

Financial Tsunamis and the Aftermath: Social Fissures and Division, The Case of Thailand

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This paper argues that the economic crisis in 2007 has an important and crucial role in sustaining the Red shirts-Yellow shirts movement in Thailand. In this paper, I use the power devaluation model to formulate a theoretical explanation for this emergence of the movement, contenting that the adoption of extra-democratic means is a reaction to the loss of political, social and economic power by the Thai middle class. This paper will first outline the emergence of both the People Against Democracy (PAD) and the United Democratic front against Dictatorship (UDD). In doing so, this paper points out that while the movement began as a political movement to oust what is recognized as a corrupt leader, the economic crisis in 2007 allows for the movement to gather new speed and direction, culminating in the taking over of the airport in November 2008. One undeniable result is the division of Thai society into three camps – PAD supporters, Thaksin supporters and those who do not express alliance to either outwardly.

Tertiary Education in Vietnam: Issues of Equity and Globalized Education

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This paper is a first attempt to look at the evolution of tertiary education in Vietnam today within the context of *doi moi* (renovation) implemented since 1986 and which refers to the transition from a centrally planned command economy to a “market economy with a socialist direction.” In addition, the Vietnamese state has withdrawn from its commitment to the principles of universalism for education, through the new constitution of 1992, which does not secure access to education for all. Subsequently the recent rise in higher education has been paralleled with the growth of the private educational sector, such as private foreign universities. While the old guard wants to control what is taught such as courses in communist ideology, others argue that competition within the education system is one way to promote real change in the country. But what about the issue of equity? This paper will describe this new educational phenomenon and tackle the question of who is going to benefit from such an evolution.

Panel: ‘Re-emerging cities’

Remembering and forgetting through urban space in Banda Aceh

Annemarie Samuel

Remaking urban life after the tsunami in Banda Aceh is a process of both remembering and forgetting, which happens in public and private ways. This paper focuses on how the disaster is remembered and forgotten in urban space a few years after the tsunami. Many parts of the city that were affected by the disaster have again become lively places and although nobody will really forget the tsunami, it is easily forgotten in the usual daily interactions. Few places became official or unofficial public memory places. However, some destroyed houses or walls were deliberately left as they were by the owners and graffiti texts that remind of the tsunami have been painted on some of them. The authorities also marked a few official tsunami memory places, such as the enormous ship that was left in the middle of the city and the mass graves. These places are visited by both local residents and tourists. Investing in them is part of Banda Aceh's marketing strategy that aims to promote the city to tourists and investors in Indonesia and abroad. Included in that strategy is the expensive construction of a tsunami museum, which is a controversial project because of its costs and uninformed decision making. On the other hand it may also address a social need for preserving the memory and knowledge of the tsunami. This paper will consider these different processes of visible remembering and invisible forgetting through urban space in the re-emerging city.

Dams, Development and Dislocation in India

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Dams and hydroelectric projects have been the sole largest cause of Development Induced Displacement (DID) and dislocation in the postcolonial India. After 1947 around 3600 dams have been constructed in India, with 700 more undergoing construction. According to the official estimate made by Government of India (GOI) and the World Bank, altogether these projects have displaced over 4.4 million people, which though is a miscalculation in a gross statistical manner is a large figure still and if other factors like *livelihood* displacements are included the numbers will soar further. As number of studies point out that displacement entails complex policy issues of land acquisition, law, gender, human rights, compensation, culture, reparation and a number of other issues related to it. Moreover, the phenomena of displacement has been individualized and not dealt with taking the community as a whole, consequently there are innumerable vicious cycles of marginalizations that the *oustees* go through due to disruption of family ties, community networks and support.

To address this policy gap, the GOI formulated a National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families in 2003 which was refurbished in 2006 to expand its boundary, but as the literature of social science dealing with the displacement issues has moved from displacement to resettlement to rehabilitation to relocation to

'radical movement' approach i.e. by increasingly molding the 'victimological' portrayal of the displaced to lending 'voices of power' to the marginalized; the GOI policy of resettlement has remained in its incipient stage. In this paper I argue that the limits of GOI resettlement policy have to be further expanded by embracing an analytically nuanced and holistic approach.

ARTI Panel Abstract 1 Pelaksanaan Syariat Islam di Aceh

Arskal Salim
Chair

Aceh merupakan satu-satunya provinsi di Indonesia yang memberlakukan syariat Islam secara formal dalam bentuk qanun. Semua umat Islam di Aceh diwajibkan untuk mematuhi qanun syariat Islam. Akan tetapi pelaksanaan syariat Islam itu sendiri menjadi sangat kontroversial. Perubahan arah politik pada pemilihan kepala daerah 2006 dan pemilihan umum 2009 terkesan menjadi penghalang lajunya pengesahan peraturan syariat lainnya dan pelaksanaannya di lapangan. Beberapa pimpinan agama (*ulama*) dan beberapa aktivis organisasi Islam telah mengemukakan keprihatinan mereka mengenai proses pelaksanaan syariat Islam di Aceh yang belum tuntas sepenuhnya. Kelompok masyarakat sipil dan para pengamat lainnya, baik dalam maupun luar Aceh, telah mengkritik qanun-qanun syariat karena dianggap tidak jelas arahnya dan terlalu banyak terfokus pada isu-isu moral. Mereka juga menegaskan bahwa peraturan yang dibuat secara tidak sungguh-sungguh dan seksama justru membuka ruang bagi kelompok-kelompok yang suka main hakim sendiri untuk bertindak atas nama syariat Islam. Panel ini akan mempresentasikan makalah tiga peneliti Aceh Research Training Institute (ARTI) yang telah melaksanakan penelitian tentang pelaksanaan syariat Islam di Aceh. Ketiga makalah ini akan mendiskusikan peran organisasi ulama di dalam pembuatan qanun syariat, serta praktek pelaksanaan qanun syariat baik di dalam maupun di luar ruang pengadilan.

