of memoirs and regimental histories. In these texts, their status as both students and soldiers during the revolution was accentuated, and as such they became a key example of ideal youth. They thus served as a counterpoint to alternative images of youth such as those portrayed by university students, who were among the most visible and active dissidents of the regime.

Education

Sinta Mauli Sianturi, *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

“Emotional Social Learning during COVID-19 pandemic through communication books in Children with Multiple Disabilities Visual Impairment (MDVI)”

The learning process of children does not depend on aspects of intelligence or cognitive abilities, but also influenced by other aspects such as aspects of emotional and social development. This emotional and social aspect is very affect the child's behavior towards himself, others and the environment. This research aims to knowing the role of SN a MDVI Children in Social Emotional Learning at Panti Karya Hephata. This research was conducted in a rehabilitation centre located Sintong Marnipi Village, Laguboti District, Toba Samosir Regency North Sumatra Indonesia. MDVI/Deafblind are children who are both blind and deaf. SN has lost her main senses namely sight and hearing that most play a role in carrying information in her life. Impact from the loss of these two senses causes a person to experience many challenges in learning, so that learning media is needed to help. Deafblind children carry out an activity effectively independently as a substitute self learning during the covid 19 pandemic. The results of this learning media are material for activities that children do after doing practice. The material uses images as symbols of a process of children's emotional social activities, touch on the palm of the hand on the device as a support but still with the guidance of both educators / caregivers.

Yuliana Tien Bayangkharwati Tacoh, *Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana*

“Building Relational Peace in Poso District: A Contribution of Peace Education in Women's Schools to Peacebuilding in Poso”

This paper wants to explain peace with a relational approach which is part of the peace building process. Peace building with this approach is a process of reconciliation and conflict prevention that is needed in Poso Regency as a post-conflict area. Furthermore, this paper also highlights how relational peace building can be built through contributions from peace education activities at the Women's School in Poso. The implementation of peace education activities that will be studied are the objectives of peace education, interaction between fellow female school participants, and materials and methods that can support and play a role in the development of relational peace in Poso Regency. The writing of this paper uses the literature search method. The results show that the Peace Education conducted at the Poso District Women's School can make an appropriate contribution to the development of relational peace. The contribution of peace education to relational peace building can be seen in the study of the objectives of peace education, the interaction between fellow female school participants, and the materials and methods used in the implementation of peace education in women's schools.

Elena Williams, *The Australian National University*

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

Study abroad programs from Australia to Indonesia have grown significantly in recent decades through a framework of ‘international education as public diplomacy’. Since the launch of the Australian Government’s ‘New Colombo Plan’ (NCP) scholarship scheme in 2014, more than 10,000 students have travelled to Indonesia to study, intern and live among Indonesian ‘host’ communities. Yet, while the experiences and learning outcomes of Australian students are increasingly captured and accounted for in scholarly literature, far less is known about the ways study abroad impacts Indonesian host communities, despite their integral role in ensuring the ‘success’ of programs like the NCP. This raises questions as to whether these communities benefit from study abroad programs, and whether these programs are indeed meeting their stated goals of deepening people-to-people relationships in our region. This presentation will outline the way ‘impact’ for host communities has been conceptualised and framed in the literature on study abroad, highlighting a paucity of literature in the Indonesian context. It will then provide a brief overview of the mixed methods research design for my upcoming PhD fieldwork, detailing how my project will capture Indonesian host communities’ experiences in order to deepen scholarly understanding in this under-researched area.

Alam Nasrah Ikhlas, *Deakin University*

“Internationalization of Higher Education in Indonesia: Where are we now?”

As a response to globalization in almost every sector, the internationalization of higher education is no longer an option but a necessity that needs to be carried out by higher education institutions (HEIs) around the globe. Indonesian policy makers and HEIs have responded to the emerging challenges by issuing various policies, guidelines, as well as implementing a number of international program and collaboration in an effort to be actively involved in international education practices while improving the quality of Indonesian higher education. This paper examines the practice of the internationalization of Indonesian higher education through

an analysis of policy documents, programs and strategies that have been conducted by relevant stakeholders to date. The emerging findings reveal the need to establish a common understanding and vision among policy makers at the national and institutional levels, academics, and other stakeholders regarding internationalization. Curriculum, study programs, promotion, and inter-cultural capacity development are some of the issues that still have to be addressed. Hence, a comprehensive review by the government, HEIs and academics towards the internationalization of HE in Indonesia is significant for quality improvement and competing at both regional and global level. Keywords: higher education, internationalization, policy, student mobility, challenges.