



**INDIAN
OCEAN
FUTURES**



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DELEGATE

Session Details:	26/3/2014 Intercultural Dialogues 1330 - 1500
Presentation Title:	Cultural Identity and Challenges in Diversity (Indonesia)
Presenter:	Agnes Setyowati, <i>Pakuan University, INDONESIA</i>
Co-Authors:	
Presentation Time:	1430 - 1500

Cultural Identity and Challenges in Diversity (Indonesia)

In a plural society like Indonesia, development of a national culture as a common frame of reference for the whole nation is inevitable. Developing countries like Indonesia therefore are ever trying seriously to develop their cultural identity not merely as a specific mark to differ from other nations, but also to create a firm identity for all the citizens. In countries, which are coincidentally socially very diverse like Indonesia the building up of a national unity has been often ignored. Lack of attention to the diverse character of the society might result into an asymmetry of development, which could hamper the realization of the unity of the nation. Several problems usually begin to appear at a time when the nation concerned succeeds to chase away the old regime and starts to constitute a new one. The most outstanding problem they usually have to face is how to unite a nation which consists of a certain number of communities, formerly independent and with diverse social, economic and cultural backgrounds. It is the diversity of a new born society which demands a symbol, acceptable for the whole population and really able to play the function as a basis for the development of the national identity.

In its implementation the government has to face the internal as well as external forces which sometimes do not support the endeavour. The internal force which is less favourable in the promotion of the national culture is the plurality of the society with the heterogeneous cultural background. Although the plurality of the society and the heterogeneous cultures of Indonesia is formally considered great national assets, sometimes it caused problems in the promotion of national culture. In fact the ethnic as well as the regional community generally interpret and express the national cultural identity according to the ethnic and regional cultures. The multiple interpretations and expressions of the commonly accepted symbols may invite social tension even if they do not stimulate social conflicts. However the multi-interpretation and expression may be accepted as a great contribution in colouring and enriching national culture in the future. As a matter of fact, the selection of cultural elements which will be contributed to the development of national culture is in the hands of the people in general.

Session Details:	28/3/2014 Energy & Security 1100 - 1230
Presentation Title:	Indonesia and Its Challenges to Make a Better Future
Presenter:	Agnes Setyowati, <i>Pakuan University, INDONESIA</i>
Co-Authors:	
Presentation Time:	1200 - 1230

Indonesia and Its Challenges to Make a Better Future

The differences among nations, religious values, and cultures are making it harder to find a sure settlement for these countries in disputes. We don't have to look far to find violence and crime. In today's society people experience violence and crime almost every day. They become a part of everyday lives especially in the modern world. In big cities the streets are filled with homeless people, and in the third world countries, people live in poverty. Indonesia is one of the developing countries in South East Asia that has many problems of its own, let alone world peace; this country is too busy with its own internal issues. Politics, economy, and many other problems are getting out of hand.

The majority of Indonesian people no longer have trust towards the government. Corruption is like a plague or a chronic disease; no law can get rid of it. Often the leaders sit down and lobby during the preliminary or parliamentary; concentrating on their own agenda, but the people's needs do not come first. No one feels certain that he can count on their leaders.

The youth are also affected with this poor situation. Many of them turn to drugs and do crime and violence. Parents don't know how to control them, or to handle the conditions of their children. The age of young people who are abused by drugs are getting shorter. Everybody knows the case of a twelve year old that is overdosed by a certain type of drug. It's everywhere on the news, TV, and the newspapers across the country. Kids in schools are also not doing very well in their attitude and behaviour. They are often involved in brawls or fights. Teachers and school officials have no clue of how to solve this problem. Kids in school don't seem to care about their lives ahead.

To make the world a better place to live in, we must start within ourselves. We have to try to deal with small issues before jumping into major problems, learning to accept our own flaws and mistakes. We have to realize that nobody lives in the perfect world. Miracles can happen in Indonesia if somehow the government can be touched by the people's misery. We need people who can represent us, know our lives, and be sensitive so that the poor people can be heard. The people in the government who are responsible for corruption or anything that makes the majority of Indonesians miserable must be divinely reminded so they can go back to the right path.