The implementation of Syariat Islam in Aceh (English Translation)

In recent years Aceh has become featured through reconstruction processes and Islamic law. Currently Aceh is the only province in Indonesia that formally implements Sharia law in the form of qanun, and where it is obligatory to all Muslims to adhere to it. However, the implementation of Sharia law in Aceh has been highly controversial from the beginning. Changes in Aceh's political leadership in 2006 and 2009 election appear to have slowed down passing of further Sharia regulations and their enforcement. Some religious leaders (*ulama*) and activists of Islamic organisations have raised their concern that the implementation of Sharia law has remained an unfinished business in Aceh. Other civil society groups and observers both in Aceh and elsewhere have criticised the Sharia bylaws (Qanun syariat) for being too ambiguous and focusing too much on moral issues. They also maintain that poorly phrased regulations have opened space for Sharia vigilantism. This panel will present papers by three researchers of Aceh Research

Training Institute (ARTI) who have conducted research on the implementation of Sharia law in Aceh. The papers will discuss the role of *ulama* organisations in legislation, as well as the practice of implementing the bylaws both in and outside courtrooms.

Panel: Re-emerging cities

Bruno Dercon

Most disasters of large magnitude, such as the 2004 Tsunami, the 2009 earthquake in Afghanistan, and the most recent one in Haiti, provide the opportunity to rethink human settlements and to set the stage for renewed sustainable development. Urban planning can be an important tool for both managing displacement and to guide reconstruction. In contexts of post-disaster and post-conflict the capacity to manage cities is weakened, resulting in massive land grabbing that takes hold due to the legal vacuum and the absence of rule of law. This manifests physically in the form of inefficient and chaotic development.

Issues to be addressed in such situations include the integration of displaced people into host communities, the improvement of job opportunities, and the development of services and infrastructure, all working in synergy to minimize risks of exclusion and conflict. UN-HABITAT experience in reconstruction shows that urban planning can ensure the coordination of land provision, infrastructure and economic development, which can play a strong role in slum-prevention and orderly urbanization. It can also be an important tool for visualizing the future, which can have a healing role in traumatized communities. Planning can therefore lead to the creation of more stable, peaceful and prosperous societies, and can leverage real improvements in people lives, particularly by integrating investment and service delivery, orienting them towards inclusion and more equitable patterns of urban development.

The presentation will be an opportunity to discuss issues about planning and post-disaster reconstruction. The presentation will refer to a publication “Planning Sustainable Cities: Practices and Perspectives from UN-HABITAT Work” which will be soon released by UN-HABITAT, at the occasion of the World Urban Forum in March 2010, in Rio de Janeiro.

Linking Mental Health Care and Livelihood Support in Post-Conflict Aceh: Assessing the Economic Benefits of Mental Health Services

Byron Good and Mary-Jo Good
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This paper will describe research carried out in support of a program of ‘direct health and psychosocial support,’ conducted by the International Organization for Migration, Indonesia, aimed at providing care for persons suffering mental health problems

associated with the years of violence suffered by civilians during the fighting between forces of the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the army of Indonesia (TNI). The program, conducted in 2008-09, consisted of mental health and psychosocial services provided by mobile teams of Indonesian doctors and nurses, combined with an experimental livelihood intervention for a subset of those receiving mental health care, all in relatively remote, conflict-affected villages of Aceh. We first provide data indicating social and economic costs to individuals and families of mental health problems associated with violence and trauma. We assess the overall economic and livelihood benefits of a sustained mental health intervention, based on interviews before the introduction of care and approximately one year later. And we examine whether adding a livelihood intervention to a mental health program can be shown to increase synergistically the economic benefits of such services. Findings suggest a powerful economic benefit of providing mental health services, and significant increases when combined with livelihood or vocational support.

Panel: Re-emerging Cities

Catherine Elliott

In the aftermath of the 2004 Asian tsunami more than 500,000 people needed shelter. Four and a half years later little is known about communities' responses to the resulting housing projects. Many NGOs working in Aceh finished housing projects without the funding to evaluate that work and there is minimal information about the suitability of those houses. How can future policy makers and communities learn from those experiences if there is no follow-up review of the projects? How can policy makers learn what still needs to be done to assist the social recovery of the communities?

The re-housing process in Aceh following the 2004 Asian tsunami is characterised by the unusually large number and diversity of participating relief organisations, resulting in a range of distinctive housing projects. Researching such diverse projects is an opportunity for creating new understandings about communities' responses to post-disaster housing. In my ethnographic research I will use participant observations and experiences to learn how future housing policies could be improved. I have used qualitative methods to gain insights into the complexity and diversity of peoples' experiences. The research is designed to inform and challenge post-disaster housing practitioners, policy makers and academics.

Affect of global financial crisis on female garment factory workers in Cambodia: Implication and Policy Responses

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The global financial turmoil is likely to have consequences in different forms and levels on enterprises, workers, family and human wellbeing all over the world. The impending economic recession is expected to change spending patterns due to the loss of jobs and this affects very much people's household economy, especially for those who live in developing countries. In Cambodia, given the country's dependence on export markets and foreign direct investment for economic growth, there are concerns that the global financial crisis could severely impact the economy and have serious implications on the poverty situation. Locally, the challenges of losing jobs, the lack of access to new jobs and poor working conditions constrained not only the female factory workers' ability to survive, but also their families. This paper focuses on analyzing the impact of ongoing global economic crisis on social dimensions in the context of Cambodian garment sector, particularly focusing on women's employment, labor market, safety net programs and resource allocation and further look into what goes beyond the effect of these issues on household economy as a whole. This paper argues that the downturn in global economy which leads to the cutting down of country's exports affects greatly not only on female garment factory workers, but also their whole families. The loss of jobs and incomes turn their lives and bring suffering to the whole family. To survive, more and more women may find themselves in informal low-paid jobs, poor working conditions, malnutrition and poor health, and in greater risk to the appeal of commercial sex.

Panel: Re-emerging cities

The History and Interpretation of Old Shophouses Case Study : Peunayong Banda Aceh

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Interpretation plays an important role in heritage history and (re) construction. Through knowledge of its heritage, the past history of a place is communicated to the current generation. In this communication between history, heritage, and inter-generational connectivity there is an interpretation process in which an ordinary building changes into an important product; what is called historical heritage. Thus, interpreters who are involved in this process are significant for establishing the heritage of their community based on their values and purposes. Users of heritage are an important part of the interpretation process, in particular where there is a lack of a conservation legal framework. They are often the first agents who decide whether their buildings are of heritage value or not. How they regard such old buildings determines such decision making. If they think such buildings are valuable in terms of economic value, history, culture, legacy, and other relevant values, and at the same time can provide a livable space for them, then they give much more attention to maintaining the buildings. In the case of Peunayong's old shophouses which function primarily as an economic resource, the economic value greatly influences the user's decision as to whether to reuse or demolish such old buildings and their features. Although there were shophouses which

were not cared for, or renovations not in keeping with the style, most of the users in this case study were inadvertently involved in conservation of old shophouses as heritage. Their regular maintenance such as painting, cleaning, and other efforts to protect old materials from decay enabled the old shophouses to remain as they are today.

