

Panel A

The Growing Significance of Human Security Issues in Indonesia

Panel Leader:

Chaula Rininta Anindya (PhD Student, Ritsumeikan University)

This panel would like to discuss the issues of human security in Indonesia. Nowadays, the world recognizes the importance of addressing the emerging issues of human security whereby the concern is not only about the enemies' weapons, but also ensuring the fundamental rights of human; survival and dignity. There are a wide range of human security issues, hence this panel would like to provide vibrant discussions by highlighting three different human security issues in Indonesia. Chaula Rininta Anindya will explain the role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE) in Indonesia. Two decades since the Bali Bombing 2002, CSOs have significantly contributed to the success of Indonesia's counterterrorism effort. Yet, they are not without critics. Anindya's research suggested that the CSOs also experienced the "trial and error process". Her research will discuss the development of P/CVE CSOs in Indonesia and the lesson learnt to P/CVE efforts in general. The second panelist, Yusy Widarahesty will explore the issues of Indonesia Technical Intern Trainee Program (TITP) in Japan. The Indonesian TITP program has been sustainable. This research identifies the underlying reason behind the sustainability of the program. This research found the seniority culture has been significantly contributed to the success of the program because it leads to obedience and risk averse attitudes. The third issues that will be discussed in this panel is food security. I Gusti Bagus Dharma Agastia will discuss the securitization of food security issues in Indonesia. Food security has arguably been a top priority of the Indonesian government. Agastia will explore the narratives of various presidents which later will be used as a reference to understand the current dynamics under President Joko Widodo. His research found that the securitization of food security is not for the state itself, but political elites. His research will be valuable to understand the pattern of securitization in Indonesia.

Panelists

- (1) Chaula Rininta Anindya (Ritsumeikan University)
- (2) Yusy Widarahesty (Ritsumeikan University)
- (3) I Gusti Bagus Dharma AGASTIA (Ritsumeikan University)

Civil Society and Counterterrorism in Indonesia: A Trial and Error

Chaula Rininta Anindya

PhD Student, Graduate School of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University

Abstract:

Since the Bali Bombing 2002, Indonesia has significantly developed its counterterrorism policies. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have significantly contributed to the success of Indonesia's counterterrorism policy today. In the aftermath of Bali Bombing, Indonesia witnessed the growth of CSOs in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE), such as the Institute for International Peace Building (YPP), Peace Generation, Center for Radicalization and Deradicalization Studies (Pakar), and Empatiku Foundation. These organisations have been active in conducting studies in terrorism and counterterrorism in Indonesia, as well as providing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for former terrorists. These CSOs have been pivotal in complementing the governments' programmes and providing policy recommendations. A notable contribution was their involvement in the formulation of Presidential Regulations No. 7/2021 on National Action Plan (NAP) in P/CVE. However, this research found that the P/CVE CSOs experienced "trial and error" in implementing their programme. The rapid growth of CSOs in Indonesia also has its drawbacks. Thanks to the foreign assistance, various P/CVE CSOs emerged in Indonesia but at the same time it created competition among the organisations as they are fighting for relevance. Overlapping responsibilities frequently occur among them which undermine the P/CVE efforts in the country. Both the government and the leading CSOs acknowledge the unhealthy competitions, hence they attempt to establish various initiatives to enhance the coordination. This research will examine the development of P/CVE CSOs in Indonesia and what we can learn from the case of P/CVE CSOs in Indonesia for the P/CVE efforts in other countries.

Keywords: Civil Society Organisations, P/CVE, Counterterrorism, Indonesia

References

- Anindya, Chaula Rininta. "The Deradicalisation Programme for Indonesian Deportees: A Vacuum in Coordination." *Journal for Deradicalization* 18 (Spring 2019). <https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/view/195>.
- Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict. "Managing Indonesia's Pro-ISIS Deportees." *IPAC Report* No. 47, July 17, 2018. <http://www.understandingconflict.org/en/conflict/read/78/Managing-Indonesias-Pro-ISIS-Deportees>.
- Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict. (2014, June 30). Countering violent extremism in Indonesia: Need for a rethink (IPAC Report No. 11). http://file.understandingconflict.org/file/2014/06/IPAC_11_Rethinking_Countering_Extremism.pdf
- Sumpter, C. (2017). Countering violent extremism in Indonesia: Priorities, practice and the role of civil society. *Journal for Deradicalization*, 11, 112–147

“Seniority is First”: The Dynamics of Two Generations of the Indonesian Technical Intern Trainee Program in Japan

Yusy Widarahesty

PhD Student, Graduate School of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University

