

# ABSTRACT

WHEN THE *ULU* IS IN *ILIR*: Changes Early Spatial City of Palembang,  
1821-1870s

Dedi Irwanto<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

The conception of *Ilir*, downstream and *Ulu*, upstream is highly characterized and influenced the development of the early cities of Southeast Asia, as well as in Palembang, South Sumatra. This study examines the early development of urban space changes with the city's social-historical perspective. This study aims to describe the structure of the city, its development, and evolution divided by four periods related to the pattern of residence and land ownership, including morphology of the early city and the creation of a socioeconomic class that emerged as the upstream migration to the city of Palembang. All three are discussed in the major theme of the study of the conception of the dichotomy of the space of *Ilir* and *Ulu* of the people who live in the city. Based on the results of the study, there are changes in the structure of the city of Palembang during the initial period discussed, leading to the morphogenetic city, urban area expansion due to policies in the demographic, urbanization and *Ulu* migration to the *Ilir*. The morphogenetic changes of the city contain a social description of the reproduction of an *Ulu* conception that is thought to be inferior initially but becomes superior by grabbing one by one space in the *Ilir*. While the *Ilir* start urged and lose its own space. The presence of *Ulu* in *Ilir* changed the structure, both physical and socio-cultural in the city. Economically shows *Ulu* reproduce social class *Ilir* like the past. On the contrary, the *Ilir* began to collapse due to the deprivation of the life of patronage and experienced life difficult than the *Ulu*. In this study also shows the city's new physical structure to experience the process of rural-urban settlement that tends to be chaotic due to the existence of *Ulu* in *Ilir*.

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Sub-theme : Critical Perspective in Social Science  
Title : Deconstruction As Practicable Method To Reach Politic-Social  
Emancipation

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**Abstract**

Since it has been Introduced by Derrida at 1967, Deconstruction was used as a method to destabilize “singularity of text” that is provided by Grand Narration. Deconstruction multiplying it through upside-down the logic that is underlying within structure of text. As a part of critical perspective and product of post-modernism thought, Deconstruction offers analysis method to re-evaluate basic assumptions of modern-positivistic perspective in social and political studies whether ontologically or epistemologically. Deconstruction try to dismantle layers of text that projecting the "reality" which is playing in social, politics and culture scene. In Sociology field, either theoretical or practical, Deconstruction takes role as challenger to established social structure which is characterized by domination of one or more grand narration. This ruling text tend to oppressing another texts that is lead to strict people to expressing and reflecting reality in another means. On behalf of this point, Deconstruction practically can be used to uncover opportunities in order to stretching limit of text space. Therefore, it can then provide space to emancipation in socio-culture and political fields.

This paper use Deconstruction as practical method to encourage emancipation of society in social, culture and political sphere. Implementation of this method by struggle to reach the core of Logic in discourse hierarchy. Thematically, the first thing to do is unfolding the logic behind Grand Narration that is authoritatively ruling the society. Secondly, diffuse the logic by modifying its oppositional binary structure. In other way, it is similar to identify its contradictions, inconsistent and aporias by contrasting those premises each other that shape the logic. Thirdly, remove the peripheral part to the primary position in that structure. In the context of discourse, raising new premise that was buried in history grave is intended to destabilized the sturdily of Grand Narrative. Through this way, deconstruction relativizing it and open up chance to release many repressive narrative which is been tortured by tyranny of Grand Narration. This is critical phase to manifest emancipation agenda by practical means.

Almost works of Deconstruction’s Derrida, written in both Philosophy and theoretical language. This paper aims to make it practicable. If people can exercise it easily, then they can use it to defend their own selves from oppressive narration and break the social space to reach emancipation they longing for.