Keywords : Heritage, interpretation, conservation, value, shophouse

Indonesian Domestic Helpers in Malaysia

Cynthia Lai Uin Rue and Tey Nai Peng

In 2009, there were about, 309,046 domestic helpers in Malaysia, the majority of them from Indonesia. The number of Indonesian maids has been increasing steadily. They have played an important role in the Malaysian economy and family wellbeing.

Researchers have written on the various aspects of international migration in Malaysia. Their studies are mainly descriptive in nature using qualitative approaches (see for example the work of Hugo (1993); Azizah Kassim (1994, various years) and Kanapathy (2006) etc. There is still a dearth of research on the Indonesian domestic helpers in Malaysia.

This paper will be based on analysis of secondary data from published reports, newspapers and internet. In-depth interviews will be carried out with about 10 Indonesian maids, their employers and agents to have a better understanding of the motivation for these domestic helpers to work in Malaysia. We will explore the reasons for Malaysian families to engage Indonesian domestic helpers, the roles of domestic helpers, the perception of the employers and maids (on the working condition and performance) and problems faced by them. We will discuss the recruitment processes, the adaptation of Indonesian maids, and their intention to extend their stay in Malaysia, based on preliminary findings of a survey on this topic. We will also infer the contribution of foreign domestic helpers in increasing Malaysia's female labour force participation.

Vulnerability, Adaptation, and Resilience to Climate Change-Related Risks the Urban Poor in Communities in Metro Manila

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This study examines the vulnerability, adaptation, and resilience of urban poor households living in the riverine communities of Metro Manila. Based on a survey of 300 urban poor households, the study found that the environmental/ecological vulnerability of the low-lying flood prone areas interacts strongly with the social vulnerability of urban poor households, highlighting the impacts of climate related changes (increased typhoons, intensity of monsoon rains, floods and tidal/storm surges) on this vulnerable population.

Most of them belong to low-income households, live in slum/squatter settlements and do not have adequate access to potable water, electricity, health, sewage and sanitation facilities. About two-thirds of them suffered losses (e.g., income, work, health/sickness, household appliances/things, housing damage) from typhoons, floods, and tidal/storm surges but only a small portion of them obtained help from formal institutions (e.g., local government units or LGUs, charitable agencies) and informal support networks (relatives/neighbors/friends). Of these, a third of these households appeared more vulnerable and consistently incurred higher losses and intense inconveniences (e.g., water source buried by floods, toilets blocked and overflowed with wastes/large worms to their floors) compared to their neighbors.

Both urban poor households and the local government units have formulated mitigation and adaptation strategies in response to the increasing effects of climate change but both informal and formal institutions (LGUs, national agencies) need more resources and capability building to increase their capacity to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The World after the Economic Crisis. From the Blowing off Economy to the Real Economy

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The economic crisis is not short one, especially in the Western Countries. It is growing up little by little. To digest the estate and property bubble lasted in Japan for 15 years and it has not still totally survived.

The World is not the same as before the crisis. We must evaluate our values again and estimate our relationship to the greediness of the capitalism. In Western World we must reevaluate the significance of the family. The demography development is directing the economy: The Asian Countries are growing when the amount of middle class people is growing. The consumption markets are growing in dynamic way. In Western World the structure is changing towards health care and social services and wellbeing business.

The Western World is in the phase of wealthy (Batra). Globalisation is diminishing the differences between different regions, but at the same time the differences in earnings are growing between people.

The Change of the Economic structure is causing that the production of the industrial phase is moving to Asian countries, where is the Industrial Phase going on. The Western countries are putting their effort on wellbeing, finance, experience, culture etc. services and industry. The environment and the Climate must more and more take account into the production of the industry.

The revolutions of the technology have happened also before as steam engine and railway, electricity, oil and car, as Kondratieffs' cycles have shown. Perhaps it is just energy without pollution is the next life cycle of the economy.

Taking the Gravel Road: Educational Aspirations of Working Class Malay Youths

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The recent financial crises had an adverse impact on Singapore. In particular, the working class families suffered due to unemployment. In turn, because of the pressing need to survive these socioeconomic conditions, acquiring a good education may not be a top priority in the lives of working class youths.

Applying Bourdieu's theoretical framework on the correspondence between mental structures and social structures, this paper examines the persistence of Malay educational underachievement among working class Malay youths in Singapore. Accordingly, my first objective is to document the social structure, namely a largely 'Malay', working class neighbourhood within which these Malay youths have grown up in. Subsequently, my second aim is to analyze how everyday cultural practices and interactions among peers in the neighbourhood significantly reinforce these youths' levelled aspirations and perceived educational trajectories. Overall, I maintain that by believing in 'taking the gravel road', one that is symbolically rough, uneven and uncertain, these youths justified the irrelevance of doing well in school.

Succinctly, this essay demonstrates how neighbourhood peer groups reinforce low educational aspirations and dismal chances of success among working class Malay youths. In turn, it illustrates the close correspondence between the educational aspirations and perceptions of success with the educational underperformance of these Malay youths. Hence, this paper would be of interest to scholars in the Malay Peninsula as well as experts concerned with the intertwining of education with class and ethnicity.

Indonesian Naval Cooperation in Southeast Asia

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The waters of Southeast Asia are major thoroughfares for both international and regional shipping and trade and for many of the ASEAN nations an integral part of their economies. Consequently maritime security in Southeast Asia is critical. However, Southeast Asia lags behind other parts of the world when it comes to maritime security

regime building and cooperation despite attempts in recent years to improve and systematise naval cooperation and communication through bilateral and multilateral initiatives such as the MALSINDO program and the Eye in the Sky air patrols.

This paper examines the different models adopted in Indonesia's naval cooperation with its ASEAN neighbours, with a focus on Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. Through a systematic comparison of these models, it assesses their effectiveness in strengthening navy to navy relations and interoperability between Indonesia and other ASEAN states as well as their impact on Indonesia's own naval capability and maritime security.