Abstract: This study aims to reveal and explore the power seniority culture has in shaping the behavioral norms and characteristics of trainees enrolled in the Indonesian Technical Intern Trainee program in Japan, and to compare the dynamics and different characteristics that have developed among subsequent generations of Indonesian trainees. The current participants selected for the study are from Osaka, and the program alumni are in West Java, Indonesia, due to the ease of access for conducting one on one interviews and participant observation. In addition, according to the Indonesian Ministry of Labor and the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, West Java was the first and largest sender of Indonesian trainees to Japan in 2018 and Osaka accepted the second largest number of trainees in Japan. This study poses critical questions such as how specific cultural characteristics of the trainees’ generation have contributed to the sustainability of the program until the present, and how the seniority culture influences behavioral norms among Indonesian trainees in Japan. This study perceives that those cultural influences have contributed to the unique way that Indonesian trainees react to the dynamics and challenges of the program. The findings show that values of a seniority culture, including obedience to superiors and the desire to avoid conflict, are powerful factors that dictate interactions among trainees when dealing with internal problems during the program. Furthermore, this powerful cultural influence is maintained through pre-departure training programs of sending institutions owned by the program’s alumni themselves, promulgating a continuing unhealthy culture of hierarchy, silencing voices, and compliance.

Keywords: *Indonesian Trainees, Seniority, Behavioral Norms, Characteristics, Japan*

References

- The Japan Institute for Labor Policy and Training, Labor Situation in Japan, and Its Analysis: General Overview 2015/ 2016. <https://www.jil.go.jp/english/ljsj/general/2015-2016/2015-2016.pdf> (Retrieved January 2019)
- BP2MI Data Penempatan dan Perlindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia 2021 https://bp2mi.go.id/uploads/statistik/images/data_29-10_2021_LAPORAN_PENGOLAHAN_DATA_PMI_BULAN_SEPTEMBER.pdf
- JITCO, Japan International Trainee & Skilled Worker Cooperation Organization <http://www.jitco.or.jp/english/about/index.html> (Retrieved February 2019)

Rice as a “matter of life and death”? Patterns of food securitisation in Indonesia

I Gusti Bagus Dharma AGASTIA

PhD Student, Graduate School of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University

Food self-sufficiency has been a perennial quest for Indonesian governments. On the one hand, the notion of food self-sufficiency is closely linked to the idea of independence, of not having to rely on global markets, to fulfil the fundamental need of the nation. On the other hand, this protectionist ideal contradicts the interdependent logic of market-driven globalisation. Yet, despite this contradiction, the issue of food self-sufficiency continues to be a top priority for Indonesian governments, with some emphasising the issue stronger than others—often to the point of presenting food shortages as an existential threat to the nation (MacRae & Reuter, 2020; Neilson & Wright, 2017).

This paper examines the evolution and patterns of the “food self-sufficiency” narrative in Indonesia through the lens of Floyd’s revised securitisation theory (Floyd, 2010, 2011). It makes two interrelated arguments. First, the securitisation of food in Indonesia has shown a steady evolution skewing towards referent-benefitting securitisation to agent-benefitting securitisation. In securitising food, the referent object, i.e., the nation, is not necessarily the beneficiary, but instead, the political elite. This is consistent with contemporary observations of rising oligarchic influence and elite power-sharing agreements in Indonesian politics. Following the first argument, the second argument is the securitisation of food in Indonesia is not always morally defensible.

To demonstrate these arguments, this paper first explores narratives and policies related to food self-sufficiency during the Sukarno, Suharto, and Yudhoyono administrations. Then, these narratives and policies are juxtaposed with the narratives and policies taken during the Widodo administrations to show changes and continuity. Subsequently, the policies are subjected to two analytical tests. First, Floyd’s securitisation test, which determines whether the issue has been adequately securitised. Second, Floyd’s normative test, which determines whether securitisation has been morally defensible or impermissible. The conclusion charts prospects for further research on more morally responsible methods for securitising such a fundamental issue for Indonesia.

References

- Floyd, R. (2010). *Security and the Environment: Securitisation theory and US environmental security policy*. Cambridge University Press.
- Floyd, R. (2011). Can securitization theory be used in normative analysis? Towards a just securitization theory. *Security Dialogue*, 42(4–5), 427–439. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0967010611418712>
- MacRae, G., & Reuter, T. (2020). Lumbung Nation. *Indonesia and the Malay World*, 48(142), 338–358. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13639811.2020.1830535>
- Neilson, J., & Wright, J. (2017). The state and food security discourses of Indonesia: feeding the bangsa. *Geographical Research*, 55(2), 131–143. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-5871.12210>