**Keywords:** Derrida, Deconstruction, Grand Narration, Social Structure, Emancipation

## Issues Preference in New Media of East Java Millennial

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### **Abstract**

New media encourage users to fragment information, to present more diverse types of issues and more suitable with their users' interests. On the other hand, new media also has the ability to drive users to interested in the same standard issues. This research aims to issues preference of millennial in East Java. The researcher wants to answer two main questions : (1) with new media do millennials have interest in issues of various types or led to certain issues that are considered trends or popular in cyberspace? And (2) What type of media referred to by millennial in East Java? Are local media in East Java able to give interesting issues or they were hegemonized by popular media on national and global scale?. Data obtained by held an focus group discussion with East Java millennial with different backgrounds.

**Keywords:** New Media, Media Preference, Millennial

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Re-thinking Indonesian Islamic movies from later Durkheimian perspective: *Ayat-Ayat Cinta*  
and *Ayat-Ayat Cinta II*

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**Abstract**

In the year 2000s during the so-called reformation era, Indonesia experienced the re-emergence of its movies industry, after decades of slumped condition under later part of Suharto regime. Ever since the re-emergence of Indonesian film industry, various academic analysis have been conducted on the post-Suharto movies, focusing on the argument of popular culture, identity, and culture consumption among Indonesian, mostly middle class Indonesian (Clark, Hanan, Heryanto 2008). With the booming of Islamic movies in the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, analysis of popular culture and identity extend to Islamic movies (Hariyadi 2013). In addition, political economic argument is applied to the discussion of Islamic movies in Indonesia (Rakhmani 2014). This paper also take up Islamic movie in Indonesia, aims at comprehending the booming of Islamic movies triggered by the success of *Ayat-Ayat Cinta* and other Islamic movies afterwards. However, rather than extending the arguments of popular culture, identity and political economic, this paper aims at contributing to cultural perspective in social science by standing on the later Durkheimians point of view (Alexander 1988). Through semiotic analysis of the movies *Ayat-Ayat Cinta* and *Ayat-Ayat Cinta II*, this paper confirms the argument of Dayan and Kantz (1988) that as an open society, Indonesia open possibilities to semiotics as a way of life, in which events are systematically open to multivalent readings.

**Keywords:** Islamic movies, cultural perspective, semiotic, later Durkheimian perspective

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# Social Science and the Transformation of Society: An Observation from the Development of Sociology in Taiwan

Jian-bang DENG<sup>1</sup>

## **Abstract**

The development of social science, having had its origins in Western society, was strongly bound to each society's evolution of social context. Focusing on the development of social science in countries in Southeast Asia and other parts of Asia, two elements might be crucial to determine the relevance and the role of social science in their societies. The first is how we understand the "society" we study and the second is the kind of issues in which social science deals with.

This paper aims to take the development of sociology in Taiwan as an example. This paper shows research on Taiwanese society from a peripheral knowledge, and how Taiwan became a unique social model in order to understand the modernization process of Asian nations and to illustrate the transformation of central social issues in Taiwanese society during the past five decades. The relationship and future between social science in Taiwan and in Southeast Asia will also be discussed.

**Keywords:** Social science, transformation, Southeast Asia, Asia, Taiwan

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The Contestation of Collective Memory in the New Media  
Case Study of the '65 Killings in Indonesia

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**Abstract**

While today's Indonesian democratic government remain committed to the New Order's Orthodoxy about the '65 killings, new counter-narratives challenging the one true, complete and final official history are heading up in the new media, quantitatively and qualitatively. Applying both online and offline multi-sited ethnography in Java and Bali, this study aims to enrich our understanding on the "mass revolt" by identifying multiple online interpersonal stories, deliberations and debates related to the case. It is found out that agents of alternative memories deliberately use different language in order not to reproduce the ideology of the New order regime. It is argued that the new media mediates new voices and significantly plays as emancipatory sites for those whom the nation has stigmatized as "objectively guilty".