Ottoman Turkish Policies And Activities In Southeast Asia In Late 19th And Early Years Of 20th Centuries

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Throughout history there existed friendly relationships between Turkey and Southeast Asia region. Especially in late 19th and early years of 20th century because of PanIslamic policies followed by the Ottoman Sultan Abdulhamid II, Turkey needed the establishment of diplomatic relations with the region and tried to strengthen its cultural ties with the Malay-Indonesian Muslim communities in the region. Therefore, the Ottoman Turkish Government opened the consulate offices known as shekhbandarships in British-controlled Singapore and Dutch-controlled Batavia (now Jakarta) to ensure the interests of the Empire in the region and to carry out a healthy conduct of affairs regarding the Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca, religious education and trade matters between the Ottoman Arab territories and Southeast Asia region. Various topics in political, commercial and cultural fields came to the agenda in the consulate reports and correspondence sent to the Suplime Port in Istanbul as well as in the submitted letters of some Muslim leaders from the region, who regarded the Ottoman Sultan as the highest caliph of all Muslims in the world. In this paper we will basically try to examine the relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Muslim societies of Southeast Asia regarding the political and cultural affairs in the light of Ottoman archival records. In this context, the establishments of Ottoman Turkish consulates in Singapore and Jakarta and their political, educational and cultural activities, the attitudes of British and Dutch colonial authorities towards them, the requests of some Muslim leaders from the Ottoman caliph, the status problems of Arab origin Muslim communities in the region will be discussed in some detail.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, Southeast Asia, Relations between Southeast Asia and Turkey.

Impact of Man-Made Social Displacement – A Study With Reference to Sri Lankan Refugees in Tamil Nadu

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The paper entitled Impact of Man-made Social Displacement-A Study With Reference to Sri Lankan Refugees in Tamil Nadu aims at studying the impact of displacement on food, shelter, health, sanitation, education, employment, income and quality of life of the refugees who area displaced due to the Sri Lankan war. The study would be conducted among the Sri Lankan refugees residing in Tamil Nadu, India.

The Government provides free housing, free medical care and free education, in addition to financial doles and supply of essential commodities like rice, kerosene and sugar at subsidized rates. What is more, the Government of Tamil Nadu has permitted the refugees to take up employment too. It must also be pointed out that as far as the refugees are concerned, it is not roses, roses all the way, but what must be highlighted is the fact that the refugees do not feel any sense of insecurity in Tamil Nadu. There are no midnight knocks on the door, and, what is more, their wives and daughters can move around freely, without fear of physical molestation. Though the refugees do not have a good feeling on their over all life. The standard of life, children's education, career and future are big question mark for most of the refugees. To highlight the socio-economic and psychological conditions of the refugees the present study has been formulated.

A structured interview schedule and observation method would be adopted to collect the first hand information. Secondary data also would be collected from the government officials. Statistical tools would be applied to analyse the relationship between the variables in appropriate places.

Performance and Trauma Recovery in Aceh

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What role does performance play in trauma recovery? How, and under what circumstances, can music, dance, or theater heal Acehnese conflict or tsunami survivors? For Diana Taylor, performance is a lived, physical experience that draws together a community of listeners, and may be particularly receptive for the expression of trauma (Taylor 167). Similarly, Patricia Capello suggests that traditional dance can be "a source of collective memory, tying together generations and giving meaning to the movement" (Capello 38). However, performance is not a panacea for the multiple problems that arise as a result of violence and displacement, and in some cases, performance may reinforce social divisions and increase tensions.

Drawing upon my conversations with Acehnese performance troupes, including Tikar Pandan, Taloe, and PULIH, and reports from international NGOs, such UNESCO and AMURTEL, this paper explores the use of traditional performance as a healing tool for Acehnese communities following the separatist conflict and the 2004 tsunami. First, I

examine the different approaches these organizations took in order to address violence, displacement, and other issues that emerged as a result of these tragedies. Second, I discuss the challenges and successes these different organizations experienced in implementing performance as a central part of their healing programs. Finally, I question the efficacy of traditional performance as a healing tool for communities outside of Aceh and for other kinds of trauma.

ARTI Panel Abstract 2
Perkembangan Sosio-Politik Paska Konflik Aceh

Leena Avonius
Chair

Penelitian di Aceh paling sering terfokus pada konflik antara Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM) dengan Pemerintah Indonesia. Penelitian semacam ini sepertinya mengabaikan bahwa di Aceh, seperti daerah lain, masyarakat menghadapi masalah sehari-hari seperti kesejahteraan sosio-ekonomi dan permasalahan kesehatan. Konflik dan tsunami pada Desember 2004 telah berdampak sangat dalam terhadap masyarakat Aceh. Akan tetapi, kejadian ini tidak sepenuhnya memperlihatkan persoalan-persoalan utama dari kehidupan sehari-hari di Aceh. Panel ini akan menyajikan empat snapshot penelitian ilmu sosial tentang perkembangan sosio-politik pasca-konflik yang telah dilakukan di Aceh Research Training Institute (ARTI) tahun 2007-2010. Sampai saat ini, Aceh merupakan satu-satunya provinsi di Indonesia yang meperbolehkan partai politik lokal mengikuti pemilu legislative. Sistem politik di Aceh saat ini menunjukkan adanya perpecahan dan persekutuan masa konflik tidak mesti utuh di situasi paska konflik. Disamping adanya perubahan politik di provinsi, Pemerintah Aceh dan lembaga-lembaga bantuan telah melakukan sejumlah upaya untuk memperbaiki situasi sosio-ekonomi terhadap korban konflik dan tsunami. Banyak program bantuan mengalami masalah-masalah yang berkaitan dengan kurangnya manajemen dan koordinasi, serta kurangnya kesempatan bagi masyarakat untuk berpartisipasi dalam mengambil keputusan terhadap perencanaan program dan pelaksanaannya. Peran keluarga dan masyarakat sepertinya sangat krusial dalam kesejahteraan sosio-ekonomi masyarakat Aceh.

Socio-political developments in post-conflict Aceh (English Translation)

Research on Aceh has for years focused primarily on the separatist conflict between the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and Indonesian Government. This type of research tends to ignore that in Aceh, like elsewhere, people are confronted with everyday problems such as socio-economic welfare and health concerns. The conflict and December 2004 tsunami deeply affected Acehnese society. However, these events do not fully represent the primary concerns of daily existence in Aceh. This panel will provide four snapshots of social science research on the post-conflict socio-political developments that has been conducted at the Aceh Research Training Institute (ARTI) in 2007-2010. To date, Aceh is the only Indonesian province that allows local political parties to participate in regional parliamentary elections. Aceh's current political system demonstrates that divisions and

alliances which existed during conflict period do not necessarily remain intact in a post-conflict situation. In addition to political changes in the province, the Aceh Government as well as aid organisations have made numerous efforts to improve the socio-economic situation of conflict and tsunami victims. Many assistance programs, however, appear to experience problems that relate to poor management and coordination, as well as a lack of opportunities for communities to participate in decision-making over program design and implementation. The role of family and community remains to be crucial for the socio-economic welfare of people in Aceh.

