Dangdut Stories
Andrew N. Weintraub

Dangdut Stories is a social and musical history of dangdut, Indonesia's most popular music, within a range of broader narratives about social class, gender, ethnicity and nation in post-independence Indonesia (1945-present). The book shows how dangdut evolved from a debased form of urban popular music to a prominent role in Indonesian cultural politics and the commercial music industry. Throughout the book the voices and experiences of musicians take center stage in shaping the book's narrative. Quoted material from interviews, detailed analysis of music and song texts, and ethnography of performance illuminate the stylistic nature of the music and its centrality in public debates about Islam, social class relations, and the role of women in post-colonial Indonesia. Dangdut Stories is the first musicological study to examine the stylistic development of dangdut music itself, using vocal style, melody, rhythm, harmony, form, and song texts to articulate symbolic struggles over meaning in the realm of culture. The book illuminates historical changes in musical style, performance practice, and social meanings from the genre's origins to the present day. Developed during the early 1970s, an historical treatment of the genre's musical style, performance practice, and social meanings is long overdue.

Normative Pluralism in Indonesia: Regions, Religions, and Ethnicities
John Bowen

in Multiculturalism in Asia
This chapter analyses the debates on the relative merits of claims to self-governance made in Indonesia based on peoplehood, place, and social norms. It considers the question of religious law and its place in a democratic society. It argues that the processes of convergence across normative systems discussed for Islam in Indonesia are characteristic of competing universalistic normative structures.

International Intervention in East Timor
Ian Martin*

in Humanitarian Intervention and International Relations
Published in print: 2003 Published Online: April 2004
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/0199267219.003.0008
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the unique case of East Timor and its implications for the future of international intervention. Although Indonesia’s claim of sovereignty over East Timor was not recognized by the United Nations and most member states, the international community deemed Indonesia’s consent essential to intervention. The background to intervention in East Timor, Indonesia’s strong resistance to any international security presence in East Timor, the manner in which Indonesia’s consent was induced, and contrasts between the situations in East Timor and Kosovo are discussed.

Voluntary contributions to informal activities producing public goods: can these be induced by government and other formal sector agents? Some evidence from Indonesian posyandus
Jeffrey B. Nugent and Shailender Swaminathan

in Linking the Formal and Informal Economy: Concepts and Policies
Published in print: 2006 Published Online: September 2006
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/0199204764.003.0012
Item type: chapter

Indonesia’s posyandus are an excellent example of important local quasi-public goods (health care) produced largely by volunteers, but with crucial inputs from government and other formal sector providers. This paper identifies the circumstances under which the formal sector’s inputs are especially successful in inducing voluntary activities that contribute to both the quantity and quality of the care provided. Data from three rounds of Indonesia’s Family Life Survey (IFLS) are used to estimate the causal effect of formal sector interventions on the quantity and quality
of the healthcare provided by the informal sector. The model includes posyandu and community level fixed effects so that the effect of the intervention is identified using only longitudinal variation in the extent of interventions.

Cambodia
Christof Hartmann

in Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook: Volume II: South East Asia, East Asia, and the South Pacific

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Item type: chapter

Includes all relevant information on national elections held in Indonesia since its independence in 1945. Part I gives a comprehensive overview of Indonesia's political history, outlines the evolution of electoral provisions, and presents the current electoral legislation in a standardized manner (suffrage, elected institutions, nomination of candidates, electoral system, organizational context of elections). Part II includes exhaustive electoral statistics in systematic tables (numbers of registered voters, votes cast, the votes for candidates and/or parties in parliamentary and presidential elections at both national and regional level, the electoral participation of political parties, the distribution of parliamentary seats, etc.).

Indigestible Lands? Comparing the Fates of Western Sahara and East Timor
Stephen Zunes

in Right-sizing the State: The Politics of Moving Borders

Published in print: 2001 Published Online: November 2003
Item type: chapter

Stephen Zunes compares and contrasts territorial disputes and forces that have attempted to influence outcome of Indonesian occupation of East Timor and Moroccan occupation of Western Sahara. The author concludes that the institutionalization of expanded borders led to resistance to state downsizing, and that opportunities for withdrawal from the occupied territory emerged in Indonesia only with the fall of the Sukharto regime and subsequent democratization. The author also shows how great power politics of the Cold War enabled the occupations, and
the post-Cold War international community was an obstacle to the full integration of the territories into the two states.