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## Selecting Research Approach and Research Designs: A Reflective Essay

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### **Abstract**

This paper aims to show the research process which is laid on the interrelated aspects of *paradigms-research approaches-research designs*. It draws on my PhD research project experience, where I deployed these interrelated aspects informing my methodological perspective to produce quality research via the generation of legitimate research findings. From this practice, my chosen held paradigm, *constructionism*, has guided me to proceed with my research process, leading to the selection of a research approach (qualitative case study) and research designs (interviews, observation, and document analysis). This conduct helps valorise the legitimacy of my research findings to produce legitimate knowledge. This reflective account of research process can become a lesson for others who wish to go through a legitimate process of selecting research approaches and research designs in social sciences in particular.

**Keywords:** Research approaches, research designs, paradigms, case study, constructionism

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The Birth of Flat Earth Democracy:  
Capitalism, Global Jihadism, and The Creation of a Culture of Fear

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**Abstract**

One of the most important functions of social science is to dismantle the dominative power regime. This study seeks to offer a hypothesis to read the current state of global democracy (including Indonesia) in a key term that is flat earth democracy. Flat earth itself refers to the old world paradigm that imagines the boundaries of the world that should not be passed if one does not want to be thrown from the earth. This paradigm is not based on empirical evidence but is capable of generating deep fear and preventing human beings from exploring the world further. On the basis of Habermasian's definition that the essence of democracy is communication without distortion, what happens in the political realm today is the penetration of flat earth paradigm in the minds of the global community, so they tend to be afraid to explore new possibilities outside the current "democratic" structure. This study seeks to focus on how the flat earth paradigm can be formed and its impact on the quality of democracy in Indonesia. The analytical framework used in this study is Arendt's conception of the polis and Baudrillard's conception of hyperreal. Polis refers to the order of democracy based on capitalism that is imaged as a safe place for human beings. While the outside world is constructed as an insecure area because it is characterized by a barbarism of global Jihadism Empire.

**Keywords:** wall of the polis, hyperreal, distorted communication, fear, rational irrationality

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## Utilization of ICT by Rural Farmers in Lampung, Indonesia

Sumaryo  
Kordiyana K. Rangga

### **Abstract**

Lampung as the gateway of the island of Sumatra, the progress of development and society quite rapidly. The development of information communication technology has also been felt by farmers. This study aims to determine: the accessibility of farmers to conventional agricultural information sources and farmers accessibility to ICT in finding agricultural information. The sample of farmers is taken by rural area of urban border (Kecamatan Jati Agung, Lampung Selatan Regency adjacent to Bandar Lampung City) where 3G and or 4G cell phone signal coverage is sufficient. The results showed that the accessibility of farmers to ICT is good enough, but the utilization of conventional media is still relatively high. Most farmers know the benefits of hp to find agricultural information, but most farmers use face-to-face with agricultural extension workers to obtain agricultural information. Currently radio and television have been abandoned by farmers to find agricultural information, and the majority of farmers use it as a medium of entertainment.

**Keywords:** ICT, farmer, Lampung

Opinion Leader and Political Polarization in Digital Era:  
Diffusion of Political News on Social Media

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**Abstract**

When television dominated the way we receive our information, Two-steps-flow Communication was considered out of date, irrelevant, because news from media can reach the audience directly, without requiring opinion leaders to disseminate the news. In the recent growing of social media usage it seems some parties are functioning as opinion leaders in doing news diffusion. However, differences in political opinion and attitude in social media often create group polarization, that group of differing opinions become contradictory. This research focuses on the political news “Saya Indonesia, Saya Pancasila [I am Indonesia, I am Pancasila]” campaign during May-June 2018. A survey was conducted on 374 members of Whatsapp group of a state-university alumni in Indonesia. The respondents are categorized into three generation groups: millennial, X and baby boomers. This research shows that the diffusion of political news goes moderately. News diffusion among millennials runs slowest, while the baby boomers have the fastest diffusion. News of the campaign on social media triggers political polarization. Social media space that we consider as a mixture between private and public space cannot be a medium for public discussion. The strongest political polarization occurs in generation X and the weakest in the millennial generation. The baby boomers tends to be partisan than other generations. The partisanship influences the diffusion speed, while the ‘hard core’-ness influences the opinion expression. The hard core people have limited role as opinion leader on social media.