Corporate Social Responsibility in Indonesia

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Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) involves the notion that companies owe duties, not only to their shareholders and employees, but also to the wider community. Indonesia has recently embraced this expanding stakeholder approach to corporate responsibility, being the first country to legislate to require companies dealing with natural resources to engage in CSR practices (Article 74 of Law no 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Companies (*Undang-Undang Nomor 40 Tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas*)). However unclear definitions of CSR in the Indonesian context and a lack of legal certainty regarding this extra burden could pose risks to possible foreign investment in Indonesia and adversely affect its future economic potential.

This paper will examine the emergence of CSR in Indonesia, focusing on the rationale for its introduction and the ways it has been applied in practice in order to assess whether a voluntary or mandatory approach is more appropriate by comparing other nation's practices and approaches, such as Vietnam, Singapore, Nigeria and Australia. It will also investigate the impact the Global Financial Crisis has had on the type and extent of companies' CSR allocation.

Radikalisme Syari'at Islam Di Aceh Utara; Analisis Kasus Razia Santri Dayah

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Makalah ini akan menjelaskan bagaimana aksi radikalisme muncul dikalangan santri dayah. Radikalisme atau kekerasan dan intoleransi yang dilakukan santri dayah lebih disebabkan oleh dorongan faktor internal dan eksternal. Faktor eksternal, dorongan melakukan aksi razia karena pemerintah Aceh tidak konsisten melaksanakan substansi qanun syari'ah terhadap pelaku pelanggaran, faktor internal, dorongan tersebut karena

pemahaman mencegah maksiat dengan kekuatan tangan. Aksi razia dan sosialisasi dilakukan di tempat-tempat yang menimbulkan potensi maksiat seperti cafe, warung internet, tempat rekreasi, pasar keramaian. Tindakan radikal yang dilakukan terhadap kaum perempuan yang melanggar syari'at dengan cara mengunting, menyemprot cet ke pakaian dan celana ketat. Merusak tempat hiburan pasar malam, menutup usaha warung, menghentikan kendaraan. Dampak dari aksi razia ini menimbulkan traumatis bagi kaum perempuan, pengusaha, pedagang dan masyarakat umum lainnya.

Akhirnya, makalah ini merefleksikan bagaimana sebaiknya pelaksanaan qanun syari'at Islam di Aceh dapat dilaksanakan oleh seluruh masyarakat Aceh dan upaya apa saja dilakukan pemerintah agar qanun syari'at Islam di implementasikan secara konsisten.[]

Food Ethics, Politics and Human Rights - A Study of Milk Consumption in Hong Kong and Guangzhou, China

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Using the Sanlu tainted milk scandal in 2008 and the milk consumption and production in China as a lens, adopting a political economy approach, my paper aims to explore the issues of human rights, justice, food ethics, and public health, under the context of rapid social transformation which is taking place in post-Mao China and Hong Kong. I am going to explore a number of hypothesizes: 1) the desire of milk and dairy products in Hong Kong and China is the product of both old and new food cultures, and a complex combination forces, both national and transnational, individual and social, including the expansion of global consumer capitalism, globalization of food and eating, the sensual memory of individual, especially due to the effects of wars and significant social crisis, the change in social welfare and medical system, the economic and political change during the transition of China from a socialist regime to a post-Mao consumer society; 2) the consumption of milk reflects a process that people understand themselves and the world through negotiation of technology and modernity. Furthermore, through ethnographic studies, I seek to understand the ways people make sense of the milk scandal and the tactics they employ to tickle the growing food and environmental risks, the corruption of the government, and the business ethic issues of the giant international food corporations. Practically speaking, this study will interest those engaged in food and health ethics, human rights and dignity, justice, food consumerism, modernity, food and foodways, health, globalization studies, and area studies of China and Hong Kong.

Panel Remaking Society and Economy Post-Natural and Financial Disasters

Remaking Society through the Performing Arts in Post-Conflict, Post-Tsunami Aceh

Margaret Kartomi
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This paper argues that both local and national initiatives in the performing arts were – and remain – key to the Achenese people’s road to the recovery and remaking of society after the protracted conflict and the tsunami. Based on the author’s fieldwork in Aceh since 1982, it examines how the performing arts declined in the civilian population during the conflict and began to recover after the Peace Agreement in 2005. It also examines how the governor’s and regents’ offices helped keep the traditional arts alive throughout the conflict by promoting performances and arts festivals, and how government and NGOs attempted to deal with the unresolved trauma among war and tsunami survivors through the arts. After Aceh’s peace accord was signed, a tremendous feeling of relief and joy was felt. The improved security situation and abolition of curfews meant that postponed weddings and other celebrations with the usual performances could take place and performance standards improved as regular rehearsals were held once more, with professional and semi-professional performing groups and pop bands springing up in many areas. Commercial companies sponsored an increasingly thriving pop music cassette and VCD recording industry. In 2008, the government-run Cooperative Forum for Peace in Aceh launched an arts-led peace campaign using a variety of media resources to celebrate the third anniversary of the peace, including a peace song composing competition in traditional or modern pop band styles that would help prevent a return to the conflict. (249 words)

Cyclone Nargis and the Political Agenda for A “Humanitarian Intervention”

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The cyclone Nargis that hit the southern coast of Burma/Myanmar on the 3rd May 2008 was the worst possible natural and human catastrophe hitting one of the poorest and politically most isolated and unstable countries in Southeast Asia.

The human catastrophe translated very rapidly into a massive international political campaign for regime change in Burma. The UN resolution of R2P (Responsibility to Protect) from 2006, was now invoked as justification for an outright military invasion of Burma by predominantly American and French troops.

The Burmese military junta has been systematically demonized by the mainstream media and scholarship since the US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice elevated Burma/Myanmar into the dubious status of an “outpost of tyranny” in January 2005. The “Saffron Revolution” in September 2007 received unprecedented media attention and the Nargis catastrophe seemed to be nearly a sequel to the monks’ demonstrations. Interestingly, the 1988 cruel suppression of the democracy movement or the 1996

December uprising and the following crackdowns remained internationally a concern of small groups of human rights activists and friends of Burma.