**Indonesia's Democratic Transition: Playing by the Rules**

R. William Liddle

in *The Architecture of Democracy: Constitutional Design, Conflict Management, and Democracy*

Examines an exceptional factor in Indonesia's post-Suharto democratization, namely the elite's use of the 1945 Constitution, and reviews the earlier skill, of both President Soekarno and President Suharto, in using it to structure and legitimize their authoritarian regimes. The positive role played by the 1945 Constitution in Indonesia's democratic transition is an extraordinary irony of history, a striking instance of the way in which authoritarian institutions and ideologies can be turned against politicians who have spent decades fashioning them as instruments of autocratic power. However, in a further irony, it now looms as a major obstacle to democratic consolidation, as the new leadership prepares to undertake its substantial dismantlement and virtual replacement.

**The Revolt Against the West and International Society**

David Armstrong

in *Revolution and World Order: The Revolutionary State in International Society*

The Second World War was followed by a new kind of challenge to international society from radical and revolutionary Third World states. Sukarno's Indonesia, Castro's Cuba, Mao's China, Gaddafi's Libya, and Khomeini's Islamic Revolution in Iran all displayed different aspects of this challenge. All shared an underlying perception of world politics in terms of an ongoing conflict between rich and poor, oppressed and oppressors, and old and new, which made them advocates of international revolution in some form. All encountered strong opposition from the US.
The EU and East Asia
Richard Youngs

in The European Union and the Promotion of Democracy: Europe's Mediterranean and Asian Policies
Published in print: 2002 Published Online: November 2003
Item type: chapter

This chapter presents an overview of European democracy promotion strategies in East Asia, in particular, within the ASEM process, and outlines the debates that emerged over the nature of European commercial and strategic interests during the 1990s. The contrast in strategies adopted towards individual Asian states is analysed, along with a more detailed examination of EU policy towards Indonesia both prior to and after the country's 1998 transition. A final section examines the European response to the Asian financial crisis and analyses the significance of this for the EU's democracy and good governance agenda.

Indonesian Business Groups: The Crisis in Progress
Alberto D. Hanani

in Business Groups in East Asia: Financial Crisis, Restructuring, and New Growth
Published in print: 2006 Published Online: September 2007
Item type: chapter

This chapter on Indonesian business groups illustrates that the formation and fate of business groups were closely related to political connections. The Suharto government provided favors to close friends and families, who became owners of major business groups in the country. Other business groups run by ethnic Chinese also grew through close alliances with highly ranked government officials. Banks owned by business groups typically acted as ‘cashiers’ that provided credit to companies within the group. The financial crisis devastated the Indonesian economy. The restructuring of business groups deprived several founding families of their ownership in these groups. This chapter demonstrates that business groups that maintained close connections with the political regime that took power after Suharto survived and prospered. Others that lacked these generally failed.
Indonesian Islam is often portrayed as being intrinsically moderate by virtue of the role that mystical Sufism played in shaping its traditions. According to Western observers—from Dutch colonial administrators and orientalist scholars to modern anthropologists such as the late Clifford Geertz—Indonesia's peaceful interpretation of Islam has been perpetually under threat from outside by more violent, intolerant Islamic traditions that were originally imposed by conquering Arab armies. This book challenges this widely accepted narrative, offering a more balanced assessment of the intellectual and cultural history of the most populous Muslim nation on Earth. The book traces how the popular image of Indonesian Islam was shaped by encounters between colonial Dutch scholars and reformist Islamic thinkers. It shows how Dutch religious preoccupations sometimes echoed Muslim concerns about the relationship between faith and the state, and how Dutch–Islamic discourse throughout the long centuries of European colonialism helped give rise to Indonesia's distinctive national and religious culture. This book presents Islamic and colonial history as an integrated whole, revealing the ways our understanding of Indonesian Islam, both past and present, came to be.

Introduction
Louis T. Wells

in Making Foreign Investment Safe: Property Rights and National Sovereignty

This introductory chapter begins with a discussion of investments made by rich countries in major infrastructure projects in developing countries during the 1990s. This was followed by disputes between foreign investors and governments, as well as a growing sense of disenchantment in emerging markets with foreign investment on the investor side. The issues of international property rights, privatization, business strategy, negotiations, and changing attitudes towards private investment in developing countries are then considered.
This chapter discusses the beginnings of International Telephone and Telegraph's (ITT) involvement in the Indosat project in Indonesia. In 1967, ITT belonged to a small group of pioneer firms that were negotiating their way into “New Order” Indonesia — the world's fifth most populous country. How this company profited from its project, even without modern external investment guarantees, offers lessons for investors that are especially valid today, when managers are discovering that new assurances from multilateral institutions and home governments offer less safety than they promised.