Parents must hear their children when they have problems instead of punishing them. We must know that when a child is abused by drugs, it becomes a family problem, not just his or her problem. The children need to realize that parents are not their enemies, and learn to open up more and be really honest with their parents in school, teachers must be aware of the issues among the pupils; teaching is their only job. They need to communicate with them, and treat them like human beings. Just because they are kids it doesn't mean they don't understand anything or don't have the feelings. Brotherhood and sisterhood must be strengthened among the school kids. They must learn how to appreciate other people's ideas so they are ready to live in the globally-linked future. Children must be educated to respect and value other cultures, religions and different beliefs in their lives.

If Indonesia can solve its internal affairs then it would be ready to participate in making the world peace, making a dream come true. It starts within ourselves. The government and the people must work side by side to build a newly improved Indonesia.

We can't do this by ourselves, we have to put aside our differences and head towards a better future for Indonesia.

The same thing goes to the leaders of all nations in the world. Powerful and dominating countries usually do not listen to poor and developing regions, and it creates a certain atmosphere of distrust among them. Big countries like The United States, England, France, Germany often have their own agenda, and they do not really understand the issues of developing countries in Asia or Africa.

It's hard for such dominating countries like the United States and other European countries to tone down their ego and learn to accept differences of other countries. If nobody wants to understand each other, then it's difficult to obtain world peace. The powerful countries often think if they give up to some small Asian countries, it means that they lose. Well, that kind of opinion is wrong. They can't be selfish. They have to learn to be more sensitive of the needs of developing countries; it's not about winning or losing, it's about the future of the world in peace, and the lives of the people is at stake. Indonesia must be able to prove that we are not what other countries think of us.

Session Details:	28/3/2014 Keynote Presentation 1330 - 1415
Presentation Title:	Around the Indian Ocean: Three Ports of Call
Presenter:	Parvati Raghuram, <i>The Open University, UNITED KINGDOM</i>
Co-Authors:	
Presentation Time:	1330 - 1415

Around the Indian Ocean: Three Ports of Call

In the last decade the reconfiguration of the global economy, gestured to in terms such as Rising Asia and Rising Africa, has led to new interest in the Indian Ocean as the space through and across which this economic growth has occurred. In many ways it reverberates with long histories where the Indian Ocean played a part in imperial economic networks and transnational cultural histories. It became the space through which Empires were constituted. Yet, both the processes and the methods for analysing these have altered in the intervening centuries. In this paper I explore three ways in which a refreshed spatial analysis can contribute to thinking about Indian Ocean presents and Futures. First, using India as an example I focus on centring as a way in which we make sense of the Rising Powers in the Indian Ocean littoral. The example goes beyond nation-states to think of networks of connections as intensities and of the disconnections and gaps. Second, the paper focuses on verticality as another plane in which to think of the Indian Ocean – from flight paths and oil drilling, to rising seas and the cultural landscape of skyscrapers verticality offers new horizons for exploring the Indian Ocean and its associated politics of depth. Finally, the paper explores boundaries and boundary makings as a dynamic process that is producing the Indian Ocean. The changing contours of land and sea, shifting boundaries between and within nations and the politics of exclusion and inclusion that surround these processes of boundary making are conceptualised as examples of simultaneous absence and presence. Using these three spatial tactics I argue helps to bring together some of the themes of the conference – culture, sustainability and security – in interesting ways.