What had changed in the media landscape from the 1980s to the 2000s is often presumed to be citizen journalism and internet revolution. The images from the crackdown in 1988 were broadcasted worldwide by NHK and some freelancer journalists and photographers who happened to be in the region. What had changed in about twenty years was not the access but the agenda.

Precarity, Political Passivity, and Myanmar Migrants in Thailand

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Over the past two decades, protracted military brutality, natural disasters, and economic stagnation have triggered large-scale migration from Myanmar to Thailand. Life in Thailand, however, may be little better for Myanmar émigrés who endure extreme social prejudice, mistreatment at the hands of employers and authorities, and exclusion by inadequate Thai labor laws. In this study, we examine the multifaceted experience of migrant workers from Myanmar living in Thailand and the way in which the precarity of their situation affects social mobilization. We understand precarity as a societal condition experienced by workers whose day-to-day existence is threatened by marginalization and insecurity. Marginalized groups may turn to mobilization to redress the political and psychosocial problems they face through community building and political participation. The findings of this study, however, indicate that though a majority of migrants report dissatisfaction with their quality of life and anxiety about the future, they remain disinterested in social or political gains and nonresponsive to calls-to-action by local community organizers. This outcome suggests that precarity may deter critical mobilization among the Myanmar migrant community in Thailand.

Panel

Remaking Society and Economy: Post-Natural and Financial Disasters

Remaking Banda Aceh through War, Displacement and Tsunami

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and

Tim Bunnell
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National University of Singapore

In conducting research about Aceh, many scholars use the provincial capital of Banda Aceh as a base, not least because of the city's historical and contemporary relevance as a centre of important events and moments of transformation. Yet to date, little attention has been paid to Banda Aceh itself as the primary unit of analysis. Scholars and policy-makers alike have tended to take Aceh in its entirety as their sub-national subject of study.

In this paper we provide a Banda Aceh-centered analysis of transformations within and about Aceh through the city's recent history of separatist conflict and its resolution and the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and undersea earthquake. This is done by tracing the changing position of the city, provincially, nationally and internationally, as well as internally in its relations with other (mostly rural) parts of Aceh. The focus is on the role that Banda Aceh has played- and continues to play- in the political, economic and social remaking of Aceh. The central conclusion of the analysis is that by re-centering our lens of inquiry onto the provincial capital of Banda Aceh we can gain new insights into a period of tremendous flux and instability in Aceh, not only in terms of the province's often strained interactions with 'outsiders', but also in the largely overlooked urban-rural cleavages and interrelations between the Acehnese themselves.

Foreign Retirees as New Consumers: A Political Economy of Ageing and Tourism Development in Southeast Asia

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Since the Asian economic crisis in the late 90s the tourism industry in Southeast Asia started to reach out new consumers, foreign retirees. This new emerging commercial activity, "retirement industry", has key three components: (1) the tourist industry that was the pioneer by initiating the "long-stay tourism" targeting retirees; (2) the real estate industry that has identified the so-called RSH (retirement and second home) purchasers as increasingly important customers; and (3) medical service industry providing medical care for foreign consumers. The exact size of the industry is difficult to estimate, but the expectations have been very high. Japanese retirees are one of prime target in the region. It was reported (2003) that about 240,000 Japanese retirees visit Thailand a year.

The emergence of such an industry is undoubtedly a consequence of the general global trend of population ageing, but the story is far more complex than entrepreneurs reaching out to capture new consumers. Different from the conventional tourists, retirees are supposed to live in the new place for a long period of time and this inevitably raises more demands on public amenities, and more importantly lead to establishing long-term intimate social relations with host societies. They are neither tourists not immigrants. The industry involves complex relations between states, capital, citizens and foreigners.

Using the case of transnational retirement industry in Southeast Asia the paper aims to provide an example of how the relationships between citizenship, welfare provision, nation-state and class relations are reconfigured on a transnational scale in the region. The paper is based on multi-sited ethnographic research in Chiang Mai, Penang, Cebu and Bali (2004-2010).

Correlation between Quality of Life and Psychological Factors of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Three Work Sectors in Malaysia

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Asia Research Institute
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and

Associate. Prof. Dr. Arifin Hj. Zainal

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The purpose of this study was to investigate quality of life and associated factors in Indonesian migrant workers in three work sectors. The quality of life of Indonesian migrant workers was assessed by the World Health Organization Quality of Life Questionnaire (WHOQOL-100). To evaluate the psychological factors related to quality of life, the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ), Occupational Stress Inventory (OSI) and Socio-Cultural Adjustment Questionnaire were used. 425 Indonesian migrant workers participated in this research from three sectors backgrounds located in Lembah Klang Malaysia. Those are from the factory sector, construction sector and service sector. We found that the quality of life of Indonesian migrant workers 28.94% have low score and 71.06% are high. 70.28% Indonesian Migrant workers with introversion personality and 29.72 % with extraversion personality. Those with low level of coping are 3.76%, moderate level of coping are 75.29% and high level of coping 20.94%. As for the score of socio-cultural adjustment, those with high level of adjustment are 23.29%, moderate level of adjustment 73.65% and low level of adjustment are 3.06%. From inferential analysis with chi-square, pearson correlation and regresion analysis we found all of the independent variables are significant with quality of life Chi-Square ($p < .005$) and pearson correlation ($p < .001$). each independent variable contributes 5,3%, 3,6% and 8,7% on quality of life. The founding of this research indicates that the three independent variables emphasizes the importance of personality, coping strategy, and socio-cultural adjustment in increasing the level of quality of life of Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia.

The Challenges of Motherhood Faced by Working Malay Women

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The demands of work would often take priority over family life and these demands will intrude on the privacy and sanctity of domestic life. With the global economic crisis, working women are faced with more challenges while juggling with the demands of paid work and family responsibilities as a wife and mother. The purpose of this study is to examine and discuss the meanings that motherhood has been constructed in the everyday life of working Malay women from different socio-economic status and how they practice their mothering. Mothers from different social backgrounds may experience motherhood differently and have different understandings of what motherhood means. Data were collected from 10 married Malay women who hold full-time employment where 5 women earned below \$1,800 and the other 5 mothers are currently working as teachers or managers. Mothers from the different social classes have different emphasis on the type of education and personal upbringing that their children should receive. Mothers from the middle class background emphasize on their children's holistic growth in character and academic developments whereas mothers from the working class background face financial and cultural constraints which limits them in ensuring that their children receive a good education. With the limited resources available to the working class families, there is less emphasis on the academic achievements and it is more of leaving everything to the child's abilities without much guidance from the parents or any external help.