**Keywords:** News Diffusion, Opinion Leader, Political Polarization, Social Media

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## Appreciative Inquiry (AI) as an Alternative Research Methodology in the Disruption Era

Yan O. Kalampung<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

As a way to respond the development of information technology, Appreciative Inquiry (AI) has a strong capital for Social Sciences. Based on the appreciative factor of human and organization's dream and strength, AI presented the way to do research on social capital in the different way. This presentation tries to elaborate this matter, focusing on how AI can improve the social sciences methodology to respond the disruption era. Hopefully, this presentation will contribute to improve the research Methodology in Social Sciences.

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Islamizing Social Sciences  
Politics of Islamisation of Sciences on Several Higher Education Institutions in Indonesia

Budi Kurniawan<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

The epistemology of sciences in the academic world is experiencing the challenges and dynamics of today. The dynamics of sciences in the disruptive era experienced significant movement. There are various paradigm shifts within the scope of a particular study. One of them is the development of Islamisation of sciences at universities in Indonesia. Islamisation of the epistemology of conventional sciences that is considered secular not only in natural science, but also in social science. This is a distinct challenge for social sciences in responding to the Islamisation of science. Some universities in Indonesia make Islamisation of sciences as a new policy in academic even a new vision in the institution. This needs further study, to find out the future epistemological studies of social sciences in response to the Islamisation of science. In addition, this study is also needed in order to know the dynamics of the study of the social sciences in Indonesia in responding to the Islamisation of sciences through various policies and institutional vision of higher education. This study will explain the analytical descriptive of the Islamisation of sciences at several universities in Indonesia. Based on literature studies, this study attempts to explain the dynamics of social sciences especially in respond the Islamisation. Politics of Islamisation policy of sciences exist in Indonesia have complex implication to related institution and also academics who are involved in social sciences field.

**Keywords:** Epistemology, Islamisation of science, University Policy

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# Empowering Social Science Research in the Big-Data Era: Addressing Quanty-phobia in Political Researches

Farizal Mohd Razalli<sup>1</sup>

## **Abstract**

This paper tries to explore the employment of quantitative approach in political researches focusing on international relations (IR) or international politics. A debate emerged in the 90s on whether IR or the field of international politics should be driven by empirical approach at the expense of theoretical approach. The debate then expanded to explicitly argue for an increased use of formal methods that are mathematically-based to study IR phenomena. It triggered then a quick reaction from hardcore IR specialists who warned against *mathematizing* IR for fear of turning the field into a mechanical field that crunches numbers. Such a fear is further substantiated by the observation that many quantitative works in IR have moved farther away from developing theory to testing hypotheses. Some scholars have even suggested that it is epistemologically *realism vs. instrumentalism*; something that is unsurprising given the dominance of realism in IR for many years. This paper does not suggest that heavy emphasis on quantitative approach leads to an inferior research output. However, it does suggest an transformative incapability among IR scholars to accommodate to contemporary global changes. The big-data analytics have impacted the intellectual community of late with the influx of data. These data are both qualitative and quantitative. Nonetheless, analysing them requires one to be familiar with quantitative methods lest one risks not being able to offer a research outcome that is not only sound in its argumentation but also robust in its analytical logic. Furthermore, with so much data on social media, it is almost unthinkable for meaningful interpretation to be made without even the simplest descriptive statistical methods. The paper argues that in ensuring its relevance, international political researches have to start adapting to the contemporary changes by building new capability apart from upscaling existing capacity. Keywords: quantitative IR, quantyphobia, big-data analytics, IR methodology, social science research

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# Strategic Culture: The Answer of International Relations Study to Overcome Challenges in The Globalized World