Wednesday, 26 March (Continued)

1330 - 1500	INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUES Room: Pleiades Chair Person: Dr Thor Kerr	EDUCATION Room: King Sound/Admiralty Gulf Chair Person: Professor Suvendrini Perera
1330 - 1400	Nostalgia: Memories of the Past, Longing for the Future Layli Rakhsha , Curtin University, Australia	'Changing the World One Mind at a Time': St Stephen's School Vision of an Indian Ocean Rim Partnerships Program Mark Fielding , St Stephen's School, Australia
1400 - 1430	The Sea in Jimmy Chi's Corrugation Road Anna Haebich , Curtin University, Australia	Volunteering and Scholarships Across the Indian Ocean Anthony Rologas , Austraining International, Australia
1430 - 1500	Cultural Identity & Challenges in Diversity Agnes Setyowati , Pakuan University, Indonesia	Creating Restorative and Sustainable Environments Within Custodial Services: Capturing a Template for the Future Mike Burbridge , Curtin University, Australia
1500 - 1530	Afternoon Tea	
1530 - 1700	PANEL DISCUSSION Room: Pleiades Chair Person: Dr Caroline Fleay	FOOD Room: King Sound/Admiralty Gulf Chair Person: Professor Bob Pokrant
1530 - 1600	Mobility's and Immobility's: Asylum Seekers in the Indian Ocean Region Caroline Fleay , Curtin University, Australia Sharuna Verghis , Health Equity Initiatives, Malaysia Mary Anne Kenny , Curtin University, Australia Lisa Hartley , Curtin University, Australia	Achieving Sustainable Social Safety Net in Terms of Food Security in Bangladesh Nahid Sultana Mallik , Ministry of Social Welfare, Bangladesh
1600 - 1630		The Role of Breastfeeding in Food Sustainability Colin Binns , Curtin University, Australia
1630 - 1700		Crisis Amidst Abundance: Food & Energy Security in Bangladesh Asif Siddiqui , Curtin University Sustainability Policy Institute, Australia
1700 - 1800	SUNDOWNER & BOOK LAUNCH Venue: Indian Ocean Suite, The Esplanade Hotel Sponsored by the International Cooperation Research Cluster and the Australia-Asia-Pacific Institute, Curtin University 'M2 Methods and Methodologies for Community Engagement' Address: City of Perth Lord Mayor Lisa Scaffidi	

Friday, 28 March

0830 - 1530	Registration Opens	
0930 - 1015	KEYNOTE PRESENTATION	
	Room: Pleiades Chair Person: Professor Bob Pokrant, Curtin University	
	Sino-Indian Naval Competition and the Strategic Balance in the Indian Ocean Dr David Brewster , Australian National University, Australia	
1015 - 1100	Morning Tea	
1100 - 1230	PERFORMANCE & NARRATIVE	ENERGY & SECURITY
	Room: Pleiades Chair Person: Professor Dawn Bennett	Room: King Sound/Admiralty Gulf Chair Person: Professor Graham Seal
1100 - 1130	<i>Performance - When a Theme Becomes Sound: Influences on the Development of Interpretive Frameworks for Music Performance</i> Dawn Bennett , Curtin University, Australia	Nuclear Power for the Asia-Pacific? Chris Hubbard , Curtin University, Australia
1130 - 1200	<i>Australian Muslim Architecture</i> Mona Omar , Curtin University, Australia	East African Perspectives for Paradigm Shift Yirga Woldeyes , Curtin University, Australia
1200 - 1230	<i>Who Do We Think We Are? Literature, Performing Arts and Film</i> Andrew Ross , Komunitas Salihara, Indonesia	Indonesia and Its Challenges to Make a Better Future Agnes Setyowati , Pakuan University, Indonesia
1230 - 1330	Lunch	
1330 - 1415	KEYNOTE PRESENTATION	
	Room: Pleiades Chair Person: Professor Suvendrini Perera, Curtin University	
	Around the Indian Ocean: Three Ports of Call Professor Parvati Raghuram , Open University, United Kingdom	
1415 - 1430	Afternoon Tea	
1430 - 1530	PLENARY DISCUSSION PANEL	
	Room: Pleiades Chair Person: Professor Dennis Rumley, Curtin University	
	The Indian Ocean - Looking Forward Professor Robert Cervero , University of California, Berkeley, USA Professor Isabel Hofmeyr , University of The Witwatersrand, South Africa Professor Parvati Raghuram , Open University, United Kingdom	
1530	Conference Concludes	

*Program is correct at time of printing and is subject to change without notice.