Aid Effectiveness and Inclusiveness in the Housing Sector in Post-Disaster Contexts

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and

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In the last decade, housing has become one of the most prominent and best funded sectors in large-scale post-disaster reconstruction efforts. This has especially been the case in Asian developing countries where both official and private aid helped finance a significant amount of the housing reconstruction. Despite the emphasis upon community involvement, inclusive and participatory processes for housing reconstruction by international non-governmental organizations, recent experiences show that such ideas often do not readily translate in practice on the ground.

This paper analyses the necessary conditions for successful involvement by local beneficiaries in rebuilding their homes following natural disasters. The analysis is situated within the context of community recovery, and the trade-off between centralized donor planning, and community driven initiatives, using primary and secondary data collected from post-tsunami Aceh, Indonesia. The paper also discusses how various stakeholders (including recipient government and donors) evaluate and make use of the practical capacities of affected persons and communities to be involved in planning, building and monitoring processes in the housing sector.

Our research focused on the level and types of roles played by the aid beneficiaries in the housing reconstruction process in Aceh. In spite of considerable rhetoric about participation and inclusive reconstruction accompanying the post-tsunami reconstruction by various donors, a number of systemic barriers created considerable distance between beneficiaries and NGOs in Aceh in the housing sector. The drive for efficiency and need to produce tangible results quickly, mixed with the sheer number of stakeholders and resources involved, created a largely top-down environment in which decisions were centralized, and arbitrary standards imposed. This was exacerbated by an extensive chain of sub-contractors, a large supply of lower-cost imported labor, and highlighted the importance of local political affiliations, leading to weak accountability and reduced aid effectiveness.

**Reconciliation in Aceh:
Addressing the Social Effects of Prolonged Armed Conflict**

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Over four years into the implementation of the peace agreement in Aceh, important changes have occurred in the social, political and economic landscape of the province. However, the social consequences of decades of violence have left many individuals and communities in Aceh far from the desired end-state of reconciliation, with intergroup prejudice and stereotypes high, and intergroup trust, empathy and tolerance low.

This paper will discuss the social effects of war in Aceh and the steps being taken to promote reconciliation and sustainable peace. It will review the literature on reconciliation and discuss key efforts by the government of Aceh to advance reconciliation. Specifically, it will discuss efforts by the Aceh Peace-Reintegration Board (BRA) to transition away from compensation and reparation-based approaches to peacebuilding toward methods that focus on improving intergroup relations. It will outline key steps being taken by the BRA to pilot peace education and intergroup dialogue projects designed to reduce intergroup prejudice, while increasing intergroup trust, empathy and tolerance—conditions seen as necessary components of reconciliation.

This paper will make an important contribution to understanding the social effects of prolonged armed conflicts and the social displacement created by man-made disasters. It will suggest cutting edge approaches toward addressing the social displacement that has occurred in Aceh and advancing reconciliation.

**Figures of Crisis:
Transnational Labor Migration, Global Finance, and Narratives of Return**

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Transnational labor migration in the Philippines, similar to other Southeast Asian societies, is intimately connected with idealized notions of return. Specifically, popular imaginations of migration define the process as a secular pilgrimage that promises transformation for self and kin. However, this modern day journey of achievement is risk-laden, and carries with it the possibility of failure. Significantly, state narratives portraying transnational labor migration as acts of heroism, despite being embedded in a policy of labor export, admit the possibility of suffering and disappointment, even to the point of sacrificing one's life.

In this paper, I seek to elucidate how those whose migration experiences are deemed unsuccessful are represented and understood in the Philippines. Specifically, I examine popular and official discourses on Filipino overseas workers displaced by the recent global financial crisis. I interrogate how 'crisis' is rendered intelligible, and how it is embodied through the figure of the displaced labor migrant. I ask how this figure is deemed (un)acceptable by various social and political actors. Finally, I look at how discourses of displaced labor migrants are deployed to effect (or deflect) particular political projects. In looking at these discourses, I seek to demonstrate how phenomena such as the global financial crisis are made meaningful and produce (even if unintended) new identities, political claims, and visions of the future.

Poverty, Religious Violence and the "Developmental State" in India

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Poverty is considered as one of the most important development challenges today leading to corruption, crime, terrorism, and political violence. Social science research has very well demonstrated the correlation between high levels of poverty and high levels of violence. The solution, it is therefore assumed, is the reduction of poverty, which will result in peace, prosperity and good governance. Poverty has thus assumed a central place in the UN Millennium Development Goals. The World Bank and other international donor agencies of the industrialized west have been spending a large amount of their

budget towards poverty reduction in countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. This paper, however, aims to understand the relationship between declining poverty and increasing violence, especially religious violence in the socio-cultural context of Rajasthan, a state in the north-western part of India. The central question that is asked here is why has religious and political violence, despite a significant decline in poverty level, increased in Rajasthan in last two decades? Building on ethnographic fieldwork and historical analysis, this paper will examine the complex and contingent nature of the state and its relationship with religion, violence, and developmental politics in a society that is experiencing rapid socio-economic transformation following the policies of neo-liberal globalization. Given that violence marks many multiethnic societies, this paper will have great practical meaning in understanding the ambiguous relationship between ethnic identity, religious pluralism and democratic culture in Indian society.