Maula Hudaya<sup>1</sup>  
Dwi Aulia Putri<sup>2</sup>

## **Abstract**

Strategic culture is an alternative perspective in International Relations that emerged because of the inability of realism and neorealism in explaining how a state actor acts against the threat from the another. Basically, this perspective believes that domestic factors such as geopolitical order, national historical experience, political culture and ideology, and military culture and its relationship with society in a country can affect the grand strategy of a state actor in defending itself and how the state actor responds to a threat. Although closely related to the military aspect, but the strategic culture perspective is not only limited to the nature of threats derived from state actors. Therefore, in this paper, the authors try to analyse how relevance is this perspective in explaining the state behaviour in response to the new nature of threats that have been arisen as a result of globalization, namely non-traditional threats that are not derived from state actors, such as global terrorism. In analysing it, the authors use the comparison method by comparing the strategic culture of several countries that confronting the same threat then see how these countries have its own uniqueness and effectivity in combating threat based on their strategic cultures.

**Keywords:** Strategic Culture, Globalization, Non-Traditional Threats, State Behaviour

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## “TIMPEDAN” and “JEJANGKITAN” in Balinese Society

I Dewa Putu Wijana<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Balinese so far actually has two types of traditional riddle genre. Those are “timpedan” which is commonly known as ‘riddle’ and “jejangkitan” that does not have any equivalent Indonesian and English term. This two genres have many kinds of communicative functions in Balinese society, and both of them are confused one to another, whereas they have very different linguistic characteristics eventhough these two traditional formulas extensively exploit various kinds play on words. This paper intends to reveal the linguistic structure differences of these traditional expressions, play on words, and their implicative communicative functions.

**Keywords:** riddle, traditional, and linguistic formula

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## Social science research on Southeast Asia, a Finnish perspective

Dr. Ratih Adiputri<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

My paper introduces preliminary resentment on social research when discussing the topic of sustainable development from the Finnish perspective (being a social science researcher based in Finland). Development is understood as infrastructure building thus natural science is likely more preferable and needed, compared to social sciences, especially in discussing the topic of Southeast Asia.

UniPID or the Finnish University Partnership for International Development, for example, which has FinCEAL plus Asia project on Southeast Asia emphasizes “Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation” [http://www.unipid.fi/en/page/378/finceal\\_asia/](http://www.unipid.fi/en/page/378/finceal_asia/) favours more on natural science, with the focus on health, food security and safety, renewable energy, water management, clean teach, ICT (information and communication technology) and nanotechnology. If this is the case how social sciences support these topics? How the social sciences adapt to this kind of atmosphere?

This paper will discuss the background of social research on Southeast Asia in Finland, then the update sand recent situation and propose possible perspective for social science to strive in such natural science surroundings.

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## Social Media as a Platform for Disinformation

Dr. Moonyati Yatid<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Social media platforms such as Facebook, Youtube, Twitter and Whatsapp are among the most popular social networks in the world today. According to Global Digital report 2018, while there are over 4 billion internet users worldwide, there are over 3 billion social media users, up 12 percent year-on-year, with Facebook having the most daily active users compared to other social media platforms. These social platforms are typically used to engage with friends and family, and in recent years have also been used widely for business and marketing purposes. Unfortunately, social media platforms have also been used with malignant intent – which is to spread disinformation. *Spreading disinformation* is carried out by irresponsible parties with the intention to deceive.

This, has various social impacts on society, leading to racism, harassment, intimidation and reputational damage. It also discourages and curbs efforts of national unity, as well as creating mistrusts towards the states government and political parties as disinformation or “fake news” has enormous impact on the *political* landscape.

Moving forward, appropriate legal responses and collaborations with various parties, including the government, businesses especially social media companies, civil society, academics and social media users at large need to happen in fighting the spreading of disinformation. There needs to be enough awareness in terms of identifying “fake news” and the consequences of disseminating them. Further, the use of technology, for instance Artificial Intelligence (AI), as a solution to restrict Disinformation and its impact towards society, needs to be further established.

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