The Indosat Deal
Louis T. Wells

The 1967 agreement between ITT and Indonesia stated that Indonesia would own the satellite facility from the outset. At the same time, ITT would build and operate it for twenty years. Instead of taxes, ITT would make lease payments to the Indonesian government. As such documentation goes, the agreement was extremely brief, consisting of only eleven pages. In contrast, a power purchase agreement signed almost thirty years later in Indonesia contained more than 300 pages, including appendixes. One reason for the brevity of the 1967 agreement: it was almost completely silent on the complex issue in infrastructure arrangements. On the issues that were covered, the agreement could hardly be viewed as balanced, and some terms would later be seen as affronts to national sovereignty. Moreover, serious questions would eventually arise about the basic legality of the agreement.
Nationalization of Indosat
Louis T. Wells

ITT's Indosat developed into a very successful enterprise. It provided handsome returns to its parent while yielding significant benefits to Indonesia by introducing modern telecommunications technology. The improvement came at a critical time, when the country was trying to attract foreign investors, for whom telecommunications really mattered. Moreover, Indosat set the stage for the subsequent development of the country's domestic satellite communications network by training Indonesians in technical and managerial skills. But by late 1979, almost thirteen years after the original deal was struck, ITT's expatriate manager in Indosat, George Hunter, heard rumors of trouble. It would turn out that ITT's unwillingness to respond favorably to a politically attractive proposal triggered a chain reaction of unexpected magnitude. The trouble also reflected much deeper causes that affected relations between foreign investors and the governments of developing countries.

The Power of Being Needed
Louis T. Wells

The Indosat affair might be viewed as a case of a Third World host country that capriciously and opportunistically took over a financially attractive foreign-owned enterprise. But an examination of other foreign investment disputes in developing countries during the previous two decades indicates that Indonesians and others acted with more reason than caprice. The overall pattern suggests that there was probably little that ITT could have done to protect its investment once its hold on technology had slipped.
Indosat: A Successful State-Owned Firm
Louis T. Wells

Indosat did not collapse into the poorly run firm that has become the image of state-owned enterprises. On the contrary, it embarked on a bold new mission, invested in maintenance and new capacity, expanded rapidly, kept up with new technologies, and was profitable. Good management and the lack of harmful government intervention played a major role in Indosat's performance, but there was another important factor, and one that casts something of a shadow over the enterprise. An inherited tradition that Indosat chose not to modify in the post-ITT era was the use of monopoly power to charge its customers high prices.

Back to Private Power
Louis T. Wells

From the mid-1980s, private ownership and foreign investment began to be touted as solutions to many problems of the Third World. Starved of capital for projects they wanted, many officials in developing countries turned from efforts to evaluate potential foreign investments to marketing programs designed to attract ever more foreigners. The new attitudes encouraged enthusiastic home countries and multilateral institutions to turn attention to providing guarantees of property rights so that they could increase the flow of investment into the developing world. In no sector was the enthusiasm of development institutions for private foreign investment greater than for infrastructure, particularly electricity. Experiences in Indonesia echo those in many other countries and raise serious questions about when privatization is appropriate, how it should be implemented, whether there are better ways to finance and develop infrastructure, and even whether the new guarantees to foreign investors could survive.
With slow growth in home electricity markets, cheap money, and a go-go atmosphere, foreign investors responded eagerly to the new call of emerging markets. Assurances of property rights added to investors' eagerness to undertake projects in risky places. On the other side, Indonesian officials were unprepared for the complexities of power negotiations and encountered pressure from the US government to sign deals that benefited US companies. Most importantly, the personal interests of some Indonesians overrode the good of the nation.

With US government help, the second contender for Paiton I would strike a deal that promised huge profits and few risks. Lacking the kind of technological edge that protected ITT, investors would include influential domestic parties and add a set of defenses based on the new international property rights. They would ensure themselves access to international arbitration and encourage future backing from the US and Japanese governments should trouble arise.