**Tetap Sehat Bersama Diabetes Mellitus
(Peran Keluarga Dalam Pengelolaan Diabetes Melitus)**

Setio Budi Raharjo,
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Peran formal dan informal keluarga memiliki kontribusi positif terhadap peningkatan kualitas hidup sehari-hari dan terhindarnya komplikasi Diabetes Mellitus (DM) baik akut maupun kronik. Sidartawan (1996) menyatakan bahwa hanya dengan menjaga kadar gula darah dalam kisaran normal, pasien DM dapat terhindar dari komplikasi DM. Selain itu, Tagliacozzo, *et.al.* (1974) mengatakan bahwa anggota keluarga yang menderita penyakit akut atau kronik berpengaruh pada keluarga. Dari kedua hal tersebut, peran keluarga mampu menciptakan rasa sehat pada anggota keluarga yang sakit DM. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran keluarga dalam pengelolaan DM sehingga upaya untuk merawat pasien DM lebih terarah. Kegiatan penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan rancangan studi kasus, dilaksanakan di wilayah Kecamatan Ulee Kareng. Subjek penelitian adalah rumah tangga yang memiliki anggota yang sakit DM. Untuk menganalisis data digunakan teknik kualitatif yaitu interpretasi naratif, kesimpulan dan validasi data dengan teknik triangulasi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa anak kandung perempuan memiliki andil yang besar dalam mengelola anggota keluarga yang sakit DM. Meskipun adanya variasi peran dalam keluarga, namun kegiatan kunjungan anak kandung yang teratur dan terjadwal ke rumah orang tua mampu menjaga kadar gula darah dan terhindarnya komplikasi kronik. Dari penelitian ini ternyata efek kunjungan anak kandung dapat dilihat pada hasil tes gula darah rutin dan berat badan dalam kisaran normal. Adapun jenis kegiatan yang dilakukan anak kandung perempuan baik peran formal maupun non formal keluarga diantaranya menyiapkan & menyediakan makanan DM, mengajari latihan & aktifitas, mengawasi minum obat antidiabetes dengan penuh perhatian kepada yang sakit DM terutama yang sakit adalah orang tua kandungnya.

**Disaster between the Poles of Conflict and Natural Hazards: Social Vulnerability
and Resilience During and After the Tsunami in Aceh.**

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The Indian Ocean Tsunami of 2004 created extensive destruction, resulting in more than 130000 victims, in Aceh. The social, political and economic systems – already under stress of 30 years of conflict, further deteriorated in the aftermath of the tsunami. While resilient systems could have widely bounced off the impact of the hazard, the multiple vulnerabilities in Aceh gave way to the onset of the catastrophe.

This research explores the factors that determine the extent of exposure to the tsunami hazard. The risk of disasters depends on two mutually reinforcing factors: the hazard and the vulnerability. Through the application of the “pressure and release” model the progression of vulnerability, particularly through conflict, is examined. The paper then analyzes the link between social status and coping capacities, as well as the impact of reconstruction assistance on socioeconomic disparities.

The analysis draws on secondary literature, official statistics as well as on expert interviews and a case study of a village – affected by both, the conflict and tsunami – where Focus Group Discussions were conducted and aid distribution according to socioeconomic class was analyzed.

The paper demonstrates that pre-existing social disparities were reproduced after the tsunami because of the variable capabilities of actors. To ensure sustainable development, donor organizations should apply a more participative approach to empower the weakest members of society.

**Developing Activist Communities: The Possibilities and Limitations of Aid-Based
Approaches to Social Movements in Post-Conflict Contexts**

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and

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International labour organisations seeking to assist unionists affected by the tsunami in Aceh quickly discovered that years of conflict in the province had left the local labour movement fragile, divided and lacking in experience, knowledge and resources. In response, they expanded their initial plans to provide humanitarian aid to unionists to

include far broader support with the aim of developing a fully-fledged labour movement. Both these objectives were pursued using a developmental aid-based model. That is, funds were provided from donors on the condition that they were spent within fixed time frames and that were tied to specific performance indicators.

This paper assesses the effectiveness of this model in strengthening the labour movement, and how it compares to the experiences of programs seeking to support the development of other social movements in Aceh. In doing so, it examines the extent to which the obstacles faced by trade union donors are specific to the international labour movement, and how much they are part of the broader challenge of using aid to support the development of social movements in post-conflict contexts.

Indonesian Migrant Workers Made Redundant In Times Of Crisis

Wahyu Susilo

The domino effect of the global financial crisis begins in the US and ends with serious repercussions to the Indonesian economy which has not fully recovered from the economic upheaval in 1997-1998. Despite President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Indonesian financial authority's repeated affirmations that the country's economic fundamentals are durable enough to withstand the onslaught of a crisis, in reality the issuance of several political economic directives (such as the government regulation in lieu of the law on the financial sector safety net and the Joint Decree of 4 Ministers on Wages) only demonstrate the distressing state of the Indonesian government.

The Indonesian government is yet again mistaken if it attempts to rely on remittances sent by Indonesian migrant workers as an alternative to development financing in times of crisis. This gratuitous expectation toward migrant workers' remittances was declared personally by the President when announcing government's anticipative measures in light of the global financial crisis. The President addressing the Cabinet Plenary Session on Anticipation of the Impact of the US Financial Crisis held on 6 October 2008 explicitly urged the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration to intensify efforts in sending more Indonesian workers abroad in order to create a safety net in terms of the country's foreign exchange earnings and balance of payments. Until 2009, the government has set a target of Rp 168 trillion in earnings derived from the hard-earned remittances of Indonesian migrant workers.

Active Citizenship in Post Disaster Society: Learning from POKMAS of Bantul-DIY

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Reconstruction process in Bantul-DIY following 2006 earthquake calamity has offered an interesting model of societal-based reconstruction process. The earthquake itself has claimed thousand of live and major destruction of housing and public facilities. Days after the catastrophe it's seemed that people of Bantul-DIY were imprisoned in a deep degree of vulnerability, and would depend totally to the aids from government and other humanitarian actions. The situation however turned dramatically when reconstruction process for devastated housings was started weeks after the shock. Housing rebuilding in Bantul-DIY were not conducted solely by the government or humanitarian institutions. Active role and participation of the sufferers instead became the backbone of reconstruction policy.

Housing reconstruction in Bantul-DIY was conducted under the umbrella of POKMAS policy. POKMAS means a group of people who their houses demolished by the quake, and organized on the basis of neighbourhood. A POKMAS was consisted of 15 to 20 nearby household, and playing mean roles during reconstruction process, including managing financial assist from the government. POKMAS has served a practice of active citizenship as a model of societal-based reconstruction in post dissaster time. During the reconstruction period, there existed nearly thousand of POKMAS in Bantul-DIY. A part of some not good stories of mismanagement, the POKMAS of Bantul-DIY has played a crucial role in rebuilding Bantul; both phisically and socially.

This paper will present the case of POKMAS as Bantul choice for reconstruction using the perspective of active citizenship. The Bantul model has provided the evidence that the reconstruction period after a dissaster can put affected citizens in the center of process, while the government and also humanitarian institutions play more facilitating roles instead of executing directly. The organization of this paper will be; 1) theoritical explanation on active citizenship and the context of post dissaster society; 2) explanation of POKMAS of Bantul-DIY; its role and dynamics during reconstruction period; and 3) lesson learned from POKMAS to understand legacy of active citizenship in post crisis society to re-integrate and to re-activate the vulnerable people. (***)